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XXIII

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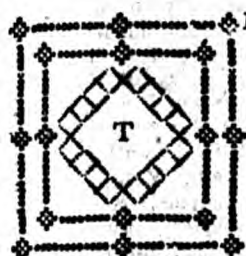
T H E

(No. 1438.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 1, 1773

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 17.



HE forty days fixed by the armistice being expired, Count Alexis Orlov ordered a descent to be made at Tchefme, to cut off our communication with Chio. Kara Osman, Ogle, commandant at Smyrna, being informed of it, immediately went to the spot, attacked the Russians, and forced them to embark with precipitation, and the loss of a great number of men.

LISBON, Nov. 17. A general discontent reigns among the negroes and slaves, natives of Brasil, who have already risen several times. When rigorous methods have been used to bring them back to their duty, they fly to the Indians in the interior part of the country, where their number is said to be considerably increased. As the greater part of them are acquainted with the European manner of fighting, and are provided with fire-arms, there is reason to fear that their design is to drive us out of Brasil; and in consequence thereof, every body is providing for the safety of himself and effects. Troops, however, have been sent to re-enforce those already in that country.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 23. By the treaty just signed with the Tartars of Crimea, they renounce the government of the Ottoman Porte, and put themselves under the protection of the Russian Empire, yielding to us the two fortresses of Jenicale and Kerfich, with the territories belonging to them. In return the Empress surrenders to them the rest of Crimea, with all the places and fortresses conquered by her troops without exception, upon condition that no Turkish garrisons shall ever be placed in them for the future. Thus the affairs of Crimea are at length settled, and it is imagined the Porte will no longer persist in obstructing the peace on account of her pretensions to that country.

From the Frontiers of POLAND, Dec. 2. By some authentic letters we are assured, that a certain power hath caused a declaration to be made to the court of Warsaw, that if the republick of Poland do not immediately determine to acknowledge the claims of those of Vienna, Berlin, and Petersburg, on the provinces of this kingdom of which they have taken possession, some further claims on Poland will soon be declared.

CALSCRONA, Dec. 7. This day arrived here his Majesty's order for nine ships of war to be fitted out, and to be in readiness to sail at one hour's notice. These orders are to every body's surprise, as we thought that all the disputes between our court and that of Denmark were entirely settled. The same orders express, that the marine corps are to be completed before the expiration of this month, and 1500 more recruits are to be raised.

COLOGNE, Dec. 7. It is strongly reported here, that two of the three powers who divided Poland have generously desisted from their pretensions to that kingdom, by the persuasion of a great court, and for the love of peace, and that they have even engaged to bring over the third to follow their example, which will not be difficult, if the report be true, that they have already offered to restore things as they were on being allowed an annual sum of money. It is likewise said that Count Wielhorski is gone to Landshut only on this subject, and that Count Branicki is gone to Paris in quality of Envoy from the King and republick only with a commission relative to so great an event. If this is confirmed, it is not to be doubted but peace will soon be concluded between Russia and the Porte.

WARSAW, Dec. 9. The Austrians on the 6th inst. took possession of Casimir, the suburb of Cracow. The number of fresh troops, which they are raising with the greatest diligence, amounts to 40,000 men.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 19. Private letters from Surinam mention, that the fugitive and rebellious negroes are effectually chased from their town, but that they are retired deeper into the woods, from whence it will be more difficult to drive them than from where they were before. These advices add, that most of the prisoners taken in the last attack were women and children, and that they waited for a reinforcement of troops with impatience.

L O N D O N,

Dec. 22. A gentleman writing from York upon the subject of the voyage lately made by Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, has the following passage:—"It is believed they (Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander) are the first human beings that have been upon the top of Mount Hecla in Iceland, that most extraordinary burning mountain, whose bowels are on fire while it is covered with snow, and which the Grecian or Roman mythologists could not have failed to fancy possessed by some being of a tremendous nature. They found ashes of a pretty considerable depth all along as they ascended the mountain; yet when they reached the higher parts of it, there was a continual drizzling, the moisture of which fixed itself in their hair like hoar

frost; and when they were at the summit, the cold was intense in a most striking degree.

"At Gelfar in Iceland, they found a monstrous cistern, formed by a volcano; it contained a vast quantity of boiling water, which, at irregular intervals, was spouted into the air to a prodigious height.

"It is remarkable, that Iceland was one of the earliest seats of learning in Europe. They have long had printing among them; and their gymnasium or college still flourishes. Homer, Virgil, Horace, and Livy, were familiar to them, and most of the remarkable passages in those authors were readily repeated."

What liberties the servants abroad of the East India company have taken, may be conceived of by the following facts, which their counsel and others have laid before the House of Commons: In the year that they were ordered not to draw on the company at home for above 200,000 l. and that to be in bills at 350 days sight, they drew on the company for four times as much, and in bills commencing interest after 90 days sight. They had upon their request leave to build barracks for the soldiers, not to exceed by their own estimates 3 lacks of rupees, but expended 12 lacks on them without making them to answer the purpose. They laid a tax upon the natives of the country to the amount of a million annually, which they kept the company in total ignorance of for five years. Mr. Wilkes, examiner of the East India company's records, being asked by Mr. Synes, a member in the House, if he knew how the money raised by this tax had been applied, answered, that Governor Synes (meaning the same who had asked the question) received annually 24,000 rupees for his table, 18,000 for his dress, and 18 000 for his other expences.

It was proved that the expences of the company before the year 1765, never exceeded annually 700,000 l. and that in 1766 they came to 900,000 l. in 1767 to one million, and soon till they are now increased to one million seven hundred thousand pounds annually.

Yesterday his Majesty, attended in his coach by Lord Waldegrave and Lord Robert Bertie, went to the house of Peers, and gave the Royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for granting an aid to his Majesty by land-tax for the service of the ensuing year.

The bill to continue the duties on malt, mum, cider and perry.

And also to three private bills.

A new writ is issued out for the election of a member for Midhurst, in the room of Charles James Fox, Esq; appointed a Lord of Trade.

They write from Gibraltar that the Barbary Corsairs have seized upon two French ships in the Mediterranean, and have carried them into Tetuan, and sent the crews up the country to slavery.

On Saturday the long depending cause between the colony of Connecticut and the Mohegan Indians, for settling the limits or boundaries, which has been in a course of litigation upwards of thirty years, was determined in favour of the colony, by the Lords of his Majesty's privy council, at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

If Lord Suffolk does resign, which is now the general expectation, it is said, that another relation of the Premier's will be brought into the Administration.

Notwithstanding all the reports respecting the reduction of our navy, it is said that our present ministers are well convinced of the necessity of retaining it in its completest vigour from the movements of every court on the continent.

Extract of a letter from Warrington, December 17.

"Tuesday next the Duke of Bridgewater will finish all his locks at Runcorn, and on Wednesday will open his navigation and receive vessels from the Mersey, by which merchandize will be carried from Liverpool to Manchester. On this occasion an ox is to be roasted whole, and about eight hundred workmen will be entertained with a dinner, ale, &c. Through the course of this navigation which is thirty-four miles long, all difficulties have been surmounted, one small piece of land only excepted, which is the property of Sir Richard Brook, and lies as yet undetermined how it shall be cut, which will oblige the Duke to draw his goods in carts over this tract of land. The gentlemen and tradesmen wish to see this nook cut through, as the land carriage will annoy the Baronet, and bring an additional expence of eighteen pence per ton upon the merchandize."

The Canada, Love, from Quebec and Waterford, and the Ocean, Ewin, from Virginia, both arrived this morning in the river.

Dec. 23. A master of a vessel lately arrived in the river from Barbados, reports, that he saw, about 20 leagues from that island, a fleet of French men of war, consisting of six sail of the line and three transports.

Dec. 24. It is said that a certain north-eastern prince, who intends very soon to make a visit to the European courts, is expected at ours early in the spring, in order to marry an imperial princess; and that this marriage is one of the chief views of the treble united powers of Europe.

It appeared by the evidence given at the bar on Friday night last, that the rapacity of some of the

company's servants in Bengal alone, for the last six years, made an actual difference in the company's affairs of 3,200,000 l.

Extract of a letter from Seville, November 20.

"Orders are arrived at this place and at Cadiz, for holding all the ships in readiness to put to sea immediately, on any emergency; they are likewise to take on board six months provisions, and their full complement of men. On what account these extraordinary orders are, cannot be even guessed at with any degree of certainty; but most people conjecture they are designed for the West Indies."

Dec. 25. We are actually told, that Lord North, perplexed and confused by the multiplicity of business in his department, begins to fly to Bacchus for relief. If his Lordship plays these tricks, he will not long hold the reins steady.

The rest of the ministry are become disgusted with Lord Sandwich. He is too headstrong. Politicians therefore date his continuance at the head of the admiralty to be short.

They write from Rome, that the Pope lately drew up certain proposals, for the gradual extirpation of the Jesuits, which he sent to his Catholick Majesty for approbation; but that Monarch returned for answer, that he was resolved to consent to no measure which did not immediately strike at the root of those pests of society.

Dec. 26. On Wednesday a motion was made in a great assembly, that the enquiry into the expedition against the Caribs should be on the 27th of January next; and a member read a list of officers of the 3d regiment, with Governor Melville and General Trepaud, to be examined at the bar. And another motion was made that the papers, containing the treaty between the English and Caribs in the year 1660, the account of the barter and sale of St. Lucia in the year 1663, and the account of the expedition against the Caribs, and the taking of St. Vincent in the year 1666, be laid before the assembly. Both assented to.

The French, notwithstanding the actual decay of their funds, and domestic dissatisfaction, are, it is said, prosecuting the necessary repairs of their fortifications with an alacrity seldom known, except at the eve of a war.

Dec. 29. A large ship which was slaving on the African coast last September, was cut off by the natives, and every soul on board killed.

Jan. 1. A correspondent says, that he has information from Copenhagen, that the former apartments of the Queen are now refitting, as it is certain her Majesty's return is expected.

Jan. 5. Certain advices are said to have been received that three French men of war have been discovered cruising in the Irish channel.

Jan. 9. Letters from Copenhagen advise, that the Queen Dowager and Prince Frederick have entirely quitted the court.

Jan. 11. They write from Paris, that they have advice from Brest, that 25 ships of the line, and 7 frigates, lay in that harbour, which, in conjunction with other men of war from Toulon, were to sail for North America as soon as possible.

Jan. 12. The buz of the levee on Sunday last was, the late clofetting of two noble lords (Camden and Shelburne) who from this circumstance (if it be fact) it is thought will shortly occupy two important posts in administration.

The earl of Hillsborough, we are assured, is still consulted on the affairs of the colonies.

A noble lord in administration has lately declared a resolution of resigning, on some disgust.

Lord North's real concern for trade, and desire to reduce the price of the necessaries of life are not doubted, but as things are circumstanced, it is hard to say what can be done.

Jan. 14. The projected union with Ireland is become the subject of much conference of late. The following are said to be the outlines of the plan of this national revolution, viz. Each of the 32 counties in that kingdom to send one representative to the English Parliament, and out of the Lords, 48. The shadow of a parliament is, however, to be supported still in Ireland, under the appellation of the great council of the nation, which is to be formed by the representatives of the boroughs, each borough deputing one member. Their power limited to the interior policy of the kingdom, the courts of law, with all their officers, unaltered.

It is said to be in contemplation, to people the extensive country of Labrador in North America, several Scotch and Irish families having engaged to undertake the same upon proper encouragement.

The Duchesse of Gordon, Wynne, from New-York for London, is safe arrived in the Downs, after a very short passage of 12 days. The Juno, Jackson, from Virginia; and the Arch, Foiger, from Boston, all arrived safe this morning in the river. The Elizabeth, Rowe, from Jamaica, is arrived at Liverpool.

Deaths. On the 30th of December, at Swindon in Gloucestershire, William Nash, Esq; alderman of Whitebrook ward, late lord mayor of London.—On the 1st

of January, at his house at Whitehall, Sir Richard Glynn, Bart. alderman of Dowgate ward.—They are supposed to have lost their lives by the jail distemper taken from the prisoners brought before them to be tried.

NEW YORK, March 18.
Extra of a letter from a gentleman in the West-Indies,
January 29, 1773.

"The Caribs are resolute and seem determined that the loss of liberty and property shall be accompanied with that of life; a determination worthy of a Briton; and as such should be revered by one, though found in the breast of a poor oppressed Carib. Our troops are sickly, and appear to want that animation, which has hitherto, always appeared on more glorious occasions; they seem sensible that justice has not drawn the sword. The expedition was ill judged, and is condemned by every rational being in the West-Indies. One third of the sum expended, given to the Caribs, would have purchased the lands, and they would have retired from the island. They are by no means savages; many of them own twenty and thirty negroes, and have plantations under good cultivation."

ANNAPOLIS, April 1.

On Thursday the 18th ult. died at his Seat in Charles County, Mr. David Stone, in the 65th Year of his Age: A Man whose Life was exemplary for Honesty, Sincerity, and parental Attention to a very numerous Family.

TO WILLIAM PACA, Esq;
SIR,

FEARFUL lest, amidst the multitudinous political pieces, which now solicit the publick attention, mine should, haply, be overlooked, I take the liberty of deriving a consequence to it by dedicating it to you. Under your auspices, I confidently send it into the world, conquering and to conquer. And I hope it is not mere vanity in me to think myself entitled, in some degree, to the applause of my countrymen, for having shewn them, that they are under no more obligation to pay their lawyers, than they are to pay their parsons.

I will not suppose, that there can be a lawyer in the country, who will contest this point with me: I think I am sure, no country-born lawyer will. For, I adopt the liberal and sensible sentiment of Mr. J*****, that it would be strange indeed, should they be found to lend a helping hand to support a law to *costly* to the people. I am, however, much at my ease, with respect to answers: and, sheltered by you, I bid them defiance. I know, they cannot answer me, without first answering you: and if your opinion be unanswerable, so is mine.

From my soul, I wish, I could truly say of my opinion also, that it had been examined and approved of in all its parts, by Mess. Johnson and Goldborough. This, doubtless, had been a sufficient passport for it. I boast however, that it has, *virtually*, received their approbation: breathing the very spirit of yours, and grounded on the same principles, it may, in fact, be affirmed to be *alter & idem*. How much it may contribute to *stop the career* of the act, is not for me to say: but this I will say, that whoever hereafter pays a lawyer a single farthing beyond his own ideas of a *quantum meruit*, must blindly, impolitely, and unpatriotically submit to an *illegal and oppressive exaction*. Let not the practice of the lawyers be urged against me, as a proof, that they think the law in force; for, this might as well be urged in behalf of the annihilated act of 1701-2. The talk is, moreover, that the lawyers, who have so gloriously distinguished themselves, of late, as the friends of the people, have not now a great deal of practice; and, doubtless, the world will do them the justice to believe, that they have declined, solely from a conviction, that there is no law in force, ascertaining their fees.

Whatever may be the fate of the arguments now published, I reserve a pretty point in petto, which I will bet fifty guineas, shall silence all objections. And, surely, the word of a puller down of law will be taken sooner than that of one, who is for supporting them. Should there then appear no publick refutation of my opinion, "it is to be hoped, that no private insinuations, or declarations, will have the least weight with the discerning people of this province; but, that my published opinion will continue to be deemed, as it really is, unanswerable, till it shall be publicly answered." And having now fairly given this general challenge, the publick may rely, I will not again eat my words.

I am, Sir, your affectionate fellow labourer, and most devoted admirer,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

TO THE PRINTERS,

"Be pleased to give the following opinion a place in your Gazette, and you'll oblige many, but, particularly,"

Anne-Arundel county, B. H.
25th of March, 1773.

C A S E.

THE province of Maryland was in the hands of the crown, in the reign of George the first. A general assembly had been legally chosen by his writ of election and summons: the assembly met on the 26th of April, 1715. The dominion of Maryland was restored to Charles, Lord Baltimore: his commission to Governor Hart bears date, the 30th of May, 1715. The assembly, then sitting, without any fresh writ of election and summons, continued to sit

till the 3d of June: and, towards the close of the session, made and enacted "An act, entitled an act for restraining the ill practices of attorneys, and ascertaining fees to the attorney-general, clerk of indictments, attorneys and practitioners of the law in the courts of this province; and for levying the same by way of execution, &c."

Quære. Is this act a law or not?

