

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 7, 1768.

## FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

Extract from a Treatise on the GOUT, by FERD. WARNER, L. L. D. Chaplain to Lord Chancellor, published January 1768.—The Instructions in this Piece, are founded on the Author's Experience, for above Thirty Years.

After having discussed the Theory of the GOUT, the Author proceeds to the practical Method of Treatment, during the Fit, in the following Manner, viz.

Account of Dr. WARNER, Chaplain to Lord Chancellor, and Author of Ecclesiastical History's Treatise on the GOUT.

WHEN the Fit is arrived at its Height, if the Pain should be greater than the Patient can bear commodiously, and his Nights sleepless, then, notwithstanding the Prejudices of most Physicians against Opiates in the Gout, he may relieve himself by the following Preparation. Take of Opium Six Drams, Soap of Tartar and Castile Soap, of each Half an Ounce; Nutmeg, powdered, One Dram; Camphire, Three Drams; Saffron, Two Scruples; Sweet Spirit of Sal Armoniac, Nine Ounces: Digest all these Ingredients in a Florence Flask, in a Sand Heat, for Ten Days, shaking it now and then till the last Day or Two, and then pour it off clear, and stop it up for Use. Of this noble Medicine, which no gouty Man ought to be without, take Thirty or Forty Drops, an Hour before it is wanted to operate, in a Glass of Strong Mint or Plague-Water, after nothing hath been received into the Stomach for an Hour and a Half: And, if in an Hour or Two after taking it, the Pain is not greatly abated, take Twenty more, and drink, some Time after, of warm Sage-Tea, at Pleasure. The Number of Drops must be proportioned to the Violence of the Pain, and repeated every Night, that the Pain requires it, abating Two or Three Drops at a Time, as the Pain abates, 'till the Dose is reduced to Ten or a Dozen, when the Patient may desist at once from any more; and thus the Matter, that occasioned the Fit, which might otherwise last a Month or Two, or Three, will be digested in a Fortnight; and the Patient enjoy Ease and Sleep.

This Medicine in the Gout, when the Fit is fully formed, if the whole College of Physicians were to exclaim against it, I will maintain, at the Peril of my Life, if it were required, is as safe as Bread and Butter; and, indeed, according to them, at the Peril of my Life, it hath been, that I have so often taken it. Had no others written upon it but those who were skilful in this Disorder, and in the Nature of Opium; or had I not been weak enough to acquiesce under their general Condemnation of it, I might, no Doubt, have had the Use of my Limbs at this Day, as well as I had some Years ago. But, being deterred by the great Outcry they raised against it, I have undergone such severe and frequent Fits in my Knees and Feet, of Two or Three Months Duration, that I am thereby become, I fear, incurably lame for ever. At length, however, in a most excruciating Fit, when Nature was well nigh overpowered, and I had only Thirteen Hours Sleep in Nine Days and Nights, I was driven to try an Opiate; when, to my inexpressible Surprise, as well as Joy, I found it as safe as it was successful, even before I had improved it in the Manner above directed. I not only enjoyed Sleep and Freedom from Pain, but I found that the Opiate dissolved the peccant Matter, the Perspiration which had been hindered by so much watching. In a short Time after, I very luckily met with "The Mysteries of Opium revealed," by our Countryman Dr. Jones, who hath so ably investigated all its Qualities, and distinguished its different Effects, that it is a Wonder to meet with any irrational Opinion of it in this Country. From that Time I have constantly made use of it with amazing Benefit; not only reducing the Pain to what Degree I please, but shortening the Fits to about a Fortnight's Length.

The Benefit of Perspiration in this Distemper, and the Necessity of Sleep to promote this Perspiration, being so certain, if it can be shewn, as it certainly may, that Two of the constant Effects of Opium (thus prepared and dosed, as is above directed) are its promoting insensible Perspiration and Sleep, than I flatter myself, that there can be no rational Objection made to the Use of it in this Distemper. As I look upon my hitting upon this Remedy to be the greatest Blessing of my Life, so it was the principal Motive that prevailed on me to publish this Account. For the last Three Years, by adhering to a proper Regimen, I have brought the Gout to be so moderate, to confine me seldom more than a Fortnight at a Time, or to make the taking Opiate necessary above One or Two Nights in a Fit. I hope, therefore, that gouty Patients will be no longer terrified with Prejudices and Whimsies, that have been entertained about an Opiate, nor any more deterred from easing their Pain and shortening its Duration, by this most excellent Medicine, which Providence hath, in Mercy, furnished us with, as an Antidote against Pain. The Reader, however, must remember, that I protest against any other Way of using it, than such as is above prescribed. Crude Opium alone, hath all its religious Particles sucking about it; and the Laudanum of the Shops being an Extract from it, with Spirit of Wine, hath retained and aggravated all the Mischief of the Opium.

An Account of the Eruption of Mount VESUVIUS, in 1767, communicated in a Letter from an English Gentleman, residing at Naples, to a Member of the AMERICAN SOCIETY, at Philadelphia, for promoting useful Knowledge.

NAPLES, November 3, 1767.

S I R,

WE have had a most extraordinary Eruption of Vesuvius lately. As I imagine an Account of the Disturbance it has given us will not be disagreeable to you, I shall therefore do myself the Pleasure of communicating to you what I know, and have seen myself, of this surprising Phenomenon.

The Beginning of it is exactly described by Pliny the Younger's Letter to Tacitus\*. The first Alarm was taken from a Column of black Smoke, thrown out with such Violence, as to appear like an immense Pine, branching out on all Sides after a great Height of Trunk, when the Diminution of the Force, that threw it out, allowed the Air to operate, by spreading it. The whole Mountain was soon wrapped round with utter Darkness, and its Place was only to be distinguished by the many Streams of Fire that were darted in different Directions, and made this Darkness visible †.

It appeared to me very unaccountable at first, but I afterwards found, by the Assistance of my Glasses, that these different Directions were produced by the particular Motion impressed upon the Fire, as it issued from the several Mouths, which gave Vent to Vesuvius. It was very extraordinary to observe some of these Streams descending perpendicularly, whilst others mounted upwards in a straight Line. The former Appearance was owing to innumerable ignited Stones in their Fall, after having been thrown from some superior Aperture, that acquired such Velocity from their Weight, and such a blending of Light from their Proximity, as to seem one impetuous Torrent of Fire; though, on the usual Appearance of these falling Stones, they are scattered, and are plainly to be distinguished as separate Bodies.

All this, as a mere Object of Sight, would rather have been amusing; but a Frequency of the most terrible Explosions, made it very alarming, especially to me, in a House that shakes with the least Motion. The Noise of the largest Cannon fired from the Castle, not Three Hundred Yards from me, is a mere Whisper to these Explosions. My little Household had retreated to the Rooms backward, built against the Hill; and I made most of my Observations in the Door-way of my newest and thickest Wall. One or Two, however, the most severe of these Shocks, that raised my faithful Dog, who 'til then had kept by me, from the Ground, caused me to hesitate, and think of making a prudent Retreat ‡; but it occurred to me, on a little Reflection, that the Streets might have been equally dangerous, from mixing with a tumultuous Concourse of People, thronging after the Pictures of Madona, and of the Saints, carried in Procession, with which the whole City was crowded all Night, I thought it most prudent, therefore, to keep out of their Way. The Shocks afterwards abated, or I was more used to them, and a most comfortable Lava § made its Sally from a seeming Opening of the whole Side of the Mountain at once, and rushed forward with an Impetuosity that, in Two Hours, brought it within Two Miles of Portici ||, which quieted me for that Night. The King was then

at his Palace there, which Vesuvius seemed to be reclaiming from his Majesty's Encroachments. The Place was by no Means held tenable against him; and the King, the Courtiers, and Numbers of Families, then in these Environs, at their Villégiatura\*, were put to the Rout at Midnight. Some of the Court thought themselves not secure even when they reached Naples, and I am told continued their Flight to Caserta †.

The next Day all was quieted by a profuse Lava, that has filled up the hollow Way between the Hermit's, and Vesuvius ‡, of at least an Hundred Feet in Depth.

The Second Night, however, was as turbulent at the Mountain, but not so alarming at Naples; as the First, because the Mountain burst sooner, and on the other Side of it, from whence a Lava, equally copious, was delivered, and after fewer Throws.

The Third Day the Agitation of the Earth and Air was very inconsiderable, but an immense Quantity of Cinders and Ashes filled the whole Atmosphere §, so as to take our bright Sun from us, and to leave us no more of him than we have in London, when Thousands of less alarming Vulcans, from good Kitchens, render the Air, in Winter, often impervious to any but his strongest Rays; and he appeared all Day of the sanguineous Colour in which Pliny describes him ||.

The Fourth Day, we had for Three Hours, or more, one continual Thunder, without the terrible Explosions, however, of the First and Second Nights; and I took great Comfort to myself, on seeing the constant Courte of Cinders and Ashes thrown up. For I looked upon it as the Effect, if I may use the Figure, of a Belows blown by all the Winds, that would soon destroy or separate the combustible Enemy, accordingly these Ashes were the only Inconvenience that remained.

But, on Sunday, the Seventh Day, the Quantity of Ashes that filled the Air was so great, that having rode out to take a nearer View of the Volcano, I was obliged to gallop home, with my Eyes shut, as I could no longer open them, from the Pain these Ashes put me to ¶.

All is now quiet, and the Lava, on this Side, is stopped, after laying waste the largest Tract of cultivated Ground that it has destroyed at once in this Century. The great Eruptions of it have been in the Year 1707, in the Year 1737, and this of 1767. I leave your deep Naturalists to account for this periodical Crisis; and it may not be the first mere accidental Observation that has given birth to a profound System \*\*.

\* This is an Italian word, which signifies the being in the country, or the time of being in the country to take one's pleasure.

† A town twelve miles from Naples, on the contrary side from Vesuvius, where the king sometimes holds his court.

‡ In the solitary place, about half way up the mount Vesuvius, is an hermitage, where those whose curiosity leads them to examine this wonderful phenomenon generally call, and are provided with refreshments by the hermit.

§ Jam navibus cinis inciderat: quo proprius accenderat calidior et densior: jam pumices etiam, nigricque et ambusti et fracti igne lapides: jam vadum subitum, ruinamq montis littora obsistat. PLINII EPIST. xvi. lib. 6.

|| Tandem illa caligo tenuata quasi in fumum, nebulamque decessit: mox dies verus, sol etiam effulsit, luridus tamen, qualis esse, cum deficit, solet. Occurabant trepidantibus adhuc oculis mutata omnia, altoque cinere, tanquam nive obdusa. PLINII EPIST. xx. lib. 6.

¶ Paullum reluxit, quod non dies nobis, sed adventum ignis indicium videbatur, et ignis quidem longius subsistit: tenebra rursus, cinis rursus multus et gravis: hunc identidem assurgentes excutiebamus, operiti alioqui, atque cinere obditi pondere effusos. IBIDEM.

\*\* Some of the most remarkable eruptions of Vesuvius have happened as follows.

Anno Dom. 79. Mount Vesuvius cast forth such quantities of smoke and flame, as to obscure the Day, and destroyed the cities of Pompeium and Herculaneum.

In the year 80, on the 23d day of August, the Elder Pliny, in order to be better acquainted with the cause of the extraordinary eruption of Vesuvius, ventured so near, that this great Naturalist perished in his enquiry.

Anno 473, Vesuvius ejected flames, in such abundance, that they were seen even at Constantinople; they obscured the sun at noon-day, and the fire ravaged and burnt all Campania.

Anno 1007, Vesuvius vomited out so great a quantity of flames, that all the neighbouring country suffered greatly by them.

In the Year 1631, Vesuvius threw out flames in such abundance, that upwards of 4000 persons lost their lives, and a large tract of land was destroyed.

In the year 1717, Dr. Berkley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland, visited Vesuvius, at least with as much boldness and curiosity as Pliny the Elder. The account given, by the Bishop, of that mountain, was communicated to the Royal Society by Dr. Arbuthnot, and is published in the Philosophical Transactions. It is thus described by the Bishop: "The other mouth was lower in the side of the same new formed hill; I could discover it to be filled with red hot liquid matter, like that in the furnace of a glass-house,

\* may give the curious reader pleasure to compare the above description with the more striking passages of Pliny the Younger's letters, on the same subject, we have here subjoined them.

"Nubes, incertum procul intentibus ex quo monte, Vesuvium fuisse postea cognitum est, oriebatur: cujus similitudinem et formam non alia magis arbor, quam pinus expresserit. Nam longissimo velut trunco efflata in altum, quibusdam ramis diffundebatur. Credo quia recenti spiritu ereccta, dein senescente eo defluta, aut etiam pondere suo victa, in latitudinem vanebat, candida interdum, interdum sordida et maculosa, prout terram cineremve sustulerat."

PLINII EPIST. xvi. lib. vi.

† "Interim Vesuvio monte pluribus locis latissima flamma atque incendia relucebant, quarum fulgor et claritas tenebras noctis excipiebat."

§ "Jam dies alibi, illic nos omnibus noctibus nigris densiorque, quam tamen fates multae variaeque lumina soluebant."

IBIDEM.

\*\* "Ab altero latere nubes atra et horrenda ignis spiritus tortis vibratibus discursibus rupta, in longas flammarum figuras defluebat, fulgoribus ille et similis, et majores erant."

PLINII EPIST. xx. lib. vi.

¶ "In commune consultant, intra tellure subsistant, an in aperto vagentur; nam crebris vestisque tremoribus tellus motabatur, et quasi emota sedibus suis, nunc hic, nunc illic abire aut referri videbantur."

PLINII EPIST. xvi. lib. vi.

§ The melted fiery matter thrown out by Vesuvius, which grows hard as it cools, and appears to be a semi-vitrified substance. It is here called comfortable, because the mountain generally becomes more quiet upon its being cast out.

|| Portici, a small town on the bay of Naples, at about six miles distance from that city, built on the ruins of, or rather directly over, the ancient Herculaneum.—His Sicilian majesty has a palace here, furnished with many curiosities found in Herculaneum, and frequently keeps his court at Portici.



"which raged and wrought as the waves of the sea, causing a short abrupt noise, like what may be imagined to proceed from a sea of quicksilver, dashing among uneven rocks. This stuff would sometimes spew over, and run down the convex side of the conical hill, and appeared at first red hot; it changed colour, and hardened as it cooled, shewing the rudiments of an eruption, or, if I may so say, an eruption in miniature."

The conflagration in 1631 was so destructive, that it occasioned the following curious inscription, which is placed about three miles distant from Naples, in the road to Vesuvius.

*Posteri, posteris, vestra res agitur,  
Dies facem præfert dici; nudius perendino.*

*Advertite.*

*Vicies ab satv solis, ni fabulatur historia, arsit Vesuvius,  
Immani semper clade vastantium;  
Ne posthac incertis occupet, moneo.*

*Uterum gerit mont hic bitumine, alumine, ferro,  
Auro, argento, nitro, aquarum fontibus gravem,  
Seriis, oculus ignescit, pelagoque influente pariet;  
Sed ante parturit, concutitur, concutit solum,  
Fumigat, coruscant, flammigerat, quatit  
Aerem, horrendum tumugit, boat, tonat,  
Arcet finibus accolat.*

*Emigra dum licet,*

*Jam jam enititur, erumpit, mixtum igne  
Lacum evomit, præcipiti ruit ille lapsu  
Seramque fugam prævertit.  
Si corripit, actum est, periisti.*

*Anno salutis 1631.*

*Tu, si sapias, audi clamantem lapidem.*

*Sperne lavem, sperne sarcinulas;  
Mora nulla, fuge.*

*In ENGLISH, thus:*

Posterity, Posterity, this is your concern,  
One day enlightens the next, that next  
Improves the third,  
Be attentive.

Twenty times, since the creation of the sun,  
Has Vesuvius blaz'd, never without a horrid  
Destruction of those, that hesitated to fly.

This is a warning, that it may never  
Seize you unappriz'd.

The womb of this mountain is pregnant with  
Bitumen, alum, iron, gold, silver, nitre,  
And fountains of water.

Sooner or later it kindles, and when the sea  
Rushes in, will give its birth vent.

But, before its labours come on, it is shaken,  
And shakes the earth round it; smoke, gleams,  
Throws up bickering flames, shakes the air,  
Roars horribly, bellows, thunders, drives the  
Inhabitants from its quarters.

Retire while you may;

Now, now, its throws come on, it bursts out,  
It flings up lakes mixed with fire,

Down, down it rushes, and precipitate  
Prevents your tardy flight, and stamps your fate:

If it once surprises you, all is over.

If you are wise, hear this speaking stone:  
Neglect your domestic concerns, neglect your  
Goods, and chattels, there is no delaying;  
Fly!

**B E R L I N, January 1.**

**T**HE excessive Cold has been no less, for Two Days past, than 34 Degrees below the Freezing Point, on Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Jan. 9. Lord Marshal, Brother to the late Field Marshal Keith, and Governor of Neuchâtel, a Principality upon the Confines of Switzerland, has desired, and obtained the King's leave to resign, and his Majesty likewise continues to him his Appointments.

PARIS, Jan. 8. On the 5th Instant, the Cold, by Reaumur's Thermometer, was Eight and a Half Degrees below the Freezing Point. The Cold has been more severe here than any that has happened since the Year 1709; exceeding that of 1740, by Four and a Half Degrees, and being but One Degree short of that in 1709.

BATH, Jan. 11. Last Monday Morning, at Ten o'Clock, the Mercury, in Fahrenheit's Thermometer, stood at 4 Deg. i. e. 23 Deg. below the Freezing Point. A Degree of Cold greater than that in the severe Winter of the Year 1740, though happily of short Duration.

**L O N D O N.**

Jan. 16. It is now some Years since that the French would not permit the Republic of Geneva to repair their Fortifications on the Side of France; or rather, they made them believe, there was no such Occasion, as they were the Guarantees of their City and Territory, small as it is. The Secret has now transpired; and as Green Fortifications will not stand a Siege, the Genevies are now at an End; as the new City of Choiseul will extend up to their very Ramparts. It is imagined, from the Sway Monsieur de Voltaire has over the Ministry of France, and his own known disgust to the City and People of Geneva, that this is one of his Schemes, his own Castle of Fernay being on the Spot where the new City of Choiseul is to be built.

Jan. 26. A Letter from Plymouth confirms the Account, in Saturday's Paper, of the Fame Man of War, and Barfleur Sheer-hulk, being driven on the Rocks just without the Western-Point of St. Nicholas's Island, in the Storm of the 20th Inst. and adds, "The Fame's Masts are cut by the Board, and it is feared will be lost (notwithstanding all possible Assistance from the Yard) The Hulk is since got off, with little Damage, as the Fame was between her and the Sand."

On Sunday and Yesterday, Five foreign Ships, laden with Grain, arrived safe at their Moorings in the River.

Yesterday the Price of Wheat fell One Shilling per Quarter, in Mark-lane. There is a great Quantity of Grain in the River.

**B O S T O N.**

March 21. The Honourable House of Representatives, in their last Session, preferred a humble, dutiful and loyal Petition to the KING; and also forwarded Let-

ters to the Earl of Shelburne, General Conway, Marquis of Rockingham, Earl of Cambden, Earl of Chatham, Lords of the Treasury, their Agent, &c. representing their Grievances, relative to the late Act for imposing Duties in America, and earnestly intreating their Aid and Patronage. Copies of which we have obtained, and shall present them to our Readers.—The Petition to the KING, is as follows, viz.

An humble PETITION to the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**Y**OUR Majesty's faithful Subjects, the Representatives of your Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, with the warmest Sentiments of Loyalty, Duty and Affection, beg Leave to approach the Throne; and to lay at your Majesty's Feet, their humble Supplications, in Behalf of your distressed Subjects the People of the Province.

Our Ancestors, the first Settlers of this Country, having, with the Royal Consent, which we humbly apprehend involves the Consent of the Nation, and at their own great Expence, migrated from the Mother Kingdom, took Possession of this Land, at that Time a Wilderness, the Right whereof they had purchased for a valuable Consideration, of the Council established at Plymouth, to whom it had been granted by your Majesty's Royal Predecessor King James the First.

From the Principles of Loyalty to their Sovereign, which will ever warm the Breast of a true Subject, tho' remote, they acknowledged their Allegiance to the English Crown: And your Majesty will allow us, with all Humility, to say, that they and their Posterity, even to this Time, have afforded frequent and signal Proofs of their Zeal for the Honour and Service of their Prince, and their firm Attachment to the Parent Country.

With Toil and Fatigue, perhaps not to be conceived by their Brethren and Fellow Subjects at home, and with the constant Peril of their Lives, from a numerous, savage and warlike Race of Men, they began their Settlement, and God prospered them.

They obtained a Charter from King CHARLES the First, wherein his Majesty was pleased to grant to them and their Heirs and Assigns for ever, all the Lands therein described, to hold of them, and his Royal Successors, in free and common Socage; which we humbly conceive is as absolute an Estate as the Subject can hold under the Crown. And in the same Charter, were granted to them, and their Posterity, all the Rights, Liberties, Privileges and Immunities of natural Subjects, born within the Realm.

This Charter they enjoyed, having, as we most humbly conceive, punctually complied with all the Conditions of it, 'til in an unhappy Time, it was vacated. But after the Revolution, when King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, of glorious and blessed Memory, were established on the Throne, in that happy Reign, when, to the Joy of the Nation, and its Dependencies, the Crown was settled in your Majesty's illustrious Family, the Inhabitants of this Province shared in the common Blessing. Then they were indulged with another Charter, in which their Majesties were pleased, for themselves, their Heirs and Successors, to grant and confirm to them as ample Estate in the Lands or Territories as was granted by the former Charter, together with other the most essential Rights and Liberties contained therein: The principal of which, is that which your Majesty's Subjects within the Realm have ever held a most sacred Right, of being taxed only by Representatives of their own free Election.

Thus blessed with the Rights of Englishmen, through the indulgent Smiles of Heaven, and under the auspicious Government of your Majesty, and your Royal Predecessors, your People of this Province have been happy, and your Majesty has acquired a numerous Increase of loyal Subjects, a large Extent of Dominion, and a new and inexhaustible Source of Commerce, Wealth and Glory.

With great Sincerity, permit us to assure your Majesty, that your Subjects of this Province ever have, and still continue to acknowledge your Majesty's High Court of Parliament, the supreme legislative Power of the whole Empire; the superintending Authority of which is clearly admitted in all Cases, that can conflict with the fundamental Rights of Nature and the Constitution; to which your Majesty's happy Subjects, in all Parts of your Empire, conceive they have a just and equitable Claim.

It is with the deepest Concern, that your humble Suppliants would represent to your Majesty, that your Parliament, the Rectitude of whose Intentions is never to be questioned, has thought proper to pass divers Acts, imposing Taxes on your Majesty's Subjects in America, with the sole and express Purpose of raising a Revenue. If your Majesty's Subjects here, shall be deprived of the Honour and Privilege of voluntarily contributing their Aid to your Majesty, in supporting your Government and Authority in the Province, and defending and securing your Rights and Territories in America, which they have always hitherto done with the utmost Cheerfulness: If those Acts of Parliament shall remain in Force, and your Majesty's Commons in Great-Britain shall continue to exercise the Power of granting the Property of their Fellow-Subjects in this Province, your People must then regret their unhappy Fate, in having only the Name left of free Subjects.

With all Humility we conceive, that a Representation of your Majesty's Subjects of this Province in the Parliament, considering their local Circumstances, is utterly impracticable: Your Majesty has been heretofore graciously pleased to order your Requisitions to be laid before the Representatives of your People in the General Assembly, who have never failed to afford the necessary Aid to the Extent of their Ability, and sometimes beyond it; and it would be ever grievous to your Majesty's faithful Subjects to be called upon in a Way, that should appear to them to imply a Distrust of their most ready and willing Compliance.

Under the most sensible Impressions of your Majesty's wise and paternal Care for the remotest of your faithful Subjects, and in full Dependence on the royal Declarations in the Charter of this Province, we most humbly beseech your Majesty to take our present unhappy Circumstances under your royal Consideration, and afford us Relief in such Manner as in your Majesty's great Wisdom and Clemency shall seem meet.

**ANNAPOLIS, April 7.**

His Excellency, our Governor, has been pleased further to prorogue the General Assembly of this Province, to Tuesday the 24th of May next; when they will meet for the Dispatch of Public Business.

The Rev<sup>d</sup>. Mr. BENNET ALLEN is appointed his Lordship's Agent and Receiver-General of this Province, in the room of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> EDWARD LLOYD, Esq; who has resigned.

The Weather, for a considerable Time past, has been very unsettled, and remarkably cold, for the Season, in this Climate; as yet we have but little Appearance of Vegetation. Snow has fallen for Twelve Hours past, without Intermission, and is now, on a Level, Six Inches deep, and still continues.—We are inform'd many Farmers and Planters are much distressed for Want of Hay or Fodder for their Cattle, the Quantity they had laid up for the Winter, being quite exhausted.

**TO THE PRINTERS.**

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious Rhet,  
I never answer'd, I was not in Debt.

**W**HEN Boileau, with an honest Rage,  
Cut to the quick a vitious Age,  
All cry'd, 'twas borrow'd Wit:  
When on the Model Pope refin'd,  
And lash'd the Follies of Mankind,  
'Twas all what Horace writ.

Imperfect Hints to Light they drew,  
And, by their Art, created new  
Things, seem'd long writ before;  
Yet Pope compos'd, and Boileau thought,  
And many a bright Idea brought  
From pure Invention's Store.

Let \* Dennis rail, and \* Chaplain write,  
Their feeble Censures, harmless Spite,  
Their Impotence but show;  
In Crowds arise, my puny Foes,  
As much more dastard, base than those,  
As I, the Bards below.

Judges, who never read the Laws,  
Lawyers, who ne'er conceiv'd a Cause,  
Critics, ne'er bred at School;  
Bards, without Metre, Rhyme, or Sense,  
Statesmen, to Truth who scorn Pretence,  
Compound of Knave and Fool.

If to engage such Foes, a Curse,  
A Thousand Times their Friendship's worse,  
And Treachery their Trade;  
The Shadow proves the Substance true,  
And Envy Merit will pursue,  
Sure as the Form the Shade.

With Glory fir'd, the honest Tar,  
The gallant Prize espies afar,  
Then brings in Triumph back;  
But listless, on the Deck reclin'd,  
No Honour, if he chance to find,  
A captive Louie to crack.

\* The former, an eternal Reviler of Mr. Pope, as the latter was of Mr. Boileau.

April 2, 1768.

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

On Thursday the 20th of this Month, at the House of Mr. John Orme, in George-Town,

A TRACT of LAND, called THE ADDITION, containing, by Certificate, 576 Acres, lying on, or near Rock-Creek, about Ten Miles from said Town.

CORBIN LEE.

Hungre-River, March 28, 1768.

**T**HE Subscriber wants to employ immediately, Five or Six Coopers, for Six or Eight Months, either by the Month, or to dress Staves by the Thousand: To honest faithful Workmen, I will give at least customary Wages.—I have to sell, or barter, on very reasonable Terms, a Schooner Flat, which carries 40 or 45 Hogheads, newly bottomed, is tight and strong, and her Appurtenances good, except the Forefall.

(47)

JOHN BENNET.

**J U S T I M P O R T E D,**

In the BETSEY, Capt. HANRICK, from LONDON, and to be sold by the SUBSCRIBER, at their Store, at Pig-Point, on Patuxent-River, for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco,

A GREAT Variety of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the different Seasons.

(47)

JOHN LANE.

NATHAN LANE.

Poplar-Island, Talbot County.

**T**AKEN up a-drift, a BATTEAU, about Twenty-five Feet in Length, and Four and a Half in Width: She has Two Iron Knees in her Stern, and a Ring-Bolt in her Head.

EDWARD SEARS.

The Owner may have her again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

Baltimore County, March 10, 1768.

**T**AKEN up by Sabrett Sellers, a small BATTOE, about 14 Feet long, 4 Feet wide, 5 Places for Rowing, a Locker fore and aft, a Thwart, the Bottom paid black, and the Sides with Turpentine, is quite new, has a Spike in her Stem.

The Owner may have her again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

**T**HERE is a Hands high, braided, with some Mark; but in his Forehead, low in Flesh, and slipped. The Owner may have her again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

**T**HE COMMIS- TIMORE, 24th Day of Nov. of his LORDSHIPS LANDS, give Notice, on the new-Office, on the Day, during the order to dispose of

Anne-Arundel, Gunpowder, Camoscogues, Monocoy, Zachariah, Pangaiab, Calverton, Choptico, Beaverdam, Mill, Woolly, West St. Mary's, Snow-Hill, St. Barbara's, St. John's, Kent, Queen-Anne's, Nanticoke, The above Land and put up in I. Purchasers; some Cultivation, would down. Correct Pl. and the Terms of Authority of the Sale, may be seen Signed p.

To be Sold, at PL of April next, a Upper-Marlbou London, Stevli

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February 27, 1768.

**T**HERE is at the Plantation of *Mary Stanbury*, in *Baltimore County*, a black HORSE, 14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, with something resembling the following Mark: but hardly discernable. He has a Star in his Forehead, a hanging Mane, a bob Tail, is low in Flesh, and seems to have had his left Hip slipped.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

Annapolis, March 23, 1768.

**T**HE COMMISSIONERS appointed by LORD BALTIMORE, in a Commission, bearing Date the 24th Day of November, 1767, for continuing the SALE of his LORDSHIP'S MANORS and RESERV'D LANDS, give Notice, that they will meet at the Revenue-Office, on Tuesday the 17th of May next, and in case Purchasers shall appear, will attend, from Day to Day, during the Sitting of the Provincial Court, in order to dispose of the following MANORS, &c. viz.

ACRES.	
<i>Anne-Arundel</i> , - 1580	lying in <i>Anne-Arundel Cy.</i>
<i>Cuspowder</i> , - 5000	<i>Baltimore County.</i>
<i>Comochegues</i> , - 12000	<i>Frederick County.</i>
<i>Monocoffy</i> , - 10000	
<i>Zachariah</i> , - 9600	<i>Charles County.</i>
<i>Pangalah</i> , - 1500	
<i>Calverton</i> , - 5000	<i>St. Mary's County.</i>
<i>Chaptico</i> , - 6500	
<i>Beaverdam</i> , - 8000	
<i>Mill</i> , - 7500	
<i>Woolly</i> , - 7500	<i>Kent County.</i>
<i>West St. Mary's</i> , - 7500	
<i>Snow-Hill</i> , - 7500	<i>Queen-Anne's County.</i>
<i>St. Barbara's</i> , - 7500	
<i>St. John's</i> , - 7500	<i>Dorchester County.</i>
<i>Kent</i> , - 7500	
<i>Queen-Anne's</i> , - 5000	
<i>Nanticoke</i> , - 5500	

The above Lands will be sold to the highest Bidder, and put up in Lots, as shall be most agreeable to the Purchasers; some of them being very rich, with proper Cultivation, would bring fine Hemp, or make Meadows. Correct Plats, with a State of the Improvements, and the Terms of the present Leases; as likewise the Authority of the Commissioners, and Conditions of Sale, may be seen, by applying to the Subscriber, Signed per Order, JOHN CLAPHAM.

March 30, 1768.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 28th of April next, at the House of Mr. Benjamin Brooke, in Upper-Marlbrough, for good Bills of Exchange on London, Sterling, or Current Money.

**T**WELVE healthy Country-born SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls; among them is a valuable House-Wench, who can Spin, Knit, Wash, and Iron well. The Sale to begin at 3 o'Clock Afternoon.

CHARLES GRAHAME.

\* At same Time will be sold, a very valuable Negro Carpenter, for Sterling Money, or Gold and Silver, at the nominal Sterling Rates. C. G.

## L A T E L Y I M P O R T E D,

From LIVERPOOL, and to be SOLD by JOHN ASHBURNER, at Baltimore-Town, on reasonable Terms, by the Lump, or single Package.

**I**RISH Linens, Osnabrigs, Manchester Checks, Kendal Cottons, Duffels, Welton Marble-Cloths, and Trimmings, Felt and Castor Hats, Mens and Womens Stockings, Saddles, Hard-Ware, Earthenware, English refined Sugar, Bottled-Beer, Cheese, Smiths Coals, fine Salt, and a few Casks of Pimento. \* He has also for Sale, a few African SLAVES.

**I**SAMUEL CROSS, of Baltimore County, not having sufficient to discharge all my just Debts, and being desirous to do equal Justice to all my Creditors, do hereby give Notice, that I am willing, and ready, to surrender up all my Estate, both Real and Personal, to be proportionally divided amongst my Creditors, and earnestly request they will come, and accept of the same.

March 22, 1768.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC SALE, on the Premises, by the Subscriber, in Frederick County, Maryland, on the 20th Day of June next,

**T**WO overhot GRIST-MILLS, and one SAW-MILL, on Rock-Creek, about Five Miles from George-Town, and Six Miles from Bladenburg. The Three Mills are, in the driest Weather, plentifully supplied with Water, from one Dam, built of Stone, and so strongly finished, as to be safe against any Fresh; one Pair of the Mill Stones are French Bury, the Bolting Clothes, and Lift Jack, with all the other Appurtenances, now belonging to them, will be Sold with the Mills. Also One Hundred and Twenty Acres of Land joining them; 20 Acres whereof was condemned by a Writ of Ad quod Damnum, and the other Hundred Acres is the Dwelling-Plantation of the Subscriber, whereon there is an Orchard, Dwelling House, and Kitchen, and the Plantation is in good Repair. Possession will be given immediately after Harvest, and Two Years Credit for One Half the Money, on paying Interest, and giving Bond, with Security, if required.

ZACHARIAH WHITE.

March 30, 1768.

**W**HEREAS Thomas Rutland, Senior, Administrator of Benjamin Webb, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, doth hereby give Notice, to all that are indebted, to come immediately, and pay off their just Balances, to enable the said Administrator, to settle and pay the Debts due from the said Estate, which will prevent them further Trouble; and all those that have any just Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring them in, which will oblige their humble Servant, THO. RUTLAND, Administrator.

March 29, 1768.

**B**ROKE out of Queen-Anne's County Jail, on the 26th of this Instant, the following Prisoners, viz. JOSEPH NEVILL, about 25 Years of Age, Country-born, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, remarkable black Hair and Eyes, thin Visage, and brown Complexion: Had on a light coloured Country-made Coat, a blue lappell'd Cloth Vest, Leather Breeches, and good Shoes and Stockings.

EDWARD HUSSEY, Country-born, was committed for stealing a Negro and Mare; is about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, a well-set Fellow, brown Complexion, and a remarkable Downlook: Had on a Sauff coloured Cloth Coat, and Vest, Leather Breeches, and good Shoes and Stockings.

JAMES FOWLER, about 22 Years of Age, Country-born, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a pale Complexion, thin Visage, a pert impudent looking Fellow, and wears his own Hair, which is of a brown Colour: Had on a blue lappell'd Vest, Leather Breeches, good Shoes, and white Worsted Stockings.