The proprietary of this province, under the limitations only of the charter, stands, with relation to his tenants here, truly and strictly, *in loco regis*. "He is the fountain of all judicature, the writ of summons of the assembly issues in his name, and by his authority: and the assembly commences, and is held by such authority." Till he forfeits his charter by an act of disloyalty, or, by the exercise of illegal power, he cannot be divested of these, his *jura regalia*, or governmental powers. He alone can call together "the free-men of the province," or, "their deputies, and delegates, for the framing of laws." The king of England, the province being under the jurisdiction of a proprietary, has as much right to issue a writ of summons for a diet at Ratibon, as for the burgesses of Maryland to meet in general assembly: *quæd hoc*, the proprietary is our king.

The re-instating Lord Baltimore, in the year 1715, in the government of this province, was, to all intents and purposes, as much a *demise*, as if the king had actually died. "When Edward the fourth, in the tenth year of his reign, was driven from his throne, for a few months, by the house of Lancaster, this temporary transfer of his dignity was denominated, his *demise*; and all process was held to be discontinued, as upon a natural death of the king." If, then, by the natural death of the king, it be held, that the assembly would have been dissolved, it is *Luce clarius*, it was dissolved by this, his *demise*. Yet the king's commission to Governor Hart would not have ceased or determined, by his demise, had it not, on the 30th of May, been superseded by a new one from his successor, viz. the proprietary. It would have been *annated and kept alive* by the statutes of William and Anne, so often quoted in our late controversies. But, what would the substituting commission of the governor have availed; or, what did his new commission avail? The dissolution of the assembly does not spring from the determination of commissions: the continuance, therefore, of commissions was never meant as a prop to assemblies.

I grant, that the commencement of this assembly was legal: I grant, that it was held legally, till the 30th of May, but, I contend, that then it was dissolved. It will not be said, that the act under consideration, was an act, till it had received the governor's assent, on the 3d of June. And, though it be admitted, that the governor, by virtue of his new commission, had full power to give such assent, let it be remembered, that, on the 30th of May, the assembly was dissolved, by the demise of the king: and, of consequence, there was a defect of power in one of the branches of the legislature, without which, it is needless to add, no law can be enacted.

A case exactly similar having been ingeniously argued by a gentleman of a very respectable character, in this Gazette, No. 1409, Sept. 18th, 1772, I forbear farther to pursue his reasonings; which, with all becoming gratitude, I acknowledge, have been my chief guides in this enquiry. To this masterly performance I refer the curious reader, in which he will not find an argument, that does not as clearly and decisively prove the nullity of the act under consideration, as of the forty per poll act.

I beg leave to close my opinion in Mr. Paca's energetic words. My opinion then is, that, upon the demise of George the first, on the 30th of May, 1715, the assembly of this province was dissolved: that their continuing to sit, and to enact the act recited in the case, notwithstanding such dissolution, without a fresh writ of summons, was illegal and unconstitutional, and that, therefore, no obligation can result from the said act, as a law.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

Annapolis, March 16, 1773.

TO WILLIAM PACA, Esq;

SIR,

NOT content, in your last letter, with treating the Rev. Mr. Boucher with much scurrility; you proceed to attack the clergy, in general—"The bells are tolling adieu to the 40 per poll." 'Tis a mere jingle in your own ear; and reminds one of the old Scotch proverb—

"As the fool thinks,
So the bell chinks."

Is your *dictum* to pass current for law?—The people, fond as you think they are to believe you, cannot persuade themselves, that an act which hath been of acknowledged force for more than seventy years, in which time have flourished some of our ablest lawyers—hath been *impliedly confirmed*, if possible, by a determination in the provincial court—hath been lately examined, and approved of, at home—and is allowed to be valid by a DULANY, and the most respectable gentlemen now amongst us—the people, I say, when they consider these things, cannot prevail on themselves to give much credit to you.

Your little influence, too, will be, shortly, still less. Actions, you know, have been commenced, some time since, to bring the validity of the act of 1705 before the provincial court. Pressed though you have been to have them speedily decided; are you not determined to keep them depending till the meeting of the assembly? Why all this fear of a trial? Probably, like the *Partisans*, you fight to most advantage when you fly. But believe me, if you come not fairly up to the combat next month; your swaggering confidence will impose on us no more.

"The man who seems fond of talking disrespectfully of ministers of religion is himself irreligious." How far you contribute to justify the truth of this observation I cannot tell—being wholly unacquainted with you. "I have often heard, say you, the expressions, 'Maryland parson,' made use of in this and a neighbouring province as a proverbial description of a 'worthless minister.'" With regard to this province I deny your assertion. People here think favourably of their clergy, in general. A few, perhaps, to borrow your elegant language, "dishonour the gown upon their backs." Nor can this be thought strange, when we consider their number. Of the twelve apostles one proved a reprobate, and two were exceedingly rash. Nay, have not you yourself, in one of your letters, acknowledged that a majority of us are worthy? Have you not plainly hinted, too, that you will stand our friend in the assembly? Why so inconsistent? But this is not the only place where you display your talents for absurdity. You complain of your adversary's *whimsical attack upon you*; and his fondness for bringing others, unconcerned, into his dispute. Have not you, Mr. Paca, been egregiously guilty of this very crime? Have you not discharged your heaviest artillery against the whole body of clergy? Fortunately, the extreme violence of your resentment hath prevented you from doing the least execution. You have been hurried on to affirm what is not true. A Maryland parson, proverbial, in this province, of a worthless minister! How you affront the humanity, and may I not add the discernment, of your countrymen? I'll tell you a proverb, if you please, amongst us—"The LAWYERS, in charging fees, pay no regard to an *act of assembly*." You dishonour, in this respect, hath been insisted on, by CLIENT and PLAIN TRUTH. Why don't you answer these writers? Surely, they are not beneath the majesty of revenge.

What character the clergy of Maryland bear in our neighbouring province, to the northward I take not upon me to say. Of this you have a better right to judge than I—having received your education at the metropolis. This I know, from united authority, that in that city there are many, who are led by their very principles of religion, to interpret an harmless action into a miscarriage—to aggravate the smallest miscarriage with all the circumstances of guilt and villainy. And where no blot is to be found, none to be pretended, they depreciate virtue as *dull morality*. A teacher of the sect, in contemplation, not long since declared in a book he published, that before the introduction of his party, "almost every man in Baltimore county was a stranger to the life and power of religion." Amongst such uncharitable, self-righteous pharisees, such unconcerned puritans as these, you may have heard what you call the proverb of a Maryland parson—but to repeat it, give me leave to add, does no honour either to your understanding or your heart. Were it necessary, and agreeable to me, on this occasion, I might enlarge on a remark, which, you know, is very common—that the inhabitants of Pennsylvania are much wiser and better than any of their neighbours, in their own conceits. Even you, eminent as you are in your profession, were you to remove thither to practice, could not soon prevail on the people to part with their prejudices, and employ you. In time, I believe, you would gain you end. Merit is seldom unrewarded. Forward ignorance, I confess, sometimes fills the rank of honour; and flouts it in all the insolence of *unearned wealth*. But instances of this sort ought not to be complained of—inasmuch as they are strong natural arguments for an hereafter.

Before I conclude, I would just endeavour to check your vanity, in supposing, that "Parson Boucher's best friends wish him well out of the scrape." Your friends, I fancy, have much more reason to tremble. For the great common law vestry gun is fired, at last! And a *brutum fulmen* it is—though it had its aim. You have raised a cloud of smoke, as thick as Cacus did, when HERCULES came to search for the stolen cows; under favour of which you hope to escape. A gentle breeze of common sense, however, will easily disperse this cloud. But I will not anticipate what may be said—so I leave you to your meditations. Adieu!

AN EASTERN SHORE CLERGYMAN.

March 29, 1773.

TO WILLIAM PACA, Esq;

SIR,

WE think (said Hen. the VIIIth to the House of Commons, when he laid before them "an answer of the clergy in convocation") this answer "will finally please you, for it seemeth to us very slender." With this remark, I beg leave to dismiss all farther debate on the fact of your having wavered in your opinion. My charge, and your defence are both before the publick; and I will not any longer insult that patience, it so much behoves me to spare, by saying one thing over and over again, to a man, who either cannot, or will not, understand the plainest English.

Whether you had ever been an office-hunter, or not, concerned not me to enquire: and every fair and impartial man, who has been at the trouble of reading what we have written, will do me the justice to own, that you have forced this subject upon me. I know of no reproach there is in the holding of an office under Government, on the contrary, I think such appointments truly honourable. Nor is there, that I know of, any *insamy* in soliciting for a place, though there may be some mortification in having solicited in vain. How far, this may have been the case with you, I presume not to say: neither will I positively assert, that your not being a placeman now, has not been owing to any want of inclination in you, to accept of a place; but, solely, to a want of merit to entitle you to one; but, this I will say, that I think so. This is not thrown out quite at random, though it be what I never should have said, had you not extorted it from

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CLERGYMAN.

C A, Esq

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me. It is true, you never did solicit from the present Governor, either personally or representatively, any office, or place of profit, &c. It is equally true, that I have never solicited, what you call a translation to a better parish; and yet I believe, his Excellency knows full well, how happy I should be to thank him for a better, whenever he may be pleased to think me deserving of such an one. Uncourtly as your life has been, I will not wrong you so far as to suspect you to be so uninformed of the ways of a court, as not to know, that there are other and more effectual means of recommending one's self to favour, than by direct solicitations. And it by no means appears from your certificate, that you never have had recourse to these other means. To cut this matter short with you, (for, I confess, it is with pain, I now do, for the first time in my life, meddle with mens private characters, in a public controversy) wait upon the Governor again, and state the question to him thus: "be pleased, Sir, to recollect whatever you have observed of my conduct, since your arrival in this government, and say, from a review of the whole tenor of my behaviour whether you have ever had any particular reason to believe, that I had it in my view to obtain an appointment to a place of honour, or profit." If his Excellency shall answer, that, he never had (and that impartiality, and love of equal justice, which he has manifested towards you, prove that he will, if he honestly, can) then Mr. Paca, I will do you the justice to own, you no longer lie under my suspicions.

I did know of the paper—to oblige you, I add, I knew even of its contents. I knew too, Sir, that neither the paper, nor its contents would evince your innocence, beyond the possibility of a doubt. Why your friend had no paper, I am not careful to enquire: disposed as you say I am to sneer at him, it is in perfect friendship and good will, that I hint to him, it will be better for him to let it rest as it is. For me, I will not, with inconstant curiosity presume to pry into your mysterious mum, which, it is possible, may have some meaning in it: This only, I will say, that if you had a maning friendly to Mr. Chafe, you have been very unfortunate.

The friendship of the Governor has been honourably earned, and is too dear to me wantonly to risk the loss of. Unworthy as I am of his unsolicited favours to me, I will not be so undeserving of them, as to suffer you to insult him unrebuked. The advice you have so facetiously obtruded upon me, is an insult to him. Doubt not, Sir, but that his own manly judgment will inform him, when I abuse the intimacy you say he honours me with. Both Mr. Chafe and you should know, how quick-sighted he is in discovering disagreeable, and disreputable intimacies; and how resolute in breaking them off.

And now, Sir, let me, for once, ask on what authority you have dared thus frequently to describe me as a base and wicked slanderer. I am not, I thank God, to very fond, nor is my character so dubious, as that, like you, I should needlessly take alarm at distant hints, and imaginary surmises. Yet, Sir, I have a just and becoming regard for my character, which, for want of something else to say, you are for ever hopelessly endeavouring to depreciate. Left, however, there should be but one single reader, who may mistake your confident assertions for indubitable verity, I now call for your proofs. Think not, Sir, that, for the sake of adorning the things you wrote with some of the brilliant flashes of Junius or Wilkes, I can any longer permit you to make a Parson Horne of me. Trefe, and Churchill, I observe, are your favourite authors: you admire them, I suppose, for merits, like your own—a contempt of order, a disregard to decency, and a propensity to be insolent to their betters. But, Sir, rely not too much on my aversion to recrimination; unwisely, indeed, will I descend to the dirty business of tearing and worrying private characters: remember, however, that it is in my power.

I must have supposed my literary fame to be at low ebb, indeed, when I conceived the hope of riggling myself into importance, by a trial of skill, with a penman, who cannot even spell; with a penman, who could call the common word, *mal-kim*, a Scotch law-term; and argue that the Christian era commenced in the time of Julius Caesar, because mention was made of Caesar in the New Testament, as though there had been no other Caesars, than the Dictator; a man, in short, who because Mr. Garrick wrote a farce, which he called *Abdop*, or *Lethe*, imagines, that *Lethe* must, some how or other, belong to *Abdop*. I was influenced by no such motives: an honest desire to shew the good people of Maryland, by an appeal to themselves, in a plain case, of which every man can judge, that y neither are such sound lawyers, sensible politicians, or consistent patriots, as you have wished to be thought, alone led me into print. In doing this, I persuaded myself, I should render an acceptable service to every honest man, who wished to have a fair view of publick men, and measures.

You say, my best friends are in pain for my imprudence: I wish, you would be so good as to name these friends, as I do assure you, those I look upon as such, declare you have egregiously wronged them. The ambiguity of your stile puzzles one. Very many, say you, are fully informed, that I am in the wrong. Now this may, or may not be true. That you have informed very many of my being wrong, is true: but that you have convinced a single individual, I learn only from Mr. Paca. The Freeholders of St. Anne's, I am sure, gave you no proofs of your having worked any such conviction in them: but, it was convenient for you to overlook that paper, in which, however, are arguments, to borrow an expression from it, that you neither have answered, nor can answer.

Let not him boast that putteth on his armour, but "he that putteth it off." your *Triumph* methinks would have come with a better grace, when the bells had certainly tolled an adieu to the forty per poll act, than now, when, from the facility and absurdity of your legal knowledge, on other subjects, many people, on good grounds, believe, that your boasted opinion will turn out to be equally insignificant.

Your closing paragraph is calculated, with curious felicity, to elevate and surprise: it is, indeed, so rapid and sublime, that it soars far beyond the ken of common sense. Should I say, that I understand it; it would be an unseemly deviation from the fact: I guess, however, that your meaning was to be witty on some poetical bagatelles, which you suspect me to have written. And, if I may venture another guess, an elegy, entitled *The Dover*, and an ode addressed to a favourite of yours, a *Miss Lucy Clarins*, both printed in this Gazette, are the pieces you think so contemptible. Whether I was the author of either, or both of these, it little imports you to know. Of the elegy let me declare, that I have often heard undoubted judges of poetical composition, allow it some merit, and, I own, I believed it had, till, unfortunately, I also heard, that Mr. Paca had depraised it. This staggered me; and, as *Phaeton*, when he had made a speech which was approved of by the rabble, exclaimed—*have I said some foolish thing?*—I naturally asked—is this elegy really a silly thing? Of the ode, Sir, you have only to say, that you did not feel the just and poignant satire it levelled at you, to fill up that measure of contempt, into which you are on the point of falling.

I intend doing myself the honour of waiting on you and your friend more formally in the next week's paper: till then, Sir, I remain

Your humble servant,
JONATHAN BOUCHER.

Prince-George's county, March 30, 1773.

* The Rev. Mr. Boucher's reply to a piece signed PATUXENT in our last will be inserted next week.

March 22, 1773.

To be sold by the Subscribers at publick Vendue, to the highest Bidder, on Thursday July 1st next,

THE Lot and House in George-Town, wherein Doctor Cornish formerly lived, for Cash or short Credit.
w6 ADAM STEUART, WILLIAM DEAKINS, junr.

March 22, 1773.

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

TWO Lots in George-Town, on Putowmack, No. 30 and 31, pleasantly situated in the North-west Quarter of said Town, at the End of Falls Street; on Lot. No. 30 is a very good Wooden Dwelling-House, Two Stories high, with a Cellar a Kitchen, and Draw-well at the Back of the House, which furnishes excellent Water: Also one other Lot in the Addition to George-Town, No. 144, situate convenient to George-Town, not improved.
w6 ROBERT FERGUSON, ADAM STEUART.

March 21, 1773.

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

A TRACT of Land containing Twenty-seven Acres, another Tract containing One Hundred Acres, adjoining the other, both lying on Monocacy Creek, whereon are Two framed Dwelling-Houses, about Fifty Acres of cleared Land, and some in good Timothy Grass; also one other Tract, containing One Hundred Acres, lying on Fishing Creek, in the County aforesaid; whereon is a good Dwelling-House, some Out-Houses, about Forty Acres of cleared Land, and several Acres of Timothy Grass: There is on the said Land, a convenient Place for building a Grist-Mill.—Also all Persons indebted to the Estate of the above said Wickham, are desired to make immediate Payment, and those who have any just Claims against said Estate, are requested to bring in their Accounts regularly proved, that they may be adjusted, by
w11 JOSEPH WOOD, junr. Executor.

Baltimore, March 24, 1773.

THE Subscribers give this publick Notice, that they have begun to inoculate, and will continue till the 10th of July. Those that chuse to come are requested to give timely Notice, that proper Accommodations may be provided for their Reception.
im HENRY STEVENSON, JOHN COULTER

Annapolis, April 1, 1773.

ON Monday the 19th Inst. will be opened a School for the educating of Youth in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c. by
w6 W. SHORP.

N. B. Any Gentleman inclinable to favour the above undertaking (that may be desirous of further Intelligence) I humbly refer their Application to Mr. William Wilkins, or Mr. Thomas Harwood of the aforesaid City.

THE Subscribers being confined in Anne Arundel County Jail for Debt, give this publick Notice, that they intend to apply to the next general Assembly for Relief.
JOHN BRODERICK, GRACE HUTCHINGS.

N. B. One is the Widow Adams that was; now the Wife of William Hutchings.

TAKEN up at the Subscriber's Landing, living on Kent-Island, a small Yawl, between 12 and 13 Feet Keel, with an old Tow Rope to her.

The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges, to
BENJAMIN BLUNT.

Prince-George's County, March 12, 1773.

NOTTINGHAM RACES.

To be run for, on Tuesday the Twen. fifth Day of May next,

A PURSE of Forty Pounds Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Weight for Age, viz. Four Years old, 7 Stone; Five Years old, 8 Stone; Six Years old, 8 Stone 7 Pounds; and aged, 9 Stone. Heats Four Miles each.

On Wednesday the Twenty-sixth, a give and take Purse of Twenty Pounds, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, (the Winner the preceding Day excepted) a Horse fourteen Hands high to carry 8 Stone, and ride and fall agreeable to the Rules of Racing. Heats Three Miles each.

And, On Thursday the Twenty-seventh, a Purse of Ten Pounds to be run for, Four Years old Colts and Fillies, Colts to carry 8 Stone, and Fillies 100 Pounds. Heats Two Miles each, (the winning Horse, &c. of the First and Second Days excepted).

The Horses &c. winning Two clear Heats any of the above Days, shall be entitled to the Purse for which he starts. The Horses for the First Days Purse to be entered on Monday the 17th, with Mr. John Dorset, and Mr. John Russ, before Twelve o'Clock at Noon, and pay Fifty Shillings Entrance, Subscribers of Forty Shillings to be allowed that Sum in the Entrance. For the Second Day Subscribers as above; Ten Shillings, Non-Subscribers, Thirty Shillings; and for the Third, Subscribers as above, to pay one Dollar, and Non-Subscribers Twenty Shillings Entrance, or double at the Post each Day. The Horses &c. for the Second Day to be measured and entered by the above Persons, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve in the Forenoon, and those for the Colts Purse on Tuesday also.

Certificates of the Ages of the several Horses, Mares, and Geldings, to be produced when entered. The Winner the First Day to pay Twenty Shillings; the Second Ten; and the Third Five Shillings for the Use of Weights and Scales; to start precisely at One o'Clock each Day. Proper Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes that may arise.

N. B. Three reputed running Horses to start each Day or no Race.

WHEREAS, on the Eighteenth Day of October last past, Captain William Dunlap, deceased, brought to the Subscribers, living at the lower Ferry on the South Branch of Patapsco, Baltimore County, a bay Horse with a Star in his Forehead, 16 of 17 Hands high, and then left the said Horse with particular Orders to have him well fed with Hay and Oats, for which he the said Dunlap agreed to pay Two Shillings and Ten Pence common Currency per Day for each and every Day until he the said Dunlap should either take away or send for said Horse.

And whereas the said William Dunlap, being since deceased, and no Person appearing to demand the said Horse and pay the Charges of keeping him, the Subscribers hath therefore had the same Horse appraised and valued in Maryland Currency by Two honest and indifferent Men upon their Oaths, as by the Certificates underneath will appear: There are therefore to acquaint all Persons concerned, that unless they pay and satisfy the Charges of keeping said Horse within the Space of Three Weeks from the Date hereof, he will be sold for Payment of the same by

JAMES LONG.

March 23, 1773.
Baltimore County &c.
On the 23d day of March, 1773, before me the Subscribers one of the Justices of the Peace for said County, came Christopher Limes and John Stoler, and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that they would well and truly, according to the best of their Judgment and Knowledge, value and appraise the abovementioned and described Horse in current Money of Maryland.

Sworn before
ANDREW BUCHANAN.
We the Subscribers being duly sworn to value and appraise a bay Horse in the Possession of James Long, said to belong to the Estate of Captain William Dunlap, deceased, and after having viewed and examined said Horse, do value and appraise him at the sum of Fifteen Pounds current Money of Maryland. As witness our Hands this 23d of March, 1773.

CHRISTOPHER LIMES, JOHN STOLER.

HERE is at the Plantation of George Zeal, living in Baltimore County, a Stray bay Mare, about 12 Hands high, with a Star in her Forehead, no Brand, trots.—The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges

March 12, 1773.
ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of Samuel Burgess, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to
w4 JANE BURGESS, Executrix.

N. B. I still carry on the Blacksmiths Business, and shall be obliged to my Friends for the continuance of their Favours.

March 18, 1773.

T O B E S O L D, FIFTEEN Hundred Bushels of CORN, by
w6 THOMAS & WILLIAM HALL.

of January, at his house at Whitehall, Sir Richard Glynn, Bart. alderman of Dowgate ward.—They are supposed to have lost their lives by the jail distemper taken from the prisoners brought before them to be tried.

NEW YORK, March 18.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the West-Indies,
January 29, 1773.

"The Caribs are resolute and seem determined that the loss of liberty and property shall be accompanied with that of life; a determination worthy of a Briton; and as such should be revered by one, though found in the breast of a poor oppressed Carib. Our troops are sickly, and appear to want that animation which has hitherto, always appeared on more glorious occasions; they seem sensible that justice has not drawn the sword. The expedition was ill-judged, and is condemned by every rational being in the West-Indies. One third of the sum expended, given to the Caribs, would have purchased the lands, and they would have retired from the island. They are by no means savages; many of them own twenty and thirty negroes, and have plantations under good cultivation."

ANNAPOLIS, April 1.
On Thursday the 18th ult. died at his Seat in Charles County, Mr. David Stone, in the 65th Year of his Age: A Man whose Life was exemplary for Honesty, Sincerity, and parental Attention to a very numerous Family.

TO WILLIAM PACA, Esq.
SIR,

FEARFUL lest, amidst the multitudinous political pieces, which now solicit the publick attention, mine should, haply, be overlooked, I take the liberty of deriving a consequence to it by dedicating it to you. Under your auspices, I confidently send it into the world, *conquering and to conquer*. And I hope it is not mere vanity in me to think myself entitled, in some degree, to the applause of my countrymen, for having shewn them, that they are under no more obligation to pay their lawyers, than they are to pay their parsons.

I will not suppose, that there can be a lawyer in the country, who will contest this point with me. I think I am sure, no country-born lawyer will. For, I adopt the liberal and sensible sentiment of Mr. J. that it would be strange indeed, should they be found to lend a helping hand to support a law so costly to the people. I am, however, much at my ease, with respect to answers: and, sheltered by you, I bid them defiance. I know, they cannot answer me, without first answering you; and if your opinion be unanswerable, so is mine.

From my soul, I wish, I could truly say of my opinion also, that it had been examined and approved of in all its parts, by Mess. Johnson and Goldborough. This, doubtless, had been a sufficient passport for it. I boast however, that it has, virtually, received their approbation: breathing the very spirit of yours, and grounded on the same principles, it may, in fact, be affirmed to be *alter et idem*. How much it may contribute to stop the career of the act, is not for me to say; but this I will say, that whoever hereafter pays a lawyer a single farthing beyond his own ideas of a quantum meruit, mock blindly, impolitely, and unpatriotically submits to an illegal and oppressive exaction. Let not the practice of the lawyers be urged against me, as a proof, that they think the law in force; for, this might as well be urged in behalf of the annihilated act of 1701-2. The talk is, moreover, that the lawyers, who have so gloriously distinguished themselves, of late, as the friends of the people, have not now a great deal of practice; and, doubtless, the world will do them the justice to believe, that they have declined, solely from a conviction, that there is no law in force, ascertaining their fees.

Whatever may be the fate of the arguments now published, I reserve a pretty point in petto, which I will bet fifty guineas, shall silence all objections. And, surely, the word of a pulser down of law will be taken sooner than that of one, who is for supporting them. Should there then appear no publick refutation of my opinion, "it is to be hoped, that no private insinuations, or declarations, will have the least weight with the discerning people of this province; but, that my published opinion will continue to be deemed, as it really is, unanswerable, till it shall be publickly answered." And having now fairly given this general challenge, the publick may rely, I will not again eat my words.

I am, Sir, your affectionate fellow labourer, and must devoted admirer,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

TO THE PRINTER S.

"Be pleased to give the following opinion a place in your Gazette, and you'll oblige many, but, particularly,

Anne-Arundel county, B. H.
25th of March, 1773.

CASE.

THE province of Maryland was in the hands of the crown, in the reign of George the first. A general assembly had been legally chosen by his writ of election and summons; the assembly met on the 26th of April, 1715. The dominion of Maryland was restored to Charles, Lord Baltimore, his commission to Governor Hart bears date, the 30th of May, 1715. The assembly, then sitting, without any fresh writ of election and summons, continued to sit

till the 3d of June; and, towards the close of the session, made and enacted "An act, entitled an act for restraining the ill practices of attorneys, and ascertaining fees to the attorney-general, clerk of indictments, attorneys and practitioners of the law in the courts of this province, and for leaving the same by way of execution, &c."

Quere. Is this act a law or not?

The proprietary of this province, under the limitations only of the charter, stands, with relation to his tenants here, truly and strictly, *in loco regis*. "He is the fountain of all judicature, the writ of summons of the assembly issues in his name, and by his authority: and the assembly commences, and is held by such authority." Till he forfeits his charter by an act of disloyalty, or, by the exercise of illegal power, he cannot be divested of these, his *jura regalia*, or governmental powers. He alone can call together "the free men of the province," or, their deputies, and depute "legates" for the framing of laws. The king of England, the province being under the jurisdiction of a proprietary, has as much right to issue a writ of summons for a diet at Ratibon, as for the burgesses of Maryland to meet in general assembly: *quasi* *boni* the proprietary is our king.

The re-instituting Lord Baltimore, in the year 1715, in the government of this province, was, to all intents and purposes, as much a *despot*, as if the king had actually died. When Edward the fourth, in the tenth year of his reign, was driven from his throne, for a few months, by the house of Lancaster, this temporary transfer of his dignity was denominated, his *demise*; and all process was held to be discontinued "as upon a natural death of the king." If, then, by the natural death of the king, it be held, that the assembly would have been dissolved, it is true, CLAUDIUS, it was dissolved by this, his *demise*. Yet the king's commission to Governor Hart would not have ceased or determined, by his *demise*; had it not, on the 30th of May, been superseded by a new one from his successor, viz. the proprietary. It would have been *annulled and kept alive* by the statutes of William and Anne, so often quoted in our late controversies. But, what would the subsisting commission of the governor have availed; or, what did his new commission avail? The dissolution of the assembly does not spring from the determination of commissions: the continuance, therefore, of commissions was never intent as a prop to assemblies.

I grant, that the commencement of this assembly was legal: I grant, that it was *held* legally, till the 30th of May; but, I contend, that then it was dissolved. It will not be said, that the act under consideration, was an act, till it had received the governor's assent, on the 3d of June. And, though it be admitted, that the governor, by virtue of his new commission, had full power to give such assent, let it be remembered, that, on the 30th of May, the assembly was dissolved, by the demise of the king; and, of consequence, there was a defect of power in one of the branches of the legislature, without which, it is needless to add, no law can be enacted.

A case exactly similar having been ingeniously argued by a gentleman of a very respectable character, in this Gazette, No. 1409, Sept. 10th, 1772, I forbear farther to pursue his reasonings; which, with all becoming gratitude, I acknowledge, have been my chief guides in this enquiry. To this masterly performance I refer the curious reader, in which he will not find an argument, that does not as clearly and decisively prove the nullity of the act under consideration, as of the forty per poll act.

I beg leave to close my opinion in Mr. Paca's energetic words. My opinion then is, that upon the demise of George the first, on the 30th of May, 1715, the assembly of this province was dissolved; that their continuing to sit, and to enact the act recited in the case, notwithstanding such dissolution, without a fresh writ of summons, was illegal and unconstitutional, and that, therefore, no obligation can result from the said act, as a law.

Annapolis, March 16, 1773.

TO WILLIAM PACA, Esq.

SIR,

NOT content, in your last letter, with treating the Rev. Mr. Boucher with much scurrility; you proceed to attack the clergy, in general. "The bells are tolling adieu to the 40 per poll." 'Tis a mere jingle in your own ear; and reminds one of the old Scotch proverb—

"As the fool thinks, so the bell chinks."

Is your *didum* to pass current for law?—The people, fond as you think they are to believe you, cannot persuade themselves, that an act which hath been of acknowledged force for more than seventy years, in which time have flourished some of our ablest lawyers—hath been *impliedly* confirmed, if possible, by a determination in the provincial courts, which have been lately examined, and approved of, at home—and is allowed to be valid by a DULANY, and the most respectable gentlemen now amongst us—the people, I say, when they consider these things, cannot prevail on themselves to give much credit to you.

Your little influence, too, will be, shortly, still less. Actions, you know, have been commenced, some time since, to bring the validity of the act of 1705 before the provincial courts. Pressed though you have been to have them speedily decided, are you not determined to keep them depending till the meeting of the assembly? Why all this fear of a trial? Probably, like the *Parthians*, you fight to most advantage when you fly. But believe me, if you come not fairly up to the combat next month, your swaggering confidence will inspire us no more.

"The man who seems fond of talking disrespectfully of ministers of religion is himself irreligious." How far you contribute to justify the truth of this observation I cannot tell—being wholly unacquainted with you. "I have often heard, say you, the expressions, 'Maryland parson,' made use of in this and a neighbouring province as a proverbial description of a 'worthless minister.'" With regard to this province I deny your assertion. People here think favourably of their clergy, in general. A few, perhaps, to borrow your elegant language, "dishonour the gown upon their backs." Nor can this be thought strange, when we consider their number. Of the twelve apostles one proved a reprobate, and two were exceedingly rash. Nay, have not you yourself, in one of your letters, acknowledged that a majority of us are worthy? Have you not plainly hinted, too, that you will stand our friend in the assembly? Why so inconsistent? But this is not the only place where you display your talents for absurdity. You complain of your adversary's *double attack* upon you; and his fondness for bringing others, unconcerned, into his disputes. Have not you, Mr. Paca, been egregiously guilty of this very crime? Have you not trenched your heaviest artillery against the whole body of clergy? Fortunately, the extreme violence of your resentment hath prevented you from doing the least execution. You have been hurried on to affirm what is not true. A Maryland parson, proverbial, in this province, of a worthless minister! How you affront the humanity, and may I not add the discernment of your countrymen? I'll tell you a proverb, if you please, amongst *quidam* *legales*, *in charging fees, pay no regard to an *act of assembly*."* Your dishonesty, in this respect, hath been insisted on, by OLIVER and PLAIN TRUTH. Why don't you answer these writers? Surely they are not beneath the majesty of revenge.