Whoever takes up said Prisoners, and secures them, or brings them to Queen-Anne's County Jail, shall receive, for Nevill, TEN POUNDS, for Hussey, FIVE POUNDS, and for Fowler, THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by

WILLIAM HINDMAN, Sheriff.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, on the 28th of October last, living at the Head of Hungers-River, in Dorchester County, a Negro Fellow, named TOM, about 25 Years of Age, Five Feet high, he is a very black Fellow, has a smiling Countenance, remarkable white Teeth, and has little or no Beard: Had on, when he went away, a dark coloured lappell'd Vest, and a short spotted Swanskin ditto, under it. It is supposed he was carried away by one John Shinton, that went away for Debt, and it is imagined he will make for the Lower Part of Virginia, or Carolina, he went away in a small Shallop. The said John Shinton is a thick well-set Fellow, about 30 or 35 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet high, of a light Complexion, light coloured Hair, has large blue Eyes, a full Beard, and a heavy Look; his Apparel is uncertain.

Whoever takes up and secures said Shinton, and finds the Negro in his Possession, or where he has sold or hired him, shall receive TEN POUNDS, if taken out of the County, and if in the County, FIVE POUNDS Reward, paid by

ELLINER MCGRAW.

March 4, 1768.

To be SOLD, on reasonable Terms, by James Houston, living in Worcester County, on Pocomoke River,

**A** SNOW, of about One Hundred and Fifty Tons. The Calking, Carpenters and Joiners Work are not yet finished, but can be completed in Four Months, or less, if required.

Likewise a BRIG, of about One Hundred and Ten Tons. She is all-completed except the Calking

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at Annapolis, for Bills, Cash, or Tobacco,

A PARCEL of choice WEST-INDIA RUM, FREDERICK STONE.

Talbot County, March 1, 1768.

**A**S a regular Intercourse by Sea, betwixt Maryland and Philadelphia, is generally thought a great Convenience, to the Trading Gentlemen of both Provinces, by giving them an Opportunity of getting the Commodities of each Place, from each other, with quick Dispatch, and on safer and easier Terms, than they could before; the Subscriber intends to continue his Schooner, the MARYLAND-PACKET, in that Trade, agreeable to his Advertisement of September last. He hopes the Gentlemen of both Provinces will give him the Encouragement, his Desire to serve, and the Convenience he affords them, may merit. He will receive Goods on Freight, for any Part of Maryland, on low Terms, provided the Quantity will be sufficient to defray the Expence. The Vessel will be address'd to Bond and Byrn, Merchants in Philadelphia, who offer their Service to all the Gentlemen of Maryland, who have not an established Correspondency in Philadelphia, and will serve them with the utmost Punctuality, for the usual Commission. Orders to them, will meet with quick Dispatch, if sent to the Care of Col. Fitzhugh, at the Mouth of Patuxent, to John Martin, near Oxford; or by the several Posts. The Schooner is now in Philadelphia, and it is expected she will return, and be there again, by the Middle or last of April.

JOHN MARTIN.

March 10, 1768.

**C**OMMITTED to the Jail of Frederick County, a Negro Boy, named Toby, says he belongs to Mr. Benjamin Grymes of Virginia. He is about Twelve Years old. The owner is desired to take him away and pay Charges.

GEORGE SCOTT, Sheriff.

## W A N T E D,

**A** PERSON well acquainted with the Business of a COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. Such a one, on Application to the Printer, will be duly encouraged.

**J**A M E S M M O R D I E, HEREBY informs the Public, that he has open'd H TAVERN, on the Dock, at the Sign of the BLUE-BALL, near Charles Carroll's, Esq; where all Gentlemen Travellers, and others, will meet with good Entertainment, both for themselves and Horses.

\* He likewise would be obliged to his Friends and Acquaintances, both on the Western and Eastern Shore, for their Custom.

(3\*)

## TEN POUNDS REWARD.

**S**TOLEN out of the Subscriber's STABLE, in York-Town, last Night, a large dark brown GELDING, about 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer, with a large Star in his Forehead, long Neck, and holds his Head very high. Also a black GELDING with a bald Face, Four white Legs, paces, trots, and hand gallops, very sprightly, and of a good Carriage, the Property of Mr. John Ord. The Thief's Name is JAMES BIGGAR; he was Twice whipt in Carlisle, for Horse-stealing, was in Prison in Maryland, and North-Carolina; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, fair Complexion, wears his Hair, has an old Blanket-Coat, an old blue Coat, old striped Jacket, red Plush Breeches, and Leggings. Whoever takes up the Thief and Horses, and brings them to the Subscriber, or to Mr. Swearingham's in Frederick-Town, shall have the above Reward, or Four Pounds for each Horse.

JAMES SMITH.

\* The Thief and Horses were seen, on Saturday Night, at Tarwyn-Town, and on Sunday crossed Monocacy.

Port-Tobacco, February 23, 1768.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber, to the highest Bidder, at Fauquier Court-House, in the Colony of Virginia, on Thursday the 28th of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair Day after,

**S**EVERAL PARCELS of LAND, lying in the said County, viz. The Plantation on which Mr. GEORGE LAMKIN lately dwelt, about Six Miles above the said Court-House, containing 100 Acres, and is conveniently situated for an Inn. Five Hundred Acres near Goose-Creek, being the Tract on which THOMAS FURR, and several other Tenants, now live. This Land is level, well watered, wooded, and proper either for Farming or Planting, and on it are several small Orchards. The other Tract contains 192 Acres, and lies in the Fork of Goose-Creek and Chatten-Run, (and very near to the Tract of 500 Acres.) On this a small Plantation is cleared, some Houses built, about 30 Acres of Meadow Ground ready for laying down with Grass-Seed, and about as much more to clear. About 300 Apple, a few Peach, Cherry and Apricot Trees, are planted out, and a Grist-Mill lately erected. These Lands were advertis'd to have been sold the 21st of December last, but the Weather proving bad, prevented it. Should any Person incline to treat for the Whole, before the Day of Sale, they may do it at Port-Tobacco, with

DANIEL JENIFER.

March 8, 1768.

To be LET and entered on the 1st of December next, THE TENEMENT, whereon Nathaniel Slicer now lives, distant about 8 Miles from George-Town and Bladenburgh. For further Particulars apply to the said Slicer, or

DANIEL CARROLL.

February 27, 1768.

At Capt. Madden's, in Prince-William County, in Virginia, on Tuesday the 12th of April next, will be sold, on Terms to be agreed on at the Day of Sale,

**S**EVERN Thousand Acres of LAND, known by the Name of BRENTON; the whole will be laid off into Lots of 200 Acres, or otherwise, as may suit the Purchasers. It pays no Quit-Rents, and is, without Exception, equal to any Tract of that Extent, in Virginia. To any Person or Persons, inclinable to purchase Part, or the Whole, it will be requisite to pay One Third of the Money down, on receiving Deeds: For One Third Three Years, and the last Six Years, Credit will be allowed, with or without Interest, as may be agreed on. The Subscriber will be chiefly on the Land from this Date, and will treat with any one before the Day of Sale, for any Part or Parcel of the same. A good Title can be made to any Purchaser.

ROBERT BRENT.

Patuxent Iron-Works, March 1, 1768.

**W**E once more request all such as are indebted to the Estate of Richard Snowden, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, either on Mortgage, Bill of Sale, Bond, Note, or Open Account, to make immediate Payment, as no longer Credit can possibly be given: Therefore, all such as do not comply with the above Requisition, may expect we shall proceed in such Manner, (without respect to Persons) as will compel them. And, as we would make it as easy as in our Power, will take any kind of Country Produce in Payment of the above-mentioned Debts.

ELIZABETH SNOWDEN,

THOMAS, SAMUEL,

(1\*) and

JOHN SNOWDEN, } Executors.

P. S. We also desire all Persons indebted to us, of a Year or more standing, to make Payment, or at least come and settle their Accounts, to prevent such Steps as would be disagreeable to them, as will as to

THO. SAM. and JOHN SNOWDEN.

March 16, 1768.

**W**AS found in a Street in Baltimore-Town, some Time in the Month of December, a Piece of Osnabrigs, supposed to be dropt by some Person in Liquor. The Owner, by proving his Property, and paying the Cost of Advertising, may have said Piece of Osnabrigs, on Application to

(2\*) SAM. &amp; ROB. PURVIANCE.

Elk-Ridge Landing, Nov. 1767.

**S**TRAY'D from the Stables of the Subscriber, a Dun or Mouse coloured HORSE, about 15 Hands high, paces slow, trots and gallops, has a Star and Snip, and several Saddle Marks, and some White on one of his hind Feet, has never been dock'd, and has no perceivable Brand. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Fifteen Shillings, paid by

JOSHUA GRIFFITH.

The Horse was bred at the Head of South-River, in Anne-Arundel County.

**T**HE Subscriber being confined, for Debt, in Dorchester County Jail, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to apply to the next General Assembly of this Province, for Relief.

EDWARD NUNAR.

**T**HE Subscriber being confined, for Debt, in Anne-Arundel County Jail, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to apply to the next General Assembly of this Province, for Relief.

THOMAS TOWN.



JUST IMPORTED, in the LORD CAMDEN, Captain JOHN JOHNSTON, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, in Church-Street, ANNAPOLIS.

# AN ASSORTMENT OF EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS.

THOS. HARWOOD, 3<sup>d</sup>.

Baltimore-Town, February 10, 1768.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of her late Husband, Mr. Brian Philpot, of Baltimore-Town, deceased, requests all the Creditors of the said deceased, to give her speedy Notice of the Amount of their several Claims, therein distinguishing whether they are on Bonds, Bills, Notes, or Accounts, that she may thereby be enabled to ascertain the Amount of the whole Debts, and give the Preference in the first Payments to those, who by Law, are entitled to the same. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment.

She requests the Indulgence of the several Creditors, that they would not commence Suits against her, and thereby burthen the Administration with Costs, as they may be assured of her Intention to discharge the Debts, and compleat the Administration with all the Dispatch in her Power.

(3<sup>m</sup>) MARY PHILPOT, Administratrix.

Talbot County, December 26, 1767.

HAVING been lately robbed of a considerable Sum of Money, and by good Authority informed, that a Negro Man, commonly known by the Name of *Berry's Abel*, with the Assistance of his reputed Wife, (already in Custody) hath committed the Theft. I do hereby offer a Reward of THREE PISTOLES, to be paid to any Person or Persons that shall apprehend and bring him before *John Goldsborough*, Esq; one of the Magistrates for this County. Said Negro is about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, rather lully than otherwise: Had with him when he went away, a Castor Hat, almost new, a blue Cloth Coat, a Jacket of Country-made Cloth, Buckskin Breeches, a Pair of Boots, and a Great Coat, and in Possession of a light grey coloured Horse, about 14 Hands high. This Fellow, I am told, was formerly a Slave, the Property of Mr. *Joseph Berry*, but lately received his Freedom, as a Step judged absolutely necessary to be taken, in order to quiet effectually some Scruples of Conscience, the Owner religiously entertained, in consequence of his keeping Negroes in Slavery; yet, nevertheless, it is now presumed, that said Negro, hath, since his Change of Condition, had the principal Direction of all the Roguery carried on by the Negroes of his Acquaintance; seeing his present Situation encourages him to offer for Sale (with greater Boldness) the Effects unjustly obtained by them, as the Produce of his own Labour.

ANDREW MEIN.

WHEREAS my Wife, RUTH WRIGHT, hath for some Time eloped from me, and hath frequently complained that I turned her away, and that she was apprehensive of violent Usage from me. I hereby publicly declare, that she left me of her own Will, and that her Apprehensions are absolutely groundless, and that I am willing to receive her again, and to live with her in all that Harmony and Concord, which should subsist between Man and Wife.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

Bladenburgh, (Maryland) January 1, 1768. I intend to Let, for a Term of Years, (and will give Possession either the ensuing Spring or Fall) about 500 Acres of Land, on the Side of the Eastern Branch of *Potomack* River, at navigable Water, Five Miles from *Bladenburgh*, the same Distance from *Georgetown*, and Eight Miles by Water from *Alexandria*; about 150 Acres are improvable *Pine Marsh*, 20 Acres of which are banked in, and has yielded, by Estimation, 100,000 lb. of Hay, yearly, for Four Years, and the Price of Hay, at the Towns above-mentioned, has always been 4 s. per 1000 lb. I shall reserve about 200 Acres to remain in Woods; so that there will be about 170 Acres of level Land to work besides the Meadow. There are 14 Bushels of Wheat, and 15 and an Half of Rye, sowed, and about 30 Acres of fresh Ground for Corn. The Buildings are sufficient, and the Fences are in fine Order. I intend also to let Five Settlements, of about 100 Acres each, in the Woods, Part of the same Tract.

I want to sell 1500 Acres of Land, 30 Miles from *Georgetown*, near *Potomack* River; 300 of which is fine low Ground, with a large Plantation on it. The rest is Wood Land, good Soil, level, and clear of Stone, but there is no good Spring on the Land. Also about 1300 Acres of Wood Land, 3 Miles higher. The Soil is good, as level as common, and well watered. The Purchaser may have Credit, on paying Interest.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

If any one will give a good Price, I will sell the whole Tract on the Eastern Branch, which I proposed to Rent out, and give Credit to the Purchaser, on Condition that Interest be regularly paid; or, I will take Slaves in Payment of any Part, or the Whole.

February 21, 1768.

## FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, last Night, from the Subscriber, living near the *Soldier's Delight*, in Baltimore County, Maryland, the Two following Convict Servant Men, viz. JOHN KINGHAM, an Englishman, a good Scholar, and is about 27 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, he has a long Visage, a full Mouth, but a pleasant Countenance, speaks hoarse, has a small Scar over his left Eye, has lost one of his Fore-Teeth in the Upper-Jaw on the right Side, and he stoops in his Walk: He had on, and took with him, a new Felt Hat, a dark grey coloured Surtout Coat, Cloth Cape, and Velvet Neck, with some Spots of Tar on the Coat; a grey Country Cloth Jacket, with Sleeves, a black Broad Cloth Jacket, much worn, Buckskin Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, and Country made Shoes, and One Holland, and Two Osnabrig Shirts, and sundry other Things unknown.

JACOB PRITCHARD, a Skinner by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, 26 Years of Age, born in the West of England, and talks broad, has lost some of his Fore-Teeth in the Upper Jaw, he is knock-kneed, stoops in his Walk, and has short brown Hair: Had on, and took with him, a Castor Hat, a blue grey Coat, bound round with Twist, a Claret coloured Cloth Coat, burnt with Smith's Fire, Two Pair of Buckskin Breeches, white Yarn Stockings, double soled Shoes, one Holland Shirt, and Two coarse ditto; with sundry other Things unknown. They took with them Two Horses and Saddles, one of them is a dark Bay, and has a crooked Blaze down his Face, light Flanks, and and some White on his Feet, 4 Years old, and about 13 Hands 3 Inches high, and is branded on the near Buttock, with the Letters A W, (joined together) and had on a small Hunting-Saddle. The other is a light Bay, with a large Star in his Forehead, if any Brand, unknown, and had on a Saddle with a blue fringed Plush Housing. Both Horses pace, trot, and gallop. They also took with them a small Gun, with a curld Maple Stock, Five Deer Skins, half drest, and one Match-Coat Blanket. It is supposed they will forge Passes, and perhaps may change their Names and Cloaths.

Whoever takes up or secures said Servants, so as their Master may have them again, shall receive a Reward of THREE POUNDS for each Man, and THIRTY SHILLINGS for each Horse and Saddle, if Twenty Miles from home; and, if Forty Miles from home, FIVE POUNDS for each Man, and FIFTY SHILLINGS for each Horse and Saddle, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by

ALEXANDER WELLS.

The above *Jacob Pritchard* ran away last Fall, and got over the *Allegheny* Mountains, and was, on his Travels, at the South Branch of *Potomack*.

March 8, 1768.

## TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last Night, from *Kingsbury* Furnace, in Baltimore County, the Three following Servants, viz.

THOMAS HAWKES, aged about 30 Years, 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, thin Visage, brown Hair, slow of Speech, thick of Hearing, and has a Mole between his Eyes: Had on, when he went away, a Fearnought and Cotton Jacket, a Calico ditto, a white Linen Shirt, and an Osnabrig ditto, Cotton Breeches, or light coloured Cloth ditto, Worsted Hose, and ribb'd Thread ditto, Felt Hat, Country made Shoes, and some other Things unknown.

WILLIAM HATTON, (i. e.) JACKSON, by Trade a Stocking-Weaver, aged about 28 or 30 Years, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, light brown Hair, has a down Look, and a remarkable Way of staring any Person in the Face that speaks to him, has a Scar from the Side of his Mouth to his Chin, is stout made, and a fresh Complexion: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, a Fearnought Jacket, a blue Duffle, a Cotton, and a blue lappelled ditto, Cotton Breeches, Check Shirt, Osnabrig ditto, ribb'd Yarn Stockings, Country made Shoes, Metal Buckles, and Felt Hat.

THOMAS CHAPMAN, a pale looking Fellow, 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, has a Scar under his Chin, a remarkable Cast with his Eyes, and short black Hair: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, a Fearnought Jacket, Cotton ditto, and Breeches, a pretty good Felt Hat, Osnabrig Shirt, ribb'd Yarn Hose, Country made Shoes, and Metal Buckles.

Whoever apprehends the said Servants, so that they may be had again, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS for each, if taken in this Province, and if out of the Province, the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, if brought to the Subscriber.

(1)

FRANCIS PHILLIPS.



THE Sloop BETSEY, a strong Vessel, and prime Sailer, will carry about 3500 Bushels, now lying at *St. Leonard's* Creek, *Potomack*, to be sold, or let on Charter. She is well found, and will be fit to receive her Lading at Ten Days Notice, if Chartered. For Terms, apply to Mr. *Joshua Johnson*, at *Annapolis*, or the Subscriber, at *St. Leonard's* Creek.

GEORGE COOK.

ANNAPOLIS, October 29, 1767.

## S C H E M E

OF THE MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY. THE Lower House of Assembly of MARYLAND, have constantly, and ineffectually, hitherto, since Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Lordship hath no Right to collect Twelve pence per Hoghead on Tobacco exported.

A CONSTITUTIONAL Tax on the People to support an Agent of the Appointment of the Lower House, has been greatly desired, frequently attempted, and is often refused by the Upper House.

THE Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Clerk of the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other Expence necessarily attending the Execution of the Powers of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the FINES, FORFEITURES, AMERCIAMENTS, and OTHER MONIES, received by the Government for the Support thereof; and "That" Sentiment being directly opposite to the Opinion of the Upper House had, on mature Consideration, "formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Council's Claim," principally occasioned the Non-payment of the Public Debt for upwards of Ten Years: The Distress of Trade for Want of a Circulating Medium, and the extreme Necessity of Public Credit, compelled the Lower House to agree to an Appeal to his Majesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Disference, without the Allotment of any Public Money for that Purpose, as the only Means to settle Disputes, restore Public Credit, and lay a sure Foundation for the future Ease and Good of the Province.

A SUBSCRIPTION therefore, by RESOLVE of the Lower House, has been open'd, and Subscriptions are taken in by every Member, for maintaining an Agent, and supporting the Appeal on the Part of the People, as well as obtaining Redress of their OTHER Grievances; and, by RESOLVE also of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Money for the same Purposes, the following SCHEME of a LOTTERY, by which to raise ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Common Money, is submitted to the PUBLIC.

PRIZE	of	£. 500	is	£. 500
1	—	250	—	250
1	—	100	—	100
2	—	50	are	100
2	—	30	—	60
4	—	20	—	80
4	—	15	—	60
10	—	10	—	100
10	—	5	—	100
50	—	4	—	200
80	—	3	—	240
73	—	2: 10	—	181: 10
2850	—	2	—	4500
1	First drawn Blank,	—	—	15: 15
1	Last drawn Blank,	—	—	15: 15
2500	Prizes.	—	—	£. 6500
2500	Blanks.	—	—	£. 6500
5000	Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to	£. 7500	—	—
	From which deduct	1000	£. 6500	—

Two and an Half per Cent to be deducted from the Prizes, to defray the Expences of the Lottery.

THE Drawing to be in the Court-House at ANNAPOLIS, in the Presence of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as shall be pleased to attend.

THE Managers are, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Esq; Messieurs THOMAS SPRIGG, WILLIAM PACA, JOHN WEEMS, THOMAS GATSBY, South-River, THOMAS RINGOLD, B. T. B. WORTHINGTON, HENRY HALL, JOHN HAMMOND, THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHN HALL, of Annapolis, and SAMUEL CHASE, or such of them as shall chuse to act.

THE said Managers to give Bond to the Honourable SPEAKER, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid as soon as the Drawing is finished; and those not demanded in Six Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as generously given to the above Use.

THE SCHEME to be made public in the MARYLAND and VIRGINIA GAZETTES, and PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

"LIFE, without LIBERTY, is worse than DEATH," TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers, and of most of the Members of the Lower House of Assembly.

There not having been such a full Return of the SALE of TICKETS as could have been wished; rather too many TICKETS to lie on the Risk of the SCHEME, being still unsold; and as the Winter Season will be too far advanced after the November County Courts, the MANAGERS have resolved to begin the Drawing, certainly, on the Thursday after the Third Tuesday in May next, when many of the Adventurers may attend, with Convenience. It is hoped by that Time all the TICKETS will be sold, but if they should not, the PUBLIC may rely on the LOTTERY's being then drawn. The MANAGERS take this Opportunity to return their hearty Thanks to those Gentlemen who have assisted in the SALE of TICKETS, and beg they will return any they may have unsold, at least a Week before the Drawing.

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B O  
The following is a  
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ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 s. 6 d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5 s. and 1 s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines. At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, viz. COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1768.

## B O S T O N .

The following is a Copy of a LETTER sent from the Honourable House of Representatives of this Province, to the Right Hon. the Earl of SHELBURNE, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, viz.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, Jan. 15, 1768.

My Lord,

THE House of Representatives of this his Majesty's Province, having had Experience of your Lordship's generous Sentiments of his Majesty's most loyal, tho' remote Subjects of America, and of your noble Exertions in their Behalf in the late Time of their Distress, beg Leave to lay before your Lordship's View, the new Scenes of Difficulty, which are again opened upon us, and to implore your repeated Interposition.

Your Lordship is not insensible, that our Forefathers were in an unhappy Reign driven into this Wilderness by the Hand of Power; at their own Expence they crossed an Ocean of Three Thousand Miles; and purchased an Inheritance for themselves and their Posterity, with the View of propagating the Christian Religion, and enlarging the English Dominion in this distant Part of the Earth. Tho' the indulgent Smiles of Heaven upon them, tho' not without Hardship and Fatigue unexperienced, and perhaps hardly to be conceived by their Brethren and fellow Subjects in their native Land; and with the constant Peril of their Lives, from a numerous Race of Men, as barbarous and cruel, and yet as warlike as any People upon the Face of the Earth, they increased in their Numbers and enlarged their Settlement.—They obtained a Charter from King CHARLES the First, wherein his Majesty was pleased to recognize to them a Liberty to worship God according to the Dictates of their Conscience; a Blessing which in those unhappy Times was denied to them in their own Country: And the Rights, Liberties, Privileges and Immunities of his natural born Subjects within the Realm. This Charter they enjoyed, having punctually fulfilled the Conditions of it, 'till it was vacated, as we conceive, arbitrarily, in the Reign of King CHARLES the Second. After the Revolution, that grand Era of British Liberty, when King WILLIAM and Queen MARY of glorious and blessed Memory were established on the Throne, the Inhabitants of this Province obtained another Charter, in which the most essential Rights and Privileges contained in the former were restored to them. Thus blessed with the Liberties of Englishmen, they continued to increase and multiply, 'till as your Lordship knows, a dreary Wilderness is become a fruitful Field, and a grand Source of national Wealth and Glory.

By the Common Law, my Lord, as well as sundry Acts of Parliament from the Reign of EDWARD the Third, the Children of his Majesty's natural born Subjects, born, passing and repassing the Seas, are entitled to all the Rights and Privileges of his natural Subjects, born within the Realm. From hence the Conclusion appears to be indisputable, that the Descendants of his Majesty's Subjects in the Realm, who migrated with the Consent of the Nation, and purchased a Settlement with their own Treasure and Blood, without any Aid from the Nation; who early acknowledged their Allegiance to the Crown of England; and have always approved themselves faithful Subjects, and in many Instances given signal Proofs of their Loyalty to their King, and their firm Attachment and Affection to their Mother Country: The Conclusion is strong, that exclusive of any Consideration of their Charter, they are entitled to the Rights and Privileges of the British Constitution in common with their fellow Subjects in Britain. And it is very remarkably the Sense of the British Nation that they are so; as appears by an Act of Parliament made in the 13<sup>th</sup> of his late Majesty King GEORGE the Second. The Preamble of that Act plainly presupposes it; and the Purview of the same Act enables and directs the Superior Court of Judicature of this Province, a Court erected by the Authority of the General Court, to naturalize Foreigners under certain Conditions; which it is presumed the Wisdom of the Parliament would not have empowered any People to do, who were not themselves deemed natural born Subjects.

The Spirit of the Law of Nature and Nations supposes that all the free Subjects of any Kingdom, are entitled equally to the Rights of the Constitution; for it appears unnatural and unreasonable to affirm, that local, or any other Circumstances, can justly deprive any Part of the Subjects of the same Prince, of the full Enjoyment of the Rights of that Constitution, upon which the Government itself is formed, and by which Sovereignty and Allegiance are ascertained and limited. But your Lordship is so thoroughly acquainted with the Extent of the Rights of Men and of Subjects, as to render it altogether improper to take up any more of your Time on this Head.

There are, my Lord, fundamental Rules of the Constitution, which it is humbly presumed, neither the supreme Legislative, nor the supreme Executive, can alter. In all free States, the Constitution is fixed: It is from thence that the Legislative derives its Authority; therefore it cannot change the Constitution without destroying its own Foundation. If then the Constitution of Great-Britain is the common Right of all British Subjects, it is humbly referred to your Lordship's Judgment, whether the supreme Legislative of the Em-

pire may rightly leap the Bounds of it in the Exercise of Power over the Subjects in America, any more than over those in Britain.

When Mention is made of the Rights of American Subjects, and the Interest they have in the British Constitution, in common with all other British Subjects, your Lordship is too candid and just in your Sentiments to suppose, that the House have the most distant Thought of an Independency on Great-Britain.—They are not insensible of their Security and Happiness in Connexion with and Dependence on the Mother-State. These, my Lord, are the Sentiments of the House and of their Constituents; and they have Reason to believe they are the Sentiments of all the Colonies: Those who are industriously propagating in the Nation, a different Opinion of the Colonists, are not only doing the greatest Injustice to them, but an irreparable Injury to the Nation itself.

It is the Glory of the British Constitution that it has its Foundation in the Law of GOD and Nature: It is essentially a natural Right, that a Man shall quietly enjoy, and have the sole Disposal of his own Property: This Right is ingrafted into the British Constitution, and is familiar to the American Subjects: And your Lordship will judge, whether any Necessity can render it just and equitable in the Nature of Things, that the supreme Legislative of the Empire, should impose Duties, Subsidies, Talliages and Taxes, internal or external, for the sole Purpose of raising a Revenue, upon Subjects that are not, and cannot, considering their local Circumstances, by any Possibility be equally represented, and consequently, whole Consent cannot be had in Parliament.

The Security of Right and Property is the great End of Government. Surely then such Measures as tend to render Right and Property precarious, tend to destroy both Property and Government, for these must stand or fall together.—Property is admitted to have an Existence in the savage State of Nature: And if it is necessary for the Support of savage Life, it by no Means becomes less so in civil Society. The House intreat your Lordship to consider, whether a Colonist can be conceived to have any Property which he may call his own, if it may be granted away by any other Body without his Consent: And they submit to your Lordship's Judgment, whether this was not actually done, when the Act for granting to his Majesty certain Duties on Paper, Glass, and other Articles, for the sole and express Purpose of raising a Revenue in America, was made. It is the Judgment of Lord COKE, that the Parliament of Great-Britain cannot tax Ireland, "*quia Militibus ad Parliamentum non mittant.*" And Sir WILLIAM JONES, an eminent Jurist, declared it as his Opinion, to King CHARLES the Second, that he could no more grant a Commission to levy Money on his Subjects in Jamaica, without their Consent by an Assembly, than they could discharge themselves from their Allegiance to the Crown.—Your Lordship will be pleased to consider that Ireland and Jamaica were both conquered; which cannot be said of any of the Colonies, Canada excepted; the Argument therefore is stronger in Favour of the Colonies.

Our Ancestors, when oppressed in the unfortunate Reign of JAMES the Second, found Relief by the Interposition of the Parliament: But it is the Misfortune of the Colonies at present, that by the Intervention of that Power, they are taxed; and they can appeal for Relief, from their final Decision, to no Power on Earth, for there is no Power on Earth above them.—Your Lordship will indulge the House in expressing a deep Concern upon this Occasion; for it is the Language of Reason, and it is the Opinion of the greatest Writers on the Law of Nature and Nations, that if the Parliament should make any considerable Change in the Constitution, and the Nation should be voluntarily silent upon it, this would be considered as an Approbation of the Act.

But the House beg Leave to represent to your Lordship, that altho' the Right of Parliament to impose Taxes on the Colonies, without a Representation there, were indisputable, we humbly conceive it may be made fully to appear to be unequal, that they should, at least at present. Your Lordship will be pleased to remember, that by Act of Parliament, the Colonists are prohibited from importing Commodities and Manufactures of the Growth of Europe, saving a few Articles, except from Great-Britain. This Prohibition, not only occasions a much greater Demand upon the Mother-Country for her Manufactures, but gives the Manufacturers there the Advantage of their own Price; and can it be questioned, my Lord, but the Colonists are obliged, by Means of this Policy, to purchase the British Manufactures at a much dearer Rate, than the like Manufactures would be purchased at, if they were allowed to go to foreign Markets? It is a Loss to the Colonists, and an equal Gain to Great-Britain. The same Reasoning holds good with respect to the many Articles of their Produce, which the Colonists are restrained by Act of Parliament from sending to foreign Ports.—This is, in Reality, a Tax, tho' an indirect one, on the Colonies; besides the Duties of Excise and Customs laid on the Manufactures in Great-Britain. A celebrated British Writer on Trade, computes the artificial Value arising from these Duties, to be not less than Fifty per Cent. Your Lordship will then form an Estimate of the Part that is paid by the Colonies upon the Importation into America, which is generally said to be at least the Value of Two Millions Sterling.

The House is not, at this Time, complaining of this Policy of the Mother-State; but beg your Lordship's impartial and candid Consideration, whether it is not grievous to the Colonies to be additionally taxed upon the Commodities of Great-Britain here—and to be solely charged with the defending and securing his Majesty's Colonies, after they have cheerfully borne their full Proportion of maintaining his Majesty's Rights in this Part of his Dominions, and reducing his Enemies to Terms of Peace.

Your Lordship will allow the House to express their Fears, that the Colonies have been misrepresented to his Majesty's Ministers and the Parliament, as having an undutiful Disposition towards his Majesty, and a Disaffection to the Mother-Kingdom. It has, 'till a few Years past, been the Usage for his Majesty's Requisitions to be laid before the Representatives of his People in America. And we may venture to appeal to your Lordship, that the People of this Province have been ready to afford their utmost Aid for his Majesty's Service. It would be grievous to his most faithful Subjects, to be called upon for Aid, in a Manner which implies a Mistrust of a free and cheerful Compliance; and the House intreat your Lordship's Consideration, whether our Enemies, at least, would not infer a Want of Duty and Loyalty in us, when the Parliament have judged it necessary to compel us by Laws for that Purpose; as by the late Acts for raising a Revenue in America, and the Act for preventing Mutiny and Desertion; in the latter of which the Governor and Council are directed to supply the King's Troops with enumerated Articles, and the People are required to pay the Expence. But, besides, your Lordship will judge whether the Execution of this Act can comport with the Existence of a free Legislative in America.

It is unnatural to expect, that the supreme Executive Power can long exist, if the supreme Legislative should be depressed and destroyed. In order therefore to support the supreme Executive of his Majesty at so great a Distance, in the Person of his Governor, Judges, and other executive Officers, it seems necessary that there should be a Legislative in America, as perfectly free as can consist with a Subordination to the supreme Legislative of the whole Empire. Such a Legislative is constituted by the Royal Charter of this Province: In this Charter, my Lord, the King, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, grants to the General Assembly, full Power and Authority to impose and levy proportionable and reasonable Assessments, Rates and Taxes upon the Estates and Persons of the Inhabitants, to be issued and disposed of, by Warrant under the Hand of the Governor, with the Advice and Consent of the Council, for the Service of his Majesty, in the necessary Defence and Support of his Government of the Province, and the Protection and Preservation of the Inhabitants, according to such Acts, as are, or shall be in Force in the Province. And the House are humbly of Opinion, that the legislative Powers in the several Colonies in America, were originally erected upon Conviction, that the Subjects there, could not be represented in the Supreme Legislative; and consequently, that there was a Necessity that such Powers should be erected.

It is by no Means, my Lord, a Disposition in the House, to dispute the just Authority of the supreme Legislative of the Nation, that induces them thus to address your Lordship; but a warm Sense of Loyalty to their Prince, and they humbly apprehend, a just Concern for their natural and constitutional Rights. They beg your Lordship would excuse their trespassing upon your Time and Attention to the great Affairs of the State: They apply to you, as a Friend to the Rights of Mankind, and of British Subjects. As Americans, they implore your Lordship's Patronage, and beseech you to represent their Grievances to the King, our Sovereign, and employ your happy Influence for their Relief.

Signed by the SPEAKER.

At an Adjournment of the Meeting of the Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of this Town, the following Letter was reported by the Committee appointed for that Purpose, viz.

To the ingenious AUTHOR of certain Patriotic Letters, subscribed, A FARMER.

MUCH RESPECTED SIR!

WHEN the Rights and Liberties of the numerous and loyal Inhabitants of this extensive Continent are in imminent Danger—when the inveterate Enemies of these Colonies are not more assiduous to forge Fetters for them, than diligent to delude the People, and zealous to persuade them to an indolent Acquiescence: At this alarming Period, when to reluct is deemed a Revolt, and to oppose such Measures as are injudicious and destructive, is construed as a formal Attempt to subvert Order and Government; when to reason is to rebel; and a ready Submission to the Rod of Power, is solicited by the Tenders of Place and Patronage, or urged by the Menace of Danger and Disgrace: 'Tis to YOU, worthy SIR! that AMERICA is obliged, for a most reasonable, sensible, loyal and vigorous Vindication of her invaded Rights and Liberties: 'Tis to YOU, the distinguished Honour is due; that when many of the Friends of Liberty were ready to fear its utter Subversion; armed with Truth, supported by the immutable Laws of Nature, the common Inheritance of Man, and leaning on the Pillars of the British Constitution: You seasonably brought your Aid opposed impending Ruin, awakened the most indolent



JUST IMPORTED, in the LORD CAMDEN,  
Cassius JOHN JOHNSTON, and to be sold by the  
Subscriber, at his Store, in Church-Street, ANNAPOLIS.