What character the clergy of Maryland bear in our neighbouring provinces to the northward I take not upon me to say. Of this you have a better right to judge than I—having received your education at the metropolis. This I know, from unfeigned authority, that in that city there are many, who are led by their very principles of religion, to interpret an harmless action into a miscarriage—to aggravate the smallest misdeed with all the circumstances of guilt and villainy. And where no blot is to be found, none to be pretended, they depreciate virtue as *dull morality*. A teacher of the sect, in contemplation, not long since declared in a book he published, that before the introduction of his party, "almost every man in Baltimore county was a stranger to the life and power of religion." Amongst such uncharitable, self-righteous Pharisees, such uncombed parsons as these, you may have heard what you call the *proverb of a Maryland parson*—but respect, give me leave to add, does not honour either to your understanding or your heart. Were it necessary, and agreeable to me, on this occasion, I might enlarge on a remark, which, you know, is very common—that the inhabitants of Pennsylvania are much wiser and better than any of their neighbours, in their *own conceits*. Even you, eminent as you are in your profession, were you to remove thither to practise, could not soon prevail on the people to part with their prejudices, and employ you. In time, I believe, you would gain your end. Merit is seldom unrewarded. *Forward ignorance*, I confess, sometimes fills the rank of honour and boasts it in all the insolence of *unearned wealth*. But instances of this sort ought not to be complained of—inasmuch as they are strong natural arguments for an hereafter.

Before I conclude, I would just endeavour to check your vanity, in supposing, that "Parson Boucher's belt" friends with him well out of the straits. Your friends, I fancy, have much more reason to tremble. For the great common law vestry gun is fired, at last! And a *brutum fulmen* it is—though it had its aim. You have raised a cloud of smoke, as thick as Cacus did, when HERCULES came to search for the stolen cows; under favour of which you hope to escape. A gentle breeze of common sense, however, will easily disperse this cloud. But I will not anticipate what may be said—so I leave you to your meditations. Adieu!

AN EASTERN SHORE CLERGYMAN.

March 29, 1773.

TO WILLIAM PACA, Esq.

SIR,

WE think (said Hen. the VIIIth to the House of Commons, when he laid before them "an answer of the clergy in convocation") this answer "will finally please you, for it seemeth to us very slender." With this remark, I beg leave to dismiss all farther debate on the fact of your having wavered in your opinion. My charge, and your defence are both before the publick; and I will not any longer insult that patience, it so much behoves me to spare, by saying one thing over and over again, to a man, who either cannot, or will not, understand the plainest English.

Whether you had ever been an office-hunter, or not, concerned not me to enquire; and every fair and impartial man, who has been at the trouble of reading what we have written, will do me the justice to own, that you have forced this subject upon me. I know of no reproach there is in the holding of an office under Government, on the contrary, I think such appointments truly honourable. Nor is there, that I know of, any insinuation in soliciting for a place, though there may be some mortification in having solicited in vain. How far, this may have been the case with you, I presume not to say; neither will I positively assert, that your not being a placeman now, has not been owing to any want of inclination in you, to accept of a place; but, solely to a want of merit to entitle you to one; but, this I will say, that I think so. This is unbecomingly and quite at random, though it be what I never should have said, had you not extorted it from me.

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Adieu!
RGYMAN.

me. It is true, you never did solicit from the present
Governor, either personally or representatively, any office,
or place of profit, &c. It is equally true, that I have
never solicited, what you call a translation to a better
parish; and yet I believe, his Excellency knows full
well, how happy I should be to thank him for a bet-
ter, whenever he may be pleased to think me deserving
of such an one. Uncertainly as your life has been, I will
not wrong you so far as to suspect you to be so unin-
formed of the ways of a court, as not to know, that
there are other and more effectual means of recom-
mending one's self to favour, than by direct solici-
tations. And it by no means appears from your certi-
ficate, that you never have had recourse to these other
means. To cut this matter short with you, (for, I
confess, it is with pain, I now do, for the first time
in my life, meddle with mens private characters, in a
publick controversy) wait upon the Governor again,
and state the question to him thus: "be pleased, Sir,
"to recollect whatever you have observed of my con-
duct, since your arrival in this government, and
"say, from a review of the whole tenor of my behav-
"viour whether you have ever had any particular
"reason to believe, that I had it in my view to obtain
"an appointment to a place of honour, or profit."
If his Excellency shall answer, that he never had (and
that impartiality, and love of equal justice, which he
has manifested towards you, prove that he will, if he
honestly can) then Mr. Pace, I will do you the justice
to own, you no longer lie under any suspitions.
I did know of the paper, &c. oblige you, I add, I
knew even of its contents. I knew too, Sir, that
neither the paper, nor its contents would evince your in-
nocence, beyond the possibility of a doubt. Why your friend
had no paper, I am not careful to enquire; disposed as
you say I am to meet at him, it is in perfect friendship
and good will, that I hint to him, it will be better for
him to let it rest as it is. For me, I will not, with
inherent curiosity presume to pry into your mysteri-
ous munn, which, it is possible, may have some mean-
ing in it. This only, I will say, that if you had a
meaning friendly to Mr. Chafe, you have been very
unfortunate.

The friendship of the Governor has been honourably
earned, and is too dear to me wantonly to risk the
loss of. Unworthy as I am of his unsolicited favours so
me, I will not be so undeserving of them, as to suffer
you to insult him unrebuked. The advice you have
so facetiously obtruded upon me, is an insult to him.
Doubt not, Sir, but that his own manly judgment will
inform him, when I abuse the intimacy you say he
honours me with. Both Mr. Chafe and you should
know, how quicksighted he is in discovering disagree-
able, and irreparable intimacies; and how resolute in
breaking them off.

And now, Sir, let me, for once, ask on what au-
thority you have dared so frequently to describe me
as a base and wicked slanderer. I am not, I thank
God, so very sore; nor is my character so dubious, as
that, like you, I should needlessly take alarm at distant
hints, and imaginary surmises. Yet, Sir, I have a
just and becoming regard for my character, which, for
want of something else to say, you are for ever im-
potently endeavouring to depreciate. Left, however,
there should be but one single reader, who may mi-
take your confident assertions, for indubitable verity, I
now call for your proofs. Think not, Sir, that, for
the sake of adorning the things you wrote with some of
the brilliant flashes of Junius or Wilkes, I can any
longer permit you to make a Parson Horne of me.
Tiers, and Churchill, I observe, are your favourite
authors; you admire them, I suppose, for merits, like
your own—a contempt of order, a disregard to decen-
cy, and a propensity to be insolent to their betters.
But, Sir, rely not too much on my aversion to recrimi-
nation; unwisely, indeed, will I descend to the dirty
business of tearing and worrying private characters:
remember, however, that it is in my power.

I must have supposed my literary fame to be at low
ebb, indeed, when I conceived the hope of rigging
myself into importance, by a trial of skill, with a pen-
man, who cannot even jest, with a penman, who
could call the common word, *mal-kîn*, a Scotch law-
term; and argue that the Christian era commenced in
the time of Julius Cæsar, because mention was made of
Cæsar in the New Testament, as though there had been
no other Cæsars, than the Dictator; a man, in short,
who because Mr. Garrick wrote a farce, which he
called *Scop*, or *Lethe*, imagines, that Lethe must
some how or other, belong to *Scop*. I was influenced
by no such motives: an honest desire to shew the good
people of Maryland, by an appeal to themselves, in a
plain case, of which every man can judge, that you
neither are such sound lawyers, sensible politicians, or
confident patriots; as you have wished to be thought,
alone led me into print. In doing this, I persuaded
myself, I should render an acceptable service to every
honest man, who wished to have a fair view of publick
men, and measures.

You say, my best friends are in pain for my impru-
dence: I wish, you would be so good as to name these
friends, as I do assure you, those I look upon as such,
declare you have egregiously wronged them. The am-
biguity of your title puzzles one. Very many, say you,
are fully informed, that I am in the wrong. Now this
may, or may not be true. That you have informed
very many of my being wrong, is true: but that you
have convinced a single individual, I learn only from
Mr. Pace. The Freeholders of St. Anne's, I am sure,
gave you no proofs of your having worked any such
conviction in them: but, it was convenient for you to
overlook that paper, in which, however, are argu-
ments, to borrow an expression from it, that you nei-
ther have answered, nor can answer.

"Let not him boast that putteth on his armour, but
"he that putteth it off." Your *la triumphe* methinks
would have come with a better grace, when the bells
had certainly rung an adieu to the forty per cent bill, than
now, when, from the utility and absurdity of your
legal knowledge, on other subjects, many people, on
good grounds, believe, that your boasted opinion will
turn out to be equally insignificant.

Your closing paragraph is calculated, with curious
felicity, to elevate and surprise; it is, indeed, so rap-
turous and sublime, that it soars far beyond the ken
of common sense. Should I say, that I understand it;
it would be an instantly deviation from the fact: I guess,
however, that your meaning was to be witty on some
poetical bagatelles, which you suspect me to have writ-
ten. And, if I may venture another guess, an elegy,
entitled *The Dover*, and an ode addressed to a favourite
of yours; a *Miss Lucy Clarine*, both printed in this Ga-
zette, are the pieces you think to be contemptible. Whe-
ther I was the author of either, or both of these, it
little imports you to know. Of the elegy let me de-
clare, that I have often heard uncontroverted judges of po-
etical composition, allow it some merit, and, I own, I
believed it had, till, unfortunately, I also heard, that
Mr. Pace had depraived it. This staggered me; and,
as *Panion*, when he had made a speech which was ap-
proved of by the rabble, exclaimed—*have I said some
foolish thing?*—I naturally asked—is this elegy really a
silly thing? Of the ode, Sir, you have only to say, that
you did not feel the just and poignant satire it levelled
at you, to fill up that measure of contempt, into which
you are on the point of falling.

I intend doing myself the honour of waiting on you
and your friend more formally in the next week's pa-
per: till then, Sir, I remain
Your humble servant,
JONATHAN BOUCHER.
Prince-George's county, March 30, 1773.

The Rev. Mr. Boucher's reply to a piece signed PA-
TION in our last will be inserted next week.

March 22, 1773.
To be sold by the Subscribers at publick Vendue, to the
highest Bidder, on Thursday July 1st next,
THE Lot and House in George-Town, wherein
Doctor Cornish formerly lived, for Cash or
short Credit.
W6 ADAM STEUART,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, Junr.

March 22, 1773.
To be sold by the Subscribers, at publick Vendue, to the
highest Bidder, for ready Money or short Credit, on
Thursday July 1st next,
TWO Lots in George-Town, on Patowmack,
No. 30 and 31, pleasantly situated in the
Northwest Quarter of said Town, at the End of
Falls Street; on Lot No. 30 is a very good Wooden
Dwelling-House, Two Stories high, with a Cellar,
a Kitchen, and Draw-well at the Back of the House,
which furnishes excellent Water: Also one other
Lot in the Addition to George-Town, No. 144,
situate convenient to George-Town, not improved.
ROBERT FERGUSON,
ADAM STEUART.

March 21, 1773.
To be sold at publick Vendue, on Thursday the First Day
of July next, at the late Dwelling-House of Samuel
Wickham, of Frederick County, deceased, viz.

A TRACT of Land containing Twenty-seven
Acres, another Tract containing One Hun-
dred Acres, adjoining the other, both lying on
Monocacy Creek, whereon are Two framed Dwelling-
Houses, about Fifty Acres of cleared Land, and
some in good Timothy Grass; also one other Tract,
containing One Hundred Acres, lying on Fishing
Creek, in the County aforesaid; whereon is a good
Dwelling-House, some Out-Houses, about Forty
Acres of cleared Land, and several Acres of Timothy
Grass: There is on the said Land, a convenient
Place for building a Grist-Mill.—Also all Persons
indebted to the Estate of the above said Wickham,
are desired to make immediate Payment, and those
who have any just Claims against said Estate, are re-
quested to bring in their Accounts regularly proved,
that they may be adjusted, by
JOSEPH WOOD, junr. Executor.
Baltimore, March 24, 1773.

THE Subscribers give this publick Notice,
that they have begun to inoculate, and will
continue till the 10th of July. Those that chuse to
come are requested to give timely Notice, that pro-
per Accommodations may be provided for their Re-
ception.
HENRY STEVENSON,
JOHN COULTER.

Annapolis, April 1, 1773.
ON Monday the 19th inst. will be opened a
School for the educating of Youth in Spelling,
Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c. by
W. SHORP.

N. B. Any Gentleman inclinable to favour the
above undertaking (that may be desirous of further
Intelligence) I humbly refer their Application to
Mr. William Wilkins, or Mr. Thomas Harwood of the
aforesaid City.

THE Subscribers being confined in Anne Arun-
del County Jail for Debt, give this publick
Notice, that they intend to apply to the next
general Assembly for Relief.
JOHN BRODERICK,
GRACE HUTCHINGS.

N. B. One is the Widow Adams that was; now
the Wife of William Hutchings.

TAKEN up at the Subscriber's Landing, living
on Kent-Island, a small Yawl, between 12
and 14 Feet Keel, with an old Tow Rope to her.
The Owner may have her again, paying Prop-
erty and paying Charges, to
BENJAMIN BLUNT.

Prince-George's County, March 12, 1773.
NOTTINGHAM RACES.

To be run for, on Tuesday the Twen. fifth Day of
May next.

A PURSE of Forty Pounds Currency, free for
any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying
Weight for Age, viz. Four Years old, 7 Stone;
Five Years old, 8 Stone; Six Years old, 8 Stone 7
Pounds; and aged, 9 Stone. Heats Four Miles
each.

On Wednesday the Twenty-sixth, a give and
take Purse of Twenty Pounds, free for any Horse,
Mare, or Gelding, (the Winner the preceding Day
excepted) a Horse fourteen Hands high to carry 8
Stone, and rise and fall agreeable to the Rules of
Racing. Heats Three Miles each.

And, On Thursday the Twenty-seventh, a Purse
of Ten Pounds to be run for, Four Year old Colts
and Fillies, Colts to carry 8 Stone, and Fillies 100
Pounds. Heats Two Miles each, (the winning
Horse, &c. of the First and Second Days excepted).

The Horses &c. winning Two clear Heats any of
the above Days, shall be entitled to the Purse for
which he starts. The Horses for the First Days
Purse to be entered on Monday the 17th, with Mr.
John Dorset, and Mr. John Reel, before Twelve
o'Clock at Noon, and pay Fifty Shillings Entrance,
Subscribers of Forty Shillings to be allowed that
Sum in the Entrance. For the Second Day Sub-
scribers as above; Ten Shillings Non-Subscribers,
Thirty Shillings; and for the Third, Subscribers as
above, to pay one Dollar, and Non-Subscribers
Twenty Shillings Entrance, or double at the Post
each Day. The Horses &c. for the Second Day to
be measured and entered by the above Persons, be-
tween the Hours of Eleven and Twelve in the Fore-
noon, and those for the Colts Purse on Tuesday also,
Certificates of the Ages of the several Horses,
Mares, and Geldings, to be produced when enter-
ed: The Winner the First Day to pay Twenty
Shillings; the Second Ten; and the Third Five
Shillings for the Use of Weights and Scales; to start
precisely at One o'Clock each Day. Proper Judges
will be appointed to determine all Disputes that may
arise.

N. B. Three reputed running Horses to start
each Day or no Race.

WHEREAS, on the Eighteenth Day of October
last past, Captain William Dunlap, late de-
ceased, brought to the Subscribers living at the lower Fer-
ry on the South Branch of Patuxet, Baltimore County,
a bay Horse with a Star in his Forehead, 16 of 17
Hands high, and then left the said Horse with parti-
cular Orders to have him well fed with Hay and Oats,
for which he the said Dunlap agreed to pay Two Shil-
lings and Ten Pence common Currency per Day for
each and every Day until he the said Dunlap should
either take away or send for said Horse.

And whereas the said William Dunlap, being since
deceased, and no Person appearing to demand the said
Horse and pay the Charges of keeping him, the Sub-
scriber hath therefore had the same Horse appraised
and valued in Maryland Currency by Two honest and
indifferent Men upon their Oaths, as by the Certifi-
cates underneath will appear: There are therefore to
acquaint all Persons concerned, that unless they pay
and satisfy the Charges of keeping said Horse within
the Space of Three Weeks from the Date hereof, he
will be sold for Payment of the same by
JAMES LONG.

March 23, 1773.
Baltimore County Co.

On the 23d day of March, 1773, before me the Sub-
scriber one of the Justices of the Peace for said County,
came Christopher Limes and John Stoler, and made Oath
on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that they
would well and truly, according to the best of their
Judgment and Knowledge, value and appraise the
above mentioned and described Horse in current Money
of Maryland.
Sworn before
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

We the Subscribers being duly sworn to value and
appraise a bay Horse in the Possession of James Long,
said to belong to the Estate of Captain William Dunlap,
deceased, and after having viewed and examined said
Horse, do value and appraise him at the sum of Fif-
teen Pounds current Money of Maryland. As witness
our Hands this 23d of March, 1773.
CHRISTOPHER LIMES,
JOHN STOLER.

HERE is at the Plantation of George Zial,
living in Baltimore County, a Stray Bay
Mare, about 12 Hands high, with a Star in her
Forehead, no Brand, tross.—The Owner may
have her again, proving Property and paying
Charges.

March 12, 1773.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the
Estate of Samuel Burgess, late of Anne Arundel
County, deceased, are desired to bring their Ac-
counts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted,
and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired
to make immediate Payment, to
JANE BURGESS, Executrix!

N. B. I still carry on the Blacksmiths Business,
and shall be obliged to my Friends for the continu-
ance of their Favours.

March 18, 1773.
TO BE SOLD,
FIFTEEN Hundred Bushels of CORN,
by
THOMAS & WILLIAM HALL.

Now ready for the Press,
And to be printed by Subscription, in one large Octavo
Volume, containing about Three Hundred Folios.
(Price 1 en Shillings)

FOR
Mr. _____
County. _____

THE
DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S
GUIDE
WITHIN THE PROVINCE
OF
MARYLAND.

TOGETHER
With plain and sufficient Directions for Testators to
form, and Executors to perform their Wills and
Testaments; for Administrators to compleat their
Administration, and for every Person any Way
concerned in deceased Persons Estates, to pro-
ceed therein with safety to themselves and others,

B L I E V A L L E T T E,
Register of the PREROGATIVE COURT, of the PRO-
VINCE aforesaid.

P R O P O S A L S.
The above will be put to the Press on the First
Day of May next, by which Time, it is apprehend-
ed, the Subscription will be compleated. Every
Subscriber shall have his Name and Title printed in
the Title Page, in a Label adapted for that Purpose,
as in the above Scheme, provided their Signature
come timely to Hand.

All Endeavours shall be used to procure a Book-
binder, in which Case the Volume shall be neatly
bound in Calf, gilt, and lettered, for which an
additional Half-Crown will be demanded at the De-
livery of the Book.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in (and Money received,
if tendered) by the several Deputy Commissaries in
each respective County of this Province, as also,

At Oxford, by Mr. Charles Cruikshank.
At Bladenburg, by Mr. Richard Henderson.
At Upper-Marlborough, by Ralph Forster, Esq;
At Lower-Marlborough, by Mr. Thomas Jones.
At Elk-Ridge, by Mr. John Dorsey, Merchant.
At George-Town, by Mr. Robert Peters.
At Cambridge, in the County Clerk's Office.
And at Annapolis, by Mrs. Howard, at the Coffee-
House; Messrs. Williams and Co. and Mr. M'Hard,
at the Dock; Mr. Cornelius Garretson, Mr. Robert
Johnson, and at the Printing Office.

Just imported, and to be sold by the Subscribers, at their
Stores on the Dock in Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of choice Barbados Rum and
Spirits.
WALLACE, DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

Queen-Anne, November 17, 1772.
To be sold by Wholesale, at a very low Rate, for Cash,
Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco.

ABOUT Seven or Eight Hundred Pounds prime
Cost of Goods, well assorted.
THOMAS DUCKETT.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the
Estate of Richard Thomas, late of Cecil Coun-
ty, deceased, are desired to send them properly at-
tested; and those who are indebted to said Estate,
are desired to pay off their respective Balances with-
out further Notice, to
w6 SAMUEL THOMAS, } Administrators.
THOMAS HUGHES, }

January 29, 1773.
RAN away from the Subscriber on the 27th Inst.
living in Calvert County, Two Country born
Negro Men, both black Complexions, one named
Jacob, about Six Feet high, straight limbed, a bold
looking Fellow; the other named Marlborough, a-
bout Five Feet Ten Inches high, knock kneed or
bottle hammed; their best Cloaths I cannot de-
scribe: They had Farnought Coats, Cotton Jackets
and Breeches, Osnabrig Shirts, coarse Yarn Stock-
ings. Whoever will bring them Home, shall have
Four Dollars for each of them, besides what the Law
allows, if taken in this County, and if out of the
County Eight Dollars, and all reasonable Charges;
and if either of the said Negroes should resist or run,
any Person may shoot or kill him, and no Da-
mages shall be required by
w3 THOMAS REYNOLDS.
N. B. They are both about 26 Years of Age.

Port-Tobacco, February 23, 1773.
ALL Persons indebted to Mess. John Jamieson
and Son, for Dealings with their Port-Tobac-
co, Newport, and Vienna Stores, are desired to make
immediate Payment to
w10 GEORGE GRAY.

COMMITTED to my Custody as a Runaway,
a certain James Clarke, who says he belongs to
James Martin, on Kent-Island; he had a Collar
round his Neck, and his left Hand is much deformed;
he crossed the Bay in a Yawl with Two other
Persons. His Master is requested to take him away
and pay Charges.

WILLIAM NOKE,
tf Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County.

PATRICK TONKAY,
TAKES this Method to inform the Publick,
that he has opened Tavern in a neat commo-
dious House for that purpose, situated in East-Street,
a few Doors below Mr. James Brier's new House,
being near and very convenient to the Dock; and
as he has provided himself with a good Stock of
Liquors, and Accommodations for Travellers, as
also good Stabling and Provender for Horses, those
Gentlemen who please to favour him with their com-
pany may depend on his utmost Endeavours to give
them Satisfaction.

Said Ferry proposes also, for the Convenience of
Travellers betwixt Annapolis and Baltimore-Town, to
erect Two Carriages, to begin the Second Week in
March Inst. to carry Passengers to and from said
Town, in the following Manner, viz. To set out
One Carriage from his said House, on every Mon-
day, Wednesday and Friday, precisely at Half after
Eight o'Clock in the Morning, will stop One Hour
at Mr. Charles Dadd's about Half Way to Baltimore,
and from thence proceed to Capt. Limes's in Balti-
more-Town; and return from said Limes's for Annapolis
every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning,
at Seven o'Clock, will wait for any Passengers to
breakfast at Mr. Kelso's Tavern at the Ferry, and to
dine at Mr. Towell's, where John M'Donnell lately
lived, and from thence to said Ferry's House in An-
napolis; where, as also at Capt. Limes's, a Person will
be appointed to let Seats to Passengers at 10s. each
from Baltimore to Annapolis, and the like Sum from
Annapolis to Baltimore. Outside Passengers or any
Child under Ten Years of Age at Half Price. Seats
to be held as applied for. Small Parcels will be
carried from Annapolis to Baltimore and from Balti-
more to Annapolis at reasonable Rates.

N. B. Said Ferry will purchase a Quantity of Rye
at 3s. and Barley at 4s. per Bushel, if delivered at
his House in Annapolis, where may be had good
Geneva, by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable
Rates.
8w

Annapolis, February 15, 1773.
JOSHUA COLLINS,
Musical Instrument-maker and Turner from MAN-
CHESTER.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Publick, that he has
commenced the said Branches of Business, at
Messrs. Shaw and Chisholm's Cabinet Shop; where
all Sorts of Turner's Work is executed in the com-
pleatest Manner; also German and common Flutes,
Hautboys, Fifes, &c. of all Sorts and Sizes; all
Sorts of Musical Instruments repaired, Harpicoords,
Forte Pianos, or any stringed Instruments put in
tune. He has opened an Evening School for Mu-
sic, at Mr. John Hepburn's, where he teaches the
most modern and approved Methods of playing the
German Flute, Hautboy, Clarinet, Bassoon, &c.
Having been educated in that Science, under the
Care of some of the greatest Masters in England.
Those whom it may please to encourage the sub-
scriber may depend on being served on the most reason-
able Terms; and such Gentlemen as cannot attend
his Evening School may be waited on in the Day
Time at their own Apartments,
By their very humble Servant,
w4 JOSHUA COLLINS.

Annapolis, the 4th of February, 1773.
WHEREAS it hath been represented to his Ex-
cellency the Governor, that on the Seventh
Day of December last the Dwelling-House of Mr.
John Lucas, in Saint Mary's County, was maliciously
set on fire, by some Person or Persons unknown, and
entirely consumed; His Excellency for the better
discovering and bringing to publick Justice the Per-
son or Persons concerned in setting on fire the said
House, doth promise his Lordship's Pardon for the
said Offence to any of them (the Principal or Prin-
cipals only excepted) who shall discover his, her, or
their Accomplice or Accomplices in the said Fact,
so that he, she, or they may be apprehended and
convicted thereof,
Signed by Order,
U. SCOTT, Cl. Con.

And as a further Encouragement, the Subscriber
living in Saint Mary's County, doth promise a Re-
ward of Fifty Pounds Currency to any one who shall
discover the Person or Persons concerned in burning
the said House, so that he, she, or they may be
brought to Justice and convicted thereof.
6w JOHN LUCAS.

Lower Marlborough, January 19, 1773.
To be sold by Wholesale at a low Advance, for Cash or Bills,
ABOUT Fifteen Hundred Pounds prime Cost of
Goods, well assorted.
COLIN CAMPBELL.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,
for raising 1350 Dollars, for repairing the
Road from Connollyway to The winding Ridge.

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

1040 Prizes are 4650
1960 Blanks gain 2350

3000 Tickets at Two Dollars each amount to 6000

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

The Drawing to begin at Hagar's Tavern, on Tues-
day the Third Day of May next if full, or sooner
if sooner full; in the Presence of Three Managers at
least, and as many of the Adventurers as choose to
attend.

The Managers are, Mess. Thomas Crispe, Michael
Crispe, James Woods, Jonathan Hagar, John Swan,
James Caldwell, John Caldwell, and Richard Treat.

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

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers.

Baltimore, January 16, 1773.
ALL Persons having any just Claim against the
Estate of Col. Charles Ridgely, deceased, are
desired to send in their Accounts properly proved,
and such as are indebted to the said Estate, are
hereby required to come and pay to prevent Expence
to themselves, and Trouble to
CHARLES RIDGELY,
DANIEL CHAMBERLAIN, } Executors.
WILLIAM GOODWIN, }

2m

NOW FOR SALE.
THE Houses and Lots in which I lately de-
situated on the Court-House Circle in the
City of Annapolis; they are all well inclosed with
Rails and Pales. the Houses are mostly new and in
very good Repair; they will be sold for a long Cre-
dit if required; the Terms may be known by ap-
plying to
REUBEN MERIWETHER.

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

TO BE SOLD.
THE Dwelling Houses and Lots belonging to
the late John Morton Jordan, Esq; deceased,
situated on the Bank of Severn River in the City of
Annapolis. Any Person inclinable to purchase the
said Houses and Lots, may know the Terms by ap-
plying to
their most obedient humble Servant,
REUBEN MERIWETHER, Admr.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Tongue,
near Herring-Creek Church, a Stray bay Mare,
about 13 Hands and a Half high, 3 Years old, has a
Star on her Forehead, no perceivable Brand, nor
docked. The Owner may have her again on pro-
ving Property and paying Charges.

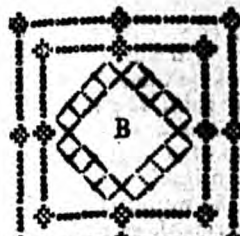
BAY BOLTON,
Imported last October, Six Years old this Spring.
WILL stand at Fothergill's, my Plantation, about
Three Miles from Alexandria, and cover this
Season at One Guinea the Leap, and Five Shillings
to the Groom, or Two Guineas the Season, and Ten
Shillings to the Groom; and Pasturage Mares may
have good Pasturage, but I will not be answerable
in case of Loss, though the same Care shall be taken
of them as my own.
He was got by that beautiful Horse Sterling, out
of a full blooded Hunter Mare; he is near sixteen
Hands, a dark bay, stout, and well formed
Blk-Ridge, December 18, 1772.

ANY Person that can come well recommended
for his Care, Industry, Sobriety and Skill in
the Tanning and Currying Business, will be put in
Possession of a Tan-yard and Currying Shop, in a
very good Neighbourhood for that Business, and
where he may get a great Plenty of excellent Bark.
The Yard will be let either with or without a young
Negro Fellow, as an Assistant to the Master Work-
man; and as I intend erecting a Saw mill adjoining
the said Yard early the ensuing Spring, the Tanner
may have the Advantage of the Sawdust arising from
some particular Sorts of Wood, which I am per-
suaded will be of great Efficacy in the Tanning Bu-
siness. For Terms apply to
H. RIDGELY.

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

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 8, 1773.

Sub peccore toto
Invidia intumuit, stultum furer abruptique.



BEFORE I bestow any animadversion upon other impertinences, I shall endeavour to collect, and reduce to as much method, as they will bear, those parts of the Citizen's last performance, which have any apparent relation to the proclamation, and if the intelligent reader should be mischievously inclined to entertain himself with my distress, and for this purpose have recourse to my former paper, and my adversary's answer to it, I shall readily forgive him, if he smiles at the trouble I take to arrange desultory cavils, and extract out of the effusions of ignorance, and malice objections for refutation. "It is a very unfair thing (as Swift observes) in any writer to employ his ignorance, and malice together, because it gives his answer double work. It is like the kind of sophistry that the logicians call *two mediums*, which are never allowed in the same syllogism, a writer with a weak head, and a corrupt heart is an overmatch for any single pen, like a hireling jade, dull, and vicious, hardly able to stir, yet offering at every turn to kick."

In my former letter I laid before the reader for his examination, and comparison, the two transactions of the ship-money tax, and the proclamation, and shewed that the former imposed a direct tax on the people, and enforced the payment of it by the rigorous means of execution affecting the property, and personal liberty of the subject, and that the latter contained the fiction only of the Governor's threats of displeasure to officers dependant, and removable without any enforcement extended to the people beyond that, which the ordinary courts might confer on the very ground of its legality. I also proved that without some settled rate, or standard no execution of an officer could be punishable as extortion, and that judges and others not vested with a legislative authority, had settled, and ascertained the fees of officers for the very purpose of preventing the oppression of the subject, and concluded, the two transactions, were not only not equally arbitrary infractions of the constitution, but were entirely dissimilar. The Citizen professes his design to consider my reasons in defence of the proclamation, and after having "granted that the assessment of ship-money was a more open, and daring violation of the constitution, still contends that the proclamation, though more disguised, is equally subversive in its consequence of liberty." The reader will remember that the Citizen to support the character he has attributed to the proclamation, must prove it to be an arbitrary tax.

He allows that the tax of ship-money was an "open and avowed attack on liberty" and seems to apply to the proclamation the epithets, "modest, mild, and conciliating." He acknowledges that the methods pursued in levying the ship-money were the "arbitrary seizure of property and deprivation of personal liberty" and that there "is no attempt in the proclamation to subject the people to any execution;" but, notwithstanding his admission of so great difference, he endeavours to maintain his position, that the proclamation is as subversive, in its consequence, of liberty, as the levy of ship-money was. "The most daring attacks on liberty, he says, are not perhaps the most dangerous," because extreme violence excites general indignation, and opposition; but the "modest, mild, conciliating manner, in which the latent designs of a crafty minister come sometimes recommended, ought to render them the more suspected, and should always inspire caution, and diffidence," let the operation, and effect of the proclamation determine its character; but, because the manner is modest &c.—let not suspicion at once infer, that the design of it is to violate the peoples rights; for if one measure is to be opposed, because expressed in an imperative stile, and attended with the most rigorous enforcements, and another measure is also to be opposed, because it is "modest, mild, &c." in the manner, and unattended by any enforcement, except what it derives from the law, it would be difficult, indeed, for the best intentions to escape censure. In speaking of the ship money exaction, the Citizen admits my account of it to be, "in the main true," but intimates that "it is not impartial," "it is in the main true." In what was it then not impartial? The exility of the insinuation shall not protect the principle of it, nor shall contempt to entirely extinguish indignation, as to hinder me from exposing the subdulous attempt. The appellation, "Tyrant" has, I suspect, rubbed the sore. "The tax (says he) was very moderate little exceeding, £. 500,000 sterling—it was levied with justice and equity, &c." "moderate?" When the people were plundered of every farthing of it? "levied with justice and equity," when extorted by the rigours of distress, and imprisonment, in the most direct violation of every principle of liberty? The moderation, justice, and equity of

a robber, who should suffer the plundered passenger to retain half a crown for his dinner, might be celebrated with equal grace and propriety. Again he whines—"the boundaries between liberty, and prerogative were far from being ascertained." What, had not Magna Charta so often (at least thirty-two times) confirmed; the statute (he has referred to on another occasion) de tallagio non concedendo, the petition and act of rights (to mention no other) most clearly established the principle, that "the people could not be taxed without their consent?" The boundary could not have been more clearly marked out by the utmost precaution of jealous prudence or more outrageously transgressed by the most determined, and lawless tyranny, and yet the Citizen, the generous friend of liberty, though he has adopted the pretences of a notorious apologist, has advanced them without any view to "excuse the assessment of ship-money, or exculpate King Charles"—he means not to apologize, though he has adopted the very principles of the tyrants apologist—again "James the 1st by endeavouring to introduce arbitrary power, and subvert the ESTABLISHED church deserved to be deposed, and banished, and the revolution rather" says the Citizen, "brought about, than followed King James's abdication of the crown."