# AN ASSORTMENT OF EUROPEAN AND INDIA GOODS.

THO. FARWOOD, Jr.

Baltimore-Town, February 10, 1768.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of her late Husband, Mr. Brian Philpot, of Baltimore-Town, deceased, requests all the Creditors of the said deceased, to give her speedy Notice of the Amount of their several Claims, therein distinguishing whether they are on Bonds, Bills, Notes, or Accounts, that she may thereby be enabled to ascertain the Amount of the whole Debts, and give the Preference in the first Payments to those, who by Law, are entitled to the same. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment.

She requests the Indulgence of the several Creditors, that they would not commence Suits against her, and thereby burthen the Administration with Costs, as they may be assured of her Intention to discharge the Debts, and complete the Administration with all the Dispatch in her Power.

(5<sup>th</sup>) MARY PHILPOT, Administratrix.

Falbot County, December 26, 1767.

HAVING been lately robbed of a considerable Sum of Money, and by good Authority informed, that a Negro Man, commonly known by the Name of *Berry's Abel*, with the Assistance of his reputed Wife, (already in Custody) hath committed the Theft. I do hereby offer a Reward of THREE POUNDS, to be paid to any Person or Persons that shall apprehend and bring him before *Johu Goldfrengh*, Esq; one of the Magistrates for this County. Said Negro is about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, rather lanky than otherwise: Had with him when he went away, a Castor Hat, almost new, a blue Cloth Coat, a Jacket of Country-made Cloth, Buckskin Breeches, a Pair of Boots, and a Great Coat, and in Possession of a light grey coloured Horse, about 14 Hands high. This Fellow, I am told, was formerly a Slave, the Property of Mr. *Jephth Berry*, but lately received his Freedom, as a Step judged absolutely necessary to be taken, in order to quiet effectually some Scruples of Conscience, the Owner religiously entertained, in consequence of his keeping Negroes in Slavery; yet, nevertheless, it is now presumed, that said Negro, hath, since his Change of Condition, had the principal Direction of all the Roguery carried on by the Negroes of his Acquaintance; seeing his present Situation encourages him to offer for Sale (with greater Boldness) the Effects unjustly obtained by them, as the Produce of his own Labour.

ANDREW MEIN.

WHEREAS my Wife, RUTH WRIGHT, hath for some Time eloped from me, and hath frequently complained that I turned her away, and that she was apprehensive of violent Usage from me. I hereby publicly declare, that the left me of her own Will, and that her Apprehensions are absolutely groundless, and that I am willing to receive her again, and to live with her in all that Harmony and Concord, which should subsist between Man and Wife.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

Bladenburgh, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.  
I INTEND to Let, for a Term of Years, (and will give Possession either the ensuing Spring or Fall) about 300 Acres of Land, on the Side of the Eastern Branch of Patowmack River, at navigable Water, Five Miles from Bladenburgh, the same Distance from George-Town, and Eight Miles by Water from Alexandria; about 150 Acres are improvable Side Marsh, 20 Acres of which are banked in, and has yielded, by Estimation, 100,000 lb. of Hay, yearly, for Four Years, and the Price of Hay, at the Towns above-mentioned, has always been 4 s. per 1000 lb. I shall reserve about 200 Acres to remain in Woods; so that there will be about 100 Acres of level Land to work besides the Meadow. There are 24 Bushels of Wheat, and 15 and an Half of Rye, sowed, and about 30 Acres of fresh Ground for Corn. The Buildings are sufficient, and the Fences are in fine Order. I intend also to let Five Settlements, of about 100 Acres each, in the Woods, Part of the same Tract.

I want to sell 1,500 Acres of Land, 30 Miles from George-Town, near Patowmack River, 500 of which is fine low Ground, with a large Plantation on it. The rest is Wood Land, good Soil, level, and clear of Stone, but there is no good Spring on the Land. Also about 1500 Acres of Wood Land, 1 Mile higher. The Soil is good, as level as common, and well watered. The Possessor may have Credit, on paying Interest.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

If any one will give a good Price, I will sell the whole Tract on the Eastern Branch, which I proposed to Rent out, and give Credit to the Purchaser, on Condition that Interest be regularly paid; or I will take Slaves in Payment of any Part, or the Whole.

February 25, 1768.

## FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, last Night, from the Subscriber, living near the *Salters Delight*, in Baltimore County, Maryland, the Two following Convict Servant Men, viz. JOHN KINGHAM, an Englishman, a good Scholar, and is about 27 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, he has a long Village, a full Mouth, but a pleasant Countenance, speaks hoarse, has a small Scar over his left Eye, has lost one of his Fore-Teeth in the Upper-Jaw on the right Side, and he floops in his Walk: He had on, and took with him, a new Felt Hat, a dark grey coloured Surtout Coat, Cloth Caps, and Velvet Neck, with some Spots of Tar on the Coat; a grey Country Cloth Jacket, with Sleeves, a black Broad Cloth Jacket, much worn, Buckskin Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, and Country made Shoes, and One Holland, and Two Olinabrig Shirts, and sundry other Things unknown.

JACOB PRITCHARD, a Skinner by Trade, about 2 Feet 6 Inches high, 25 Years of Age, born in the West of England, and talks broad, has lost some of his Fore-Teeth in the Upper-Jaw, he is knock-kneed, floops in his Walk, and has short brown Hair: Had on, and took with him, a Castor Hat, a blue grey Coat, bound round with Twill, a Claret coloured Cloth Coat, burnt with Smith's Fire, Two Pair of Buckskin Breeches, white Yarn Stockings, double faced Shoes, one Holland Shirt, and Two coarse ditto; with sundry other Things unknown. They took with them Two Horses and Saddles, one of them is a dark Bay, and has a crooked Blaze down his Face, light Flanks, and and some White on his Feet, 4 Years old, and about 13 Hands 3 Inches high, and is branded on the near Buttock, with the Letters A W, (joined together) and had on a small Hunting Saddle. The other is a light Bay, with a large Star in his Forehead, if any Brand, unknown, and had on a Saddle with a blue fringed Plush Housings. Both Horses pace, trot, and gallop. They also took with them a small Gun, with a cur'd Mipel Stock, Five Deer Skins, half drest, and one Match-Coat Blanket. It is supposed they will forge Passes, and perhaps may change their Names and Cloaths.

Whoever takes up or secures said Servants, so as their Master may have them again, shall receive a Reward of THREE POUNDS for each Man, and THIRTY SHILLINGS for each Horse and Saddle, if Twenty Miles from home; and, if Forty Miles from home, FIVE POUNDS for each Man, and FIFTY SHILLINGS for each Horse and Saddle, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by

ALEXANDER WELLS.

The above Jacob Pritchard ran away last Fall, and got over the *Allegheny Mountains*, and was, on his Travels, at the South Branch of *Potomack*.

March 3, 1768.

## TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last Night, from *Kingbury Furnace*, in Baltimore County, the Three following Servants, viz.

THOMAS HAWKES, aged about 30 Years, 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, thin Village, brown Hair, slow of Speech, thick of Hearing, and has a Mole between his Eyes. Had on, when he went away, a Fearnought and Cotton Jacket, a Calico ditto, a white Linen Shirt, and an Olinabrig ditto, Cotton Breeches, or light coloured Cloth ditto, Worsted Hosi, and rib'd Thread ditto, Felt Hat, Country made Shoes, and some other Things unknown.

WILLIAM HATTON, (i. e.) JACKSON, by Trade a Stocking-Weaver, aged about 28 or 30 Years, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, light brown Hair, has a down Look, and a remarkable Way of staring any Person in the Face that speaks to him, has a Scar from the Side of his Mouth to his Chin, is stout made, and a fresh Complexion: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, a Fearnought Jacket, a blue Duffie, a Cotton, and a blue lappelled ditto, Cotton Breeches, Check Shirt, Olinabrig ditto, rib'd Yarn Stockings, Country made Shoes, Metal Buckles, and Felt Hat.

THOMAS CHAPMAN, a pale looking Fellow, 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, has a Scar under his Chin, a remarkable Cast with his Eyes, and short black Hair: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, a Fearnought Jacket, Cotton ditto, and Breeches, a pretty good Felt Hat, Olinabrig Shirt, rib'd Yarn Hosi, Country made Shoes, and Metal Buckles.

Whoever apprehends the said Servants, so that they may be had again, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS for each, if taken in this Province, and if out of the Province, the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, if brought to the Subscriber.

(11)

FRANCIS PHILLIPS.



THE Sloop BETSEY, a strong Vessel, and prime Sailer, will carry about 1500 Bushels, now lying at St. Leonard's Creek, *Potomack*, to be sold, or let on Charter. She is well found, and will be fit to receive her Lading at Ten Days Notice, if Chartered. For Terms, apply to Mr. *Johu Jephtha*, at Annapolis, or the Subscriber, at St. Leonard's Creek.

GEORGE COOK.

ANAPOLIS, Otober 25, 1767.

## OF THE MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY

THE Lower House of Assembly of MARYLAND, have constantly, and incessantly, hitherto, since Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Lordship hath no Right to collect Taxes, pence per Hoghead on Tobacco exported.

A CONSTITUTIONAL Tax on the People to support an Agent of the Appointment of the Lower House, has been greatly desired, frequently attempted, and is often refused by the Upper House.

THE Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Clerk of the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other Expense necessarily attending the Execution of the Powers of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the FINES, FORTIFURES, AMERCIAMENTS, and OTHER MONIES, received by the Government for the Support thereof; and That "Sentiment being directly opposite to the Opinion of the Upper House had, on mature Consideration, formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Council's Claims," principally occasioned the Non-payment of the Public Debt for upwards of Ten Years: The Distress of Trade for Want of a Circulating Medium, and the extreme Necessity of Public Credit, compelled the Lower House to agree to an Appeal to his Majesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Difference, without the Allotment of any Public Money for that Purpose, as the only Means to settle Disputes, restore Public Credit, and lay a sure Foundation for the future Ease and Good of the Province.

A SUBSCRIPTION therefore, by RESOLVE of the Lower House, has been open'd, and Subscriptions are taken in by every Member, for maintaining an Agent, and supporting the Appeal on the Part of the People, as well as obtaining Redress of their Grievances; and by RESOLVE also of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Money for the same Purpose, the following SCHEDULE of a LOTTERY, by which to raise One Thousand Pounds Common Money, is submitted to the Public.

1 Prize of £. 500	is £. 500
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1 First drawn Blank, - - - - - £. 500  
1 Last drawn Blank, - - - - - £. 500  
2500 Prizes.  
2500 Blanks.

Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to - £. 7500  
From which deduct - 1000 £. 6500

Two and an Half per Cent to be deducted from the Prizes, to defray the Expenses of the Lottery.

THE Drawing to be in the Court-House at ANAPOLIS, in the Presence of the Managers, and any of the Adventurers as shall be pleased to attend.

THE Managers are, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Esq; MEDICUS THOMAS SPRIGG, WILLIAM PAGE, JOHN WEEMS, THOMAS GALLAWAY, *South River*, THOMAS RINGOLD, B. T. B. WORTHINGTON, HENRY HALL, JOHN HAMMOND, THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHN HALL, of Annapolis, and SAMUEL CHASE, or such of them as shall choose to act.

THE said Managers to give Bond to the Honourable SPEAKER, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A List of the Prizes to be published in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid at once as the Drawing is finished; and those not demanded in Six Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as generously given to the above Use.

THE Scheme to be made public in the MARYLAND and VIRGINIA GAZETTES, and PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

"LIFE, without LIBERTY, is worse than DEATH." TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers, and of most of the Members of the Lower House of Assembly.

There not having been such a full Return of the SALE of TICKETS as could have been wished, rather too many TICKETS to be on the Risk of the SCHEME, being still unsold, and as the Winter Season will be too far advanced after the November County Courts, the MANAGERS have resolved to begin the Drawing, certainly, on the Thursday after the Third Tuesday in May next, when many of the Adventurers may attend, with Convenience. It is hoped by that Time all the TICKETS will be sold, but if they should not, the PUBLIC may rely on the LOTTERY being then drawn. THE MANAGERS take this Opportunity to return their hearty Thanks to those Gentlemen, who have assisted in the SALE of TICKETS, and beg they will return any they may have unsold, at least a Week before the Drawing.

[XXIII. YE

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ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-Office: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 s. 6 d. a Year: ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5 s. and 1 s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines. At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, viz. COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-Work performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 14, 1768.

## B O S T O N .

The following is a Copy of a LETTER sent from the Honourable House of Representatives of this Province, to the Right Hon. the Earl of SHELBURNE, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, viz.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, Jan. 15, 1768.

My Lord,

THE House of Representatives of this his Majesty's Province, having had Experience of your Lordship's generous Sentiments of his Majesty's most loyal, tho' remote Subjects of America, and of your noble Exertions in their Behalf in the late Time of their Distress, beg Leave to lay before your Lordship's View, the new Scenes of Difficulty, which are again opened upon us, and to implore your repeated Interposition.

Your Lordship is not insensible, that our Forefathers were in an unhappy Reign driven into this Wilderness by the Hand of Power; at their own Expence they crossed an Ocean of Three Thousand Miles; and purchased an Inheritance for themselves and their Posterity, with the View of propagating the Christian Religion, and enlarging the English Dominion in this distant Part of the Earth. Tho' the indulgent Smiles of Heaven upon them, tho' not without Hardship and Fatigue unexperienced, and perhaps hardly to be conceived by their Brethren and fellow Subjects in their native Land; and with the constant Peril of their Lives, from a numerous Race of Men, as barbarous and cruel, and yet as warlike as any People upon the Face of the Earth, they increased in their Numbers and enlarged their Settlement.—They obtained a Charter from King CHARLES the First, wherein his Majesty was pleased to recognize to them a Liberty to worship God according to the Dictates of their Conscience; a Blessing which in those unhappy Times was denied to them in their own Country. And the Rights, Liberties, Privileges and Immunities of his natural born Subjects within the Realm. This Charter they enjoyed, having punctually fulfilled the Conditions of it, 'til it was vacated, as we conceive, arbitrarily, in the Reign of King CHARLES the Second. After the Revolution, that grand Era of British Liberty, when King WILLIAM and Queen MARY of glorious and blessed Memory were established on the Throne, the Inhabitants of this Province obtained another Charter, in which the most essential Rights and Privileges contained in the former were restored to them. Thus blessed with the Liberties of Englishmen, they continued to increase and multiply, 'til as your Lordship knows, a dreary Wilderness is become a fruitful Field, and a grand Source of national Wealth and Glory.

By the Common Law, my Lord, as well as sundry Acts of Parliament from the Reign of EDWARD the Third, the Children of his Majesty's natural born Subjects, born, passing and repassing the Seas, are entitled to all the Rights and Privileges of his natural Subjects, born within the Realm. From hence the Conclusion appears to be indisputable, that the Descendants of his Majesty's Subjects in the Realm, who migrated with the Consent of the Nation, and purchased a Settlement with their own Treasure and Blood, without any Aid from the Nation; who early acknowledged their Allegiance to the Crown of England; and have always approved themselves faithful Subjects, and in many Instances given signal Proofs of their Loyalty to their King, and their firm Attachment and Affection to their Mother Country: The Conclusion is strong, that exclusive of any Consideration of their Charter, they are entitled to the Rights and Privileges of the British Constitution in common with their fellow Subjects in Britain. And it is very remarkably the Sense of the British Nation that they are so; as appears by an Act of Parliament made in the 13<sup>th</sup> of his late Majesty King GEORGE the Second. The Preamble of that Act plainly presupposes it; and the Purview of the same Act enables and directs the Superior Court of Judicature of this Province, a Court erected by the Authority of the General Court, to naturalize Foreigners under certain Conditions; which it is presumed the Wisdom of the Parliament would not have empowered any People to do, who were not themselves deemed natural born Subjects.

The Spirit of the Law of Nature and Nations supposes that all the free Subjects of any Kingdom, are entitled equally to the Rights of the Constitution; for it appears unnatural and unreasonable to affirm, that local, or any other Circumstances, can justly deprive any Part of the Subjects of the same Prince, of the full Enjoyment of the Rights of that Constitution, upon which the Government itself is formed, and by which Sovereignty and Allegiance are ascertained and limited. But your Lordship is so thoroughly acquainted with the Extent of the Rights of Men and of Subjects, as to render it altogether improper to take up any more of your Time on this Head.

There are, my Lord, fundamental Rules of the Constitution, which it is humbly presumed, neither the supreme Legislative, nor the supreme Executive, can alter. In all free States, the Constitution is fixed: It is from thence that the Legislative derives its Authority; therefore it cannot change the Constitution without destroying its own Foundation. If then the Constitution of Great-Britain is the common Right of all British Subjects, it is humbly referred to your Lordship's Judgment, whether the supreme Legislative of the Em-

pire may rightly leap the Bounds of it in the Exercise of Power over the Subjects in America, any more than over those in Britain.

When Mention is made of the Rights of American Subjects, and the Interest they have in the British Constitution, in common with all other British Subjects, your Lordship is too candid and just in your Sentiments to suppose, that the House have the most distant Thought of an Independency on Great-Britain.—They are not insensible of their Security and Happiness in Connexion with and Dependence on the Mother-State. These, my Lord, are the Sentiments of the House and of their Constituents; and they have Reason to believe they are the Sentiments of all the Colonies: Those who are industriously propagating in the Nation, a different Opinion of the Colonists, are not only doing the greatest Injustice to them, but an irreparable Injury to the Nation itself.

It is the Glory of the British Constitution that it has its Foundation in the Law of GOD and Nature: It is essentially a natural Right, that a Man shall quietly enjoy, and have the sole Disposal of his own Property: This Right is ingrafted into the British Constitution, and is familiar to the American Subjects: And your Lordship will judge, whether any Necessity can render it just and equitable in the Nature of Things, that the supreme Legislative of the Empire, should impose Duties, Subsidies, Talliages and Taxes, internal or external, for the sole Purpose of raising a Revenue, upon Subjects that are not, and cannot, considering their local Circumstances, by any Possibility be equally represented, and consequently, whose Consent cannot be had in Parliament.

The Security of Right and Property is the great End of Government. Surely then such Measures as tend to render Right and Property precarious, tend to destroy both Property and Government, for these must stand or fall together.—Property is admitted to have an Existence in the savage State of Nature: And if it is necessary for the support of savage Life, it by no Means becomes less so in civil Society. The House intreat your Lordship to consider, whether a Colonist can be conceived to have any Property which he may call his own, if it may be granted away by any other Body without his Consent: And they submit to your Lordship's Judgment, whether this was not actually done, when the Act for granting to his Majesty certain Duties on Paper, Glass, and other Articles, for the sole and express Purpose of raising a Revenue in America, was made. It is the Judgment of Lord COKE, that the Parliament of Great-Britain cannot tax Ireland, "quia Milites ad Parliamentum non mittunt." And Sir WILLIAM JONES, an eminent Jurist, declared it as his Opinion, to King CHARLES the Second, that he could no more grant a Commission to levy Money on his Subjects in Jamaica, without their Consent by an Assembly, than they could discharge themselves from their Allegiance to the Crown.—Your Lordship will be pleased to consider that Ireland and Jamaica were both conquered; which cannot be said of any of the Colonies, Canada excepted; the Argument therefore is stronger in Favour of the Colonies.

Our Ancestors, when oppressed in the unfortunate Reign of JAMES the Second, found Relief by the Interposition of the Parliament: But it is the Misfortune of the Colonies at present, that by the Intervention of that Power, they are taxed; and they can appeal for Relief, from their final Decision, to no Power on Earth, for there is no Power on Earth above them.—Your Lordship will indulge the House in expressing a deep Concern upon this Occasion; for it is the Language of Reason, and it is the Opinion of the greatest Writers on the Law of Nature and Nations, that if the Parliament should make any considerable Change in the Constitution, and the Nation should be voluntarily silent upon it, this would be considered as an Approbation of the Act.

But the House beg Leave to represent to your Lordship, that altho' the Right of Parliament to impose Taxes on the Colonies, without a Representation there, were indisputable, we humbly conceive it may be made fully to appear to be unequal, that they should, at least at present. Your Lordship will be pleased to remember, that by Act of Parliament, the Colonists are prohibited from importing Commodities and Manufactures of the Growth of Europe, saving a few Articles, except from Great-Britain. This Prohibition, not only occasions a much greater Demand upon the Mother-Country for her Manufactures, but gives the Manufacturers there the Advantage of their own Price; and can it be questioned, my Lord, but the Colonists are obliged, by Means of this Policy, to purchase the British Manufactures at a much dearer Rate, than the like Manufactures would be purchased at, if they were allowed to go to foreign Markets? It is a Loss to the Colonists, and an equal Gain to Great-Britain. The same Reasoning holds good with respect to the many Articles of their Produce, which the Colonists are restrained by Act of Parliament from sending to foreign Ports.—This is, in Reality, a Tax, tho' an indirect one, on the Colonies; besides the Duties of Excise and Customs laid on the Manufactures in Great-Britain. A celebrated British Writer on Trade, computes the artificial Value arising from these Duties, to be not less than Fifty per Cent. Your Lordship will then form an Estimate of the Part that is paid by the Colonies upon the Importation into America, which is generally said to be at least the Value of Two Millions Sterling.

The House is not, at this Time, complaining of this Policy of the Mother-State; but beg your Lordship's impartial and candid Consideration, whether it is not grievous to the Colonies to be additionally taxed upon the Commodities of Great-Britain here—and to be solely charged with the defending and securing his Majesty's Colonies, after they have cheerfully borne their full Proportion of maintaining his Majesty's Rights in this Part of his Dominions, and reducing his Enemies to Terms of Peace.

Your Lordship will allow the House to express their Fears, that the Colonies have been misrepresented to his Majesty's Ministers and the Parliament, as having an undutiful Disposition towards his Majesty, and a Disaffection to the Mother-Kingdom. It has, 'til a few Years past, been the Usage for his Majesty's Requisitions to be laid before the Representatives of his People in America. And we may venture to appeal to your Lordship, that the People of this Province have been ready to afford their utmost Aid for his Majesty's Service. It would be grievous to his most faithful Subjects, to be called upon for Aid, in a Manner which implies a Mistrust of a free and cheerful Compliance; and the House intreat your Lordship's Consideration, whether our Enemies, at least, would not infer a Want of Duty and Loyalty in us, when the Parliament have judged it necessary to compel us by Laws for that Purpose; as by the late Acts for raising a Revenue in America, and the Act for preventing Mutiny and Desertion; in the latter of which the Governor and Council are directed to supply the King's Troops with enumerated Articles, and the People are required to pay the Expence. But, besides, your Lordship will judge whether the Execution of this Act can comport with the Existence of a free Legislative in America.

It is unnatural to expect, that the supreme Executive Power can long exist, if the supreme Legislative should be depressed and destroyed. In order therefore to support the supreme Executive of his Majesty at so great a Distance, in the Person of his Governor, Judges, and other executive Officers, it seems necessary that there should be a Legislative in America, as perfectly free as can consist with a Subordination to the supreme Legislative of the whole Empire. Such a Legislative is constituted by the Royal Charter of this Province: In this Charter, my Lord, the King, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, grants to the General Assembly, full Power and Authority to impose and levy proportionable and reasonable Assessments, Rates and Taxes upon the Estates and Persons of the Inhabitants, to be issued and disposed of, by Warrant under the Hand of the Governor, with the Advice and Consent of the Council, for the Service of his Majesty, in the necessary Defence and Support of his Government of the Province, and the Protection and Preservation of the Inhabitants, according to such Acts, as are, or shall be in Force in the Province. And the House are humbly of Opinion, that the legislative Powers in the several Colonies in America, were originally erected upon Conviction, that the Subjects there, could not be represented in the Supreme Legislative; and consequently, that there was a Necessity that such Powers should be erected.

It is by no Means, my Lord, a Disposition in the House, to dispute the just Authority of the supreme Legislative of the Nation, that induces them thus to address your Lordship; but a warm Sense of Loyalty to their Prince, and they humbly apprehend, a just Concern for their natural and constitutional Rights. They beg your Lordship would excuse their trespassing upon your Time and Attention to the great Affairs of the State: They apply to you, as a Friend to the Rights of Mankind, and of British Subjects. As Americans, they implore your Lordship's Patronage, and beseech you to represent their Grievances to the King, our Sovereign, and employ your happy Influence for their Relief.

Signed by the SPEAKERS.

At an Adjournment of the Meeting of the Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of this Town, the following Letter was reported by the Committee appointed for that Purpose, viz.

To the ingenious AUTHOR of certain Patriotic Letters, subscribed, A FARMER,

MUCH RESPECTED SIR!

WHEN the Rights and Liberties of the numerous and loyal Inhabitants of this extensive Continent are in imminent Danger—when the inveterate Enemies of these Colonies are not more assiduous to forge Fetters for them, than diligent to delude the People, and zealous to persuade them to an indolent Acquiescence: At this alarming Period, when to relax is deemed a Revolt, and to oppose such Measures are injudicious and destructive, is construed as a formal Attempt to subvert Order and Government; when to reason is to rebel; and a ready Submission to the Rod of Power, is solicited by the Tenders of Place and Patronage, or urged by the Menace of Danger and Disgrace: 'Tis to YOU, worthy SIR! that AMERICA is obliged, for a most seasonable, sensible, loyal and vigorous Vindication of her invaded Rights and Liberties: 'Tis to YOU, the distinguished Honour is due; that when many of the Friends of Liberty were ready to see its utter Subversion; armed with Truth, supported by the immutable Laws of Nature, the common Inheritance of Man, and leaning on the Pillars of the British Constitution: You seasonably brought your Appeal impending Ruin, awakened the most indolent



and inactive to a Sense of Danger, re-activated the Hopes of those, who had before exerted themselves, in the Cause of Freedom, and instructed AMERICA, in the best Means to obtain Redress.

Nor is this Western World alone indebted to your Wisdom, Fortitude and Patriotism; GREAT-BRITAIN also may be confirmed by You, that to be truly great and successful, She must be just: That to oppress AMERICA is to violate her own Honours, defeat her brightest Prospects, and contract her spreading Empire.

To such eminent Worth and Virtue, the Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON, the Capital of the Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, in full Town Meeting assembled, express their earliest Gratitude: Actuated themselves by the same generous Principles, which appear with so much Lustre in your useful Labours, they will not fail warmly to recommend, and industriously to promote that Union among the several Colonies, which is so indispensably necessary for the Security of the Whole.

Though such superior Merit must assuredly, in the closest Recalls, enjoy the divine Satisfaction of having SERVED, and possibly saved this People; tho' veiled from our View, You modestly shun the deserved Applause of Millions; permit Us to intrude upon your Retirement, and salute The FARMER, as the FRIEND of AMERICANS, and the common Benefactor of Mankind.

The above Letter was read, and unanimously accepted by the Town, and ordered to be published in the several News-Papers.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.

[This is the First Honour of the kind that was ever conferred by a City on any Person in America.]

March 28. The Connecticut Papers acquaint us, that their great Towns have come into similar Measures with Boston.—The Mansfield Agreement concludes thus: And if any of the Inhabitants of this Town do not conform to said Regulations, or violate said Agreement, without offering superior Arguments to vindicate their Conduct, they shall be looked upon as having their reasoning Faculty beclouded, and treated with that Tenderness that such a melancholy Circumstance requires.

We are credibly informed, that all the Towns on the Cape, have unanimously adopted the Regulations this Town lately came into.

#### PROVIDENCE, March 19.

In Pursuance of a Letter, received by the last Post from a Committee of the Merchants at Boston, inclosing the Resolutions of the Merchants and Traders of that Metropolis, to pursue such legal Measures as may tend to extricate the Colonies from their present Embarrassments:—The Merchants of this Place met on Thursday last, and appointed a Committee to draw up a Subscription, to introduce similar Measures with those adopted at Boston, who are to report on the 29th Instant; and it is not doubted but they will be come into unanimously.

We are informed, that the Principal Gentlemen and Merchants here, propose, at their next Public Meeting, to vote the Thanks of this Town to the ingenious and worthy AUTHOR of the FARMER'S LETTERS, in Testimony of the high Sense they entertain of the very great and essential Services rendered to America, by the spirited, sensible, and justly celebrated Writings of that Gentleman.

#### PHILADELPHIA, April 7.

We hear, from good Authority, that Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, his Majesty's Superintendent for Indian Affairs, has lately held a Treaty with the Indians at his House at Johnson-Hall, at which were present 750 of the Six Nations, Canewagas, and other Canada Indians, and 70 of the Tribes inhabiting the Banks of the Susquehanna. The greatest Grievance complained of by the Indians, was the Neglect of the Confirmation of the Boundary they had agreed to some Years since, which was much aggravated by the White People settling on their Lands, and by the late cruel Murders committed by Stump, as well as by the killing of their People by the Virginians, of all which Matters they were loud in their Complaints; but, upon their being assured, that the said Boundary would be ratified and confirmed by Orders of the Great King, at another Meeting, to be held Two Months hence, and that all their other Grievances should be redressed, they seemed pacified, and expressed their Satisfaction. The Compliments of Condolence were made to them for their lost Brethren, and considerable Presents given to them, as well on Behalf of his Majesty, as of the People of Pennsylvania; and the Indians finally agreed to bury the Hatchet, cover the Graves of the deceased, brighten the Chain, and ratified all former Treaties. As Matters, therefore, are now brought to this happy Issue, and the Clouds that have been hanging over these Colonies for some Time, and seemed to prognosticate an Indian War, are happily dispelled, and likely to continue so, if the mad Conduct of the Frontier People does not give the Indians fresh Cause of Uneasiness, it is to be hoped, that every prudent and thoughtful Person among us, in their several Stations, will use their utmost Endeavours to prevent any future Complaints, and treat the Indians as our Brethren and faithful Allies; to which Conduct, our own Interest, as well as every Christian Motive, should incite us.

A few Days since, JOHN ALLEN, and JOSEPH SHIPEN, Esquires, set out for Pittsburgh, being appointed Commissioners, in behalf of this Province, to confer with, and make the Compliments of Condolence, in company with GEORGE GROGAN, Esq; Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON's Deputy, to the Western Indians, who are, it is said, there assembled in great Numbers on another occasion; it is therefore to be hoped that these Indians will, as well as those at Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON's, receive Satisfaction, and retain peaceable and friendly dispositions towards our Inhabitants. It is said they are directed to make them considerable Presents.

Extract of a Letter from London, to a Gentleman in St. Eustatia, dated January 1, 1768.

"His Majesty, wearied out with some People's Inability in Public Affairs (in whom he had placed great

Confidence) has been graciously pleased to assist in dispatch of Public Business himself, and delivered several Plans into Council for the Extension of the North-America and West-India Trade, which for their extensive Usefulness, may challenge any Thing proposed a long Time past; and declared that his future Measures should convince the good Subjects of his Empire in particular, and the World in general, that he would not have his Dominions involved in a ruinous continental War, but would command the Peace of the World by his Royal Navy. A Resolution worthy the best Prince upon Earth, as he really is.

"It is said a Prince of the Royal Blood, will soon visit the several Governments of North-America, and reside sometime in New-York, and Philadelphia.

"We are pretty sure a Bill will be brought into Parliament soon after their next Meeting, not only to allow the Importation of Wool into England, but also to allow a Bounty of One Penny Sterling a Pound, upon the Importation of it from North-America.

"We are assured proper Encouragement will be given to Glue made in North-America, being a necessary Article in the Woollen Manufactures, at present worth 40l. Sterling a Ton. It is said to be made in great Perfection in Philadelphia.—A very great Personage, having so heartily espoused the American Cause, leaves no Room to doubt, every Thing that can be raised for the Consumption of the Manufactures of this Kingdom, will be freely received, and properly encouraged, upon proper Application."

#### WILLIAMSBURG, March 3.

This Morning, at Two o'Clock, the Honourable FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of this Dominion, departed this Life (in the Sixty-fifth Year of his Age) and was relieved from those numerous Infirmities which imbibited the latter Part of his Existence. The many good Qualities which united in this Gentleman, render the Tribute of Reverence justly due to his Memory. As a faithful Representative of his Sovereign; he was vigilant in Government, moderate in Power, exemplary in Religion, and merciful, where the Rigour of Justice could by any Means be dispensed with.

In the Exercise of his less Public Virtues; he was warm in his Attachments, punctual in his Engagements, munificent to Indigence, and in his Domestic Connexions truly paternal.

March 10. Last Tuesday the Remains of our late Governor, the Honourable FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Esq; were interred in the North-Isle of the Church in this City. The Hon. the President, and such Members of his Majesty's Council as lived convenient, the Hon. Mr. Speaker, the Treasurer, his Majesty's Attorney-General, and all the principal Gentlemen of this Place and the Neighbourhood, assisted in paying the last Offices to the deceased, sincerely lamenting the Loss of a Ruler who had endeared himself to them. The Militia of this City also attended, and paid the Honours due to his Memory upon this melancholy Occasion.

To the Memory of the Hon. FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Esq; late Lieutenant-Governor of this Colony; a Man, who, in Public Life, was equalled by few, and in his private Character, excelled by none; who, in Spite of a lingering Illness, and the severest Attacks of the most excruciating Pain, submitted to the relentless Hand of Death with a Fortitude and Resignation, known to but few in the Evening-Hours of departing Life; this little Monument is addressed by one, whose Bosom retains the highest Sense of those Virtues, possessed by that worthy Gentleman in so eminent a Degree, as to make him still live in the bleeding Remembrance of a numerous Acquaintance, and to raise a Monument in his Country's Bosom which is out of the Power of Censure to deface.

If ever Virtue lost a Friend sincere,  
If ever Sorrow claim'd Virginia's Tear,  
If ever Death a noble Conquest made,  
'Twas when FAUQUIER the Debt of Nature paid.

#### ANNAPOLIS, April 14.

On Sunday the 7th of February, in Lat. 37: 35. Long. 19: 29, the Charming Betsy, Capt. Belt, from London; spoke the Brig Matthew, John Baker, Master, from Boston, in 20 Days, bound to Gibraltar.

On Friday the 1st Inst. a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Stable and Meat-House, belonging to Mr. Francis Baker, in Talbot County, by some Accident took Fire, and were soon reduced to Ashes.

#### JUST IMPORTED,

In the BEVERLY, Capt. JOHN COULSON, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, in Church-Street, near the Dock, in Annapolis, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

A LARGE and complete Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, amongst which are the following: Black Silk Breeches Patterns, Jesuits Bark, Salad Oil, Stoughton's Bitters, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balm, Anderson's Pills, British Oil, Silk Lashes for Whips, Black and Scarlet Snail Trimmings, Black and White Garland ditto, Black Fan Lace, Black and White Paris Net, Blond Lace, Book Mullin, Plain Cypress, Sprigged, dressed and small Figured, sprigged undressed Gauze, Black and White Catgut, Sail-Cloth, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Mariners Compasses, White Lead ground in Oil, Store, and Money Scales and Weights, a complete Set of Shoemakers Tools, London Steel, Grindstones, and genuine Bohemian Tea, at Six Shillings and Six Pence per Pound.