Here reader, you have another proof of the staunch whiggism of the champion, so properly celebrated by our Independent Whigs. "The revolution rather brought about, than followed King James's abdication?"

Those great men, by whom the cause of national liberty was supported, entertained very different ideas from our Independent Whigs, and their champion. They received their instruction in a very different school. The commons voted that, King James 1st "having endeavoured to subvert the constitution of the kingdom, by breaking the original contract between king, and people, and by the advice of jesuits, and other wicked persons, having violated the fundamental laws, and withdrawn himself out of the kingdom hath abdicated the government, and the throne is thereby become vacant; and that it hath been found by experience to be inconsistent with this protestant kingdom to be governed by a popish prince."

The abdication of James was, the wrong done by him, "the government as under a trust, and acting against, is renouncing it; for how can a man in reason, or sense, express a greater renunciation of a trust, than by the constant declaration of his actions contrary to that trust."

"The revolution rather brought about than followed the abdication."

The principles of this champion for whiggism having been developed, the Independents, perhaps, may doubt the propriety of their political attachment, when they consider the effect of the Citizen's suggestions is, that the revolution was rather an act of violence, than of justice, unless, indeed, the regard he has expressed for the established church, so consistent with his religious profession, should, haply, divert their attention: for this regard, to be sure, is very commendable.

That the proclamation restrains the officers is certain, and, having this effect, if it has no other, it is beneficial—if it has moreover, the effect of binding the people to pay, as well as the officer to receive according to the adopted rates, this effect flows from its legality, from the same principles, that the general protection, and security of mens rights are derived.

The ship-money was levied upon the people, when no part of it was due—the officer can receive nothing, when nothing is due, and yet the Citizen alleges they equally correspond with the idea of tax, and of an arbitrary, tyrannical imposition—a tax cannot be laid unless by the legislative authority; but fees, the Citizen is constrained to admit, have been lawfully settled by the lords alone, by the commons alone, by the upper and lower houses separately, and by the courts of law, and equity in England—that these fees have not been settled by the legislative authority is therefore clear. What is then the plain result? No tax can be imposed, except by the legislature, but fees have been lawfully settled in the manner premised by persons, not vested with legislative authority, consequently the settlement of fees is not a tax. On this head the Citizen remarks, that the lords and commons derive "their right from long usage, and the law of parliament which is part of the law of the land"—be it so, but the law of parliament, which is part of the law of the land, doth not vest the lords, or the commons alone with authority to tax. The amount then of the Citizens reasoning is, that the lords and commons separately settle fees, because they are enabled so to do by the law of the land. The judges have no share in the legislature; but their settlement of fees is lawful too, whence is their authority derived? but from the law of the land? "The chief danger of oppression (says Hawkins in his treatise of crown law) is from officers being left at liberty to set their own rates, and make their own demands, therefore the law has authorised the judges to settle them" How are these settlements, and the admission of their legality to be reconciled with the position that fees, are taxes? "The proclamation, says

"the Citizen, is in its consequence, as subversive of liberty, as the ship-money, if the judges should determine costs to be paid according to the rates, because execution would necessarily follow a refusal to pay those rates."

This objection, if I am not mistaken, suggests an additional argument to prove the settlement of fees to be, not only, not an arbitrary tax, but a legal unavoidable act. When a suit is brought in a court of law, or equity, or carried by appeal from an inferior to a superior jurisdiction, and a final judgment, or decree is given, in which costs are awarded, these costs are necessarily ascertained, and the party against whom they are awarded is compelled to pay them. It will, I presume, be admitted to be just, and reasonable, that the person, obliged to apply to a court for justice, should be repaid the lawful costs attending the prosecution of his suit, and that a party, put to expence in defending himself against an illegal claim, should also be repaid by his adversary the legal costs attending his defence. What then are these costs, which ought to be awarded, and must necessarily be ascertained, by the judgment or decree? the fees of the lawyer, and of the officers constitute; sometimes, the whole, sometimes part of these costs, and the fees are not only such, as have been actually paid; but such too as the party is lawfully chargeable with. If he has paid, or stipulated to pay more, than the legal rate, he is entitled to no allowance for the excess. The voluntary payment or contract of the party would be a very inconvenient rule, if not controuled by some other standard—he might be induced by a personal regard for the lawyer, or the officer, or by his enmity to his antagonist to exceed the just proportion. The lawyer cannot lawfully demand, or receive his fee, which makes part of the costs, till the cause is finished; the officer too, generally, gives credit, beyond the time of passing the judgment, or decree, for fees, which also are part of the costs; but the suitor being chargeable the fees are included in the costs awarded by the judgment or decree, which may be immediately carried into execution. That the costs not only may, but must be awarded in various cases—that the fees of the lawyer, and officers are comprehended in the costs—that the costs must be ascertained in the judgment, or decree—that therefore there must be some established rule or standard to settle and fix the rates of the fees which constitute the whole, or part of the costs, cannot be denied. The fees of the lawyer are settled by an act of assembly, the fees of the officer are not. There must be then some other authority to settle these fees, because they constitute part of the costs, and the judgment or decree, awarding the costs, must necessarily be precise. Justice cannot be administered without the exercise of such authority, and what is essential to the administration of justice, I must conclude, is not only, not an arbitrary, despotic imposition extremely like the levy of ship-money derogatory from the most fundamental principles of a free constitution: but is most consistent with, and even necessary to the general protection of the people; wherefore the consequence of an execution for costs is so far from fixing the opprobrious character of an arbitrary, oppressive tax, subversive of liberty, that on the contrary, it proves the necessity of settled rates for the very purposes of justice. The Citizen adopts a quotation from ad inst. to prove that the settlement of fees is a tax; but what Coke observes may be fully admitted without any proof, that every settlement of fees is a tax. If this had been his assertion it would be overruled by the clearest authorities, by every one of the instances of the settlement of fees already enumerated, as well as by other, depending upon the same principle. The statute, de tallagio non concedendo, speaking in the royal name, is to this effect, "no tallage or aid shall be by us or our heirs be put or levied in our kingdom without the grant of parliament." Coke in his exposition of this part of the statute, observes that "all new officers created with new fees, or old officers with new fees are within this act: for that is a tallage put upon the subject, which cannot be done without common consent by act of parliament."

The offices, to which the proclamation relates, are not within the designation, new offices, and therefore so far the passage from ad inst. is irrelevant. The offices are old and constitutional such as do not depend upon any will or discretion of the supreme magistrate, whether they shall be continued, or cease; but must be preserved as functions, always exercisable, and necessary to the execution of the laws. New fees are not to be annexed to such offices according to Coke's opinion, by which is plainly meant, that the old, or established fees belonging to these offices cannot be lawfully augmented, or altered without an act of parliament. That in the old offices, fees may be settled for necessary services, when there happens to be no prior provision, or establishment, and that such settlement is lawful, and in the case of costs, I have already considered, indispensably necessary, the instances enumerated evince.

The judges determined that an under-sheriff should receive a fee of a person brought to the bar for, and acquitted of, a felony, "because it was assigned to the officer by the order and discretion of the court, and that it was with reason and good conscience this fee

" was allowed by the court to the officer, for the trouble and charge he has with prisoners, and of his attendance on the court, as a reward for the service."

21 H. 7. 17, 28.

Fees not settled by the legislature, and which may be lawfully received, are not taxes, because it is not competent to any person, not constituting the legislature, to tax the subject. The same authority distinct from the legislative, that has settled, may settle the fees, when the proper occasion, of exercising it, occurs. "Where there is the same reason, there is the same law." Wherefore I presume to think, that though the old or established fees are not to be altered, increased, or augmented, yet, when fees are due, and the rates of them are not established, they may be settled without the legislative authority, because the principle of the authority remains, and it ought to be active, when the reason of it calls for exertion. Though the Citizen had admitted that the lords alone, the commons alone, the upper and lower houses separately, the courts of law and equity, have lawfully settled the fees of their officers, and consequently fees so settled are not taxes, which cannot be laid but by the act of the whole legislature, yet has he cited and int. to prove that fees are a tax—again, from some proceedings of the house of commons, he infers a power in the commons alone to settle fees in the courts, so that he is of opinion at one time fees are a tax, at another, he admits they are not a tax, again he asserts that they are a tax, and again that they are not a tax.

"Quoteneam vultus mutantem Prætea nodo"

(with what noose may I hold this Proteus, so often shifting his forms). Having given an extract of some proceedings of the house of commons upon an enquiry into fees received by the officers belonging to the law, and of the resolves of the committee, that "it was their opinion the long dispute of public enquiries into the behaviour of these officers had been the occasion of unnecessary officers, and illegal fees—that the interest of the great number of officers was the occasion of extending the forms to unnecessary lengths, of great delay, and oppression, and that a table of all the officers, and of their fees in chancery should be fixed, and ascertained by authority, which table should be registered in a book in that court, to be inspected at all times gratis, and a copy of it signed, and attested by the judges, should be returned to each house of parliament to remain among the records," the Citizen makes a sagacious, and pertinent observation, which gives an adequate proof of his constitutional knowledge, and logical abilities—"if the commons (says he) had a right to enquire into the abuses committed by the officers of the courts, they had, no doubt the power of correcting these abuses, and of establishing the fees in those courts, had they thought proper."

Without doubt the parliament, or the general assembly may establish fees; but the Citizen's conclusion is, that the commons alone can, and the premises whence he draws his egregious inference are these—the commons have authority to enquire into the abuses committed by the law officers—so that his argument in form is this—whenever the commons have a right to enquire into any subject, they may establish whatever they may think proper concerning that subject.

"Navim agere ignarus navis timet; abrotonum ægro"

"Non audent, nisi qui didicist, dare; quod medicorum est"

"Promittunt medici; tractant fabrilis fabri."

"The ignorant landman shakes with fear"

"Nor dares attempt the ship to steer;

"He who ne'er learn'd the doctor's trade,

"To give ev'n southernwood's afraid;

"Profess'd physicians cure by rules,

"And workmen handle workmen's tools."

The magnanimous citizen however undertakes any thing, though it must be confessed by his admirers, that a little more diffidence would impeach his understanding, no more than it would tarnish his modesty; but though the extract is entirely destitute of all force in the Citizen's application of it, yet it suggests an additional circumstance in favour of the proclamation, which his malevolence has arraigned, and his arrogance has censured: for the opinion of the commons may be justly inferred from these expressions in their resolves, "a table of all the fees should be fixed, and established by authority, that a precise settlement of the rates would be the proper means of preventing extortion," according to Serjeant Hawkins's observation already recited, and from the expressions, "the table of fees should be registered in a book open to inspection gratis, and a copy of this table signed and attested by the judges returned to each house of parliament," it may also be justly inferred that the "authority" meant was not reposed in themselves, and as they were to be informed by a copy, signed and attested by the judges of the specific exercise of it, that the judges, who were to give information under their signatures, and official attestation, were understood to be the persons vested with the authority to fix, and establish the fees. The settlement of fees a tax, and yet the commons acknowledged the authority of the judges to make the settlement.

"Putat tonsor sibi poscere navim"

"Luciferi rudis? exclamat Melicerta, perisic"

"Frontem de rebus—"

(A) "Should a mere barber think to ask"

"A pilot's trust, (an arduous task)"

"Yet cannot, such a dunce is he,

"An observation make at sea,

"Well! Melicerta might exclaim

"That he had lost all sense of shame."

(A) I have taken some liberty with Perseus but not more than the Citizen has done in his motto with Pym's speech—

"Neque enim lex æquior ulla est."

• The marine deity.

That questions ought not to be prejudged is another of the Citizen's objections. This is very true in a proper application, but extremely absurd in the Citizen's—if there were no precedents, or established rules, the measures of justice might be very unequal, and the scales uneven and unsteady. "Miseræ est servitus, ubi jus est vagum." The utility of precedents consists in the very effect, which is the ground of the Citizen's objections, that similar cases are governed by them. Without this effect, contests would be infinite. What he calls prejudging, is that which is the consequence, the salutary, beneficial consequence of legal certainty, preventive of endless litigation, vexation, and distress. The judges must have therefore, some fixed, stable rule for the ascertainment of costs. Indeed, reader, I find it to be a very irksome task to encounter such extreme ignorance, blended with such exuberant vanity, pertinacious impudence, and connate malignity, and to unravel the contexture they have formed. I observed in my former letter, that the courts of law and equity had settled fees, and the Citizen asks by what authority. The passage in Hawkins, already quoted, answers the question. Admitting, however, that the judges have settled fees, the Citizen alleges the "precedent does not apply." Surely to prove that the settlement of fees is not a tax, which nothing less than the full legislative authority can establish, and therefore the precedent applies to destroy the very principle on which he has "spent his feeble efforts" to prove the proclamation an arbitrary tax, as subversive of liberty as the levy of ship-money.

"Cereopithecus quam sapiens est animal, ætatem qui uno officio nunquam committit suam, quia si unum officium obideatur, aliud per fugium gerit."

(B) "So wise the monkey, that he ne'er confides"

"His safety to one passage; but provides"

"That, if th'adversary should one make sure,

"Another then may his retreat secure."

Left the objection to the proclamation that it is a tax should be refuted, the sagacious Citizen has provided another outlet for escape. "The precedents of judges having settled fees, says he, do not apply, because they have not settled their own fees: but the common law, secretary, judges of the land-office, being members of the council, and advisers of the proclamation (that is) concurring with the advice of the minister; may be said to have established their own fees; and the governor (C) as chancellor, decreeing his fees according to the very settlement of the proclamation, would undoubtedly ascertain and settle his own fees, and be judge in his own cause." Here the idea of tax is dropped. Who the wicked minister is, we shall be puzzled to find out. The common law, secretary, and judges of the land-office concurring with his advice, he is not to be fought after in this list of officers. "It may be said," to be sure, Mr. Citizen, any thing may be said—the proclamation however has no relation to the chancellor; † Plain Truth has sufficiently exposed the absurdity of this imputation. "The governor decreeing his fees as chancellor!" "He is generous, of a good heart; but youthful, unsuspicious, prudent." I shall not analyse your composition; but pray, Mr. Citizen, let me ask, what reason, what experience, what probable conjecture have you to extenuate your affrontive insinuation? Has he ever been a judge in his own cause? Has he ever betrayed any symptom of an inclination to be so? Again at your mischievous tricks "tam formæ & mores sunt confimiles" the proclamation has no relation to the judges of the land-office, their fees are settled in a different manner,

(B) Here too, after the example of the Citizen, I have been a little free with Plautus.

(C) What the Citizen has remarked, in one of his notes, to prove it inconsistent with the security, which the constitution of England affords in the distribution of the legislative, executive, and judicial powers, for the governor to be chancellor, proceeds from his very crude ideas of the British polity—"were the judiciary power joined with the legislative, the life and liberty of the subject would be exposed to arbitrary controul: for the judge would then be legislator;" but this does not prove that if a branch of, and not the whole legislature exercises a judicial power, there would be this consequence. "The lords who are a branch of the legislature exercise a judicial power. The king, in whom the executive power is lodged, exercises, personally, no judicial power, considering the royal dignity and pre-eminence the idea of his being a judge in an inferior, subordinate and controulable jurisdiction would be absurd, and if the judicial power should be reposed in him absolutely, and conclusively, and his decisions not subject to examination and controul on an appeal to a superior jurisdiction, there would be great danger of, because there would be no regular method to prevent, violence, and oppression—now the chancellor, though he exercises a judicial power, and is vested with the executive, as governor, cannot commit the violence, and oppression dreaded, because there is an appeal to a superior provincial jurisdiction, and his decrees may be reformed, or reversed, and an ultimate appeal too is provided to the king in council; and, moreover, he is removable, accountable, and even punishable, for violence and oppression—whence then the danger to liberty from the chancellor's violence and oppression. In New-York, and in the Jerseys, the governors are chancellors—in Virginia the governor, and also the members of the council, the executive, and two branches of the legislature exercise an extensive judicial power in matters of equity, law, and of crimes. Should any branch of the legislature, whether governor, upper, or lower house, assume, in any instance, all the powers legislative, executive, and judicial, without doubt, it would be an extreme violation of the constitution, and the Citizen's impartiality would severely condemn it, though a tenderness for his connections may prevent his public censures. A similar affection, perhaps, inclined him to pass over a question, or two, in my former letter. I do not wish him to offend any of his connections. Let those, whom he has honoured with his regard, still enjoy it, however opposite their political works, political attachments, and the colours of their apparent political principles may have been.