(3\*) JOSHUA JOHNSON.

#### WANTED.

IN Dorchester Parish, in Dorchester County, a CURATE. Any one properly qualified, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Vestry of the said Parish.

Signed per Order,  
ROGER JONES, Register.

#### JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSY, Capt. Hanrick, from London, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at their Store, in Queen-Anne,

A N Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS. They have likewise for Sale, a few Barrels of very good Muscovado Sugar.

(\*) RICH<sup>d</sup>. & SINGLETON WOOTTON.

April 12, 1768.

#### JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship CHARMING BETSY, JEREMIAH BELT, from LONDON, and to be sold at the Store adjoining Mr. MIDDLETON's House, in Annapolis.

A VARIETY of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, on the very lowest Terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

(\*) WILLIAM HAMMOND, & Co.

#### JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSY, Capt. JAMES HANRICK, from LONDON, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, in Upper-Marlborough,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the different Seasons.

(4\*) DAVID CRAUFURD.

#### JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSY, Capt. Hanrick, from London, and to be sold by Wholesale or Retail, by the Subscribers, at their Store, in Upper-Marlborough, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c.

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS. They have also for Sale, Madeira Wine, West-India Rum, and Muscovado Sugar.

(4\*) MAGRUDER & HEPBURN.

Norfolk, in Virginia, March 23, 1768.

THE Subscriber purposes (and hopes to meet with proper Encouragement, as he intends following a regular six'd Rule in all his Transactions) to dispose of, on Commission, all kinds of GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, at PRIVATE and PUBLIC SALE, for CASH or CREDIT, the Commission very reasonable; let the Sum-Total be never so small sold for, the Commissions not to exceed Three per Cent. The Owners of the Goods giving in, in Writing, their Instructions, which shall be punctually adher'd to: If order'd to be sold for Cash, their Money ready, and Accounts to settle, in Two Days from the Conclusion of the Sale: If for Credit, Bonds and Notes ready to deliver in Three Days, and great Care no bad Debts are made. Goods wanted to be convey'd from any Port or District, to another, by Way of Norfolk, will be received at convenient Wharfs and Warehouses, out of the Vessels, by Cranes, and back into Vessels, in the same Order. Letters with, shall be duly answered, and one sent with the Goods, a Copy of which may be seen in the Office, or remitted to the Owners, if at any Distance, making the Trouble and Storage Expense very moderate. Any kind of Business I may be employed in, shall be transacted most punctually. Advice from any Quarter, with the Premium, lodged. Policies of Insurance shall be made out, and registered, and the same Regard paid to the Interest of the Assured, as if he himself was present; as I intend to transact all Business conformable to Instructions, and with the greatest Punctuality; and, as my Endeavours to remove many Inconveniences Traders up the Country, and in Maryland, and elsewhere, labour under, hope to meet with their Approbation, as I am furnished with all necessary Conveniences for storing any kind of Merchandize, &c.

WILLIAM M'CAA.

"I cannot doubt but every judicious Trader up the Country, in Maryland, &c. will think an Office of this kind, will be most proper to have their Business transacted in, a Merchant having much Business of his own on Hand, will certainly give it the Preference; whereas there will be nothing of the kind here; and I must further assure every Gentleman, who shall think proper to employ me, that they shall meet with Satisfaction.

W. M'CAA.

As the Subscriber intends for London, early this next Summer, he proposes selling, at Vendue, at Chester-Town Assizes, the Dwelling-House he now lives in, which is as completely finished as any House in Maryland, with Eight genteel Rooms, Six of which are papered with most elegant Paper, Five of which are genteel Lodging-Rooms; there is an excellent Kitchen, with Two good Fire Places in it, and every Thing complete; a commodious good Stable, with Nine complete Stalls, Two of which are close, for running Horses: There is in the Yard a good Well, with a new Pump in it, and every other Convenience, either for a Gentleman's Family, or an Inn.—At the same Time will be sold, a vast Deal of genteel Furniture, of all Kinds, of the newest Fashion, and elegantly chosen. Likewise a genteel Chariot and Harness, complete, for Four Horses, and many other Articles, too tedious to mention.—The Terms of Payment, for the House, will be made known, and as easy as possible, to the Purchaser, at the Time of Sale.

EDWARD SCOTT.

"Will be sold, at same Time, a Pipe of excellent Madeira Wine, of at least 2 Years old.

THERE is at the Plantation of Benjamin Wiles, jun. in the Quascoes, Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a dark bay MARE, 13 Hands high, a short Bob Tail, a Star in her Forehead, her right Ear crop'd, and branded thus, \*

The Owner may have her again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

WHEREAS J<sup>o</sup> Beck, late of doth hereby give Notice, enable the said Adm<sup>r</sup> Debts due from them further Troubles Demands against said in, which will oblige

(\*)

THERE is at a living near County, taken up 13½ Hands high, 13½ paces, trots, and 18 Years old. The Owner may party, and paying

THERE is at a taken up as Hands and a Hallock C.D, with a naturally, and has a Snip on her Nose, be about Six or Seven grey Colt, one Year not branded. The Owner may party, and paying

T O

On Thursday the 2 Mr. John

A TRACT of containing, on, or near Rock-Town.

THE Subscriber Five or Six either by the Sixfold: To honest least customary W on very reasonable carries 40 or 45 lb and strong, and h Forefall.

(4\*)

#### JUST

In the BETSEY, and to be sold by at Pig-Point, or Tobacco.

A GREAT V INDIA G fons.

(4\*)

THE COMMITTEE TIMORE, 24th Day of Nov of his LORDS LANDS, give N nue-Office, on T case Purchasers 1 Day, during the order to dispose

Anne-Arundel, Gunpowder, Canoebeque, Monocoy, Zacheah, Pangaiab, Calverton, Cbaptico, Beaverdam, Mill, Woolley, West St. Mary Snow-Hill, St. Barbara, St. Johns, Kent, Queen-Anne's, Nanticoke,

The above L and put up in Purchasers; som Cultivation, w dows. Correct P and the Terms. Authority of t Sale, may be fe Signed

To be Sold, at t of April next, Upper-Marlb London, Ste

TWELVE sitting of them is a valua Wash, and Iron Afternoon.

(\*)

"At same 670 Carpenter, ver, at the non



April 12, 1768.  
**WHEREAS** James Beck, Administrator of James Beck, late of Prince-George's County, deceased, doth hereby give Notice, to all that are indebted, to come immediately, and pay off their just Balances, to enable the said Administrator, to settle and pay the Debts due from the said Estate, which will prevent them further Trouble; and all those that have any just Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring them in, which will oblige, their humble Servant,  
 JAMES BECK, Administrator.  
 (\*)

April 6, 1768.  
**THERE** is at the Plantation of Elizabeth Hooker, living near Nottingham, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay HORSE, about 13½ Hands high, branded on the near Buttock P, 13, paces, trots, and gallops, and appears to be about 18 Years old.  
 The Owner may have him again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

**THERE** is at the Plantation of Cornelius Duwall, taken up as a Stray, a Bay MARE, about 12 Hands and a Half high, branded on the near Buttock C D, with a Score thro' the C; she paces naturally, and has a small Star in her Forehead, and Snip on her Nose, her off Foot white, and appears to be about Six or Seven Years old; she has with her a grey Colt, one Year old last Spring, neither dock'd nor branded.  
 The Owner may have them again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

April 2, 1768.  
**TO BE SOLD,**  
 On Thursday the 20th of this Month, at the House of Mr. John Orme, in George-Town,  
**A TRACT** of LAND, called THE ADDITION, containing, by Certificate, 576 Acres, lying on, or near Rock-Creek, about Ten Miles from said Town.  
 CORBIN LEE.

Hungre-River, March 28, 1768.  
**THE** Subscriber wants to employ immediately, Five or Six Coopers, for Six or Eight Months, either by the Month, or to dress Staves by the Thousand: To honest faithful Workmen, I will give at least customary Wages.—I have to sell, or barter, on very reasonable Terms, a Schooner Flat, which carries 40 or 45 Hogheads, newly bottomed, is tight and strong, and her Appurtenances good, except the Forefall.  
 JOHN BENNET.  
 (\*)

**JUST IMPORTED,**  
 In the BETSEY, Capt. HANRICK, from LONDON, and to be sold by the SUBSCRIBERS, at their Store, at Pig-Point, on Patuxent-River, for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco,  
**A GREAT VARIETY** of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the different Seasons.  
 JOHN LANE,  
 NATHAN LANE.  
 (\*)

Annapolis, March 29, 1768.  
**THE** Commissioners appointed by LORD BALTIMORE, in a Commission, bearing Date the 24th Day of November, 1767, for continuing the SALE of his LORDSHIP'S MANORS and RESERV'D LANDS, give Notice, that they will meet at the Revenue-Office, on Tuesday the 17th of May next, and in case Purchasers shall appear, will attend, from Day to Day, during the Sitting of the Provincial Court, in order to dispose of the following MANORS, &c. viz.

ACRES.	
Anne-Arundel,	1580 lying in Anne-Arundel Cr.
Gunpowder,	5000 Baltimore County.
Conococheague,	12000 Frederick County.
Monocacy,	10000
Zachariah,	9600
Pangloss,	1500 Charles County.
Calverton,	5000
Chaptico,	6500
Beaverdam,	8000
Mill,	
Woolley,	
West St. Mary's,	7500 St. Mary's County.
Snow-Hill,	
St. Barbara, and	
St. Johns,	
Kent,	7500 Kent County.
Queen-Anne's,	3000 Queen-Anne's County.
Nanticoke,	5500 Dorchester County.

The above Lands will be sold to the highest Bidder, and put up in Lots, as shall be most agreeable to the Purchasers; some of them being very rich, with proper Cultivation, would bring fine Hemp, or make Meadows. Correct Plans, with a State of the Improvements, and the Terms of the present Leases; as likewise the Authority of the Commissioners, and Conditions of Sale, may be seen, by applying to the Subscriber,  
 Signed per Order, JOHN CLAPHAM.

March 30, 1768.  
 To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 28th of April next, at the House of Mr. Benjamin Brooke, in Upper-Marlbrough, for good Bills of Exchange on London, Sterling, or Current Money.

**TWELVE** healthy Country-born SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls; among them is a valuable House-Wench, who can Spin, Knit, Wash, and Iron well. The Sale to begin at 3 o'Clock Afternoon.  
 CHARLES GRAHAME.  
 (\*)

At same Time will be sold, a very valuable Negro Carpenter, for Sterling Money, or Gold and Silver, at the nominal Sterling Rates.  
 C. G.

**LATELY IMPORTED,**  
 From LIVERPOOL, and to be SOLD by JOHN ASH-BURNER, at Baltimore-Town, on reasonable Terms, by the Lamp, or single Package,

**IRISH** Linens, Osnabrigs, Manchester Checks, Kendal Cottons, Duffels, Welton Marble-Cloths; and Trimmings, Felt and Castor Hats, Mens and Womens Stockings, Saddles, Hard-Ware, Barthen-Ware, English refined Sugar, Bottled-Beer, Cheese, Smiths Coals, fine Salt, and a few Casks of Pimento.  
 \* \* He has also for Sale, a few African SLAVES.

**SAMUEL CROSS**, of Baltimore County, not having sufficient to discharge all my just Debts, and being desirous to do equal Justice to all my Creditors, do hereby give Notice, that I am willing, and ready, to surrender up all my Estate, both Real and Personal, to be proportionably divided amongst my Creditors, and earnestly request they will come, and accept of the same.

March 22, 1768.  
 To be Sold, at PUBLIC SALE, on the Premises, by the Subscriber, in Frederick County, Maryland, on the 20th Day of June next,

**TWO** overshot GRIST-MILLS, and one SAW-MILL, on Rock-Creek, about Five Miles from George-Town, and Six Miles from Bladenburg. The Three Mills are, in the driest Weather, plentifully supplied with Water, from one Dam, built of Stone, and so strongly finished, as to be safe against any Fresh; one Pair of the Mill Stones are French Burs, the Bolting Clothes, and Lift Jack, with all the other Appurtenances, now belonging to them, will be Sold with the Mills. Also One Hundred and Twenty Acres of Land joining them; 20 Acres whereof was condemned by a Writ of Ad quod Damnum; and the other Hundred Acres is the Dwelling-Plantation of the Subscriber, whereon there is an Orchard, Dwelling House, and Kitchen, and the Plantation is in good Repair. Possession will be given immediately after Harvest, and Two Years Credit for One Half the Money, on paying Interest; and giving Bond, with Security, if required.  
 ZACHARIAH WHITE.

March 29, 1768.  
**BROKE** out of Queen-Anne's County Jail, on the 26th of this Instant, the following Prisoners, viz. JOSEPH NEVILL, about 25 Years of Age, Country-born, 5 Feet 8 Inches high; remarkable black Hair and Eyes, thin Visage, and brown Complexion: Had on a light coloured Country-made Coat; a blue lappell'd Cloth Vest, Leather Breeches; and good Shoes and Stockings.

EDWARD HUSSEY, Country-born, was committed for stealing a Negro and Mare; is about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, a well-set Fellow, brown Complexion, and a remarkable Downlook: Had on a Snuff coloured Cloth Coat, and Vest, Leather Breeches, and good Shoes and Stockings.

JAMES FOWLER, about 22 Years of Age; Country-born, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a pale Complexion, thin Visage, a pert impudent looking Fellow, and wears his own Hair; which is of a brown Colour: Had on a blue lappell'd Vest, Leather Breeches, good Shoes, and white Worsted Stockings. Whoever takes up said Prisoners, and secures them, or brings them to Queen-Anne's County Jail, shall receive, for NEVILL, TEN POUNDS, for HUSSEY, FIVE POUNDS, and for FOWLER, THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by  
 WILLIAM HINDMAN, Sheriff.  
 (\*)

**RAN** away from the Subscriber, on the 28th of October last, living at the Head of Hungre-River, in Dorchester County, a Negro Fellow, named TOM, about 25 Years of Age, Five Feet high, he is a very black Fellow, has a smiling Countenance, remarkable white Teeth, and has little or no Beard: Had on, when he went away, a dark coloured lappell'd Vest, and a short spotted Swanskin ditto, under it. It is supposed he was carried away by one John Shinton, that went away for Debt, and it is imagined he will make for the Lower Part of Virginia; or Carolina, he went away in a small Shallop. The said John Shinton is a thick well-set Fellow, about 30 or 35 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet high, of a light Complexion; light coloured Hair, has large blue Eyes, a full Beard, and a heavy Look; his Apparel is uncertain.

Whoever takes up and secures said Shinton, and finds the Negro in his Possession, or where he has fold or hired him, shall receive TEN POUNDS, if taken out of the County, and if in the County, FIVE POUNDS Reward, paid by  
 ELLINER M'GRAW.  
 (\*)

March 4, 1768.  
 To be SOLD, on reasonable Terms, by James Houston, living in Worcester County, on Pocomoke River,

**A** SNOW, of about One Hundred and Fifty Tons. The Calking, Carpenters and Joiners Work are not yet finished; but can be completed in Four Months, or less, if required.  
 Likewise a BRIG, of about One Hundred and Ten Tons. She is all completed except the Calking.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at Annapolis, for Bills, Cash, or Tobacco,  
**A PARCEL** of choice WEST-INDIA RUM.  
 (\*) FREDERICK STONE.

**W A N T E D;**  
**A** PERSON well acquainted with the Business of a COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. Such a one, on Application to the Printer, will be duly encouraged.

Talbot County, March 1, 1768.  
**A** regular Intercourse by Sea, betwixt Maryland and Philadelphia, is generally thought a great Convenience to the Trading Gentlemen of both Provinces; by giving them an Opportunity of getting the Commodities of each Place, from each other, with quick Dispatch, and on safer and easier Terms, than they could before; the Subscriber intends to continue his Schooner, the MARYLAND-PACKET, in that Trade, agreeable to his Advertisement of September last. He hopes the Gentlemen of both Provinces will give him the Encouragement, his Desire to serve, and the Convenience he affords them, may merit. He will receive Goods on Freight, for any Part of Maryland, on low Terms, provided the Quantity will be sufficient to defray the Expence. The Vessel will be address'd to Bond and Byrn, Merchants in Philadelphia, who offer their Service to all the Gentlemen of Maryland, who have not an established Correspondency in Philadelphia, and will serve them with the utmost Punctuality, for the usual Commission. Orders to them, will meet with quick Dispatch, if sent to the Care of Col. Fitzhugh, at the Mouth of Patuxent; to John Martin, near Oxford; or by the several Posts. The Schooner is now in Philadelphia, and it is expected she will return, and be there again, by the Middle or last of April.  
 (3<sup>m</sup>) JOHN MARTIN.

March 10, 1768.  
**COMMITTED** to the Jail of Frederick County, a Negro Boy, named Toby, says he belongs to Mr. Benjamin Grymes of Virginia. He is about Twelve Years old.—The owner is desired to take him away and pay Charges.  
 GEORGE SCOTT, Sheriff.

February 27, 1768.  
**TEN POUNDS REWARD.**  
**STOLEN** out of the Subscriber's STABLE, in York-Town, last Night, a large dark brown GELDING, about 15 Hands high; a natural Pacer, with a large Star in his Forehead; long Neck, and holds his Head very high. Also a black GELDING with a bald Face, Four white Legs, paces, trots, and hand gallops, very sprightly, and of a good Carriage, the Property of Mr. John Ord. The Thief's Name is JAMES BIGGAR; he was Twice whipt in Carlisle, for Horse-stealing, was in Prison in Maryland, and North-Carolina; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, fair Complexion, wears his Hair, has an old Blanket-Coat; an old blue Coat, old striped Jacket, red Plush Breeches, and Leggings.—Whoever takes up the Thief and Horses, and brings them to the Subscriber, or to Mr. Swearingham's in Frederick-Town, shall have the above Reward, or Four Pounds for each Horse.  
 (\*) JAMES SMITH.  
 \* \* The Thief and Horses were seen, on Saturday Night, at Tawny-Town, and on Sunday crossed Monocacy.

Port-Tobacco, February 28, 1768.  
 To be SOLD, by the Subscriber, to the highest Bidder, at Fauquier Court-House, in the Colony of Virginia, on Thursday the 28th of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair Day after.

**SEVERAL PARCELS** of LAND, lying in the said County, viz. The Plantation on which Mr. GEORGE LAMKIN lately dwelt, about Six Miles above the said Court-House, containing 100 Acres, and is conveniently situated for an Inn.—Five Hundred Acres near Goose-Creek, being the Tract on which THOMAS FURR, and several other Tenants, now live. This Land is level, well watered, wooded, and proper either for Farming or Planting, and on it are several small Orchards.—The other Tract contains 291 Acres, and lies in the Fork of Goose-Creek and Chattin-Run, (and very near to the Tract of 500 Acres.) On this a small Plantation is cleared, some Houses built, about 30 Acres of Meadow Ground ready for laying down with Grass-Seed, and about as much more to clear.—About 300 Apple, a few Peach, Cherry and Apricot Trees, are planted out, and a Grist-Mill lately erected.—These Lands were advertised to have been sold the 21st of December last, but the Weather proving bad, prevented it.—Should any Person incline to treat for the Whole, before the Day of Sale, they may do it at Port-Tobacco, with  
 DANIEL JENIFER.

March 8, 1768.  
 To be LET and entered on the 1st of December next, THE TENEMENT, whereon Nathaniel Slicer now lives, distant about 8 Miles from George-Town and Bladenburgh. For further Particulars apply to the said Slicer, or  
 (\*) DANIEL CARROLL.

February 27, 1768.  
 At Capt. Madden's, in Prince-William County, in Virginia, on Tuesday the 12th of April next, will be sold, on Terms to be agreed on at the Day of Sale,

**SEVEN THOUSAND ACRES** of LAND, known by the Name of BRENTON; the whole will be laid off into Lots of 100 Acres, or otherwise, as may suit the Purchasers. It pays no Quit-Rents, and is, without Exception, equal to any Tract of that Extent, in Virginia. To any Person or Persons, inclinable to purchase Part, or the Whole, it will be requisite to pay One Third of the Money down, on receiving Deeds: For One Third Three Years, and the last Six Years, Credit will be allowed, with or without Interest, as may be agreed on. The Subscriber will be chiefly on the Land from this Date, and will treat with any one before the Day of Sale, for any Part or Parcel of the same. A good Title can be made to any Purchaser.  
 ROBERT BRENT.

**JAMES M'MORDIE,**  
**H**EREBY informs the Public, that he has open'd a TAVERN, on the Dock, at the Sign of the BLUE-BALL, near Charles Carroll's, Esq; where all Gentlemen Travellers, and others, will meet with good Entertainment, both for themselves and Horses.

\* \* He likewise would be obliged to his Friends and Acquaintances, both on the Western and Eastern Shore, for their Custom.  
 (3<sup>m</sup>)



March 16, 1768.  
**W**AS found in a Street in Baltimore-Town, some Time in the Month of December, a Piece of Osnabrigs, supposed to be dropt by some Person in Liquor. The Owner, by proving his Property, and paying the Cost of Advertising, may have said Piece of Osnabrigs, on Application to

(w4) SAML. & ROB. PURVIANCE.

Patuxent Iron-Works, March 1, 1768.  
**W**E once more request all such as are indebted to the Estate of Richard Snowden, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, either on Mortgage, Bill of Sale, Bond, Note, or Open Account, to make immediate Payment, as no longer Credit can possibly be given: Therefore, all such as do not comply with the above Requisition, may expect we shall proceed in such Manner, (without respect to Persons) as will compel them.—And, as we would make it as easy as in our Power, will take any kind of Country Produce in Payment of the above-mentioned Debts.

ELIZABETH SNOWDEN,  
 THOMAS, SAMUEL,  
 and  
 JOHN SNOWDEN, } Executors.

P. S. We also desire all Persons indebted to us, of a Year or more standing, to make Payment, or at least come and settle their Accounts, to prevent such Steps as would be disagreeable to them, as will as to  
 THO. SAML. and JOHN SNOWDEN.

#### January 22, 1768. PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY RACES.

**O**N Wednesday the 4th Day of May next, will be run for, over the Course, near Upper Marlborough, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding. If rising Four Years old, to carry Eight Stone, (Bridle and Saddle included) if Five Years old, Eight Stone Ten Pounds; if Six, Nine Stone Six Pounds; and, if aged, Ten Stone.

On the Day following will be run for, on the same Terms, a Purse of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS Currency, the winning Horse the preceding Day excepted.

To run for the Purse agreeable to the King's Plate Articles. Start precisely at Two o'Clock each Day, and enter with Mr. BENJAMIN BROOKS, on Monday the Second; when each Party must name and produce a Certificate of the Age of what he proposes to start. Each Jockey to appear with a neat Waistcoat, and Half-Boots. A Horse winning Two clear Heats, shall not be obliged to start a Third. Any Jockey detected in unfair Behaviour, shall be deemed distanced. Non-Subscribers to pay Five Pounds Entrance, for the First Day, and Twenty-five Shillings for the Second. Subscribers, Three Pounds, for the First Day, and Fifteen Shillings for the Second, or double at the Post. Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes; and the Money to be paid as soon as they shall pronounce their Decision.

N. B. On Tuesday the Third of May, a Match will be run over the same Course, for FIFTY GUINEAS.

JUST IMPORTED, in the LORD CAMDEN, Captain JOHN JOHNSTON, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, in Church-Street, ANNAPOLIS.

**A**N ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS.  
 THO. HARWOOD, 3<sup>d</sup>.

Talbot County, December 26, 1767.  
**H**AVING been lately robbed of a considerable Sum of Money, and by good Authority informed, that a Negro Man, commonly known by the Name of *Berry's Abel*, with the Assistance of his reputed Wife, (already in Custody) hath committed the Theft. I do hereby offer a Reward of THREE PISTOLES, to be paid to any Person or Persons that shall apprehend and bring him before *John Goldborough*, Esq; one of the Magistrates for this County. Said Negro is about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, rather lusty than otherwise: Had with him when he went away, a Castor Hat, almost new, a blue Cloth Coat, a Jacket of Country-made Cloth, Buckskin Breeches, a Pair of Boots, and a Great Coat, and in Possession of a light grey coloured Horse, about 14 Hands high. This Fellow, I am told, was formerly a Slave, the Property of Mr. *Joseph Berry*, but lately received his Freedom, as a Step judged absolutely necessary to be taken, in order to quiet effectually some Scruples of Conscience, the Owner religiously entertained, in consequence of his keeping Negroes in Slavery; yet, nevertheless, it is now presumed, that said Negro, hath, since his Change of Condition, had the principal Direction of all the Roguery carried on by the Negroes of his Acquaintance; seeing his present Situation encourages him to offer for Sale (with greater Boldness) the Effects unjustly obtained by them, as the Produce of his own Labour.

ANDREW MEIN.

Baltimore-Town, February 10, 1768.  
**T**HE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of her late Husband, Mr. *Brian Philpot*, of Baltimore-Town, deceased, requests all the Creditors of the said deceased, to give her speedy Notice of the Amount of their several Claims, therein distinguishing whether they are on Bonds, Bills, Notes, or Accounts, that she may thereby be enabled to ascertain the Amount of the whole Debts, and give the Preference in the first Payments to those, who by Law, are entitled to the same. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment.

She requests the Indulgence of the several Creditors, that they would not commence Suits against her, and thereby burthen the Administration with Costs, as they may be assured of her Intention to discharge the Debts, and compleat the Administration with all the Dispatch in her Power.  
 (3<sup>m</sup>) MARY PHILPOT, Administratrix.

Bladenburgh, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.  
**I**NTEND to Let, for a Term of Years, (and will give Possession either the ensuing Spring or Fall) about 500 Acres of Land, on the Side of the Eastern Branch of Patowmack River, at navigable Water, Five Miles from Bladenburgh, the same Distance from George-Town, and Eight Miles by Water from Alexandria; about 130 Acres are improveable Tide Marsh, 20 Acres of which are banked in, and has yielded, by Estimation, 100,000 lb. of Hay, yearly, for Four Years, and the Price of Hay, at the Towns above-mentioned, has always been 4s. per 100 lb. I shall reserve about 200 Acres to remain in Woods; so that there will be about 170 Acres of level Land to work besides the Meadow. There are 14 Bushels of Wheat, and 15 and an Half of Rye, sowed, and about 30 Acres of fresh Ground for Corn.—The Buildings are sufficient, and the Fences are in fine Order. I intend also to let Five Settlements, of about 100 Acres each, in the Woods, Part of the same Tract.

I want to sell 1500 Acres of Land, 30 Miles from George-Town, near Patowmack River; 300 of which is fine low Ground, with a large Plantation on it. The rest is Wood Land, good Soil, level, and clear of Stone, but there is no good Spring on the Land.—Also about 1300 Acres of Wood Land, 3 Miles higher. The Soil is good, as level as common, and well watered.—The Purchaser may have Credit, on paying Interest.

**RICHARD HENDERSON.**  
 \* \* If any one will give a good Price, I will sell the whole Tract on the Eastern Branch, which I proposed to Rent out, and give Credit to the Purchaser, on Condition that Interest be regularly paid; or, I will take Slaves in Payment of any Part, or the Whole.

March 8, 1768.  
**TEN POUNDS REWARD,**  
**R**AN away last Night, from *Kingbury* Furnace, in Baltimore County, the Three following Servants,

**THOMAS HAWKES**, aged about 30 Years, 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, thin Village, brown Hair, slow of Speech, thick of Hearing, and has a Mole between his Eyes: Had on, when he went away, a Fearnought and Cotton Jacket, a Calico ditto, a white Linen Shirt, and an Osnabrig ditto, Cotton Breeches, or light coloured Cloth ditto, Worsted Hose, and ribb'd Thread ditto, Felt Hat, Country made Shoes, and some other Things unknown.

**WILLIAM HATTON**, (i. e.) **JACKSON**, by Trade a Stocking-Weaver, aged about 28 or 30 Years, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, light brown Hair, has a down Look, and a remarkable Way of staring any Person in the Face that speaks to him, has a Scar from the Side of his Mouth to his Chin, is stout made, and a fresh Complexion: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, a Fearnought Jacket, a blue Duffle, a Cotton, and a blue lapped ditto, Cotton Breeches, Check Shirt, Osnabrig ditto, ribb'd Yarn Stockings, Country made Shoes, Metal Buckles, and Felt Hat.

**THOMAS CHAPMAN**, a pale looking Fellow, 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, has a Scar under his Chin, a remarkable Cast with his Eyes, and short black Hair: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, a Fearnought Jacket, Cotton ditto, and Breeches, a pretty good Felt Hat, Osnabrig Shirt, ribb'd Yarn Hose, Country made Shoes, and Metal Buckles.

Whoever apprehends the said Servants, so that they may be had again, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS for each; if taken in this Province, and if out of the Province, the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, if brought to the Subscriber.

(1<sup>t</sup>) FRANCIS PHILLIPS.

**T**HE Sloop *BETSEY*, a strong Vessel, and prime Sailer, will carry about 3500 Bushels, now lying at St. Leonard's Creek, Patuxent, to be sold, or let on Charter. She is well found, and will be fit to receive her Lading at Ten Days Notice, if Chartered. For Terms, apply to Mr. *Joshua Johnson*, at Annapolis, or the Subscriber, at St. Leonard's Creek.

GEORGE COOK.

ANNAPOLIS, October 29, 1767.  
 S C H E M E

OF THE  
**MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.**  
**T**HE Lower House of Assembly of MARYLAND, have constantly, and ineffectually, hitherto, since Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Lordship hath no Right to collect Twelve pence per Hogthead on Tobacco exported.

A CONSTITUTIONAL Tax on the People to support an Agent of the Appointment of the Lower House, has been greatly desired, frequently attempted, and as often refused by the Upper House.

THE Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Clerk of the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other Expence necessarily attending the Execution of the Powers of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the FINES, FORFEITURES, AMENDMENTS, and OTHER MONIES, received by the Government for the Support thereof; and, "That Sentiment being directly opposite to the Opinion of the Upper House had, on mature Consideration, formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Council's Claim," principally occasioned the Non-payment of the Public Debt for upwards of Ten Years: The Distress of Trade for Want of a Circulating Medium, and the extreme Necessity of Public Creditors, compelled the Lower House to agree to an Appeal to his Majesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Difference, without the Allotment of any Public Money for that Purpose, as the only Means to settle Disputes, restore Public Credit, and lay a sure Foundation for the future Ease and Good of the Province.

A SUBSCRIPTION therefore, by RESOLVE of the Lower House, has been open'd, and Subscriptions are taken in by every Member, for maintaining an Agent, and supporting the Appeal on the Part of the People, as well as obtaining Redress of their other Grievances; and, by RESOLVE also of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Money for the same Purposes, the following SCHEME of a LOTTERY, by which to raise ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Common Money, is submitted to the Public.

PRIZE	of	£. 500	is	£. 500
1	—	250	—	250
1	—	100	—	100
2	—	50	are	100
2	—	30	—	60
4	—	20	—	80
4	—	15	—	60
10	—	10	—	100
20	—	5	—	100
50	—	4	—	200
80	—	3	—	240
73	—	2:10	—	134:10
2250	—	2	—	4500
1	First drawn Blank,	—	—	13:15
1	Last drawn Blank,	—	—	13:15
4500	Prizes.	—	—	£. 6500
2500	Blanks.	—	—	—
5000	Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to	—	—	£. 7500
	From which deduct - 1000	—	—	£. 6500

Two and an Half per Cent to be deducted from the Prizes, to defray the Expences of the Lottery.

THE Drawing to be in the Court-House at ANNAPOLIS, in the Presence of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as shall be pleased to attend.

THE Managers are, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Esq; Messieurs THOMAS SERICO, WILLIAM PACA, JOHN WEEMS, THOMAS GATTAWAY, South-Rectr, THOMAS RINGGOLD, B. T. B. WORTHINGTON, HENRY HALL, JOHN HAMMOND, THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHN HALL of Annapolis, and SAMUEL CHASE, or such of them as shall chuse to act.

THE said Managers to give Bond to the Honourable SPEAKER, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid as soon as the Drawing is finished; and those not demanded in Six Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as generously given to the above Use.

THE SCHEME to be made public in the MARYLAND and VIRGINIA GAZETTES, and PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

"LIFE, without LIBERTY, is worse than DEATH."

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers, and of most of the Members of the Lower House of Assembly.

\* \* There not having been such a full Return of the SALE of TICKETS as could have been wished; rather too many TICKETS to lie on the Risk of the SCHEME, being still unsold; and as the Winter Season will be too far advanced after the November County Courts, the MANAGERS have resolved to begin the Drawing, certainly, on the Thursday after the Third Tuesday in May next, when many of the Adventurers may attend, with Convenience.—It is hoped by that Time all the TICKETS will be sold, but if they should not, the PUBLIC may rely on the LOTTERY's being then drawn.

THE MANAGERS take this Opportunity to return their hearty Thanks to those Gentlemen, who have assisted in the SALE of TICKETS and beg they will return any they may have unsold, at least a Week before the Drawing.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5s. and 1s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.—At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, viz. COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1768.

## B O S T O N .

The following is a Copy of a LETTER sent from the Honorable House of Representatives of this Province, to the Right Hon. HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY, Esq; one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, Feb. 13, 1768.

S I R,

THE House of Representatives of this his Majesty's Province, have still the sensible Impressions of Gratitude upon their Minds, for the signal and successful Exertions you were pleased to make for them, when the Liberties of the Colonies were in Danger. And although they do not fall immediately under your Care, in that Department to which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you; yet your known Attachment to the Rights of Subjects, in their just Extent, the constitutional Authority of the Supreme Legislative, and the Prerogative of the Sovereign, is a strong Inducement to the House, when new Grievances happen, to implore your repeated Aid.

Confident of their own Disposition, they rely upon that Candour which is a distinguished Mark of your Character. And however they may have been represented to his Majesty's Ministers as undutiful, turbulent and factious, your Sentiments are too generous, to impute the Expressions of Uneasiness, under the Operation of any particular Acts of the British Parliament, to a peevish or discontented Habit, much less to the want of a due Veneration for that august Assembly.

This House is at all Times ready to recognize his Majesty's High Court of Parliament, the Supreme Legislative Power over the whole Empire. Its superintending Authority, in all Cases, consistent with the fundamental Rules of the Constitution, is as clearly admitted by his Majesty's Subjects in this Province, as by those within the Realm: Since the Constitution of the State, as it ought to be, is fixed, it is humbly presumed that the Subjects, in every Part of the Empire, however remote, have an equitable Claim to all the Advantages of it.

It is the Glory of the British Prince, and the Happiness of all his Subjects, that their Constitution hath its Foundation in the immutable Laws of Nature: And as the Supreme Legislative, as well as the Supreme Executive, derives its Authority from that Constitution, it should seem that no Laws can be made or executed, that are repugnant to any essential Law in Nature. Hence a British Subject is happily distinguished from the Subjects of many other States, in a just and well grounded Opinion of his own Safety, which is the Perfection of Political Liberty.

It is acknowledged to be an unalterable Law in Nature, that a Man should have the free Use and sole Disposal of the Fruit of his honest Industry, subject to no Controul. The Equity of this Principle seems to have been too obvious to be misunderstood, by those who framed the Constitution, into which it is ingrafted as an established Law. It is conceived that this Principle gave Rise, in early Time, to Representation in Parliament; where every Individual in the Realm has since been, and is still considered by Acts of Parliament, as present, by himself or by his Representative, of his own free Election. Consequently, the Aid afforded there to the Sovereign, is not of the Nature of a Tribute, but the free and voluntary Gift of All.

The House submit to your Consideration, whether his Majesty's Subjects of this Province, or any of them, can be considered as having been present in Parliament, when an Act of the Fourth of his present Majesty's Reign, and another passed the last Session, were made. If not, it seems to be conclusive, that as those Acts were made with the sole express Purpose of raising a Revenue out of America, the Subjects here are in those Instances unfortunately deprived of the sole Disposal of their Property, and the Honour and Privilege of contributing to the Aid of their Sovereign, by a free and voluntary Gift.

The People of this Province would by no Means be inclined to petition the Parliament for a Representation. Separated from the Mother-Country by a mighty Ocean, and at the Distance of Three Thousand Miles, they apprehend it is, and ever will be, utterly impracticable, that they should be equally represented there. They have always been considered, by the Nation, as Subjects remote. And his Majesty's Royal Predecessors were graciously pleased to constitute, by Charter, a subordinate Legislative in the Province, as it is conceived, with a View of preserving to their remote Subjects, the unalienable Right of a Representation. By this Charter, the Lands therein described, are granted to the Inhabitants, in free and common Socage; and the General Assembly is invested with the Power of imposing and levying proportionable and reasonable Assessments, Rates and Taxes upon the Estates and Persons of the Inhabitants, for his Majesty's Service, in the necessary Defence and Support of his Government of the Province, and the Protection and Preservation of the Inhabitants; and of ordaining and establishing all Manner of wholesome and reasonable Orders, Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, Directions and Instructions, either with, or without Penalties, as they shall judge to be for the Good and Welfare of the Province: And as a sufficient Check upon this subor-

dinate Power, which secures its Dependence on the Supreme Legislative, no Law can be made repugnant to the Laws of England; and all Laws that are made, are laid before his Majesty, who, at any Time, during Three Years after, disannuls them at his Royal Pleasure. All these are desired by the People of this Province, is, that they may be restored to their original Standing: They may venture to appeal to the Nation, that they have never failed to afford their utmost Aid to his Majesty, whenever he had required it, and they may say it, without Vanity, that in many Instances, from their Settlement, they have given striking Proofs of their Zeal for the Honour of their Sovereign, and their Affection for the Mother-State. Must it not then be grievous to free and loyal Subjects, to be called upon in a Manner which appears to them, to divest them of their Freedom, and so far to impeach their Loyalty, as to imply a Mistrust of their cheerful Compliance with his Majesty's Royal Requisitions?

The House also beg Leave to submit, whether the People can continue free, while the Crown in Addition to its uncontested Right of appointing a Governor, may appoint him such Stipends as it shall judge fit, at the Expence of the People, and without their Consent: And whether, while the Judges of the Land, at so great a Distance from the Throne, the Fountain of Justice, may be altogether independent on the People for their Support, it may not probably happen, that in some future Time, the Principles of Equity may be subverted, even on the Bench of Justice, and the People deprived of their Happiness and Security.

The House could add, that by the Restraints laid upon the American Trade, by Acts of Parliament, which operate equally to the Advantage of Great-Britain, and the Disadvantage of this and the other Colonies, and the Taxes which the Inhabitants here eventually pay, as the Consumers of the British Manufactures; it should seem to be beyond all the Rules of Equity, that these additional Burdens should be laid on them. But they would not trespass upon your Time and Attention to the great Affairs of the Nation. They beg your candid Consideration of the unhappy Circumstances of the Province, and hope that your great Interest in the National Councils, so far as shall appear to you to be just, will be employed on their Behalf.

Signed by the SPEAKER.

Copy of a LETTER from the House of Representatives to the Right Honourable the Earl of CAMDEN, Lord High Chancellor of GREAT-BRITAIN.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, Jan. 29, 1768.

M Y LORD,

YOUR great Knowledge of the Constitution and Laws of the Nation, of the just Extent of Parliamentary Authority, and the Rights of British Subjects, is a prevailing Inducement to the House of Representatives of this his Majesty's Province, to address your Lordship at a Time when your Attention to the British Colonies, their Connection with, and Dependence upon the Mother-State; and their Rights, as Subjects, seems to be necessary and important, not to them alone, but to the whole Empire.

This House can speak only for the People of one Province: But no Assembly on this Continent, it is presumed, can long be silent, under an Apprehension, that without the Aid of some powerful Advocate, the Liberties of America will be no more.

It is a Cause which the House is assured your Lordship has at Heart; and the past Experience of your Patronage, and the noble Exertions you were pleased to make for them in a late Time of Distress, affords the strongest Reason to hope that your happy Influence will still be employed in their Behalf, as far as your Lordship will judge to be right.

If, in all free States, the Constitution is fixed, and the Supreme legislative Power of the Nation, from thence derives its Authority; can that Power overleap the Bounds of the Constitution, without subverting its own Foundation? If the remotest Subjects are bound by the Ties of Allegiance, which this People, and their Forefathers, have ever acknowledged; are they not, by the Rules of Equity, entitled to all the Rights of that Constitution which ascertains and limits both Sovereignty and Allegiance. If it is an essential unalterable Right in Nature, ingrafted into the British Constitution as a fundamental Law, and ever held sacred and irrevocable by the Subjects within the Realm, that what is a Man's own, is absolutely his own; and that no Man has a Right to take it from him without his Consent: May not the Subjects of this Province, with decent Firmness, which has always distinguished the happy Subjects of Britain, plead and maintain this natural constitutional Right?

The superintending Authority of his Majesty's high Court of Parliament over the whole Empire, in all Cases which can conflict with the fundamental Rights of the Constitution, was never questioned in this Province, nor, as this House conceive, in any other: But they intrust your Lordship's Reflection one Moment, on an Act of Parliament pass'd in the last Session; and another in the Fourth of his present Majesty's Reign; both imposing Duties on his Subjects in America, which as they are imposed with the sole and express Purpose of raising a Revenue, are, in Effect, Taxes. The Position, that Taxation and Representation are inseparable, is founded on the immutable Laws of Nature. But the Americans had no Representation in the

Parliament, when they were taxed. Are they not then unfortunate in their Influence, in having that separated, which GOD and Nature had joined? Such are the local Circumstances of the Colonies, at the Distance of a Thousand Leagues from the Metropolis, and separated by a wide Ocean, as will for ever render a just and equal Representation in the Supreme Legislative, utterly impracticable. Upon this Consideration, it is conceived, that his Majesty's royal Predecessors thought it equitable to form legislative Bodies in America, as perfectly free as a Subordination to the Supreme Legislative would admit of, that the inestimable Right of being taxed only by Representatives of their own free Election, might be preserved and secured to their Subjects here. The Americans have ever been considered by the Nation, as Subjects remote; and succeeding Kings, even to the present happy Reign, and until these Acts were made, have always directed their Requisitions to be laid before the Representatives of their People in America, with which this Province, and it is presumed, all the other Colonies, have with the utmost Cheerfulness complied. Must it not then be grievous to Subjects, who have in many repeated Instances, afforded the strongest Marks of Loyalty and Zeal for the Honour and Service of their Sovereign, to be now called upon in a manner which implies a Mistrust of a free and willing Compliance? Such is the Misfortune of the Colonists, not only in the Instances before-mentioned, but also in the Case of the Act for preventing Mutiny and Desertion; which requires the Governor and Council to provide enumerated Articles for the King's marching Troops, and the People to pay the Expence.

This is a great Change; and in its Nature delicate and important. Your Lordship will form your own Judgment, of the Wisdom of making such a Change, without the most pressing Reason, or an absolute Necessity. There can be no Necessity, my Lord, as this House humbly conceive. The Subjects of this Province, and undoubtedly in all the Colonies, however they have been otherwise represented to his Majesty's Ministers, are loyal: They are firmly attached to the Mother-State: They always consider her Interest and their own as inseparably interwoven, and it is their fervent Wish that it may ever so remain. All they desire, is to be restored to the Standing upon which they were originally put; to have the Honour and Privilege of voluntarily contributing to the Aid of their Sovereign, when required: They are free Subjects; and it is hoped the Nation will never consider them as in a tributary State.

It is humbly submitted to your Lordship, whether Subjects can be said to enjoy any Degree of Freedom, if the Crown, in Addition to its unbounded Authority of constituting Governors, should be authorized to appoint such Stipends for them, as it shall judge proper, at their Expence, and without their Consent. This is the unhappy State to which his Majesty's Subjects in the Colonies are reduced, by the Act for granting certain Duties on Paper, and other Articles. A Power without a Check, is always unsafe; and in some future Time may introduce an absolute Government into America. The Judges of the Land here do not hold their Commissions during good Behaviour: Is it not then justly to be apprehended, that at so great a Distance from the Throne, the Fountain of National Justice, with Salaries altogether independent of the People, an arbitrary Rule may take Effect, which shall deprive a Bench of Justice of its Glory, and the People of their Security?

When a Question arises on the Public Administration, the Nation will judge and determine in Conformity to its Political Constitution: The great End of the Constitution is universal Liberty; and this House rests assured, that your Lordship's great Interest in the National Councils, will always be engaged on the Side of Liberty and Truth.

Signed by the SPEAKER.

From the SUPPLEMENT of the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL, No. 1331.

MARYLAND April 21, 1768.

Messrs. BRADFORDS,

THE Intelligence transmitted to you from London, and published in your Journal of the 21<sup>st</sup> of March, relative to the Transactions in which Lord B. is unfortunately engaged, seems to be dictated by the Spirit of Resentment and popular Prejudice, which prevailed at that Time. One Side of the Question is painted with every aggravated Circumstance, displayed in the blackest Colours; and the whole Recital being admitted for Fact, the Public will readily join in the Infatuation of your Correspondent, "that it is a most audacious Insult upon Humanity, and the Laws of the Country." But Men of sound Judgment, cool Reflection, and a Knowledge of the World, do not give implicit Credit to the Lie of the Day, or will they pronounce Sentence 'till the Accused is heard in his Defence. News is the Rattle of the Public, as much as a Double is of a Child. It serves indeed sometimes to keep them out of mischief, and sometimes to lead them into it. They delight especially in the Marvellous. Review the Story of Betty Canning, said to be pent up in a Room, living without Meat or Rest, beyond the utmost Stretch of Nature, undergoing the severest Treatment, without any adequate Cause, the Subscriptions raised for her, the Defenders of her suppositions



March 16, 1768.

**W**AS found in a Street in Baltimore-Town, some Time in the Month of December, a Piece of Ol-nabrigs, supposed to be dropt by some Person in Liquor. The Owner, by proving his Property, and paying the Cost of Advertising, may have said Piece of Ol-nabrigs, on Application to

(w4) SAML. &amp; ROB. PURVIANCE.

Patuxent Iron-Works, March 1, 1768.

**W**E once more request all such as are indebted to the Estate of Richard Snowden, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, either on Mortgage, Bill of Sale, Bond, Note, or Open Account, to make immediate Payment, as no longer Credit can possibly be given: Therefore, all such as do not comply with the above Requisition, may expect we shall proceed in such Manner, (without respect to Persons) as will compel them. And, as we would make it as easy as in our Power, will take any kind of Country Produce in Payment of the above-mentioned Debts.

ELIZABETH SNOWDEN,  
THOMAS, SAMUEL, } Executors.  
(tf) and  
JOHN SNOWDEN.

P. S. We also desire all Persons indebted to us, of a Year or more standing, to make Payment, or at least come and settle their Accounts, to prevent such Steps as would be disagreeable to them, as will as to  
THOS. SAML. and JOHN SNOWDEN.

January 22, 1768.

## PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY RACES.

**O**N Wednesday the 4th Day of May next, will be run for, over the Course, near Upper Marlborough, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding. If rising Four Years old, to carry Eight Stone, (Bridle and Saddle included) if Five Years old, Eight Stone Ten Pounds; if Six, Nine Stone Six Pounds; and, if aged, Ten Stone.

On the Day following will be run for, on the same Terms, a Purse of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS Currency, the winning Horse the preceding Day excepted.

To run for the Purse agreeable to the King's Plate Articles. Start precisely at Two o'Clock each Day, and enter with Mr. BENJAMIN BROOKS, on Monday the Second; when each Party must name and produce a Certificate of the Age of what he proposes to start. Each Jockey to appear with a neat Waistcoat, and Half-Boots. A Horse winning Two clear Heats, shall not be obliged to start a Third. Any Jockey detected in unfair Behaviour, shall be deemed distanced. Non-Subscribers to pay Five Pounds Entrance, for the First Day, and Twenty-five Shillings for the Second. Subscribers, Three Pounds, for the First Day, and Fifteen Shillings for the Second, or double at the Post. Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes; and the Money to be paid as soon as they shall pronounce their Decision.

N. B. On Tuesday the Third of May, a Match will be run over the same Course, for FIFTY GUINEAS. (4\*)

**JUST IMPORTED, in the LORD CAMDEN,**  
Captain JOHN JOHNSTON, and to be sold by the  
Subscriber, at his Store, in Church-Street, ANNA-  
POLIS.

**AN ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN  
and INDIA GOODS.**  
THO. HARWOOD, 3<sup>d</sup>.

Talbot County, December 26, 1767.

**H**AVING been lately robbed of a considerable Sum of Money, and by good Authority informed, that a Negro Man, commonly known by the Name of *Berry's Abel*, with the Assistance of his reputed Wife, (already in Custody) hath committed the Theft. I do hereby offer a Reward of THREE PISTOLS, to be paid to any Person or Persons that shall apprehend and bring him before John Goldsborough, Esq; one of the Magistrates for this County. Said Negro is about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, rather luffy than otherwise: Had, with him when he went away, a Castor Hat, almost new, a blue Cloth Coat, a Jacket of Country-made Cloth, Buckskin Breeches, a Pair of Boots, and a Great Coat, and in Possession of a light grey coloured Horse, about 14 Hands high. This Fellow, I am told, was formerly a Slave, the Property of Mr. Joseph Berry, but lately received his Freedom, as a Step judged absolutely necessary to be taken, in order to quiet effectually some Scruples of Conscience, the Owner religiously entertained, in consequence of his keeping Negroes in Slavery; yet, nevertheless, it is now presumed, that said Negro, hath, since his Change of Condition, had the principal Direction of all the Roguery carried on by the Negroes of his Acquaintance; seeing his present Situation encourages him to offer for Sale (with greater Boldness) the Effects unjustly obtained by them, as the Produce of his own Labour.

ANDREW MEIN.

Baltimore-Town, February 10, 1768.

**T**HE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of her late Husband, Mr. Brian Philpot, of Baltimore-Town, deceased, requests all the Creditors of the said deceased, to give her speedy Notice of the Amount of their several Claims, therein distinguishing whether they are on Bonds, Bills, Notes, or Accounts, that she may thereby be enabled to ascertain the Amount of the whole Debts, and give the Preference in the first Payments to those, who by Law, are entitled to the same. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment.

She requests the Indulgence of the several Creditors, that they would not commence Suits against her, and thereby burthen the Administration with Costs, as they may be assured of her Intention to discharge the Debts, and compleat the Administration with all the Dispatch in her Power.

(3m) MARY PHILPOT, Administratrix.

Bladenburgh, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.

**I**NTEND to Let, for a Term of Years, (and will give Possession either the ensuing Spring or Fall) about 500 Acres of Land, on the Side of the Eastern Branch of Patowmack River, at navigable Water, Five Miles from Bladenburgh, the same Distance from George-Town, and Eight Miles by Water from Alexandria; about 130 Acres are improveable Tide Marsh, 20 Acres of which are banked in, and has yielded, by Estimation, 100,000lb. of Hay, yearly, for Four Years, and the Price of Hay, at the Towns above-mentioned, has always been 4s. per 100lb. I shall reserve about 200 Acres to remain in Woods; so that there will be about 170 Acres of level Land to work besides the Meadow. There are 14 Bushels of Wheat, and 15 and an Half of Rye, sowed, and about 30 Acres of fresh Ground for Corn. The Buildings are sufficient, and the Fences are in fine Order. I intend also to let Five Settlements, of about 100 Acres each, in the Woods, Part of the same Tract.

I want to sell 1500 Acres of Land, 30 Miles from George-Town, near Patowmack River; 300 of which is fine low Ground, with a large Plantation on it. The rest is Wood Land, good Soil, level, and clear of Stone, but there is no good Spring on the Land. Also about 1300 Acres of Wood Land, 3 Miles higher. The Soil is good, as level as common, and well watered. The Purchaser may have Credit, on paying Interest.

RICHARD HENDERSON.  
\* \* If any one will give a good Price, I will sell the whole Tract on the Eastern Branch, which I proposed to Rent out, and give Credit to the Purchaser, on Condition that Interest be regularly paid; or, I will take Slaves in Payment of any Part, or the Whole.

March 8, 1768.

## TEN POUNDS REWARD.

**R**AN away last Night, from Kingsbury Furnace, in Baltimore County, the Three following Servants,

THOMAS HAWKES, aged about 30 Years, 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, thin Village, brown Hair, slow of Speech, thick of Hearing, and has a Mole between his Eyes: Had on, when he went away, a Fearnought and Cotton Jacket, a Calico ditto, a white Linen Shirt, and an Ol-nabrig ditto, Cotton Breeches, or light coloured Cloth ditto, Worsted Hose, and ribb'd Thread ditto, Felt Hat, Country made Shoes, and some other Things unknown.

WILLIAM HATTON, (i. e.) JACKSON, by Trade a Stocking-Weaver, aged about 28 or 30 Years, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, light brown Hair, has a down Look, and a remarkable Way of staring any Person in the Face that speaks to him, has a Scar from the Side of his Mouth to his Chin, is stout made, and a fresh Complexion: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, a Fearnought Jacket, a blue Duffle, a Cotton, and a blue lappelled ditto, Cotton Breeches, Check Shirt, Ol-nabrig ditto, ribb'd Yarn Stockings, Country made Shoes, Metal Buckles, and Felt Hat.

THOMAS CHAPMAN, a pale looking Fellow, 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, has a Scar under his Chin, a remarkable Cast with his Eyes, and short black Hair: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, a Fearnought Jacket, Cotton ditto, and Breeches, a pretty good Felt Hat, Ol-nabrig Shirt, ribb'd Yarn Hose, Country made Shoes, and Metal Buckles.

Whoever apprehends the said Servants, so that they may be had again, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS for each, if taken in this Province, and if out of the Province, the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, if brought to the Subscriber.

(tf)

FRANCIS PHILLIPS.



**T**HE Sloop BETSEY, a strong Vessel, and prime Sailer, will carry about 3500 Bushels, now lying at St. Leonard's Creek, Patuxent, to be sold, or let on Charter. She is well found, and will be fit to receive her Lading at Ten Days Notice, if Chartered. For Terms, apply to Mr. Joshua Johnson, at Annapolis, or the Subscriber, at St. Leonard's Creek.

GEORGE COOK.

ANNAPOIS, October 29, 1767.

S C H E M E

OF THE

## MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

**T**HE Lower House of Assembly of MARYLAND, have constantly, and ineffectually, hitherto, since Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Lordship hath no Right to collect Twelve-pence per Hoghead on Tobacco exported.

A CONSTITUTIONAL Tax on the People to support an Agent of the Appointment of the Lower House, has been greatly desired, frequently attempted, and as often refused by the Upper House.

THE Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Clerk of the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other Expence necessarily attending the Execution of the Powers of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the FINES, FORFEITURES, AMERCIAMENTS, and OTHER MONIES, received by the Government for the Support thereof; and, "That" Sentiment being directly opposite to the Opinion "the Upper House had, on mature Consideration, formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Council's Claim," principally occasioned the Non-payment of the Public Debt for upwards of Ten Years: The Distress of Trade for Want of a Circulating Medium, and the extreme Necessity of Public Creditors, compelled the Lower House to agree to an Appeal to his Majesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Difference, without the Allotment of any Public Money for that Purpose, as the only Means to settle Disputes, restore Public Credit, and lay a sure Foundation for the future Ease and Good of the Province.

A SUBSCRIPTION therefore, by RESOLVE of the Lower House, has been open'd, and Subscriptions are taken in by every Member, for maintaining an Agent, and supporting the Appeal on the Part of the People, as well as obtaining Redress of their other Grievances; and, by RESOLVE also of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Money for the same Purposes, the following SCHEME of a LOTTERY, by which to raise ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Common Money, is submitted to the PUBLIC.

1 PRIZE	of £. 500	is £. 500
1	250	350
1	100	100
2	50	100
2	30	60
4	20	80
4	15	60
10	10	100
20	5	100
50	4	200
80	3	240
73	2 : 10	182 : 10
2250	2	4500
1 First drawn Blank,	- - -	13 : 15
1 Last drawn Blank,	- - -	13 : 15
2500 Prizes,	- - -	£. 6500
2500 Blanks,	- - -	
5000 Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to	- - -	£. 7500
From which deduct - 1000	- - -	£. 6500

Two and an Half per Cent to be deducted from the Prizes, to defray the Expenses of the Lottery.

THE Drawing to be in the Court-House at ANNA-POLIS, in the Presence of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as shall be pleased to attend.

THE Managers are, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Esq; Messieurs THOMAS SPRIGG, WILLIAM PACA, JOHN WEEMS, THOMAS GASSAWAY, South-River, THOMAS RINGGOLD, B. T. B. WORTHINGTON, HENRY HALL, JOHN HAMMOND, THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHN HALL of Annapolis, and SAMUEL CHASE, or such of them as shall chuse to act.

THE said Managers to give Bond to the Honourable SPEAKER, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid as soon as the Drawing is finished; and those not demanded in Six Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as generously given to the above Use.

THE SCHEME to be made public in the MARYLAND and VIRGINIA GAZETTES, and PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

"LIFE, without LIBERTY, is worse than DEATH," TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers, and of most of the Members of the Lower House of Assembly.

\* \* There not having been such a full Return of the SALE of TICKETS as could have been wished; rather too many TICKETS to lie on the Risk of the SCHEME, being still unfold; and as the Winter Season will be too far advanced after the November County Courts, the MANAGERS have resolved to begin the Drawing, certainly, on the Thursday after the Third Tuesday in May next, when many of the Adventurers may attend, with Convenience. It is hoped by that Time all the TICKETS will be Sold, but if they should not, the PUBLIC may rely on the LOTTERY's being then drawn. THE MANAGERS take this Opportunity to return their hearty Thanks to those Gentlemen, who have assisted in the SALE of TICKETS and beg they will return any they may have unfold, at least a Week before the Drawing.

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5s. and 1s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines. At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, viz. COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.

XXIII. Y.

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## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

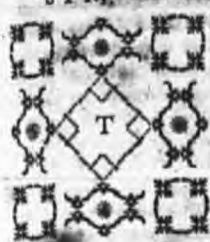
T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 21, 1768.

## B O S T O N.

The following is a Copy of a LETTER sent from the Honourable House of Representatives of this Province, to the Right Hon. HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY, Esq; one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, Feb. 13, 1768.

S I R,



THE House of Representatives of this his Majesty's Province, have still the sensible Impressions of Gratitude upon their Minds, for the signal and successful Exertions you were pleased to make for them, when the Liberties of the Colonies were in Danger. And although they do not fall immediately under your Care, in that Department to which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint you; yet your known Attachment to the Rights of Subjects, in their just Extent, the constitutional Authority of the Supreme Legislative, and the Prerogative of the Sovereign, is a strong Inducement to the House, when new Grievances happen, to implore your repeated Aid.

Conscious of their own Disposition, they rely upon that Candour which is a distinguished Mark of your Character. And however they may have been represented to his Majesty's Ministers as undutiful, turbulent and factious, your Sentiments are too generous, to impute the Expressions of Uneasiness, under the Operation of any particular Acts of the British Parliament, to a peevish or discontented Habit, much less to the want of a due Veneration for that august Assembly.

This House is at all Times ready to recognize his Majesty's High Court of Parliament, the Supreme Legislative Power over the whole Empire: Its superintending Authority, in all Cases, consistent with the fundamental Rules of the Constitution, is as clearly admitted by his Majesty's Subjects in this Province, as by those within the Realm: Since the Constitution of the State, as it ought to be, is fixed, it is humbly presumed that the Subjects, in every Part of the Empire, however remote, have an equitable Claim to all the Advantages of it.

It is the Glory of the British Prince, and the Happiness of all his Subjects, that their Constitution hath its Foundation in the immutable Laws of Nature: And as the Supreme Legislative, as well as the Supreme Executive, derives its Authority from that Constitution, it should seem that no Laws can be made or executed, that are repugnant to any essential Law in Nature. Hence a British Subject is happily distinguished from the Subjects of many other States, in a just and well grounded Opinion of his own Safety, which is the Perfection of Political Liberty.

It is acknowledged to be an unalterable Law in Nature, that a Man should have the free Use and sole Disposal of the Fruit of his honest Industry, subject to no Controul. The Equity of this Principle seems to have been too obvious to be misunderstood, by those who framed the Constitution, into which it is ingrafted as an established Law. It is conceived that this Principle gave Rise, in early Time, to Representation in Parliament; where every Individual in the Realm has since been, and is still considered by Acts of Parliament, as present, by himself or by his Representative, of his own free Election: Consequently, the Aid afforded there to the Sovereign, is not of the Nature of a Tribute, but the free and voluntary Gift of All.

The House submit to your Consideration, whether his Majesty's Subjects of this Province, or any of them, can be considered as having been present in Parliament, when an Act of the Fourth of his present Majesty's Reign, and another passed the last Session, were made. If not, it seems to be conclusive, that as those Acts were made with the sole and express Purpose of raising a Revenue out of America, the Subjects here are in those Instances unfortunately deprived of the sole Disposal of their Property, and the Honour and Privilege of contributing to the Aid of their Sovereign, by a free and voluntary Gift.

The People of this Province would by no Means be inclined to petition the Parliament for a Representation. Separated from the Mother-Country by a mighty Ocean, and at the Distance of Three Thousand Miles, they apprehend it is, and ever will be, utterly impracticable, that they should be equally represented there. They have always been considered, by the Nation, as Subjects remote. And his Majesty's Royal Predecessors were graciously pleased to constitute, by Charter, a subordinate Legislative in the Province, as it is conceived, with a View of preserving to their remote Subjects, the unalienable Right of a Representation. By this Charter, the Lands therein described, are granted to the Inhabitants, in free and common Socage; and the General-Assembly is invested with the Power of imposing and levying proportionable and reasonable Assessments, Rates and Taxes upon the Estates and Persons of the Inhabitants, for his Majesty's Service, in the necessary Defence and Support of his Government of the Province, and the Protection and Preservation of the Inhabitants; and of ordaining and establishing all Manner of wholesome and reasonable Orders, Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, Directions and Instructions, either with, or without Penalties, as they shall judge to be for the Good and Welfare of the Province: And as a sufficient Check upon this subor-

inate Power, which secures its Dependence on the Supreme Legislative, no Law can be made repugnant to the Laws of England; and all Laws that are made, are laid before his Majesty, who, at any Time, during Three Years after, disannuls them at his Royal Pleasure. All that is desired by the People of this Province, is, that they may be restored to their original Standing: They may venture to appeal to the Nation, that they have never failed to afford their utmost Aid to his Majesty, whenever he had required it; and they may say it, without Vanity, that in many Instances, from their Settlement, they have given striking Proofs of their Zeal for the Honour of their Sovereign; and their Affection for the Mother-State. Must it not then be grievous to free and loyal Subjects, to be called upon in a Manner which appears to them, to divest them of their Freedom, and so far to impeach their Loyalty, as to imply a Mistrust of their cheerful Compliance with his Majesty's Royal Requisitions?

The House also beg Leave to submit, whether the People can continue free, while the Crown in Addition to its uncontested Right of appointing a Governor, may appoint him such Stipends as it shall judge fit, at the Expence of the People, and without their Consent: And whether, while the Judges of the Land, at so great a Distance from the Throne, the Fountain of Justice, may be altogether independent on the People for their Support, it may not probably happen, that in some future Time, the Principles of Equity may be subverted, even on the Bench of Justice, and the People deprived of their Happiness and Security.

The House could add, that by the Restraints laid upon the American Trade, by Acts of Parliament, which operate equally to the Advantage of Great-Britain, and the Disadvantage of this and the other Colonies, and the Taxes which the Inhabitants here eventually pay, as the Consumers of the British Manufactures; it should seem to be beyond all the Rules of Equity, that these additional Burdens should be laid on them. But they would not trespass upon your Time and Attention to the great Affairs of the Nation. They beg your candid Consideration of the unhappy Circumstances of the Province, and hope that your great Interest in the National Councils, so far as shall appear to you to be just, will be employed on their Behalf.

Signed by the SPEAKER.

Copy of a LETTER from the House of Representatives to the Right Honourable the Earl of CAMDEN, Lord High Chancellor of GREAT-BRITAIN.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, Jan. 29, 1768.

My LORD,

YOUR great Knowledge of the Constitution and Laws of the Nation, of the just Extent of Parliamentary Authority, and the Rights of British Subjects, is a prevailing Inducement to the House of Representatives of this his Majesty's Province, to address your Lordship at a Time when your Attention to the British Colonies, their Connection with, and Dependence upon the Mother-State; and their Rights, as Subjects, seems to be necessary and important, not to them alone, but to the whole Empire.

This House can speak only for the People of one Province: But no Assembly on this Continent, it is presumed, can long be silent, under an Apprehension, that without the Aid of some powerful Advocate, the Liberties of America will be no more.

It is a Cause which the House is assured your Lordship has at Heart; and the past Experience of your Patronage, and the noble Exertions you were pleased to make for them in a late Time of Distress, affords the strongest Reason to hope that your happy Influence will still be employed in their Behalf, as far as your Lordship will judge to be right.

If, in all free States, the Constitution is fixed, and the Supreme Legislative Power of the Nation, from thence derives its Authority; can that Power overleap the Bounds of the Constitution, without subverting its own Foundation? If the remotest Subjects are bound by the Ties of Allegiance, which this People, and their Forefathers, have ever acknowledged; are they not, by the Rules of Equity, entitled to all the Rights of that Constitution which ascertains and limits both Sovereignty and Allegiance. If it is an essential unalterable Right in Nature, ingrafted into the British Constitution as a fundamental Law, and ever held sacred and irrevocable by the Subjects within the Realm, that what is a Man's own, is absolutely his own; and that no Man has a Right to take it from him without his Consent: May not the Subjects of this Province, with decent Firmness, which has always distinguished the happy Subjects of Britain, plead and maintain this natural constitutional Right?

The superintending Authority of his Majesty's high Court of Parliament over the whole Empire, in all Cases which can consist with the fundamental Rights of the Constitution, was never questioned in this Province, nor, as this House conceive, in any other: But they intreat your Lordship's Reflection one Moment, on an Act of Parliament pass'd in the last Session; and another in the Fourth of his present Majesty's Reign; both imposing Duties on his Subjects in America, which as they are imposed with the sole and express Purposes of raising a Revenue, are, in Effect, Taxes. The Position, that Taxation and Representation are inseparable, is founded on the immutable Laws of Nature. But the Americans had no Representation in the

Parliament, when they were taxed. Are they not then unfortunate in these Instances, in having that separated, which GOD and Nature had joined? Such are the local Circumstances of the Colonies, at the Distance of a Thousand Leagues from the Metropolis, and separated by a wide Ocean, as will for ever render a just and equal Representation in the Supreme Legislative, utterly impracticable. Upon this Consideration, it is conceived, that his Majesty's royal Predecessors thought it equitable to form legislative Bodies in America, as perfectly free as a Subordination to the Supreme Legislative would admit of, that the inestimable Right of being taxed only by Representatives of their own free Election, might be preserved and secured to their Subjects here. The Americans have ever been considered by the Nation, as Subjects remote; and succeeding Kings, even to the present happy Reign, and until these Acts were made, have always directed their Requisitions to be laid before the Representatives of their People in America, with which this Province, and it is presumed, all the other Colonies, have with the utmost Carefulness complied. Must it not then be grievous to Subjects, who have in many repeated Instances, afforded the strongest Marks of Loyalty and Zeal for the Honour and Service of their Sovereign, to be now called upon in a manner which implies a Distrust of a free and willing Compliance? Such is the Misfortune of the Colonists, not only in the Instances before-mentioned, but also in the Case of the Act for preventing Mutiny and Desertion; which requires the Governor and Council to provide enumerated Articles for the King's marching Troops, and the People to pay the Expence.

This is a great Change; and in its Nature delicate and important. Your Lordship will form your own Judgment, of the Wisdom of making such a Change, without the most pressing Reason, or an absolute Necessity. There can be no Necessity, my Lord, as this House humbly conceive. The Subjects of this Province, and undoubtedly in all the Colonies, however they have been otherwise represented to his Majesty's Ministers, are loyal: They are firmly attached to the Mother-State: They always consider her Interest and their own as inseparably interwoven, and it is their fervent Wish that it may ever so remain: All they desire, is to be restored to the Standing upon which they were originally put; to have the Honour and Privilege of voluntarily contributing to the Aid of their Sovereign, when required. They are free Subjects; and it is hoped the Nation will never consider them as in a tributary State.

It is humbly submitted to your Lordship, whether Subjects can be said to enjoy any Degree of Freedom, if the Crown, in Addition to its unbounded Authority of constituting Governors, should be authorized to appoint such Stipends for them, as it shall judge proper, at their Expence, and without their Consent. This is the unhappy State to which his Majesty's Subjects in the Colonies are reduced, by the Act for granting certain Duties on Paper, and other Articles. A Power without a Check, is always unsafe; and in some future Time may introduce an absolute Government into America. The Judges of the Land here do not hold their Commissions during good Behaviour: Is it not then justly to be apprehended, that at so great a Distance from the Throne, the Fountain of National Justice, with Salaries altogether independent of the People, an arbitrary Rule may take Effect, which shall deprive a Bench of Justice of its Glory, and the People of their Security?