† See the Gazette, No. 2436.

and the legality of it does not depend upon any question of prerogative; but on the power every owner has over his property, to dispose of it upon such terms, as he thinks proper. The advice of the council was not asked on this subject. This regulation too you have represented to be as arbitrary as the ship-money assessment, and with equal facility you may prove it to be a tax, or a rigadon.

The governor and council were twelve in number, of whom two only can be said (I mean with truth) to have any interest in the effect of the proclamation. The governor was not to be directed by the suffrage of the council; he was to judge of the propriety of their advice upon the reasons they should offer. It cannot be asserted (I mean again with truth) that they were not unanimous, though the Citizen has the assurance to affront them with the reproachful imputation of being implicit dependants on one man. The proclamation was the act of the governor flowing from his persuasion of its utility. He had promised, publicly and solemnly promised that "if the prerogative should interfere in the settlement of fees, he would take good care to act on mature consideration, and what he should judge to be right and just, would be the only dictate to determine his conduct." He again, as publicly, and solemnly declared that, "so clear was his conviction of the propriety, and utility of a regulation to prevent extortion, and infinite litigation, if it was necessary, instead of recalling, he would renew his proclamation, and in stronger terms threaten all officers with his displeasure, who should presume to ask, or receive of the people any fee beyond his jurisdiction." In his preroguing speech he again declared that "He had issued the proclamation solely for the benefit of the people, by nine tenths of whom, he believed it was so understood." But you, Mr. Citizen, have asserted, an absolute, direct, impudent, malicious (I will give you, as it is upon paper, a disyllable) falsehood, that he was not determined by his own judgment, but by the dictate of a man whom sometimes you call a clerk, sometimes a register, and sometimes minister, and that nine tenths of the people do not believe the proclamation issued for the purpose, so publicly, so solemnly declared. The contradiction, it must be confessed, is direct and pointed, and if advanced on sufficient grounds, the veracity, sincerity, and honour of ——— would be ——— but I know it to be an infamous, impudent calumny (characteristical of the author of it) prompted by the temerity of ungovernable malignity. To atone for this insolence, the maxim, "the king can do no wrong," is introduced, and on what principle? Not such as would allow an application to a ——— who should happen to be old, or middle-aged, or circumspect—He must be "youthful, unsuspicious, &c. &c."—really this seems to be an innovation, rather arbitrary—legal maxims have been understood to be rather unpliant; however as you can so easily garble moral ones, who will dispute your address in modifying the legal? Would he but act as he should—alas! would he but—then "he would be a little god below," and be worshipped accordingly; something more than a king. "The governor nor however, you say, is no king"—but yet again you tell us, "kings have revoked proclamations, and therefore, though the governor has affixed his signature, he may disavow his act." Again, "He is improperly called the king's minister, he is rather his representative, or deputy. He forms a distinct branch of the legislature, and he has the power of life and death," and as a representative, or deputy, cannot act beyond, or out of the capacity of his constituent, or principal, you have, Mr. Citizen, clearly proved in your peculiar style, that the governor is the representative or deputy of the king, because the king cannot execute a judicial office; and, the governor can—a grave refutation of such nonsense about the governor's being a king, and not a king, would be, indeed, ridiculous. The mean, foolish servility of the intended palliative offers an insult to his understanding, whose sincerity, veracity, and honour you have so insolently attacked. But to return to Serjeant Hawkins, and answer the question which, in the triumph of ignorance, you have proposed: "Have not the officers who advised, and the governor who issued the proclamation, set their own rates?" No, I have shewn, they have not—your law case is nothing to the purpose, or I would shew it, not to be law. You may perceive, if not quite blind, that I have not by silence admitted the imputation, neither have I denied the advice I gave "as far as I gave it;" but I deny (what your impudence, and mendacity have asserted) that any one man of the council was the dictator of the proclamation, though I avow it to be my opinion, the measure was expedient, and legal. I deny what you have asserted, and without reserve charge you with having outraged truth with the most impudent, and flagitious malice, on the mean base motive of engaging the passions of those, whom you have studied to delude by a feigned regard for the public welfare, to assist you in the gratification of a narrow, personal, sordid enmity. Take this as an answer to all your desultory, base, malevolent assertions of the controuling power of a wicked minister, and blush, if you have any sense of shame left.

"pudet hæc opprobria dici,

"Et dici potuisse, & non potuisse refelli."

I have been the more direct, and explicit in my disavowal, lest your unprincipled confidence should cast a blemish upon the honour of the other members of the council, whom you aim to render contemptible, that you may make one man publicly obnoxious, who, despising the impotence of it, bids defiance to all the efforts of your malice.

I alleged in my former letter that the proclamation, by restraining the officers, prevented extortion, and recited it at large that the reader might form his own judgment; but, says the Citizen "it ought rather to be considered as a direction to the officers what to demand, and to the people what to pay." This word "rather" seems to be a favourite, it does not assert; it only squeaks insinuation, what is meant by "di-

"restitution?" It is a vague term, it is applied by the Citizen to the officers, and to the people equally, and having been substituted in the place of "restriction," and "preventive of extortion" it is proper to guard against deception, by fixing the sense of it; if it only means pointing out, it is harmless; but why then the substitution? If it means order, or command, it is fallacious: for the people are not ordered or commanded. I wish he had carried his appeal to the feelings of the people. If oppressed, they must feel the oppression—it is they are not, let them not be persuaded by this political quack to think, that they are. Prudent men who possess the blessing of vigorous health, will hardly be persuaded to swallow the pill, or draught of an ignorant mountebank, who has the impudence to pronounce that they are disordered, and ought to take his drugs. It is true that the lower house called the settlement of fees by proclamation "the usurpation of a right," and threatened an opposition, and their resolves were afterwards extremely violent; but if the settlement of fees was lawful, and expedient, it was not to be controverted by resolves, and a submission to such intemperate vehemence would have derogated from the dignity of government, and endangered the constitutional balance of power. The other branches of the legislature were as unanimous, and clear in an opposite opinion. Other reasons, besides what the Citizen has suggested may be assigned for the temporary duration of the inspection law. As a regulation it might, from an alteration of circumstances, become in every respect inconvenient, and the utility of a law, so extensive, and important, ought to be established by inflexible experience, before its perpetuity is ordained. That a similar proclamation, in 1733, was the occasion of much clamour I believe, but not that the clamour was so general, and violent, as it has since been, on another topic: resolves have been as vehement, and more expressive of apprehension, on another occasion, when only three members ventured to vote against them; the number that divided against the last resolve, respecting the proclamation. The Citizen need not go far to have this matter explained, and, I imagine, he may be inclined to think resolves ought not always to fix mens opinions, since sometimes, they may be dictated by passion. His objection, that settling the fees is a prejudging of the question, has been answered, and besides an appeal to the supreme court of the province will hardly admit of supposition; for the sum must exceed £. 50 sterling, or 10,000 lb. tobacco, and it is not to be expected, that an officer would suffer any one to be indebted to him, in so large a sum. The Citizen seems desirous to be informed, how fees are to be recovered—all in good time—if in chancery, the Governor, acting upon his own judgment, in this sage gentleman's opinion, will deserve to be removed ab officio, and he will most cordially wish if a patriot stepping forth, like Hampden, in the glorious cause of liberty should be iniquitously compelled to pay an officer's fees, for services, actually performed; how alarming would be the event? The Citizen has thought proper to make me say that "Mr. Ogilvie met with the most violent opposition any Governor ever did, on account of his proclamation" but I must object to this substitution, because the fact asserted by him is absolutely false. The opposition he met with, and the railings, he despised, flowed from a very different source, and, I suspect, the Citizen only affects an ignorance of the particular circumstances. The proclamation was not issued by Mr. Ogilvie, but "he" fully atoned, "says the Citizen," by his "subsequent conduct, which was mild and equitable, for the oppressions (or errors) of his former administration" here again I must object, because the Citizen falsely insinuates, that the decree I mentioned, was in his first, when in fact, it was in his last administration. The opinions of eminent counsel in England, in favour of the proclamation, having been intimated, a passage in a pamphlet was cited by him to this effect, "on a question of public concernment, the opinions of court lawyers, however respectable for their candour ought not to weigh more than the reasons adduced in support of them &c."—for they have generally declared that to be legal, which the minister for the time being has deemed to be expedient" and hence he seemed to inter that the opinions in favour of the proclamation should be regarded with suspicion. I answered in my former letter, that the cases were entirely different, because the "proclamation was no point which the minister aimed to establish &c." and what have you replied to this, Mr. Citizen? "You deny the assertion, if the opinions are in favour of the proclamation, because it is a point, which the minister of Maryland aims to establish" the minister "of Maryland" pitiful sneaking prevarication—*aren't you ashamed of yourself?*

The Citizen wishes "that the opinions of the English lawyers in the opposition, would face the day"—for two reasons his request will not be complied with—the first, that he has no kind of right to make it—second, I have no power to grant it, but that I may not seem to be a mere churl, I inform him—that, besides the attorney, and solicitor general of England, serjeant Wynn and Mr. Dunning were of opinion, that the King could lawfully settle the fees of constitutional officers in the royal governments, and that this power was conferred on the Proprietor of Maryland by the charter, under which we derive the power of making laws for our good government. In New-York, the fees of officers have been settled by the Governor, and council, in virtue of the royal commission, and the people there (not much inclined to submit to violations of their rights) submit to the settlement. By this royal commission the Governor, with the advice, and assistance of the council, was authorized to make a table of fees, and thereby a reasonable provision for officers, and in virtue of this commission, such table of fees was made, and is the fixed rule, or standard, though an act of assembly in New-York for the settlement of fees had passed a little time before, and received the royal dissent—all this, Mr. Citizen,

has been "endured" in New-York, for want of the exertion of men of your principles civil, and religious.

The short extract from Petit affords a just specimen of the Citizen's candour—the Citizen did not choose to state the nature of the proclamations mentioned in Petit, but has left the reader to infer a great deal from his little scraps. To obviate this disingenuous purpose, it is necessary to observe, that the proclamations complained of "as altering some points of law, and making new" directed, who should not, and who might be chosen to represent the people, and ordered "if returns should be made contrary to this direction, they should be rejected, and warranted any person to seize starch, and to dispose, or destroy any stuff &c. and restrained all men, not licensed (by the crown) to make starch"—the proclamation made "for matter directly rejected the precedent session" ordered, that "houses should be built with brick"—the proclamations "touching the freehold livelihood of men" directed "the razing and pulling down" houses, and prohibited them to be rebuilt, and appointed the owners land to be let by other men at "what price they pleased"—former proclamations vouched "ordering country gentlemen out of London, and against buildings"—"confiscations of goods, fine, forfeitures, imprisonment, seizure, standing in the pillory threatened"—now the reader may make his application, without danger of being deceived, and he may not improperly, judge too of the Citizen's real patriotism. (D) The Citizen it must be allowed, has a happy talent at explanation—I asked in my former letter, what was meant "by dragging to light"—"made to feel the resentments of a free people—punished with infamy, exile or death—dread of such a fate"—and his ingenuity has proved, nothing more was meant, than a removal from office, and a different supposition proceeded from the "conscious guilt of a wicked minister" trembling, "and dismayed"—despicable frippery, and yet you complain of ridicule—"Sarcastics, says he, on persons, all defects have ever been esteemed the sure token of a base degenerate mind"—but I insist upon this exception. "Where there is an apparent correspondence between the form, and the disposition, cum forma, et mores consimiles sunt," when the features and lineaments of the one, are directed by the motions, and affections of the other, when the countenance does the office of a dial plate, the wheels, and springs within the machine actuating its muscles.

"The figure such, as may the soul proclaim—"

"We pity faults by nature's hand imprest"

"But with his mind, Theretics' form's a jest."

When an adversary exerts all his mischievous powers; and the person assailed attempts to ridicule them "he gives" according to the Citizen's maxim "a sure token of a base, degenerate mind" but the extreme mendacity, and malice of the assailant are just proofs of his public spirit—I am as little apprehensive of any attack upon my person or house, by a party of free men led on by the Citizen, as I am that the Egyptian superstition, *cultus Aegyptius ceropitheci* (the worship of a monkey) will succeed the demolition of our religious establishment.

Dialogue, as he has managed it, is a manner of writing very suitable to the tenacity of the Citizen's genius, he takes care that his opponent shall always be discomfited, and himself complimented on his victory. In the short one introduced into his last piece he has very cleverly, disclosed, or concealed just so much as answers his main purpose of misrepresentation; but the officer, in fact, has it in his power, in various instances, to receive his fees immediately. If a writ be applied for, or a copy of any record, or paper in his custody—if a warrant of survey, or patent—if letters testamentary, or of administration, if an account is to be passed, an inventory to be received, a commission to be issued, if the examination and passing a certificate, if a survey is to be made, certificates of it to be made out &c. &c. the respective officers have it in their power to receive their fees immediately for their services, and, if not restrained, might oppress, so that the Citizen's expedient, "not pay," is the "baseless fabrick of a vision" the officers, who are thus paid, save the expence of collection, suffer no loss from insolvencies, and are not put to inconvenience from the irregular, or negligent conduct of sheriffs.

There is a little mischievous insinuation of the Citizen, which deserves some animadversion: speaking of the affair of ship-money, he says, "that the judges," the guardians of law, and liberty ("reflect on this," "good reader") gave a corrupt opinion—the words, "reflect on this good reader"—seem to have been thrown out to raise a suspicion of other judges. That judges have been corrupt, that juries too have been corrupt, that Kings have been tyrants, that men have professed the utmost purity of intention, and after they had gained, by the arts of simulation, the popular confidence, basely sacrificed the rights of the people, and that personal enmity has assumed the fair appearance of public virtue cannot be denied; but are all judges, all juries to be suspected of corruption, all kings of tyranny, all patriots of venality? and is every man, professing a regard for the publick welfare to be suspected of a narrow, personal, rancorous enmity, because the Citizen's furious temerity has laid aside the mask, and betrayed all the turpitude, and deformity of the baseless, and the blackest malignity!

Notwithstanding your avowment, Mr. Citizen, the strong probability, on which I founded my opinion, who were concerned in the unprovoked virulent attacks, contained in the papers, still remains in full force.

(D) Proclamations are lawful, or not, according to their subjects. That they have been employed as instruments of tyranny is not to be denied: but they have, too, been expedient to invigorate legal sanctions. Instances may be cited of proclamations, particularly such as have affected the order, and profession of certain religionists; that have been received with great popular applause. *Eos tamen ledere non exoptemus, qui nos ledere non exoptant.*

The many instances, in which you have shewn your utter disregard of truth in your assertions and of the most disingenuous prevarication in your answers, and explications, render your testimony extremely suspicious; and such is your casual ingenuity that all possibility of mean cavil and illiberal subterfuge must be absolutely precluded, before any credit will be due to your averments. "Advice," suggestion, "assistance," are not terms of sufficient comprehension—if, however, when attacked in the dark; I have mistaken the assailant, and directed some resentment against a person really not privy to, nor approving the outrage, it is a strong reason to dissuade from these dark attacks, which may involve men, in no manner concerned.

After all, who is this man, that calls himself a Citizen, makes his addresses to the inhabitants of Maryland, has charged the members of one of the legislative branches with insolence, because, in their intercourse with another branch of the legislature, they proposed stated salaries, and has himself proposed a different provision for officers; contradicted the most public, and explicit declarations of the governor, represented all the council, but one, to be mere fools, that he may represent him to be a political paricide; denounced infamy, exile, and death; expressed a regard for the established church of England? Who is he? He has no share in the legislature, as a member of any branch; he is incapable of being a member; he is disabled from giving a vote in the choice of representatives, by the laws and constitution of the country, on account of his principles, which are disapproved by those laws. He is disabled by an express resolve from interfering in the election of members, on the same account. He is not a protestant.