When a Question arises on the Public Administration, the Nation will judge and determine in Conformity to its Political Constitution: The great End of the Constitution is universal Liberty; and this House rests assured, that your Lordship's great Interest in the National Councils, will always be engaged on the Side of Liberty and Truth. Signed by the SPEAKER.

From the SUPPLEMENT of the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL, No. 1323.

MARYLAND April 2, 1768.

Messrs. BRADFORDS,

THE Intelligence transmitted to you from London, and published in your Journal of the 24th of March, relative to the Transactions in which Lord B. is unfortunately engaged, seems to be dictated by the Spirit of Resentment and popular Prejudice, which prevailed at that Time. One Side of the Question is painted with every aggravated Circumstance, displayed in the blackest Colours; and the whole Recital being admitted for Fact, the Public will readily join in the Inferrance of your Correspondent, "that it is a most audacious Insult upon Humanity, and the Laws of the Country." But Men of sound Judgment, cool Reflection, and a Knowledge of the World, do not give implicit Credit to the Lie of the Day, or will they pronounce Sentence 'til the Accused is heard in his Defence. News is the Rattle of the Public, as much as a Bauble is of a Child. It serves indeed sometimes to keep them out of mischief, and sometimes to lead them into it. They delight especially in the Marvellous. Review the Story of Betty Canning, said to be pent up in a Room, living without Meat or Rest, beyond the utmost Stretch of Nature, undergoing the severest Treatment, without any adequate Cause, the Subscriptions raised for her, the Defenders of her supposititious



Wrongs among Persons of Honour and Credit, the Imposture detected, and her Advocates covered with Confusion—and be not rash in your Judgment.—Reconsider the Tale of the Cock-Lane Apparition, how greedily swallowed by the Town, how generally admitted by the Superstitious, and half credited by Men of Sense and Understanding. Let Mr. Churchill conduct you into the Vault with his Three Heroes, when

Silent, all Three went in, about

All Three turned silent, and came out.

Pity the Credulity of Mankind, and be not rash in your Judgment.—Read the Story over again of the unfortunate Calas; execrate the Cruelty of Mankind; but learn to judge not rashly.—When will Impostures end? When impostors can no longer profit by them.—To the former a Rape now succeeds,—attended with the most barbarous Circumstances.—It is the peculiar Privilege of Englishmen, and the excellent Provision of our Laws, that the Accuser shall always be confronted with the Criminal, and that the Accused shall not be condemned unheard. The Public is the Tribunal before which his Lordship's Character is to be canvassed: The Offence we must leave to the Decision of a Civil Court of Judicature. The former would be highly improper, if the latter subsisted on the Spot, as Prepossession and Prejudice ought equally to be avoided by every Judge. But perhaps it is impossible to divest the Public of them. Judging from Passion, rather than Reflection, they take the first Impressions, which are not only the strongest for a Time, but often never effaced.—Hear however both Sides of the Question, and be not rash in your Judgment.—Lord B— is not only accused of a Rape, but of accomplishing the Fact by cruel and barbarous Means. However the former turn out, the latter is not consistent in the least with his Lordship's general Character:—which is humane, compassionate, friendly, amiable; his Temper frank, open, generous even to Profusion; his Disposition soft and tender, even to a Fault,—but a Fault easily forgiven: His Understanding cultivated by Study, embellished by Travel, refined by a Taste for, and an Attachment to, the Fine Arts, with a Fondness for the Charms of Poetry, which renders his Heart perhaps more susceptible of the Charms of Beauty. Can it be supposed, that a Nobleman, endowed with such a Temper, Disposition, Understanding and Talents, could make use of any outrageous or barbarous Means to perpetrate his Design (the very Enjoyment consisting in mutual Consent) and may we not, on better Grounds, suppose (as I dare say it will turn out) that the Prosecution has arisen from the mercenary Designs of an artful Woman, the base Contrivance of her impoverished and importunate Friends, and the holy Zeal of an exasperated Party, who affecting a superior Degree of Purity, would pursue to the Stake the least Breach of a moral Duty in any Person out of their own Pale.—Not that I pretend to justify the Morality of the Action, independent of the Rape, tho' it may be so far justified, as the Example of Nineteen Parts of Mankind out of Twenty thro' the whole World can do it; and many a moral Philosopher would make no Scruple of concurring with Mr. Voltaire's Opinion, who speaking of Philip Duke of Burgundy, surnamed, *The Good*, says, "This Prince's Virtue, however, did not prevent him from giving a Looze to Pleasure, and the Love of Women, which can never be a Crime, but when it prompts to some vicious Action."—Is not a Rape a vicious Action? No doubt. And the Man that perpetrates it, in the full Intent and Signification of the Word, deserves to suffer condign Punishment.—But a fraudulent Combination against his Lordship appears to me so manifest, that I could venture to apply to him the Irishman's Address; Give me a Trifle, and I'll be hang'd in your Stead.

The Account I transmit to you is a State of the Case impartially set forth on his Lordship's Part. The Author of it is a Gentleman of Credit, lives much in the World, and has an Opportunity of conversing frequently with Persons engaged, tho' he is himself unconcerned on either Side. As nothing can transpire, that is strictly authentic, 'til after the Trial, you will please to take this Intelligence as hear-say Evidence upon the best Information that could be procured. In Contradiction to your Account that Lord B— is at Orleans, my Correspondent adds in a Postscript, That he hears it is Lord B—'s Intention to surrender himself the first Day of next Term, before the Court of King's Bench, where it is expected he will be admitted to Bail, that he has notified this to the Girl's Counsel, who have thereupon desisted from attempting to take him, and that he has actually retained Counsel, and will submit at present to no Compromise; and he subjoins, that the Sentiments of the wiser and cooler Persons in Town, and in particular of the Gentlemen of the Law, with whom he is most conversant, are, that the whole Transaction will turn out a wicked, artful and insidious Combination against his Lordship's Purity.

I shall state the Answer to this Charge in the plain simple and artless Manner in which Truth will always appear to the greatest Advantage, and in the Words of my Correspondent.

Lord B— had used to employ a certain Duetina, as a Minister to his private Enjoyments, an Indulgence for which every Man is to answer for himself. Upon an Occasion of this Sort, Miss W— was introduced to him, being before made acquainted with the Purpose, and having consented to the Proposal. She knew very well what she was proceeding to, and consulted only her own Inclinations. She went then willingly and knowingly to Lord B—, with whom she freely staid, was well pleased with the Reception she met with, and expressed a Desire to go with him to his House in the Country. She staid there agreeable to her own Pleasure, and entirely at her own Disposal, 'til she was brought back by Lord B—, in consequence of a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*. His Lordship knowing well the kind Treatment and civil Usage he had shewed the Girl, made not the least Demur or Hesitation to obey the Writ, and what pass'd upon this Occasion before Lord M—, is his greatest Justification. It is observable, that Miss W—, whilst at his Lordship's Country Seat, wrote a Letter with her own Hand to her Father, the Substance of which was, that she was perfectly happy, and in an agreeable Situation, and desired his Acceptance of a Bank-Note of 200 l. which she had begged of his Lordship for that Purpose. It is farther observable,

that Miss W— appeared perfectly at Ease, walked out in the Park without an Attendant, and particularly was present at the drawing a Fish-Pond, his Lordship having the Ice broke to gratify her Palate with a Dish of Fish; so far was she from a Design of starving herself, and he from a Desire of starving her into a Compliance. At the drawing of the Fish-Pond, it happened that one of the Servants fell, or was pushed in, upon which our young Lady (who is represented to have been so inhumanly treated, and under the most racking Torments of Mind) burst out into a loud Laugh. Does this shew the pining disconsolate Prisoner, or the young sprightly Wanton perfectly at Ease?

I shall now relate to you what passed before Lord M—, upon the Return of the *Habeas Corpus*; and here I speak from pretty good Authority, as I had it from an eminent Man at the Bar, who told me he related what Judge — declared to him he heard from Lord M— himself. He began thus:—There appeared but slight Grounds before Lord M—, for granting the *Habeas Corpus*, and none at all for the Accusation of a Rape. The Evidence of illegal Restraint was this; Miss W— was seen at the Window of Lord B—'s House, and upon being asked, Whether she was confined there against her Will? She made no Answer; but the Person who asked the Question, swore, That he understood by her Countenance, that she was confined against her Will, but did not dare to speak. Lord M— upon this Surmise, granted the *Habeas Corpus*, which was immediately obeyed; Lord B— producing the Girl in Person, with this Address to Lord M—: This is an Affair of Gallantry, my Lord, and I am not further answerable for it, than that the Lady was brought to me, by a Woman, whom I have employed upon such Occasions. However, as it is come to this Pass, I am very glad, that I appear before such a one as your Lordship, one so well acquainted with the World, and who understands and can make Allowances in these Matters. Lord M— made no other Reply to this, than in applying himself to the young Woman, whom he acquainted with the Reason of her being brought before him; telling her, it was upon a Suggestion of her being illegally confined, against her Will, in the Custody of Lord B—. He spoke to her thus: "You are brought here, in order to recover your Liberty, of which it is said you have been deprived. From this Moment then you are free, for, being of Age to dispose of yourself, I will protect you, whithersoever you choose to go. Your most prudent Step indeed would be to return with your Father, who is present here to receive you. It is not my Province to remind you of the Immorality of the Act, if you do not; but should you choose to return with Lord B—, (tho' I mention the Imprudence) I will equally protect you from any Molestation of your Father, as I will from any Attempts of Lord B—, in case you choose to go with your Father." Upon this Miss W— made Reply, that as she had gone with Lord B—, and had staid with him, with her own Consent, so she had been very well used by him, and chose to return with him. Lord M— said, it was very well; but he must first of all speak to her in private. He accordingly ordered every Body else to withdraw out of the Room, but his Secretary; then he addressed himself to the Girl, telling her, that she was brought before a Person, who was ready to hear every Matter that she might have to allege, concerning Lord B—'s Treatment of her, as there was Suggestions to him of his using her with Violence, and that she was now in a Situation when she might use her Liberty without Fear, and receive Satisfaction for any Wrongs that might have been done her. He then intreated her to speak the Truth without Hesitation; and she instantly returned for Answer, that she had no Complaint to make against Lord B—, and that she had yielded to his Desires, with her own Will and Consent. Upon this Lord M— called in all the Attendants upon the Occasion, Lord B—, the Father, Lover, (whom Lord M— then took for the Brother) and all the rest; (for by this Time many Persons had got Admittance into his Chambers;) and told them, that he thought it his Duty, and a Piece of Justice, as there had been an Accusation of Force being used in this Affair, to declare to them, what had passed, whilst he had discoursed with this young Lady in private. He repeated to them her Declarations, and asked her publicly, whether they were what she made, and what she abided by? She said they were. Nothing now remained but for her to dispose of herself as she pleased; but the Father first desired to have an Opportunity of speaking to her a little while in private; which Lord M— thought proper to grant. Accordingly Miss W— went with her Father, and the young Man, into a Room, where she staid in Conversation for a Quarter of an Hour. She then came again into Lord M—'s Presence, (Lord B— and the rest having remained there) with these Words: It is true, my Lord, some Violence has been used to me, by Lord B—, and therefore I do not choose to return with him, but will go with my Father. Lord M— to this, said, I own this is something extraordinary; but as I said, I would protect you, in case you choose to return with Lord B—, so I now say, I will equally protect you, as you choose the Part of going with your Father. Therefore, my Lord, (addressing himself to Lord B—) you will not meddle with her, at your Peril. Upon this all the Parties went away; no Degree of Force, being in the least intimated from the Girl, amounting to a Rape; and Lord M— remaining thoroughly convinced from what passed before him, there could be no Truth in such an Accusation.

It is material to observe, that Lord M— took at this Time the young Man that appeared with the Father, to be the Brother of Miss W—, tho' he has since turned out to be the Lover. It is probable, he would not (if he had known that Circumstance) permitted him to have been present with the Father at the private Conversation he desired to have with his Daughter, as we may guess the Consequence that might ensue from such an Interview. For, its being made appear to a young Girl, the Nature of her Situation, the Character of Lord B— laid open in the worst Colours, who after he had obtained his Will, might leave her abandoned to the World, that his Lordship was rich, and could well

\* Miss W— is Twenty-four Years of Age.

make her Reparation for the Injury she must have received, whether it were with, or against her Consent; that it never would be presumed, that she willingly would have made a Sacrifice of what was most dear and precious to her; but that it would be readily believed that some Art, some Influence, something very nearly resembling Force, if not Force itself, must have been used to her, to obtain it; that were she, after what she had already declared, yet to accuse him of Violence, the Contradiction would only be attributed to Timidity and Surprise; and here was her Lover on the Spot who could then with some Appearance receive her to his Arms again, and stamp her an honest Woman by Marriage, whilst both might live easy by the Reparation Lord B— would be obliged to make her; I say, upon something of this Sort being represented to her, it is easy to imagine it must have its Weight, and will perhaps turn out the best Clue for the unravelling the troublesome Consequences that have since ensued.

ANNAPOLIS, April 21.

TO THE PRINTERS.

I am very sorry to find that none of the peculiar Favourites of APOLLO have exerted their Genius on the Death of that benevolent Man, Doctor HAMILTON. It is certainly a Subject highly worthy their Pens.—The Lines I hereewith send, are the joint Effusions of a Heart replete with Gratitude for the Medical Services I formerly received from the Doctor.—If they merit a Place in your GAZETTE, you will, by inserting them, oblige your constant Reader.

On the Death of Dr. JOHN HAMILTON.

SHOULD bounteous Heav'n this grateful Blessing give;  
That, free from Pains and Ills, proud Man might live;  
In Death's cold Umbr, HAMILTON ne'er wou'd sleep,  
Nor wou'd his Friends thus sadly mourn and weep:  
Still, by his Art, Life's Tide wou'd calmly flow,  
And pallid Cheeks with new-blown Roses glow:  
Still, by his Art, PANDORA's gloomy Train,  
To vivid Health, wou'd yield each Purple Vein.—  
Death, horrid Tyrant! deaf to a Mother's Tears,  
Thy Voice, thy awful Voice, astonish'd hears;  
Stops his rude Hand—regrets thy pow'rful Sway,  
And raves and groans, and quits his trembling Prey:  
Health, rosy Cherub! leaves his native Skies,  
And, gayly smiling, beams in FLAVIA'S Eyes.  
So, when BOREAS, thund'ring o'er the Plains,  
Nips the soft Buds, discluds to vernal Rains;  
The blasted Cowslips droop their peevish Heads,  
The Snow-tipt Lillies languish on their Beds;—  
Soon as APOLLO darts his radiant Light,  
BOREAS, howling, wings his rapid Flight;  
Wak'd by his Beams, once more the Zephyrs play,  
And blushing FLORA feels his genial Ray.  
The gay-rob'd Flow'rs display their gawdy Hues,  
Unfold their Cups, and sip the fragrant Dews.—  
To paint thy Worth, for me, alas, how vain!  
Such lofty Themes demand POPE's nervous Strain:  
For me, no Muse entwines th' envied Bays,  
Friendship alone inspires these feeble Lays.—  
While Heav'n-born Truth th' generous Soul expands;  
'Mid PHOEBUS Sons thy Name exalted stands.  
While Virtue's Semblance Mortals deign to wear,  
Remembering thee, they'll drop the streaming Tear.  
O! then let Peace and ever-smiling Rest,  
Attend thy hallow'd Shade—within this Breast  
Thy Mem'ry shall dwell—'til th' cold Hand of Death  
Close my dim Eye, and Fate denies me Breath.

FLAVIA.

TO THE PRINTERS.

THIS said, for Wisdom, hard the Task,  
To answer all a Fool can ask;

Yet the wife Man gives a Rule;  
Sometimes to answer e'en a Fool:  
To his Advice, Submission due,  
An Answer is return'd to you;  
In humble Prose, display'd the Case,  
Plain as the Nose upon your Face:

For Persons—Here Boy, bring the Glafs,  
And let us view which best will pass:  
Or rather let the Ladies sit,  
Judges of Beauty and of Wit,  
By their Decision we'll abide;

(Ladies, of Merit, best decide:  
To gain their Hearts, to please their Eyes,  
Our sweetest Joy, our dearest Prize;  
The Influence of their Smiles to prove,  
Man most excels, when most in Love:

Some Merit to my Share must fall,  
Who deeply am in Love with all)  
The brighter Eye, the fairer Face,  
The straighter Form, the comelier Grace,  
The nobler Air, more generous Soul  
That warms and animates the Whole,

Are Points on which your Judgment turns:  
(The Heart with warm Impatience burns,  
Not less the Goddesses, once fir'd—  
Who to a Preference aspir'd,  
And left the Shepherd to decide  
The Cause of Beauty, Wisdom, Pride;

Who would not with his Taste have fell in,  
'T' enjoy'd one beautiful as Helen?)  
But, no Advantages to take,  
Come, Clericus, Appearance make:  
No blushing—but stand forth in View,  
Let the fair Court first judge of you.

A proper Man, as I'm alive,  
His Stature high, some Four Feet Five!  
His Head, like Poppies, bow'd to Rest,  
His Jowls lie swagging on his Breast!  
His Face how black, I cannot tell,  
Unless it be as black as Hell!

His Eyes, not bleard with reading Books;  
Good GOD! How very dull he looks!  
He walks, just as a Sailor straddles,  
Or thro' the Mire a Dab-Chick waddles.

\* PARIS, to whom was referred the Determination of the superior Excellence of the Three Goddesses, Juno, Minerva, and Venus.

His broken Hose,  
Not all his Tatter'd  
Ne'er did one gen  
Nor pay'd a Bill,  
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around the Scene.  
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kind ever was  
Forbearance, I



His broken Hose, his Hostler's Coat;  
Not all his Tatters worth a Groat;  
Ne'er did one gen'rous Act for any,  
Nor pay'd a Bill, 'till squeez'd a Penny;  
From Morn to Night, with Toddy muddy;  
His Pleasure Drink, and Gain his Study.

With such a Varlet to contend,  
No Honour's won, and gain'd, no End;  
55 plain a Question to propose,  
Would but arraign the Sense of those,  
Who Nature's choicest Gifts inherit,  
And all are sworn the Friends of Merit.

## TO THE PRINTERS.

*Can malis res in Philosophia nequaquam satis adhuc explicatae sunt, tum per difficultates, Brute, quod tu minime ignoras, et per obscuram questionem de Natura Deorum; quae ad agnitionem animi pulcherrima est, et ad moderandam Religionem necessaria.*

Cic. de Nat. Deor.

OF all the Comforts which the great Creator has bestowed upon Mankind, the early Love and Admiration of his Perfections (called Religion) are the most delightful; for what can more exhilarate Life, than the constant Exercise of our rational Faculties, in contemplating the Attributes of an Almighty Being, whose Power is guided by universal Benevolence? No-thing upon Earth can be more heavenly than a Wor-ship of this Sort, where Gratitude leads us to the Source, and the Wings of Hope and Peace protect us. Such a Religion does not consist in external Rites, the interested Intrigues of avaritious Priests, the holy Trumpery of Ecclesiastical Ceremonies, the suppliant Fawn of sacerdotal Grimace, the unintelligible Jargon of Hierarchical Riddles, but in a pure heart-felt Obe- dience to the Will of him, who created every Thing to co-operate in the universal Harmony of Nature. These Thoughts form us betimes to the strictest Rules of moral Beauty, poize the Mind in the Balance of Justice, and open the Heart for the Reception of the celestial Family of Charity. Here Contentment sits on her Throne, supported by Reason and Innocence; and Happiness, her Offspring, effuses her divine Influence around the Scene. But what composes the Train of Priestcraft? A far different Group of Figures—Re- morse, mental Perturbation, Fear, Avarice, Fraud and Slavery; and I am inclined to think, if it had not been for the Assistance of this Demon, the natural Propen- sity of Mankind to Good, is so great, that a Multitude together, never could have been guilty of those inhu- man Cruelties, which stain the Annals of all Ages. There is nothing so barbarous, nothing so unnatural, but Priestcraft can convert into Duty. We read in Holy Writ, that 'twas a Religious Ceremony of the Priests of MOLOCH, to sacrifice Children to their Deity; and numberless are the Passages in profane Writers of the bloody Effects of Pagan Idolatry, be- sides all the domestic Calamities, Injuries and Immo- ralities of private Life; and all these accrued from the false Opinions, the Perpetrators, under the Guidance of *Wolves in Sheep's Clothing*, entertained of the Deity. For as it is natural to imitate the Objects of our Ad- miration, if he was painted by their Priests, a *vengeful, lustful, malignant Being*, 'twas no Wonder the Vo- taries follow'd the high Example, and became at length so perfect in all kinds of Wickedness. Of this Stamp was the Heathen Jove, who according to the Holy Legends of ancient Paganism, began his Reign with dethroning his Father, and made it afterwards one continual Scene of Incest, Adultery, and every Act of the most flagrant Infamy. A very proper Object of Adoration! Plato, the great Light of the Heathen World, in the Dialogue entitled *Euthyphron*, introduces a Man going to prosecute his own Father, who, being reproved by SOCRATES for his Impiety, replies, *Ju- piter, who is acknowledged by all Men to be the justest of the Gods, bound his Father in Chains for a criminal Action.*—From which he infer'd, it was lawful and right for him to do so too. TERENCE reproves tacitly the er- roneous Worship of his Country, in one of his Co- medies; by making a young *Debauchee* approve of his own Conduct by the Example of *Jupiter*—

Animus gaudebat mihi

*Deum sese in hominem convertisse, atque per alienas tegulas  
Fuisse clanculum per templum.*  
At quem Deum? qui templa Caeli sonitu concutit.  
Ego buncinuo hoc non facerem?

Such no Doubt will ever be the consolatory way of Reasoning of those, who, willing to give a Loole to their Desires, greedily catch at every Pretence, afforded by the Example of those, who are under peculiar Obliga- tions to the strictest Purity of Behaviour. The Ex- amples of Priests have therefore a very great Influence on the general Manners of a People; for let them preach up Temperance, Probity, Chastity and Charity, no Effect will their Precepts have, when their whole Conduct may be trac'd from Debauchery, Fraud, Pro- fligacy and Malice. And hence the pious, exemplary Minister is entitled to the highest Veneration; and de- serves to be rank'd among the most amiable and re- spectable Characters of human Society; while the profligate, worldly-minded, malignant Priest, is justly the Object of Detestation, the Disgrace of his own Order, and the Bane and Scourge of the Flock com- mitted to his Care. But let us not take up any Pre- judices against the sacred Function, because some Members of the Priesthood act unworthily, which would be as absurd as to deery the Art of Medicine, because Quacks and Mountebanks abound in the World. No Institution is justly accountable for the Abuses of it. The purest Religion the World ever knew, hath been made the innocent Cause of the most horrid Iniquities, and the Designs of wicked Men have too much prevailed, under the mistaken Notions of its divine Precepts. One would imagine, that such were endeavouring to fulfil literally, what the blessed Founder prophesied figuratively, *Think not that I am come to send Peace on Earth, but a Sword.* But the sa- vage Spirit of priestly Domination hath, as it were, practically verify'd this Sentence, and converted the Temple of Peace into the Den of Destruction: Now re- pugnant a Proceeding this to those celestial Institu- tions, which form the finest System of Morality Man- kind ever was acquainted with, inculcating Sobriety, Forbearance, Mercy, and, above all; what compre-

hends every active Virtue, *Charity*? The Tests there- fore of Religion are *Benevolence and Reason*: Whatever is productive of the one, and conformable to the other, is certainly true; and, whatever is opposite to either, is as surely *Imposture*. As Reason is the great Investi- gator of Truth, nothing has done more Service to Chris- tianity, than a free Enquiry into its Doctrines, which makes me surpris'd to hear so many ignorant Zealots exclaim against a Proceeding so worthy the Nature of Man, and agreeable to the Will of the Supreme Being. Would they have us totally lay aside that first great Gift of GOD, REASON? If so, they place the most pure Religion upon a Fooling with the grossest Idola- try; and, in that Cafe, the casual Circumstances of being born and educated *Indians*, would have subjected us to the Worship of their imaginary Deities. They reply to this, as the *Pythagoreans* did of old, concern- ing several Tenets they could not defend, *Magister ipse dixit*.—How many are there, who employ their Time, not to search after Truth, but to defend what they would have believ'd, merely to advance their own se- cular Interests? But, as Morality, as well as Religion, depends upon the true Knowledge of the Deity, (for, as the great Father of Wisdom observes, *All our En- deavours are to be like him, as far as we are able*) the greatest Men of all Ages have made it the principal End of their Studies to become acquainted with his Will and Attributes, and the best to imitate these, as far as human Frailty is capable. Should any one say, that the Holy Scriptures are sufficient to teach us this necessary Truth, I should answer, that I grant they are, beyond any Dispute, as they were written by his Inspiration; and the only Revelation he ever made to Mankind. But, before we assent to this, 'tis our previous Duty to examine strictly, whether they really are so or not; and whether such Institutions are agree- able to his all-perfect Attributes; otherwise, right, or wrong, we offer the greatest Affront to our Creator, by taking that upon Trust, which ought to be the Subject of our mature Deliberations. The Claim of Truth has been let up, on the Authority of divine Precept; and Miracles have been counterfeited to support it; but who, at this Day, does not laugh at the fraudulent Pretension? What Priest would now give up the Au- thority of an human Institution, and rely upon the di- vine for his Maintenance? That great Philosopher, who among the Moderns, defended Christianity with the fairest, as well as strongest Arguments, says, "He that believes without having any Reason for his be- lieving, may be in Love with his own Fancies; but neither seeks Truth as he ought, nor pays the Obe- dience due to his Maker, who would have him use those discerning Faculties he has given him to keep him out of Mistake and Error. He that does not this to the best of his Power, however he sometimes lights on Truth, is in the Right by Chance; and I know not whether the Luckiness of the Accident will excuse the Irregularity of the Proceeding." This, at least, is certain, that he is accountable for whatever Mistakes he runs into; whereas he that makes Use of the Light and Faculties GOD has given him, and seeks sincerely to discover Truth by those Helps and Abilities he has, may have this Satisfac- tion in doing his Duty as a rational Creature; that though he should miss Truth, he will not miss the Reward of it: For he governs his Assent right, and places it as he should, who in any Case or Matter whatsoever, believes or disbelieves, according as Reason directs him. He that does otherwise, trans- gresses against his own Light, and misuses those Fa- culties, which were given him to no other End, but to search and follow the clearer Evidence, and greater Probability."—(Locke in the Human Understanding.)—When Religion is thus regulated, it becomes an earthly Anticipation of Immortality; it soothes the Pangs of Misfortunes, and moderates the Pleasures of Prosperity, otherwise oftentimes too powerful for the human Breast. For, by encouraging and entertaining us, with the Hopes of more refin'd and permanent Joys, than we can comprehend at present, it makes us, as far as our Natures will admit of, indifferent to the casual Lot of our transitory State; and gives us, below, a Relish for the Pleasures above.

I am Your's,

PHILARETES.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, sundry Tracts of Land, in Maryland and Virginia, viz.

**TWO TRACTS** on a Drain of the Eastern Branch of *Potomack*; One containing 1884 Acres, called *SCOTT'S GOOD LUCK*, lying about 4 Miles from *Swanton's* Iron-Works, and about Eight Miles from *Bladenburg*; hath on it a good Dwelling-House, To- bacco-House, and several other convenient Houses; about 70 Acres cleared, and under good Fence, ex- treme good Land, and a large Quantity of Meadow may be made thereof. The other contains 117 Acres, and joining the aforesaid Tract; hath on it a good Dwelling-House, new Tobacco-House, and several other useful Houses; about 30 Acres of cleared Land, and a very good Meadow sowed with *Timothy*: Both of which Tracts of Land are well watered and timbered, lying near the main Road, leading from *Bladenburg* to *Swanton's* Works. Those in *Virginia*, are in *Hampshire County*, One of which contains 614 Acres, lying on *Milk-Creek*, about 25 Miles below *Fort Sum- berland*, on the main Road, leading from *Winchester* to said Fort: The other contains 800 Acres, and lies on the North River of Great *Cape-Capon*, near the main Road, leading from *Winchester* to South Branch; all exceeding good Land, well watered and timbered, with a great Deal of Meadow Ground on each. Any Per- son inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. Stephen West, of Upper-Marlbrough, or to the Subscriber, in *Winchester*.

WILLIAM

**STOLEN or STRAY'D**, from *King'sbury Furnace*, in *Baltimore County*, about the latter End of *October*, of the Beginning of *November* last, a roan *COLT*, rising Three Years old, branded on the near Buttock, with the Letter B.

Whoever brings the said Colt to the Subscriber, at the above Furnace, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

FRANCIS PHILLIPS.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER, living in Balti- more County,

**A GOOD new MERCHANT and GRIST MILL**, double Geer'd, which will be com- pletely finished about a Month hence, with Two Pair of Stones, Two Bolting Cloths, and Holting- Geers, all going by Water; a good new framed *SAW-MILL*, well covered, and Running Geers, in good Repair: Said Mills are turned by a constant Stream of Water, known by the Name of *WINTER'S RUN*, and extraordinary well situated for getting Grain, for either Merchant or Country Grist.— There will also be sold with said Mills, about Thirty or Forty Acres of good LAND, adjoining thereto, well timbered, and most Part may be made good Meadow of. For further Particulars, enquire of

JOSHUA BOND.

April 18, 1768.

## FREDERICK COUNTY RACES.

ON Tuesday the 14th of May next, will be run for, near *George-Town*, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding: A Horse of 14 Hands, to carry One Hundred and Twenty-six Pounds; Saddle and Bridle included, and to rise and fall according to the Rules of Racing.—On the Day following, will be run for, on the same Terms, a PURSE of TWELVE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, the winning Horse the preceding Day excepted: To start between Two and Three o'Clock each Day, and entered with Messieurs *Joseph Bell*, or *John Orme*, the preceding Day of each Race. A Horse winning Two clear Heats, and saving his Distance the Third, shall be entitled to the Money. Any Jockey detected in unfair Behaviour, shall be deemed distanced.—To pay One Pound Five Shillings for the first Day's Entrance, and Twelve Shillings and Six-pence for the Second; or double at the Post. Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes, and the Money to be paid as soon as they shall pronounce their Decision. Three reputed running Horses to start, or no Race. To run the Two Mile Heats.

Kent County, April 1, 1768.

IT having pleased GOD to afflict me, some Years ago, with several very heavy Losses, in my Trade and Business, which prevented me from paying my Creditors, with that Punctuality they expected, and occasioned them all to fall on me, and distress me, with Suits at Law; and whereas it is reported, that I have made over and conveyed away all my Estate, to defraud my Creditors.—These are therefore to acquaint the Public, and my Creditors in particular, that I am willing and desirous to deliver up to them all my Estate, both Real and Personal, towards satis- fying their just Claims against me, and request they would appoint some Persons to act as Trustees, of per- mit me to appoint, to whom I will deliver all I have; this I hope my Creditors will accept of, but if it should not be agreeable to them, I must speedily de- liver myself up to that disagreeable Place, the Jail, to end my few remaining Days.

EDWARD DRUGAN.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Joseph Linticum*, living on the Head of *Middle-Run*, near *Francis Davis*, in *Frederick County*; taken up as a Stray, a Black HORSE, 13 Hands and a Half high, branded on the near Buttock with the Letter K; supposed to be about 17 or 18 Years old: Said Horse trots and gallops.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Pro- perty, and paying Charges.

## JUST IMPORTED.

In the *BEVERLY*, Capt. JOHN COULSON, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, in Church-Street, near the Dock, in Annapolis, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

**A LARGE and complete Assortment of EU- ROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS**, amongst which are the following: Black Silk Breeches Patterns, Jesuits Bark, Salad Oil, *Stoughton's Bitters*, *Buteman's Drops*, *Turlington's Balm*, *Anderson's Pills*, *British Oil*, Silk Lashes for Whips, Black and Scarlet Snail Trim- mings, Black and White Garland ditto, Black Fan Lace, Black and White *Paris Net*, Blond Lace, Book Muslin, Plain Cypress, sprigged, dressed and small Figured, sprigged undressed Gauze, Black and White Catgut, Sail-Cloth, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Mariners Com- passes, White Lead ground in Oil, Store, and Money Scales and Weights, a complete Set of Shoemakers Tools, London Steel, Grindstones, and genuine Bolivia Tea, at Six Shillings and Six Pence per Pound.

JOSHUA JOHNSON.

## JUST IMPORTED.

In the *BETSY*, Capt. Hanrick, from London, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at their Store, in Queen- Anne.

**A N Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST- INDIA GOODS**, They have likewise for Sale, a few Barrels of very good *Muscovado Sugar*.

RICH. &amp; SINGLETON WOOLTON.

April 12, 1768.

## JUST IMPORTED.

In the Ship *CHARMING BETSY*, JEREMIAH BELT, from LONDON, and to be sold at the Store adjoin- ing Mr. MIDDLETON'S House, in Annapolis.

**A VARIETY of EUROPEAN and EAST- INDIA GOODS**, on the very lowest Terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

WILLIAM HAMMOND, &amp; Co.

## JUST IMPORTED.

In the *BETSY*, Capt. JAMES HANRICK, from LONDON, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, in Upper-Marlbrough.

**A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS**, suitable to the different Seasons.

DAVID CRAFTURD.



**JUST IMPORTED,**  
In the BETSEY, Capt. Hanrick, from London, and to be sold by Wholesale or Retail, by the Subscribers, at their Store, in Upper-Marlborough, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c.  
**A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.** They have also for Sale, Madeira Wine, West-India Rum, and Muscovado Sugar.  
(4\*)

MAGRUDER &amp; HEPBURN.

April 12, 1768.  
**A**s the Subscriber intends for London, early this next Summer, he proposes selling, at Vendue, at Chester-Town Assizes, the Dwelling-House he now lives in, which is as completely finished as any House in Maryland, with Eight genteel Rooms, Six of which are papered with most elegant Paper, Five of which are genteel Lodging-Rooms; there is an excellent Kitchen, with Two good Fire Places in it, and every Thing complete; a commodious good Stable, with Nine complete Stalls, Two of which are close, for running Horses: There is in the Yard a good Well, with a new Pump in it, and every other Convenience, either for a Gentleman's Family, or an Inn. At the same Time will be sold, a vast Deal of genteel Furniture, of all Kinds, of the newest Fashion, and elegantly chosen. Likewise a genteel Chariot and Harness, complete, for Four Horses, and many other Articles, too tedious to mention. The Terms of Payment, for the House, will be made known, and as easy as possible, to the Purchaser, at the Time of Sale.

EDWARD SCOTT.

Will be sold, at same Time, a Pipe of excellent Madeira Wine, or at least 3 Years old.

April 12, 1768.  
**W**HEREAS James Beck, Administrator of James Beck, late of Prince-George's County, deceased, doth hereby give Notice, to all that are indebted, to come immediately, and pay off their just Balances, to enable the said Administrator, to settle and pay the Debts due from the said Estate, which will prevent them further Trouble; and all those that have any just Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring them in, which will oblige, their humble Servant,  
(\*) JAMES BECK, Administrator.

Hungre-River, March 28, 1768.  
**T**HE Subscriber wants to employ immediately, Five or Six Coopers, for Six or Eight Months, either by the Month, or to dress Staves by the Thousand: To honest faithful Workmen, I will give at least customary Wages. I have to sell, or barter, on very reasonable Terms, a Schooner Flat, which carries 40 or 45 Hogheads, newly bottomed, is tight and strong, and her Appurtenances good, except the Forefall.  
(4\*)

JOHN BENNET.

**JUST IMPORTED,**  
In the BETSEY, Capt. HANRICK, from LONDON, and to be sold by the SUBSCRIBERS, at their Store, at Pig-Point, on Patuxent-River, for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco.  
**A GREAT Variety of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS,** suitable to the different Seasons.  
JOHN LANE,  
NATHAN LANE.  
(4\*)

Annapolis, March 29, 1768.  
**T**HE COMMISSIONERS appointed by LORD BALTIMORE, in a Commission, bearing Date the 24th Day of November, 1767, for continuing the SALE of his LORDSHIP'S MANORS and RESERV'D LANDS, give Notice, that they will meet at the Revenue-Office, on Tuesday the 17th of May next, and in case Purchasers shall appear, will attend, from Day to Day, during the Sitting of the Provincial Court, in order to dispose of the following MANORS, &c. viz.

ACRES.	
Anne-Arundel,	1580 lying in Anne-Arundel Co.
Gurpouder,	5000 Baltimore County.
Conococheague,	12000 Frederick County.
Manocoff,	10000
Zachariah,	9600
Pangaiah,	1500 Charles County.
Calverton,	5000
Chaptico,	6500
Beaverdam,	8000
Mill,	
Woolley,	
West St. Mary's,	7500 St. Mary's County.
Snow-Hill,	
St. Barbara's, and St. Johns,	
Kent,	7500 Kent County.
Queen-Anne's,	5000 Queen-Anne's County.
Nanticoke,	5500 Dorchester County.

The above Lands will be sold to the highest Bidder, and put up in Lots, as shall be most agreeable to the Purchasers; some of them being very rich, with proper Cultivation, would bring fine Hemp, or make Meadows. Correct Plans, with a State of the Improvements, and the Terms of the present Leases; as likewise the Authority of the Commissioners, and Conditions of Sale, may be seen, by applying to the Subscriber.  
Signed per Order, JOHN CLAPHAM.

March 30, 1768.  
To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 28th of April next, at the House of Mr. Benjamin Brooke, in Upper-Marlborough, for good Bills of Exchange on London, Sterling, or Current Money.

**T**WELVE healthy Country-born SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls; among them is a valuable House-Wench, who can Spin, Knit, Wash, and Iron well. The Sale to begin at 3 o'Clock Afternoon.  
(11)

CHARLES GRAHAME.

At same Time will be sold, a very valuable Negro Carpenter, for Sterling Money, or Gold and Silver, at the nominal Sterling Rates.  
C. G.

**LATELY IMPORTED,**  
From LIVERPOOL, and to be SOLD by JOHN ASH-BURNER, at Baltimore-Town, on reasonable Terms, by the Lump, or single Package.

**I**RISH Linens, Osnabrigs, Manchester Checks, Kendal Cottons, Duffels, Welton Marble-Cloths, and Trimmings, Felt and Castor Hats, Mens and Womens Stockings, Saddles, Hard-Ware, Earthen-Ware, English refined Sugar, Bottled-Beer, Cheese, Smiths Coals, fine Salt, and a few Casks of Pimento.  
He has also for Sale, a few African SLAVES.

March 22, 1768.  
To be Sold, at PUBLIC SALE, on the Premises, by the Subscriber, in Frederick County, Maryland, on the 20th Day of June next,

**T**WO overshot GRIST-MILLS, and one SAW-MILL, on Rock-Creek, about Five Miles from George-Town, and Six Miles from Bladenburg. The Three Mills are, in the driest Weather, plentifully supplied with Water, from one Dam, built of Stone, and so strongly finished, as to be safe against any Fresh; one Pair of the Mill Stones are French Burs, the Bolting Clothes, and Lift Jack, with all the other Appurtenances, now belonging to them, will be sold with the Mills: Also One Hundred and Twenty Acres of Land joining them; 20 Acres whereof was condemned by a Writ of Ad quod Damnum, and the other Hundred Acres is the Dwelling-Plantation of the Subscriber, whereon there is an Orchard, Dwelling House, and Kitchen, and the Plantation is in good Repair. Possession will be given immediately after Harvest, and Two Years Credit for One Half the Money, on paying Interest, and giving Bond, with Security, if required.

ZACHARIAH WHITE.

March 29, 1768.  
**B**ROKE out of Queen-Anne's County Jail, on the 26th of this Instant, the following Prisoners, viz. JOSEPH NEVILL, about 25 Years of Age, Country-born, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, remarkable black Hair and Eyes, thin Visage, and brown Complexion: Had on a light coloured Country-made Coat, a blue lappell'd Cloth Vest, Leather Breeches, and good Shoes and Stockings.

EDWARD HUSSEY, Country-born, was committed for stealing a Negro and Mare; is about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, a well-set Fellow, brown Complexion, and a remarkable Downlook: Had on a Snuff coloured Cloth Coat, and Vest, Leather Breeches, and good Shoes and Stockings.

JAMES FOWLER, about 22 Years of Age, Country-born, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a pale Complexion, thin Visage, a pert impudent looking Fellow, and wears his own Hair, which is of a brown Colour: Had on a blue lappell'd Vest, Leather Breeches, good Shoes, and white Worsted Stockings. Whoever takes up said Prisoners, and secures them, or brings them to Queen-Anne's County Jail, shall receive, for Nevill, TEN POUNDS, for Hussey, FIVE POUNDS, and for Fowler, THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by  
(6\*)

WILLIAM HINDMAN, Sheriff.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, on the 28th of October last, living at the Head of Hungre-River, in Dorchester County, a Negro Fellow, named TOM, about 25 Years of Age, Five Feet high, he is a very black Fellow, has a smiling Countenance, remarkable white Teeth, and has little or no Beard: Had on, when he went away, a dark coloured lappell'd Vest, and a short spotted Swanskin ditto, under it. It is supposed he was carried away by one John Shinton, that went away for Debt, and it is imagined he will make for the Lower Part of Virginia, or Carolina, he went away in a small Shallop. The said John Shinton is a thick well-set Fellow, about 30 or 35 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet high, of a light Complexion, light coloured Hair, has large blue Eyes, a full Beard, and a heavy Look; his Apparel is uncertain.

Whoever takes up and secures said Shinton, and finds the Negro in his Possession, or where he has sold or hired him, shall receive TEN POUNDS, if taken out of the County, and if in the County, FIVE POUNDS Reward, paid by  
(4\*)

ELLINER M'GRAW.

March 4, 1768.  
To be SOLD, on reasonable Terms, by James Houston, living in Worcester County, on Pocomoke River.

**A** SNOW, of about One Hundred and Fifty Tons. The Calking, Carpenters and Joiners Work are not yet finished, but can be completed in Four Months, or less, if required.

Likewise a BRIG, of about One Hundred and Ten Tons: She is all completed except the Calking.

**W A N T E D,**  
A PERSON well acquainted with the Business of a COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. Such a one, on Application to the Printer, will be duly encouraged.

Talbot County, March 1, 1768.  
**A**s a regular Intercourse by Sea, betwixt Maryland and Philadelphia, is generally thought a great Convenience to the Trading Gentlemen of both Provinces, by giving them an Opportunity of getting the Commodities of each Place, from each other, with quick Dispatch, and on safer and easier Terms, than they could before; the Subscriber intends to continue his Schooner, the MARYLAND-PACKET, in that Trade, agreeable to his Advertisement of September last. He hopes the Gentlemen of both Provinces will give him the Encouragement, his Desire to serve, and the Convenience he affords them, may merit. He will receive Goods on Freight, for any Part of Maryland, on low Terms, provided the Quantity will be sufficient to defray the Expence. The Vessel will be address'd to Bond and Byra, Merchants in Philadelphia, who offer their Service to all the Gentlemen of Maryland; who have not an established Correspondency in Philadelphia, and will serve them with the utmost Punctuality, for the usual Commission. Orders to them, will meet with quick Dispatch, if sent to the Care of Col. Fitzhugh, at the Mouth of Patuxent, to John Martin, near Oxford; or by the several Post. The Schooner is now in Philadelphia, and it is expected she will return, and be there again, by the Middle or last of April. (3m)

JOHN MARTIN.

March 10, 1768.  
**C**OMMITTED to the Jail of Frederick County, a Negro Boy, named Toby, says he belongs to Mr. Benjamin Grymes of Virginia. He is about Twelve Years old. The owner is desired to take him away and pay Charges.  
GEORGE SCOTT, Sheriff.

February 27, 1768.  
**T**EN POUNDS REWARD.  
**S**TOLEN out of the Subscriber's STABLE, in York-Town, last Night, a large dark brown GELDING, about 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer, with a large Star in his Forehead, long Neck, and holds his Head very high. Also a black GELDING with a bald Face, Four white Legs, paces, trots, and hand gallops, very sprightly, and of a good Carriage, the Property of Mr. John Ord. The Thief's Name is JAMES BIGGAR; he was Twice whipt in Carlisle for Horse-stealing, was in Prison in Maryland, and North-Carolina; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, fair Complexion, wears his Hair, has an old Blanket-Coat, an old blue Coat, old striped Jacket, red Flax Breeches, and Leggings. Whoever takes up the Thief and Horses, and brings them to the Subscriber, or to Mr. Swearingham's in Frederick-Town, shall have the above Reward, or Four Pounds for each Horse.  
(7\*)

JAMES SMITH.

The Thief and Horses were seen, on Saturday Night, at Tawny-Town, and on Sunday crossed Monks.

Port-Tobacco, February 28, 1768.  
To be SOLD, by the Subscriber, to the highest Bidder, at Fauquier Court-House, in the Colony of Virginia, on Thursday the 28th of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair Day after.

**S**EVERAL PARCELS of LAND, lying in the said County, viz. The Plantation on which Mr. GEORGE LAMKIN lately dwelt, about Six Miles above the said Court-House, containing 100 Acres, and is conveniently situated for an Inn. Five Hundred Acres near Goose-Creek, being the Tract on which THOMAS FURR, and several other Tenants, now live. This Land is level, well watered, wooded, and proper either for Farming or Planting, and on it are several small Orchards. The other Tract contains 292 Acres, and lies in the Fork of Goose-Creek and Chittin-Run, (and very near to the Tract of 100 Acres.) On this a small Plantation is cleared, some Houses built, about 30 Acres of Meadow Ground ready for laying down with Grass-Seed, and about as much more to clear. About 300 Apple, a few Peach, Cherry and Apricot Trees, are planted out, and a Grist-Mill lately erected. These Lands were advertised to have been sold the 21st of December last, but the Weather proving bad, prevented it. Should any Person incline to treat for the Whole, before the Day of Sale, they may do it at Port-Tobacco, with  
DANIEL JENFER.

March 2, 1768.  
To be LET and entered, the 1st of December next, THE TENEMENT, whereon Nathaniel Slicer now lives, distant about 8 Miles from George-Town and Bladenburg. For further Particulars apply to the said Slicer, or  
(11) DANIEL CARROLL.

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12s. 6d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5s. and 1s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines. At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, viz. COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.

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## MARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 28, 1768.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 25.

**I** T is reported that an Express arrived from Grand Cairo to the Porte, which has brought the News, that the new Bashaw has found Means, by selling the Assistance of Ali Beg, who was drove out sometime ago, to banish 16 of the Beks, which, if true, will probably reduce that Country to a more immediate Dependence upon the Porte.

Since writing the above, we have Advice from Cairo, that Ali Beg had collected an Army together, and had taken Possession of the Nile, above and below the Town, so as to prevent any Provisions passing, which had occasioned the greatest Consternation. And, from Alexandria, of a later Date, the 23<sup>d</sup> of October, that seven Beks of the Town had collected an Army, and divided it; the one that attacked above the Town, was entirely routed, and the other in the greatest Confusion; so that it is supposed the Town will surrender to him, and the seven Beks make their Escape.

December 19. On the Representations of the Ambassador from Great-Britain, a Ship of that Nation, which was detained in the Arsenal, has been released. The Dragoman of the French Consul at Cairo, named Roboli, arrived lately in this Capital, and is now in Prison at Bagne: We know not what will be the Consequences of this Affair. The chief Officer of the Customs died here the 11th Instant of the Plague.

L O N D O N, January 26.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, January 21.

"The new Year commences with an Account of the tragical Affair that has just happened to our Ambassador at the Court of Naples: The Fact is this;—The Viscount de Choiseul, our said Ambassador, unhappily casting his tender Regard towards a young Lady of that Place, of a good Family, before engaged to the Count de Conitz, the Emperor's Ambassador, and taking Advantage of the Count's Absence, pressed this fair Italian Lady with the most ardent Professions of Love; and, to forward his Suit, overwhelmed her with Presents; but all in vain, she still proving inexorable. One Day, in a Fit of Rage and Despair, he drew his Sword, and plunged it Three Times in her Body, some say she died on the Spot; others, that she is not dead, but mortally wounded. However, the King of Naples, informed of this shocking Scene, dispatched a Courier thither, and our King immediately ordered his said Ambassador home, and he is since sent to the Bastille. This melancholy Transaction has so affected the Duke de Praslin, (the Viscount's Father) that he has been at the Point of Death with Grief on this sad Occasion, and is still unable to attend to any Business; nor has he been at Court since the Beginning of the Year."

Extract of a Letter from Versailles, dated Jan. 16.

"We have received Information here of the safe Arrival of Mr. Frazer at Algiers, where a Discovery has been lately made of a Conspiracy against the Dey. A Soldier, who was to have assassinated him, was found in the Palace with Five loaded Pistols; he would not discover any of his Accomplices, and was strangled the same Day."

By some late Advices from Paris, we are informed, that as soon as the Empress of Russia heard of the Duke of Courland's being imprisoned in the Bastille, she immediately sent off an Express to her Ambassador at Paris, with Orders to leave the French Court; in consequence of which, his Excellency had packed up his Baggage, and was preparing to set off, when he received a second Express, not to depart till further Orders; which, coming to the Knowledge of the French Ministry, they sent him Word, that as his Baggage was ready, he need not be at the Trouble of unpacking again; on which the Ambassador immediately set out for Petersburg.

All the Answer the Court of Naples has thought proper to give to the Complaints of the Holy See, in relation to the Expulsion of the Jesuits, has been verbally delivered by the Cardinal Orsini, its Minister at Rome, to the following Purport, viz. "That every Sovereign having a Right to drive from his Dominions Persons convicted of being the Enemies thereof, no other Means could be found of getting rid of those Fathers, than causing them to be escorted to the Ecclesiastical State, since the Kingdom of Naples had no other Frontiers; and that as to the Confiscation and Management of the Effects of the Society, it would be longed, by the same Right of Sovereignty, to the Royal Treasury."

A Letter from Warsaw, dated January 9, says, "By some Letters just received, we are informed, that the pretended Czar Peter III. has been made Prisoner by the Turks in Dalmatia, and conducted to Constantinople. It remains to be known whether he will be delivered up to the Russians, or tried by the Divan."

Jan. 28. Yesterday Edward Willes, Esq; Solicitor-General, killed his Majesty's Hand, on being appointed one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench in the room of Lord Lifford, now Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Same Day, John Dunning, Esq; killed his Majesty's Hand, on being appointed Solicitor-General, in the room of Edward Willes, Esq;

We hear that a Plan is laid before the Lords of Trade, for establishing a royal British Newfoundland Company, without converting the Trade or Fisheries into a Monopoly, which will greatly increase the Revenue.

Yesterday, after an Hearing of Three Days, a grand Cause was determined before the Lord High Chancellor, in Westminster-Hall, wherein Sir Robert Barker, Bart. and other Officers, were Plaintiffs; and Admiral Cornish, and others, were Defendants, relative to the Manilla Ransom, and other Prize-Money; when a Decree was given for the former.

This Morning M. Mello de Castro, the Portuguese Envoy Extraordinary, had a long Conference with Lord Weymouth for the first Time since his Lordship has entered on his Office of Secretary of State.

Some Letters from Genoa mention a Report prevailing there, that General de Paoli, with Advice of the Senate, had dispatched an Agent to France, with Propositions for paying an annual Subsidy to the Court of Versailles; which it was apprehended would prove highly detrimental to the Interests of the Republic.

Letters from Gibraltar bring Advice, that a violent Earthquake lately happened at Old Fez, in Africa, which overthrew many Houses, and destroyed a great Number of the Inhabitants.

Jan. 30. It is the Opinion of many judicious Persons, that paying so great a Compliment to the Colonies, as appointing a Secretary of State on Purpose to transact all Business relative to them, will be one effectual Means to bring about a good Understanding between them and the Mother Country, being calculated to restore Harmony and mutual Good-will, and of course to banish those Bickerings and Animositities, which have for a long Time past unhappily subsisted between them.

We are informed, that the Earl of Sandwich will be appointed Joint Post-master General along with Lord Le Despencer, in the room of the Earl of Hillsborough.

It is said, that in order to prevent Bribery and Corruption at the future Election of Members to serve in Parliament, some effectual Methods will soon be taken.

We hear his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland has declared his Intention of going into the Navy, and will sail shortly for the Mediterranean.

We hear that the Earl of Chatham is now judged by his Physicians to be out of all Danger from his late Indisposition.

According to Letters from Brest, several Transport Ships have been taken into the King's Service, to carry over Three Regiments of Foot to Cape Francois.

They write from Liverpool, that some Merchants of that Town, are preparing to fit out a Number of Ships, to be employed next Season in the Newfoundland Cod Fishery.

On Saturday the Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the American Colonies, removed to his new Office at the Treasury, where the Business for the Colonies will hereafter be transacted.

Four of his Majesty's Messengers are ordered to attend Monthly at the Earl of Hillsborough's Office, for the Dispatch of Business, as is done at the other Two Secretaries of States Offices.

Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. late Admiral of the Blue, is promoted to be Admiral of the White, in the room of Sir Edward Hawke, who is appointed Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Fleet.

Yesterday his Excellency Sir George Macartney, Knt. appointed his Majesty's Ambassador at the Russian Court, was married by a special Licence to Lady Jane Stuart, Daughter to the Earl of Bute, at his Lordship's House in South-Audley Street.

It is said that Sir George Macartney will soon be created a Peer of Ireland.

They write from Lisbon, that a Second Insurrection had happened at Tercera, which was not quelled without a great Deal of Bloodshed.

Feb. 4. We hear there is a Scheme in Agitation to lay a Tax of 4.1. per Annum on every Attorney in England, which it is imagined will bring in 200,000 l. their Number being computed at 50,000.

It is now said the Parliament will sit the 15th of next Month.

Letters from Constantinople inform, that an Express, charged with Dispatches for the English Ambassador there, had been attacked in his Journey from Aleppo towards the Capital, by some Robbers, who not only carried off his Portmanteau, but rifled his Pockets, and left him penniless.

This Morning a Number of Agents for the Colonies, waited upon the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for North-America, on Affairs of Importance.

We hear William Pulteney, Esq; will soon be created Earl of Bath.

It is said that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland will shortly embark on board a Frigate of War, under the Command of Captain Jonathan Faulkner, who will proceed with him to the Mediterranean; that upon joining Commodore Spry, in his Majesty's Ship Jersey, his Royal Highness will go on board her in the Quality of Midshipman, to be instructed in the Rudiments of the Naval Service.

Yesterday Two fine Coach Horses, formerly belonging to his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, and four Saddle Horses, from the King's Mews, Charing-Cross, were put on board a Vessel in the River, being a Present from his Majesty to the Prince of Monaco.

Feb. 6. Yesterday Lieutenant General John Mollay, killed his Majesty's Hand, on being appointed Gover-

nor of Minorca, in the room of General Howard, who exchanges.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Number of French Transports are now loading in the several Ports of Barbary, both within and without the Streights, with Horses, Mules, and other Kinds of live Stock, for the Islands of Martinico and Guadaloupe, in the West-Indies.

According to recent Letters from Quebec, there is Advice, that certain Indians, at the Back of Lake Superior, had informed the English, that several Hundred Miles Inland, there is a populous Nation of white Men, with Beards, acquainted with the Use of Fire-Arms, and possessed of a very fertile Country, environed with Mountains, but that their Dress and Language neither resembles the French, English, or Dutch.

It is now reported that the Right Hon. George Grenville will be appointed Secretary of State in the room of the Earl of Shelburne, and that the Earl Temple will be made Lord-Privy-Seal.

Letters from Corfica mention, that the Spanish Jesuits have rendered themselves beloved there; and that as they are well furnished with ready Money, a great deal of it circulates through the Island.

Yesterday some Dispatches, said to be of Importance, were sent off from the Secretary of State's Office, for his Majesty's Governors and Commanders in Chief of Jamaica and the Leeward Islands.

Feb. 8. It is said that an ingenious Gentleman, of great Talents in Financing, intends shortly to lay before an august Assembly, a Scheme for improving the Excise, so as to make it produce 250,000 l. more than it does at present.

Some Letters from Cadiz mention, Advice having been received there from the Havannah, that the Town of Puerto Peblo, in South America, was lately reduced to Ashes, having been set on Fire by a Body of Muke-to Indians, who also massacred a great Number of the Inhabitants, in revenge for some of their Countrymen being made Slaves of by the Spaniards.

Feb. 10. Orders are sent to the Commanders of his Majesty's Ships at Portsmouth and Plymouth, to take on board an extra Number of Men, above the middle Complement, to be in readiness to man the Ships fitting out for immediate Service.

We are informed that Mr. Michael Woods, Mathematician in Liverpool, having lately presented to the Hon. Board of Longitude, a Plan for finding out the Longitude by Sea, they were pleased to take the same into their Consideration, and have expressed their Approbation thereof.

We hear also, that the above Mr. Woods will be admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Feb. 11. Yesterday a Messenger arrived at St. James's from Copenhagen, with the agreeable News of the safe Delivery of her Majesty the Queen of Denmark, of a Prince, on the 20th of last Month.

We hear that the Irish Parliament will for the future be limited to Eight Years, and not Seven, as was proposed, an odd Number of Years having been judged not so proper, on account of the Sessions being only every other Year. The Members have hitherto continued to sit in Parliament for Life, except upon a Demise of the King, when there is a new Election.

Feb. 13. We hear his Majesty has written with his own Hand, a Letter of Congratulation to the King of Denmark, on the auspicious Birth of a Prince-Royal.

Last Tuesday Night Mrs. Griffinbergh, charged by Miss Woodcock with being aiding to Lord Baltimore in a Rape upon the said Miss Woodcock, surrendered before Sir John Fielding, and William Kelynge, Esq; at the Public-Office in Bow-Street, and was, on the Evidence of Miss Woodcock, committed to New-Prison, Clerkenwell.

Yesterday Morning a Noble Lord surrendered himself in the Court of King's-Bench. After several learned Debates, his Lordship was admitted to Bail, himself in 4000 l. and Four Sureties of 1000 l. each; and the Two Women were also admitted to Bail, themselves in 400 l. each, and Four Sureties in 100 l. each.

The Dutch have increased their Army from the usual Establishment of 16,000 Men, to 24,000.

According to private Advices from Paris we learn, that the Treaty for ceding back the old Spanish Division of Hispaniola to his Catholic Majesty, was entirely put a Stop to, in consequence of some important Dispatches just received from St. Domingo.

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, Feb. 5.

"Yesterday at a Meeting of Merchants and others, held at the Exchange, a Proposal was read to make Application for opening the East-India Trade; the farther Consideration of which was adjourned to this Day. By this Scheme it is proposed, that Chambers shall be established at London, Bristol, Liverpool, Hull, and Glasgow; the First, to furnish to Government, 3,200,000 l. the Two next, 1,600,000 l. each, and the Two last, 800,000 l. each, in the whole Eight Millions; this to bear an Interest of Two per Cent. in Consideration for which the Trade shall be free to the said Chambers only; from which, it is said, very great Advantages may be drawn both to the Public and Adventurers."

It is said that the Patriotism of a certain N— will shortly be restored to its ancient Splendor and unrivalled Lustre, by his procuring a Pardon for a certain Exile; and thereby restoring to his Country a Patriot, who has suffered more for it than perhaps any one in the present Age or Nation.



The Partisans of Mr. Wilkes now give out, that he will soon be appointed Governor of the Bahama Islands. Monday a Number of Iron Ordnance, Bombs, &c. were imported in the River from the Carron-Water Manufactory in Scotland, for the Government Service.

His Excellency the Count de Chatelet, Ambassador from France, made a very splendid Appearance on Monday last; his Coach was elegant, made in London, drawn by Six French black Horses; the Harness was made of red Leather, stitched with White, and his Servants were dressed in rich Liveries, Green and Gold.

The Island of St. John, near Newfoundland, is, we hear, soon to be declared a free Port, and will enjoy the same Privileges as Dominica, and other Ports in the West-Indies.

By a Letter from Bruton, near Somersetshire, we have an Account, that upwards of Thirty Persons lost their Lives in the late great Snows. A Gentleman on Horseback was dug out of the Snow on the Road near Mendip Hills, the Man and Horse being frozen to Death. Upwards of Fifty Guineas, and some Notes of Value, were found in the Gentleman's Cloak-Bag.

It is said that his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, will, in the course of the ensuing Summer, review all the Marching Regiments in England.

Several young Ladies, the Daughters of Clergymen and Officers, are engaged, under the Direction of a Lady, in a Work of Embroidery, for the Furniture of a Royal Bed, by order of a great Personage.

General George Howard has kissed his Majesty's Hand on being appointed Governor of Chelsea-Hospital.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 2. The King has been pleased to issue his Commission under the Great Seal, authorising and empowering Richard Sutton, William Blair, and William Frazer, Esquires, or any Two of them, to execute the Office of Keeper of his Majesty's Privy-Seal, for and during the Space and Term of Six Weeks, determinable nevertheless at his Majesty's Pleasure; and also to grant, during his Majesty's Pleasure, to the Right Hon. William Earl of Chatham, the said Office of Keeper of his Majesty's Privy-Seal, from and after the said Term of Six Weeks, or other sooner Determination of the said Commission.

BOSTON, April 11.

We hear from London, that the Honourable R. Lee Esq; and Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. the Two Members for the City of Oxford, received a Letter from Philip Ward, John Treacher, Thomas Wise, John Nicholes, Sir Thomas Munday, John Philips, Isaac Laurence, Richard Tawney, Thomas Robinson, and John Brown, the Mayor and Aldermen of that City, informing them, that unless they paid down the Sum of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds Sterling, they should not be chosen to represent that City in the ensuing Parliament, to which the following noble and patriotic Answer was returned.—That they never would buy them, as they never intended to sell them.

The Letter was laid before a certain great Assembly, and judged an high and flagrant Breach of the Privilege of the House, and tending to subvert the Freedom and Independence of Parliament; and by virtue of an Order of the House, the above mentioned Persons were brought up to London, and committed Prisoners to Newgate, but being soon tired of their Lodgings, they presented a Petition to the House, expressing their unfeigned Sorrow for their heinous Offence, and humbly representing that the Continuance of their Confinement would be of the utmost ill Consequence to themselves and Families, and that some of the Petitioners being in a very bad State of Health, their Lives were in imminent Danger, and therefore praying the House to take their unhappy Circumstances into Consideration. Accordingly, the Day following, they were brought to the Bar of the House, where they, upon their Knees, received a Reprimand from the Speaker, and were ordered to be discharged, paying their Fees.

Private Letters by Capt. Scott, mention, that a Salary of Two Hundred Pounds Sterling a-Year, is, or will be settled on the Hon. Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; Lieut. Governor of this Province.

NEW-YORK, April 13.

This City has been alarmed no less than 19 Times by Fire, within the Space of about 20 Days.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

Extract of a Letter from London, January 9, 1768.

"I have only Time to tell you, that this Packet carries the King's Orders to Sir William Johnson, to settle the Boundary with the Indians. My Lord Shelburne made a Point of getting it done, before he gave over the American Part of his Office to Lord Hillsborough, who is now a third Secretary of State for that Department, a very able Man, and a Friend to the Colonies."

Extract of another Letter from London, of the same Date.

"We have had a very hard Winter, and Abundance of Ice in the River; it has done considerable Damage to the Shipping, carrying Six or Seven Tier all adrift together; there were not less than 40 or 50 Sail adrift at once; I was one among the rest.—Such another Night I never saw or heard; we hardly knew which Way to go to be safe from Masts, Yards, or something falling on us; but happily I received no Damage worth mentioning."

ANNAPOLIS, April 23.

The Verses signed RUSTICUS, addressed to Mr. A—, came to Hand, but we must be excused from inserting them, the Satire being too personal, and the Author unknown.

"In Justice to the Author of the Piece, signed C. D. published in No. 1172, of this Gazette, we must inform the Public, that some Errors having escaped the Press, in the Papers first struck off, were acknowledged in No. 1173, and as they are attributed to the Author, in the following Piece, we refer the Reader to Line 49 from the Top; also to Col. 3, Line 14; and we must particularly observe, with regard to the Citation from Godolphin, that we were positively enjoined by C. D. to print it exactly as it stood in the Bylander's Note. We told the Person who handed the Bylander's Piece to the Press, we should take Notice of the Errors above-mentioned."

## THE BYSTANDER.

### LETTER III.

—He that filches from me my good Name,  
Robs me of that which not enriches him,  
And makes me poor indeed.

Semper ego Auditor tantum, nunquamne reponam  
Vexatus toties?

Still shall I hear, and never quit the Score,  
By Nonsense stunn'd, and Slander o'er and o'er?

A GREAT MAN of Antiquity being told, that the World spoke ill of him, said, Be it so: My whole Life shall give them the Lie. Personal Invektive, and low Scurrility, never yet advanced the Cause of any Disputant.—They generally take Place where Argument ends. I congratulate my Friend on the Triumph he has obtained over Ignorance, Violence, and Envy.—The Accusations are heavy indeed; and, like heavy Buildings, on a treacherous Foundation (*Mole ruunt sua*) they tumble into Ruins by their own Weight.

FIRST.—The Bylander is tipsy, certainly tipsy; because, he exclaims, Hear him—Hear him—Then have I seen the whole House of Commons as drunk as Elpers before Dinner.—For, were so impertinent a Prater as C. D. to attempt to speak there, they would ring such a Peal of Hear him—Hear him—that he would not be able to hear his own Ears.

SECONDLY.—He is a Whoremaster.—I pin my Faith upon the Dictum of no Lawyer in the Universe (saith the Author of the Considerations).—What the Law does in criminal Cases, Charity does in Morals.—It supposes Innocence, 'til there is a Proof of Guilt.—The Parson has never yet been seen in Liquor, or detected with a Whore; *et de non apparentibus, et de non existentibus, eadem est Ratio*: You can prove no more from Things that appear not, than from Things that exist not. Oh! but he may get drunk alone, or he may kiss a Girl in a Corner! C. D. may yet have his Religion to chuse; when he becomes a Father-Confessor, he may hear more of the Matter. Tho' he will not allow a Dispensation, he will not refuse Absolution, as he has felt, unless greatly belied, even by himself, these Infirmitates, beyond what can ever be laid to the Parson's Charge.

THIRDLY.—The Bylander is a notorious Sharper.—Why! because he quotes *Coke's* Inf. by the Section, instead of the Page 1.—This is a foul Trick. "I attempted to turn *Coke*: Inf. 431, and was much disappointed at the Book's slopping at 394."—A sad Disappointment truly!—I supposed you meant slopping, for I know you don't love slopping. But, call for your Spectacles; stoop once more.—Tho' a General of the Law, you need not be ashamed of slopping to Lord *Coke*, *EVONYMO*.—I have found it—I have heard of a Parson's being able to read only in his own Book, but this poor Creature must have his Leaves turned down.

FOURTHLY.—He is revengeful; because, like the stiff-necked *Mordecai*, he refuses to bow the Head to the imperious *Haman*.

FIFTHLY.—He is uncharitable.—C. D. presents us with a curious Specimen of Christian Charity. If such be the blessed Effects of Charity, may I ever deserve from such Hands the Name of Uncharitable.

SIXTHLY.—To sum up the Remainder under one Head.—A Liar.—A Forger.—A Cheat.—A Fellow that will stick at nothing—deserving to be kick'd, cuff'd, have his Mask pluck'd off—branded in the Forehead—to be pump'd and fous'd into a Horse-Pond.

Bona Verba precor.

Why do you rave so? Your Reason—your Reason—"Not a Tittle about the 5 Churches in Maryland mentioned by Godolphin." Strange indeed if there should.—A Reference, unless mark'd above, strictly speaking, relates only to the nearest Sentence. The Treatise on Peccage is refer'd to in the Middle of the

\* The following Letter, and Two others, were actually written, and prepared for the Press, the Week after C. D.'s scandalous Composition appeared.

† C. D. divining, out of his great Sagacity, that the Bylander and a certain Minister, are one and the same Person, (a Secret, notwithstanding all his Fetches, he shall not be let into) takes Occasion to traduce the Character of the latter, in his infamous Publication, under the Title of the former. There being no Action so base, that his Malice and Meanness will not defend to.

‡ Tho' Co. Litt. is generally refer'd to by the Fol. in the Books of common Practice; yet many of the best Writers quote by the Section. THE LEARNED AUTHOR of the Treatise on PECCAGE, I see, does so, for the most Part. The Positions, laid down in my former Paper, are not only strictly legal, (which is the material Point) but the References, I find, on Re-examination, exactly right. The 136th Section declares, that a Minister, once in Possession of his Benefice, is not removable for Neglect of Duty, but by a Course of Justice, according to the Practice of Ecclesiastical Courts. And the 431st Section shows, that a Man who is kept out of his Freehold, by Force, (he be of the Clergy or Laity, both being equally entitled to the Protection of the Law) may recover treble Damages and Costs, by Writ of forcible Entry.—Such Cavils show the most pitiful Understanding.

§ Tho' the Churches in Maryland exactly correspond with the Description given of Donatives, Co. Litt. §. 648: Yet the Act of Assembly speaks of them as Presentative: And there once subsisted a Dispute, whether Lord B— should not present to the Bishop of London, as Diocesan over the Colonies, who should have a Power of issuing a Mandate of Induction thereupon; but this Proposition being thought inconsistent with the Rights of the Charter, was not complied with. His Lordship therefore would hardly concede to a Vestry, what he refused to the Bishop. Now, it is not necessary that my Lord should present to himself, as a Presentation only, which exactly corresponds with the Form of a Donation in England; which gives an absolute Possession, without farther Process.

8th Page of a certain Composition: Who would think it was meant to extend Two full Pages *verbatim*, without any further Acknowledgment? I understand nothing of such a Finesse to catch the Admiration of the Vulgar. A Vestry\* had set up the most absurd Claim in the World to a Right of Presentation by Lapse from the Lord Proprietary. Godolphin says, the King cannot be bound by Lapse of Time: The Bylander added the Proprietary's Name upon the Credit of this Syllogism. Lord B— stands *loco Regis*, in respect of this Government, therefore Lord B— cannot be bound by Lapse of Time.

But farther—"No Donation incurs a Lapse—A Lapse must be *ab Inferiore ad Inferiorem*—Thus it exactly stands in his (the Bylander's) Piece."—Mark the Ingenuoufness of C. D. He first grossly abuses the Bylander for a Blunder.—That Blunder is his own, and he has Grace enough to acknowledge it in the next Gazette. From an *Inferior* to an *Inferior*, would be a curious Lapse indeed.—The Art of Sinking again with a Witness!

Sinking from Depth to Depth a vast Profound; that is to say, from the Vestry to C. D. who not only seems the lowest of the Creation, but has likewise the happy Art of sinking sometimes even beneath himself.

Who is the Sharper? Who is the Cheat? Who deserves the Pump and the Horse-Pond?

To follow C. D. Step by Step, through all his Dirt and Filth, would be an *Herculean* Labour, and next to cleansing *Augeas's* Stable. He opens with—"The greatest Objection to his Diffimulation is the Folly of it, when not concealed."—This is either downright Nonsense, or worse. The Folly of Diffimulation, when not concealed, is your greatest Objection to it. To Diffimulation, well concealed, you have not much Objection.—It is one of your Cardinal Virtues. Your servant, most hypocritical Sir! Thou art Diffembler! Do you think yourself such a Master in the Art of Diffimulation, that the Folly of it cannot be seen through? Thus, the *Spartans* held Robbery no Crime, unless discovered; and the Boy was praised, who permitted the Fox that he carried under his Cloak, to eat his Bowels out, rather than betray the Theft.—Thus, Virtue and Vice, Innocence and Guilt, Truth and Falshood, stand upon the same Line in some Peoples Calendars, and shift Places as Interest directs.

C. D. explains a Letter of Admission to be a Power intended to be conferred upon a Minister, of entering, or being admitted into a Benefice. The Querist has an excellent Advocate, with a fine clear Head, and an excellent Knack at defining:—I repeat my Definition of Admission from Lord *Coke*.—"Admission is when a Bishop, upon Examination, admits a Clerk as able," and faith, "*Admittit te habilem*." Is this an intentional, or an actual Admission? When the blind lead the blind, we know their Fate. Were we to hear these Two Sages of the Law complimenting each other, it would be as comic a Scene as that described by the Poet;

The Courts, of late, Two Brother Lawyers saw,  
Who deem'd each other Oracles of Law;  
Each had a Gravity would make you split,  
And hated the Bylander as a Wit;  
"Twas, Sir—your Law, and, Sir, your Eloquence,"  
"Yours, Chatham's Manner; and yours, Cambles's Sense."

When Men of no Invention, and great Reading, sit down to write, we must pardon long Quotations, tho' they may not always choose to acknowledge the Obligation.

What a Distinction between the Words *Petition* and *Desire*! What Stress upon the Term *adjacent*! One of the most contemptible Ideas, as Lord Chatham said of Virtual Representation, that ever entered the Head of Man! What awkward Attempts at Wit! Somewhat like an Elephant's dancing a Jig! When a Man retorts another's Words, a Bylander thinks he has nothing to say of his own. What an Alarm upon a Text which was not preach'd on! "The Bylander's Horse is an Advowson!" Upon the same Principle, C. D.'s Horse is an Ass, and quite as wise as his Master.—What a pretty System of Subordination, of which he used to be so fond! Respect equally due from the Principal to the Vestry.—What a Fusi to find the Bishop, when the Incumbent will do as well!—What Billingsgate Language, for a Blunder he made himself! But he is so surfeited with Truth, that it is no Wonder he has such an Aversion to it, and it is plain a Lie will not choke him.

Have I not driven the Miscreant (that is Miscreant the Infidel) to his last Shift? He admits for once, the Authority of the Bible.—To give, is to send, to communicate.—Narrow minded Wretch! Have you no other Idea of giving, tho' of receiving you have such sensible Conviction?

'Tis what the happy to th' unhappy owe,  
For what Man grows, the Gods by him below.

May the Divine Truths, whilst you are hunting for Authorities, strike upon your harden'd Mind, and work such a Conversion, that you may hence become a good Christian, and a quiet Citizen.

If the Querist, by a Series of Reasoning, reduced himself to this single Question, "Whether, under the Uncertainty which was the vacant Parish, the Minister could regularly receive the Income of either." It was a Question so silly and absurd, that it was not worth

\* Tho' the Office of Sidesmen is abridged, since luckily for C. D. the Writ of Heretico comburendo (Heretic burning) is abolished; (for Heretic, in a larger Sense, signifies a Person, only a Christian in Name, and not in Truth and Deed; and particularly one, not only an Infidel in his own Heart, but fond of making Converts to Infidelity) yet are they still spoke of by Godolphin, as synonymous with a Vestry, c. 13, §. 18, in these Words—"The Churchwardens Gift of Goods, in their Custody, without the Assent of the Sidesmen, or Vestry, is void." And in §. 6, he describes them as Assistants to the Churchwardens, chosen for that very Purpose. And the 90th Canon speaks of them in the same Manner, and requires that they should be sober discreet Persons. The only Difference now is, in the Name. The antient Name of Sidesmen is still reserved in old Parishes, which is changed into that of Vestrymen, in all those of a later Foundation.

answering in any Manner.—It seems, C. D.'s Capacity, were it from one Person, would be a Vacancy in the form of Law? No, by the damn'd Canon Law! From the Judgment of Intemperance too! D—d crab too stupid to understand he had been thought.

But mark C. D. to do with the Canon the Papal Authority Part of it is derived, is, *proprio Figure*, received by public and confirmed by Justice Vaughan's and as well, and by Part of the Law of that it is binding of the Realm.

"The Ecclesiastical" is compounded "Civil Law, the" the Statute Law, "or cross each of" "The Civil Law" "to the Common" "so that from a" "of them together" "out attending" "not possible to" "high Ecclesiastical" The Constitution

land, is explained and Lord Baltimore of. The Patron, which are, or may be confirmed to be in the Ecclesiastical And inasmuch Canon Law, per Church of England, tenable over all where that Church must necessarily have Law. In the Acts of "That the Church shall enjoy all its Freedoms, as it by Law, in England as the very Estate of the Ecclesiastical the Government moreover declared in the Acts 1699 Shall the Laws land, and the C of England, by the ject's Prerogative Schools, and no How glaring an It is held, the covered, and the Laws are immemorial is the Birth-right, they carry to have brought secure your Civil leave those their Rights, behind Rights to support exclude them King, because Kings?

\* Mr. Patter carried a certain sur'd him upon a Servant armed before he came to the Square's own sary to meet Mr. Patterfon would have been Providence of C Stroke.—with the Law of common Sense fair of this Nafidence, with Contempt and of the Subject demonstrates especially, as the Days before, warmly attack Alls of Kindne

† As the S Causes Testam notorious Crim Divine Service the Church, as the Realm, are the AR of Aff military-Genera according to the hereafter in Laws shall be if pleaded before Necessity, not this Court, be and Ecclesiastical provided for a Canon is very no Man shall or Official, to learned in the

† God. c.



TO THE PRINTERS.  
ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF DR. HAMILTON.

Mors Janna Vita.

HE's gone! The best of Men is dead!  
The Vital Breath is flown!  
The fleeing Soul to GOD is fled,  
To GOD, who call'd his own!  
Tho' peaceful rests the mould'ring Clay,  
Which circling Time will rot,  
Within the Mind his Virtues stay,  
Too great to be forgot.  
Could Learning, Wit, or matchless Skill,  
The lethal Dart repel,  
He must have been among us still,  
Who thus regretted fell.  
The good, the rich, the friendless Poor,  
All mourn alike his End,  
None came unwelcome to his Door,  
None vainly ask'd a Friend.  
But why should we for Virtue weep,  
Too pure on Earth to stay;  
Like DAVID, he is lull'd asleep,  
To wake in endless Day.  
Then, while the friendly Tear we give,  
Let heart-felt Sorrow cry;  
Like HAMILTON, let's learn to live!  
Like HAMILTON, to die!

April 16, 1768.

To be SOLD, to the highest Bidder, by the Subscriber, on Thursday the 11th of May next, at the late Dwelling Plantation of Benjamin Welsh, deceased, for Cash or Bills of Exchange,

A PARCEL of young Country-born SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children; likewise a good Blacksmith, with Tools, and a fine Barber and Peruke-Maker: Also Stock of all Kinds, Household Furniture, and many other Things, too tedious to mention. The Sale will begin at Two o'Clock precisely. The Subscriber likewise has a SCHOONER now on the Stocks, burden about 45 Tons, fit for Sea or Bay, which he will either sell or charter; she will be ready to take her Loading for any Place, in Ten or Fifteen Days from the above Date.

(\*) THOMAS RUTLAND.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN, who writes a good Hand, and understands Accounts: Such a one, if well recommended for his Honesty, and Sobriety, may hear of Employment, by applying to the Printers.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. James Heath, late of Baltimore County, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment, or they may depend on having their Accounts, &c. speedily put in Suit. (\*) SUSANNAH HEATH, Executrix.

Baltimore-Town, April 16.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Subscriber intends to apply to the next General Assembly, for an Act, to enable her to sell and dispose of Part of the real Estate of her late HUSBAND—She once more requests the Favour of the Creditors for a State of their several Claims immediately, that she may annex an Account of the same to her Petition. (\*) MARY PHILPOT.

April 17, 1768.

WANTED, on Freight, for GLASGOW, 140 Hogheads of TOBACCO.

THE Ship will carry about 450 Hogheads, and is expected to arrive by the End of this Month. Any Person inclinable to ship, may apply for Terms to the Subscriber, residing in Dumfries, Potomack River, Virginia. THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

At Schoolfield, Mount Calvert Manor, Prince George's County, Maryland,

FIGURE

WILL cover this Season, Mares, Half Blood, and higher bred, at Four Guineas a Mare, and all below at Two Guineas and an Half, and Two and Sixpence to the Groom.—In Heber's Book, on Racing, for the Year 1763, in Page 136, Old FIGURE is said to be got by an Arabian, and in the same Book, for 1764, look for Bowler in the Index, you'll see FIGURE's Dam was got by young STANDERT. The Mares with FIGURE last Season, that did not prove with Foal, will be cover'd by him this Season, at Half a Guinea each. The Money to be sent with the Mares, or paid before taken away.  
Pasturage at Half a Crown per Week, and proper Care will be taken of the Mares.—It is presumed to desire those to pay, who have hitherto neglected, for the Mares cover'd by FIGURE (and even by DOVE) will not be taken amiss.

FOUND, on the 14th Inst. off Poplar Island, an Anchor, that weighs 108 lb. with a slip Bouy, marked with the Letter F, and Seventy Fathom of Cable. The Owner may have them again on proving Property and paying Charges.

JOHN WILLIBY.

WANTED,

IN Dorchester Parish, in Dorchester County, a CURATE. Any one properly qualified, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Vestry of the said Parish.

Signed per Order, ROGER JONES, Register.

Baltimore County, Hunting-Ridge, April 9, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 17th Ult. a Country-born Negro Man, named TOM, he has an Iron Collar on his Neck, double riveted; he is Five Feet Ten Inches high, yellow Complexion; straight made, combs his Wool, and ties it behind, has a Scar on his Nose, and a Flesh Lump or Mole on the upper Eye-Lash of his left Eye, about the Bigness of a large Drop-Shot: Had on, when he went away, an old Felt Hat, old blue Fearnought Jacket, patched on the right Shoulder with light colour'd Cloth, an under Jacket, without Sleeves, a Pair of old blue Cloth Breeches, old Cotton ditto, yellow Yarn Stockings, new Country made Shoes, Olmabrig Shirt, but may have stolen other Cloaths, as he is a great Villain; he is a great Dancer and Card Player; and, at Times, has played away all his Cloaths from off his Back: He formerly belonged to Capt. Henry Carroll, of St. Mary's County, and may endeavour to get these again. It is requested by the Subscriber, that no Masters of Vessels, or any other Persons, may carry off, or harbour the said Slave. I do also offer a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, to any Person that will inform against the Person or Persons, that harbours or conceals the said Slave, provided the Person or Persons, so offending, can be brought to Justice.—Whoever brings home the said Slave, to his Master, shall have a Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, and reasonable Charges, paid by:  
ZACHARIAH MACKUBIN.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, sundry Tracts of Land, in Maryland and Virginia, viz.

TWO TRACTS on a Drain of the Eastern Branch of Patowmack, One containing 188½ Acres, called SCOTT'S GOOD LUCK, lying about 4 Miles from Snowden's Iron-Works, and about Eight Miles from Bladenburg; hath on it a good Dwelling-House, Tobacco-House, and several other convenient Houses; about 70 Acres cleared, and under good Fence, extreme good Land, and a large Quantity of Meadow may be made thereon. The other contains 117 Acres, and joining the aforesaid Tract; hath on it a good Dwelling-House, new Tobacco-House, and several other useful Houses; about 30 Acres of cleared Land, and a very good Meadow sowed with Timothy: Both of which Tracts of Land are well watered and timbered, lying near the main Road, leading from Bladenburg to Snowden's Works.—Those in Virginia, are in Hampshire County, One of which contains 614 Acres, lying on Mill-Creek, about 25 Miles below Fort Cumberland, on the main Road, leading from Winchester to said Fort. The other contains 800 Acres, and lies on the North River of Great Cape-Capon, near the main Road, leading from Winchester to South Branch; all exceeding good Land, well watered and timbered, with a great Deal of Meadow Ground on each. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. Stephen Welch, of Upper-Marlborough, or to the Subscriber, in Winchester.

(\*) WILLIAM SCOTT.

STOLEN or STRAY'D, from Kingbury Furnace, in Baltimore County, about the latter End of October, or the Beginning of November last, a roan COLT, rising Three Years old, branded on the near Buttock, with the Letter B.

Whoever brings the said Colt to the Subscriber, at the above Furnace, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by  
(\*) FRANCIS PHILLIPS.

April 18, 1768.

FREDERICK COUNTY RACES.

ON Tuesday the 14th of May next, will be run for, near George-Town, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding: A Horse of 14 Hands, to carry One Hundred and Twenty-six Pounds, Saddle and Bridle included, and to rise and fall according to the Rules of Racing.—On the Day following, will be run for, on the same Terms, a PURSE of TWELVE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, the winning Horse the preceeding Day excepted: To start between Two and Three o'Clock each Day, and entered with Messieurs Joseph Belt, or John Orme, the preceeding Day of each Race. A Horse winning Two clear Heats, and saving his Distance the Third, shall be entitled to the Money. Any Jockey detected in unfair Behaviour, shall be deemed distanced.—To pay One Pound Five Shillings for the first Day's Entrance, and Twelve Shillings and Six-pence for the Second; or double at the Post. Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes, and the Money to be paid as soon as they shall pronounce their Decision. Three reputed running Horses to start, or no Race. To run the Two Mile Heats.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BEVERLY, Capt. JOHN COULSON, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, in Church-Street, near the Dock, in Annapolis, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

A LARGE and complete Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, amongst which are the following: Black Silk Breeches Patterns, Jesuits Bark, Salad Oil, Stoughton's Bitters, Bateman's Drops, Turlington's Balsom, Anderson's Pills, British Oil, Silk Lashes for Whips, Black and Scarlet Snail Trimmings, Black and White Garland ditto, Black Fan Lace, Black and White Paris Net, Blond Lace, Book Mullin, Plain Cypress, Sprigged, dressed and small Figured, sprigged undressed Gauze, Black and White Catgut, Sail-Cloth, No. 1, 2, 3, and 4. Mariners Compasses, White Lead ground in Oil, Store, and Money Scales and Weights, a complete Set of Shoemakers Tools, London Steel, Grindstones, and genuine Rohea Tea, at Six Shillings and Six Pence per Pound.  
(\*) JOSHUA JOHNSON.

THERE is at the Plantation of Joseph Linthicum, living on the Head of Middle-Run, near Francis Davis, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a Black HORSE, 13 Hands and a Half high, branded on the near Buttock with the Letter K; supposed to be about 17 or 18 Years old: Said Horse trots and gallops.

answering in any Manner, but by turning it into Ridicule.—It seems to be upon a Level with his Friend C. D's Capacity, who says, "should a Minister be preferred from one Parish to another, there must be a Vacancy in the former. But how to hold both? By Pistol Law? No, nor by Blunderbuss Law? Nor yet by the damn'd Canon Law alone.—The damn'd Canon Law! From the Judge of an Ecclesiastical Court! What Intemperance of Expression! In the public Street too! D—d crabbed perhaps! Too indolent to read; too stupid to understand; too old to learn: Pity but he had been thought too old to rise!

But mark C. D's Evasion.—They have no more to do with the Canon Law, *proprio Vigore*, than with the Papal Authority, from which no inconsiderable Part of it is derived.—As the Law of the Pope, that is, *proprio Vigore*, it has no Force; but, as a Law received by public Consent, adopted by general Usage, and confirmed by Statute: It is, as Lord Chief Justice Vaughan says, as much the Law of the Land, and as well, and by the same Authority, as any other Part of the Law of the Land; and it is universally held that it is binding upon the Laity, as well as the Clergy of the Realm.

"The Ecclesiastical Law of the Kingdom of England, is compounded of these main Ingredients.—The Civil Law, the Canon Law, the Common Law, and the Statute Law. Where these Laws do interfere, or cross each other, the Order of Preference is this: The Civil Law submitteth to the Canon Law, both to the Common Law, and all to the Statute Law; so that from any one or more of these, without all of them together, or from all of them together, without attending to their comparative Obligation, it is not possible to exhibit a distinct Prospect of the English Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction." Burn's Preface.

The Constitution of the Church, established in Maryland, is explained in the Fourth Section of the Charter, and Lord Baltimore is declared Patron Paramount thereof. The Patronages and Advowsons of all Churches, which are, or may be erected, are expressly granted and confirmed to him, and his Heirs; which Churches are directed to be dedicated, and consecrated, according to the Ecclesiastical Laws of the Kingdom of England. And inasmuch as it is held, that there is but one Canon Law, *per totam Ecclesiam*, and that the Law of the Church of England, is as well general as national, & extensible over all subordinate Countries and Dominions, where that Church is established, the Church in Maryland must necessarily be subject to, and governed by, the same Law.

In the Acts of Assembly 1692, and 1696, it is enacted, "That the Church of England, within this Province, shall enjoy all and singular her Rights, Privileges, and Freedoms, as it is now, or shall be hereafter established, by Law, in England;" which Provision was unnecessary, as the very Establishment of the Church, according to the Ecclesiastical Law of the Church of England, implies the Government of it by the same.—This Law is moreover declared, to be in full Force, in all its Parts, in the Acts 1696, c. 17, §. 7, and 1723, c. 19, §. 6.—Shall the Laws and Statutes of the Kingdom of England, and the Canons and Constitutions of the Church of England, by Law established, (saving always his Majesty's Prerogative Royal) bind the Visitors of Free-Schools, and not extend over the Church in Maryland? How glaring an Absurdity!

It is held, that if any uninhabited Country be discovered, and planted by English Subjects, all the English Laws are immediately there in Force. For, as the Law is the Birth-right of every Subject, wherefore they go, they carry their Laws with them. Do you claim to have brought with you, those Laws that protect and secure your Civil Rights and Liberties, but choose to leave those that secure and maintain your Religious Rights, behind you? And, as if the Clergy had not Rights to support, as well as other Men, would you exclude them the Privileges of Free Subjects to the King, because they are the Servants of the King of Kings?

\* Mr. Patterson, a Gentleman from Philadelphia, who carried a certain Minister's Letter to a certain Squire, as far'd him upon his Return, that the Squire was attended by a Servant armed with a Blunderbuss, who was order'd off before he came up; but that he receiv'd the Information from the Squire's own Mouth, tho' he had appointed his Adversary to meet him alone, and provided with Pistols only. Mr. Patterson further added his Opinion, that Murder would have been committed, had not the Minister, by the Providence of God, and timely Intelligence, avoided the Stroke.—Can any Man, not only the least acquainted with the Law of Arms, and its nice Punishments, but even of common Sense, ask, why he prosecuted no further an Affair of this Nature? Upon what Terms, with what Confidence, with what Security was it possible?—But Contempt and Silence are the best Arguments. A Revival of the Subject in the Public Papers, more clearly than ever demonstrates from whence the Mischief first took its Rise; especially, as the Person concern'd, had express'd himself a few Days before, strongly prejudic'd in the Stranger's Favour, warmly attach'd to his Interest, and had done him many Acts of Kindness and Friendship.

† As the Statute of H. VIII. c. 19. now stands, all Causes Testamentary, Matrimonial, Tithes, Incontinency, notorious Crimes of Public Scandal, wilful Absence from Divine Service, and other Misdemeanors, in, or relating to the Church, and not punishable by the Temporal Law of the Realm, are still reserved to the Ecclesiastical Courts. By the Act of Assembly 1715, c. 39, §. 2. the Judge or Commissary-General for Probate of Wills, is directed to proceed according to the Laws of England, now in Force, or to be hereafter in Force, within Twelve Months after such Laws shall be published in the Kingdom of Great-Britain, if pleaded before him. From which Clause appears the Necessity, not only of Judges, but of Practitioners also in this Court, being well acquainted, as well with the Civil and Ecclesiastical Laws, as the Common and Statute Laws, provided for their Direction in such Matters: And the 127th Canon is very express upon this Head; which ordains, that no Man shall hereafter be admitted Chancellor, Commissary, or Official, to exercise any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, but one learned in the Civil and Ecclesiastical Laws.  
‡ God. c. 16, §. 7.



Norfolk, in Virginia, March 23, 1768.

**T**HE Subscriber purposes (and hopes to meet with proper Encouragement, as he intends following a regular fix'd Rule in all his Transactions) to dispose of, on Commission, all kinds of GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, at PRIVATE and PUBLIC SALE, for CASH or CREDIT, the Commission very reasonable; let the Sum-Total be never so small sold for, the Commissions not to exceed Three per Cent. The Owners of the Goods giving in, in Writing, their Instructions, which shall be punctually adher'd to: If order'd to be sold for Cash, their Money ready, and Accounts to settle, in Two Days from the Conclusion of the Sale: If for Credit, Bonds and Notes ready to deliver in Three Days, and great Care no bad Debts are made. Goods wanted to be convey'd from any Port or District, to another, by Way of Norfolk, will be received at convenient Wharfs and Warehouses, out of the Vessels, by Cranes, and back into Vessels, in the same Order. Letters with, shall be duly answered, and one sent with the Goods, a Copy of which may be seen in the Office, or remitted to the Owners, if at any Distance, making the Trouble and Storage Expence very moderate. Any kind of Business I may be employed in, shall be transacted most punctually. Advice from any Quarter with the Premium, lodged. Policies of Insurance shall be made out, and registered, and the same Regard paid to the Interest of the Assured, as if he himself was present; as I intend to transact all Business conformable to Instructions, and with the greatest Punctuality; and, as my Endeavours to remove many Inconveniences Traders up the Country, and in Maryland, and elsewhere, labour under, hope to meet with their Approbation, as I am furnished with all necessary Conveniences for storing any kind of Merchandize, &c.

WILLIAM M'CAA.

I cannot doubt but every judicious Trader up the Country, in Maryland, &c. will think an Office of this kind, will be most proper to have their Business transacted in, a Merchant having much Business of his own on Hand, will certainly give it the Preference; whereas there will be nothing of the kind here; and I must further assure every Gentleman, who shall think proper to employ me, that they shall meet with Satisfaction.

Wm. M'CAA.

**JUST IMPORTED,**

In the BETSY, Capt. Hanrick, from London, and to be sold by the Subscribers, at their Store, in Queen-Anne.

**A**N Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS. They have likewise for Sale, a few Barrels of very good Muscovado Sugar.

(4\*) RICH<sup>d</sup>. & SINGLETON WOOTTON.**JUST IMPORTED,**

In the Ship CHARMING BETSY, JEREMIAH BELT, from LONDON, and to be sold at the Store adjoining Mr. MIDDLETON'S House, in Annapolis.

**A** VARIETY of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, on the very lowest Terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

(3\*) WILLIAM HAMMOND, &amp; Co.

**JUST IMPORTED,**

In the BETSY, Capt. JAMES HANRICK, from LONDON, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, in Upper-Marlborough.

**A** COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the different Seasons.

(4\*) DAVID CRAUFURD.

Annapolis, March 29, 1768.

**T**HE COMMISSIONERS appointed by LORD BALTIMORE, in a Commission, bearing Date the 24th Day of November, 1767, for continuing the SALE of his LORDSHIP'S MANORS and RESERV'D LANDS, give Notice, that they will meet at the Revenue-Office, on Tuesday the 17th of May next, and in case Purchasers shall appear, will attend, from Day to Day, during the Sitting of the Provincial Court, in order to dispose of the following MANORS, &c. viz.

**ACRES.**

Anne-Arundel,	1580	lying in Anne-Arundel Cy.
Gumpowder,	5000	Baltimore County.
Conococheague,	12000	Frederick County.
Monocacy,	10000	
Zachariah,	9600	
Pangloss,	1500	Charles County.
Calverton,	5000	
Chaptico,	6500	
Beaverdam,	8000	
Mill,		
Woolley,		
West St. Mary's,	7500	St. Mary's County.
Snow-Hill,		
St. Barbawas, and		
St. Johns,		
Kent,	7500	Kent County.
Queen-Anne's,	5000	Queen-Anne's County.
Nanticoke,	5500	Dorchester County.

The above Lands will be sold to the highest Bidder, and put up in Lots, as shall be most agreeable to the Purchasers; some of them being very rich, with proper Cultivation, would bring fine Hemp, or make Meadows. Correct Plans, with a State of the Improvements, and the Terms of the present Leases; as likewise the Authority of the Commissioners, and Conditions of Sale, may be seen, by applying to the Subscriber.

Signed per Order, JOHN CLAPHAM.

**JUST IMPORTED,**

In the BETSEY, Capt. Hanrick, from London, and to be sold by Wholesale or Retail, by the Subscribers, at their Store, in Upper-Marlborough, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c.

**A** LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS. They have also for Sale, Madeira Wine, West-India Rum, and Muscovado Sugar.

(4\*)

MAGRUDER &amp; HEPBURN.

April 12, 1768.

**W**HEREAS James Beck, Administrator of James Beck, late of Prince-George's County, deceased, doth hereby give Notice, to all that are indebted, to come immediately, and pay off their just Balances, to enable the said Administrator, to settle and pay the Debts due from the said Estate, which will prevent them further Trouble; and all those that have any just Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring them in, which will oblige, their humble Servant,

(3\*)

JAMES BECK, Administrator.

Hungre-River, March 28, 1768.

**T**HE Subscriber wants to employ immediately, Five or Six Coopers, for Six or Eight Months, either by the Month, or to dress Staves by the Thousand: To honest faithful Workmen, I will give at least customary Wages.—I have to sell, or barter, on very reasonable Terms, a Schooner Flat, which carries 40 or 45 Hogheads, newly bottomed, is tight and strong, and her Appurtenances good, except the Foresail.

(4\*) JOHN BENNET.

**JUST IMPORTED,**

In the BETSEY, Capt. HANRICK, from LONDON, and to be sold by the SUBSCRIBERS, at their Store, at Pig-Point, on Patuxent-River, for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco.

**A** GREAT Variety of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the different Seasons.

(4\*)

JOHN LANE,

NATHAN LANE.

**LATELY IMPORTED,**

From LIVERPOOL, and to be SOLD by JOHN ASHBURNER, at Baltimore-Town, on reasonable Terms, by the Lump, or single Package.

**I**RISH Linens, Ofenabrigs, Manchester Checks, Kendal Cottons, Duffels, Welton Marble-Cloths, and Trimmings, Felt and Castor Hats, Mens and Womens Stockings, Saddles, Hard-Ware, Earthen-Ware, English refined Sugar, Bottled-Beer, Cheese, Smiths Coals, fine Salt, and a few Casks of Pimento.

\* He has also for Sale, a few African SLAVES.

March 22, 1768.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC SALE, on the Premises, by the Subscriber, in Frederick County, Maryland, on the 20th Day of June next.

**T**WO overshot GRIST-MILLS, and one SAW-MILL, on Rock-Creek, about Five Miles from George-Town, and Six Miles from Bladensburg. The Three Mills are, in the driest Weather, plentifully supplied with Water, from one Dam, built of Stone, and so strongly finished, as to be safe against any Fresh; one Pair of the Mill Stones are French Burs, the Bolting Clothes, and Lift Jack, with all the other Appurtenances, now belonging to them, will be Sold with the Mills. Also One Hundred and Twenty Acres of Land joining them; 20 Acres whereof was Condemned by a Writ of Ad quod Damnum, and the other Hundred Acres is the Dwelling-Plantation of the Subscriber, whereon there is an Orchard, Dwelling House, and Kitchen, and the Plantation is in good Repair. Possession will be given immediately after Harvest, and Two Years Credit for One Half the Money, on paying Interest, and giving Bond, with Security, if required.

ZACHARIAH WHITE.

March 29, 1768.

**B**ROKE out of Queen-Anne's County Jail, on the 26th of this Instant, the following Prisoners, viz. JOSEPH NEVILL, about 25 Years of Age, Country-born, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, remarkable black Hair and Eyes, thin Visage, and brown Complexion: Had on a light coloured Country-made Coat, a blue lappell'd Cloth Vest, Leather Breeches, and good Shoes and Stockings.

EDWARD HUSSEY, Country-born, was committed for stealing a Negro and Mare; is about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, a well-set Fellow, brown Complexion, and a remarkable Downlook: Had on a snuff coloured Cloth Coat, and Vest, Leather Breeches, and good Shoes and Stockings.

JAMES FOWLER, about 22 Years of Age, Country-born, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a pale Complexion, thin Visage, a pert impudent looking Fellow, and wears his own Hair, which is of a brown Colour: Had on a blue lappell'd Vest, Leather Breeches, good Shoes, and white Worsted Stockings.

Whoever takes up said Prisoners, and secures them, or brings them to Queen-Anne's County Jail, shall receive, for Nevill, TEN POUNDS; for Hussey, FIVE POUNDS; and for Fowler, THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by

(6\*) WILLIAM HINDMAN, Sheriff.

January 22, 1768.

**PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY RACES.**

**O**N Wednesday the 4th Day of May next, will be run for, over the Course, near Upper Marlborough, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding. If rising Four Years old, to carry Eight Stone, (Bridle and Saddle included) if Five Years old, Eight Stone Ten Pounds; if Six, Nine Stone Six Pounds; and, if aged, Ten Stone.

On the Day following will be run for, on the same Terms, a Purse of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS Currency, the winning Horse the preceding Day excepted.

To run for the Purse agreeable to the King's Plate Articles. Start precisely at Two o'Clock each Day, and enter with Mr. BENJAMIN BROOKS, on Monday the Second; when each Party must name and produce a Certificate of the Age of what he proposes to start. Each Jockey to appear with a neat Waistcoat, and Half-Boots. A Horse winning Two clear Heats, shall not be obliged to start a Third. Any Jockey detected in unfair Behaviour, shall be deemed distanced. Non-Subscribers to pay Five Pounds Entrance, for the First Day, and Twenty-five Shillings for the Second. Subscribers, Three Pounds, for the First Day, and Fifteen Shillings for the Second, or double at the Post. Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes; and the Money to be paid as soon as they shall pronounce their Decision.

N. B. On Tuesday the Third of May, a Match will be run over the same Course, for FIFTY GUINEAS.

(4\*)

March 4, 1768.

To be SOLD, on reasonable Terms, by James Houston, living in Worcester County, on Pocomoke River.

**A** SNOW, of about One Hundred and Fifty Tons. The Calking, Carpenters and Joiners Work are not yet finished, but can be completed in Four Months, or less, if required.

Likewise a BRIG, of about One Hundred and Ten Tons. She is all completed except the Calking.

**W A N T E D.**

**A** PERSON well acquainted with the Business of a COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. Such a one, on Application to the Printer, will be duly encouraged.

Talbot County, March 1, 1768.

**A**S a regular Intercourse by Sea, betwixt Maryland and Philadelphia, is generally thought a great Convenience to the Trading Gentlemen of both Provinces, by giving them an Opportunity of getting the Commodities of each Place, from each other, with quick Dispatch, and on safer and easier Terms, than they could before; the Subscriber intends to continue his Schooner, the MARYLAND-PACKET, in that Trade, agreeable to his Advertisement of September last. He hopes the Gentlemen of both Provinces will give him the Encouragement, his Desire to serve, and the Convenience he affords them, may merit. He will receive Goods on Freight, for any Part of Maryland, on low Terms, provided the Quantity will be sufficient to defray the Expence. The Vessel will be address'd to Bond and Sea, Merchants in Philadelphia, who offer their Service to all the Gentlemen of Maryland, who have not an established Correspondency in Philadelphia, and will serve them with the utmost Punctuality, for the usual Commission. Orders to them, will meet with quick Dispatch, if sent to the Care of Col. Fitzhugh, at the Mouth of Patuxent, to John Martin, near Oxford; or by the several Post. The Schooner is now in Philadelphia, and it is expected she will return, and be there again, by the Middle or last of April.

(3\*) JOHN MARTIN.

February 27, 1768.

**TEN POUNDS REWARD,**

**S**TOLEN out of the Subscriber's STABLE, in York-Town, last Night, a large dark brown GELDING, about 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer, with a large Star in his Forehead, long Neck, and holds his Head very high. Also a black GELDING with a bald Face, Four white Legs, paces, trots, and hand gallops, very sprightly, and of a good Carriage, the Property of Mr. John Ord. The Thief's Name is JAMES BIGGAR; he was Twice whipt in Carlisle, for Horse-stealing, was in Prison in Maryland, and North-Carolina; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, fair Complexion, wears his Hair, has an old Blanket-Coat, an old blue Coat, old striped Jacket, red Flax Breeches, and Leggings.—Whoever takes up the Thief and Horses, and brings them to the Subscriber, or to Mr. Sawearingdam's in Frederick-Town, shall have the above Reward, or Four Pounds for each Horse.

(7\*)

JAMES SMITH.

\* The Thief and Horses were seen, on Saturday Night, at Tawny-Town, and on Sunday crossed Manassah.

March 1, 1768.

To be LET and entered on the 1st of December next. **T**HE TENEMENT, whereon Nathaniel Slicer now lives, distant about 8 Miles from George-Town and Bladensburg. For further Particulars apply to the said Slicer, or

(11) DANIEL CARROLL.

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 s. 6 d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5 s. and 1 s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.—At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, viz. COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.

[XXIII.]

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