In my former letter I intimated, Mr. Citizen, that the Governor's conduct in the proceedings relative to the proclamation had been honoured by the royal approbation, and yet you have vehemently pronounced, that the proclamation "must not be endured." Softly, magnanimous Citizen, softly—you have already stretched the skin too much, and raise not your voice to so great a pitch of dissonance, as, peradventure, may be intolerable. "Must not be endured!" These are naughty words: What then are you to do? Are you to have no employment; no amusement? Yes, be employed; be amused; but before you resolve upon a plan, consider seriously, what you are able, and what you are not able to bear,

—quid ferre recusant;

Quid valeant HUMERI—

and, if you are not very perverse, you will follow my advice, (though I have shewn what, stripped of disguise you are—"stultus invidiæ furore abreptus," a foolish fellow, hurried away by the rage of malice) instead of making yourself ridiculous, perhaps, obnoxious, by endeavouring to gain the confidence of the people, who are instructed by the spirit of our laws, and constitution, by the disabilities you are laid under, not to place any trust in you, when their civil, or religious rights, may be concerned. My advice to you is to be quiet, and peaceable, and with all due application,

Ædificare casas, plostello adjungere mures;
Ludere par impar, equitare in aundine longa.

to build baby houses, yoke mice to a go-cart, play at even or odd, (or push pin for variety) and ride upon a long cane.

ANTILON.

TO PATUXENT.

SIR,

YOU have swallowed the bait, which Mess. Chase and Paca threw out for you. Every other effort to draw me off from the single point I undertook to dispute with them, having failed, the address was published, with the fond hope of drawing down upon me the resentment of dissenters, whose alacrity to enter into a controversy concerning an American episcopate, has been sufficiently manifested. They are obliged to you alone, that the artifice has not been wholly unsuccessful.

That there should be inaccuracies in the things I have hastily written, is not much to be wondered at: but that so indifferent a writer as you appear to be, should seriously sit down to point out two such venial peccadilloes, is an instance of piddling criticism, not easily pardoned. It happens, however, that your first remark is an hyper criticism; and the last, though more plausible, very improperly termed a bull.

I forgive your warmth on the subject of the address; if, as I suppose, you are a dissenter, it was natural. But why exaggerate, and make it worse, than it is? Truth, Sir, needs not the aid of falsehood to support it. And, I greatly wrong your brethren, if they thank you for thus defending their cause. It had been more candid; and not less prudent, in you to have waited, till you had seen a true and fair account of the clergy's real aims in petitioning for a bishop; which, if you read my reply, you must have seen, I have laid myself under an obligation to give the publick—and which, I mean to perform. A recent instance might have taught you, that untrue and unfair accounts are sometimes given of very plain matters of fact, even in print.

Willing to believe, that you mean well, I will not be extreme to mark what you have said amiss. And yet, I am sorry to find a man, who seems to be religious, and who certainly is very little likely to do service to any cause, impotently endeavouring to do service. You hint at somebody's having profaned the sacred desk; and that this somebody, moreover, is some Maryland parson. Now, Sir, if you really know of any such man, name him aloud; and not thus indiscriminately cast suspicions on a whole order of men. Till you do this, really religious men will consider you as an assassin, stabbing in the dark.

One instance of good fortune, you will have, which, I fear, many of us scribblers are little likely to share.

with you: I am mistaken, if every man in the province does not agree in opinion with you; that you have not a *facility of skill* for employments of this sort. Your diffidence, however, does you honour, and, if my judgment of you may aught avail, discovers your good sense. I lament, only, that the conviction had not influence enough on you to prevent your ever writing. But, it is some merit to discover one's error in time: and abrupt as your first visit has been, I confess, that, for your sake, as well as my own, I am pleased that you have *bid me adieu for ever*. I sincerely wish you all that satisfaction in the shade, which, I fear, you would in vain look for in the glare of controversy.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN BOUCHER.

TO THE REV. MR. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

REVEREND SIR,

UPON the paper I published and your observations on it, I cheerfully submit to the impartial publick the truth or falsity of the imputation, that my opposition to some late measures of government proceeded from a disappointment at court. I will not offend his Excellency by asking him the question, which you have been kind enough to draw up for me, but shall content myself with assuring you, I do not believe he is capable of giving a certificate under his hand true in the letter of it, and calculated to convey an idea different from the impressions on his own mind.

Your assertion, that I cannot or will not understand plain English, nay that I cannot even spell, betrays a littleness I did not expect to find in Mr. Boucher. The affair of the malt-kiln I remember, but esteem it too trivial to go into a controversy about the partial state of it and disingenuous turn, which has been given to it. I do not recollect what you allude to concerning the christian era, and therefore will affirm or deny nothing about it; my memory fails me exceedingly, if such an absurdity, as you mention, ever escaped my lips. As to *Ætop* and *Lethe*, you are mistaken at least as to my ideas; I never imagined *Lethe* any way at all belonged to *Ætop*, otherwise than in fiction. The waters of forgetfulness, I thought, were created by fancy; and I suppose Mr. Garrick no more exceeded his poetic authority in bestowing the distribution of them on *Ætop*, than if his own fancy had originally created them.

You ask, by what authority have I dared to describe you as a *base* and *wicked* slanderer? I don't remember to have called you by those names, nor yet to have described you as such. I own indeed I accused you of *calumny* and *defamation*: your publick arraignment of my *integrity* and frequent comparisons of me to *culprits* and *criminals*, your charging me with *chicanery* and representing me as a *temporizer*, were the grounds upon which I brought the accusation against you. Permit me, Sir, in turn to ask, by what authority have you dared to throw out to the publick that my not being a *placeman* has not been owing to any *want of inclination* in me to accept of a place, but solely to a *want of merit* to entitle me to one?

"Both Mr. Chase and I, you assert, ought to know how quick sighted his Excellency is in discovering disagreeable and disreputable intimacies, and how resolute in breaking them off."

I am inclined to think, Mr. Boucher, this paragraph was penn'd in an angry hour: candour and cool reflection will surely bid you to blot it out. I will not, therefore, avail myself of a hasty, passionate assertion; but will give you an opportunity of explaining yourself. In the mean time, permit me to assure you, I have never observed any intimation of that civility, politeness and respect, which you are pleased to hint I was once honoured with by governor *Eden*.

Your allusion to my private character with a threatening *memento*, puts me under the necessity of calling upon you publickly to be explicit. I do not recollect, that I threw any reflections of this nature upon you: point them out and I will do you justice. While, Sir, you profess a becoming regard for your character, you ought not to forget that *mine* is equally dear to me. I have called upon you and doubt not your readiness to answer.

Before we part permit me to recommend to you a better government of your passions: if not properly check'd, they may hereafter impel you to an unpardonable rudeness in your stile. I grant, Mr. Boucher, we have given reciprocal provocation; but surely he, who attacks, ought to have temper enough to bear a retort. Our altercation, I fear, grows disagreeable to the publick: wipe away the imputations, you hastily threw out in your last, and I will drop the controversy.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM PACE.

HAMBURG, January 5.

DOCTOR Struensee, a brother of the late Count Struensee, who was confined in Copenhagen, and

released on demand of his Prussian Majesty, who has appointed him to be his counsellor of state, and professor of mathematics, was last week at Zell, and had the honour of a very long conference with her Majesty, the Queen Matilda, after which he returned to the Court of Berlin.

PARIS, Jan. 8. Letters from Spain advise, that they are recruiting the troops all over that kingdom and fitting out men of war; particularly 17 at Carthagena, and 7 at Ferrol. The same letters say, that orders are sent to all the naval officers to repair immediately to those two places: and all the general officers in Catalonia were likewise ordered to rendezvous the 1st of this month.

ALTONA, Jan. 8. There is in our jail an Englishman, who, being settled here, and married to a printer's daughter, set up a news paper, in which, making a little too free with state affairs, he is likely soon to be sent out of the world a head too short. His process is going on, which with us is the same as his condemnation; and the most favourable end it can have is, that he be condemned for life to work with the other chained slaves upon some of the fortifications; yet his whole crime is copying verbatim, and that in English too, an account of the revolution at Copenhagen, which appeared in the London Chronicle.

LONDON, January 5.

It is said to be undoubtedly fact, that there is a woman now living in the town of Ilington, who was born in New Prison, (where her father and mother were committed, and afterwards suffered at Tyburn for coining) whose brother was transported, whose first husband was shot in attempting to rob a gentleman's coach, and whose two last husbands were executed within these few years for different felonies.

Jan. 14. Since the late failures in Holland near 16 considerable merchants have stopped in this city, some with very large families, and of great property, which are wrecked in the storm abroad.

Jan. 19. An universal petition it is thought will soon be presented to the throne, containing a catalogue of the very insupportable grievances the subjects labour under, and praying for a speedy redress, for the safety of both king and kingdom.

In a great many boroughs as well as counties, there are persons now very active in making interest against the next general election; from whence, it is not unreasonable to conjecture, that the ministry have a design of taking the people unawares, and jockeying the nation, by dissolving the present parliament at the end of this session, and packing another next summer. But if the people of England have any virtue, any regard for their freedom, any love for themselves and their posterity remaining, they will exert their utmost endeavours to frustrate so iniquitous an intention.

Jan. 20. Letters from Copenhagen mention, that the Queen of Denmark has, after much earnest intreaty, at length prevailed upon the King to permit her Majesty to receive a visit from her children, and that they are very shortly to set out for Zell, accompanied by several of the Danish nobility, where they are to remain a month.

They write from Lisbon, that advices are just received, by a vessel from the South-Sea, that the insurrection in the Brazils is nearly quelled, but that, on a moderate computation, the number of lives lost is upwards of 7000.

Letters from Barbados mention, that certain advices had been received from St. Vincent's, that the Governor finding it impracticable to dislodge the Caribbees, had agreed to a cessation of arms; and that it had been agreed to let them remain quiet in the mountainous parts of the island, which they originally occupied.

Jan. 23. By the master of the ship *Samuel*, arrived in the river, we are advised, that being bound from New York to Jamaica, in October last, and being in want of water, he went into the Havannah with his boat, in order to get a supply, but was immediately ordered out; the water, however, was sent after him. He counted in the harbour twenty ships of the line, besides other vessels of inferior force, and says that a number of people were at work upon the fortifications.

Different accounts from Spain inform, that there never was known greater expedition made in the several sea-ports of that kingdom, in building and fitting out ships of war than at present. Their marine are more numerous and in better order, than it has been for these 60 years last past. What all these preparations are for, our ministry no doubt well know, which must be the reason of our fitting out a fleet of 16 sail of the line to be commanded by Admiral *Pye* this spring, and intended for the Mediterranean.

Orders are given for all the ships of war in commission, to take on board their full complement of men, as in time of war.

Orders are issued for shipping off immediately 3000 stands of arms with proper accoutrements, for Hanover.

We have advice by a person arrived from Gibraltar, that a Russian and French man of war have had an engagement in the Mediterranean, and after an hour's contest the latter was set on fire, and the flames reaching the magazine, the Frenchman blew up, and all on board perished.

The crop of potatoes on four acres, for which a gold medal was adjudged to Anthony Wharton, of Car-house, in Yorkshire, Esq; at the last Midsummer meeting, produced 2000 bushels.

The measures are actually taking for calling the Nabobs to a strict and dreadful account for their tyrannies and speculations; ten of them, at least, are already enrolled in the Chancery list.

BOSTON, March 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this town, dated January 5, 1773.

"Some circumstances are working in favour of America, with regard to the duties; it is found by the

last year's account, transmitted by the commissioners, that the balance in favour of Britain is but about 85 pounds, after payment of salaries, &c. exclusive of the charge of a fleet to enforce the collection. It is further observed, that the India company is so out of cash that it cannot pay the bills drawn upon it; and at the same time so out of credit that the Bank does not care to assist them; whence they find themselves obliged to lower their dividend, the apprehension of which has sunk their stock from 280 to 160, whereby several millions of property are annihilated, occasioning private bankruptcies and other distress, besides a loss to the publick treasury of 400,000 l. per annum, which the company by agreement are not to pay into it as heretofore, if they are not able to keep up their dividend at 12½; and as they have at the same time tea and other India goods in their warehouses, to the amount of four millions as some say, for which they want a market, and which if it had been sold, would have kept up their credit. This shews the great importance of losing the American market, by keeping up the duties on tea, which has thrown the trade into the hands of foreigners. This gives some alarm, and begins to convince people more and more of the impropriety of quarrelling with the Americans."

ANNAPOLIS, April 8.

On Tuesday last as a valuable young Negro was digging away a Bank in a Gentleman's Garden in this City, he very imprudently undermined the Surface so much that the Earth fell upon him and killed him on the Spot. A Boy at a little Distance was also much bruised.

The same Evening a Difference arose between a Man and a Woman, both supposed to be heated with Liquor, when the Woman picked up the Handle of a Broom and beat him with so much Violence as to fracture his skull; a few Hours afterwards he was found dead. She has been committed and is to take her Trial the ensuing Provincial Court.

Lately died, after a very short Illness, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Alkin, Rector of St. John's Parish in Queen Anne's County. His Remains were attended to the Grave by a great Number of his Parishioners, by whom he was generally esteemed.

Annapolis, April 6, 1773.

TO BE SOLD, HOUSE and Lot in this City, lately the Property of Capt. James Reith, deceased, well known for its pleasant Situation. For Terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS, Administrator.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of James Reith, deceased, are once more desired to make immediate Payment, otherwise will be dealt with as the Law directs.

Said Williams has a good Billiard Table and single Horse Chaise for Sale.

March 30, 1773.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Monday the 12th of April next,

PART of a Tract of Land called Warringsford's Purchase, containing 140 Acres, adjoining Adam Craufurd's, within Four Miles of Bladensburg, in Prince George's County, Maryland, for Cash or Bills of Exchange. BENJAMIN WARRINGSFORD.

April 6, 1773.

THE Subscriber gives this publick Notice to all Gentlemen, particularly his old Acquaintance, that he now lives in the House where Mr. John Brewer lately lived, near the Head of the Dock in the City of Annapolis; where he keeps wet and dry Goods for Sale. He hath also provided himself with every Necessary for the Reception of Gentlemen in private Lodgings; those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Company may depend on the best Treatment, as it shall be his constant Endeavour to please, and their Horses will be taken Care of. He would at all Times be glad to do any Kind of Business, that lies in his Power, for his Friends, as they shall think proper to communicate to him by Letter, in the best Manner he is able.

THOMAS HINCKS.

JOHN FINLATER and Co.

Late from Europe, Wheelwrights, opposite the new Buildings on the Dock,

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

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

6w

Annapolis, April 5, 1773.

BROKE Jail, in the Night of the 4th Instant, Timothy Ragan, committed for Horse-stealing; the said Ragan is about 20 Years of Age, about Six Feet high, of a fair Complexion; Had on when he made his Escape a blue Coat and Waistcoat of the same, Country made Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings and Country made Shoes. Francis Sellars, committed on Suspicion of Felony: Had on when he made his Escape a brown Cloth Coat, Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings, Country made Shoes, all very much worn. The said Sellars is about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, with black straight Hair. Whoever apprehends and secures the said Ragan and Sellars, so that they may be had again, shall receive Five Pounds Reward, or Fifty Shillings for either of them.

WILLIAM NOKE,

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 8, 1773.

March 22, 1773.
To be sold by the Subscribers at publick Vendue, to the highest Bidder, on Thursday July 1st next,
His Lot and House in George-Town, wherein Doctor Cornish formerly lived, for Cash or short Credit.
w6
ADAM STEUART,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, junr.

March 22, 1773.
To be sold by the Subscribers, at publick Vendue, to the highest Bidder, for ready Money or short Credit, on Thursday July 1st next,
TWO Lots in George-Town, on Patowmack, No. 30 and 31, pleasantly situated in the Northwest Quarter of said Town, at the End of Falls Street; on Lot No. 30 is a very good Wooden Dwelling-House, Two Stories high, with a Cellar a Kitchen, and Draw-well at the Back of the House, which furnishes excellent Water: Also one other Lot in the Addition to George-Town, No. 144, situate convenient to George-Town, not improved.
w6
ROBERT FERGUSON,
ADAM STEUART.

March 21, 1773.
To be sold at publick Vendue, on Thursday the First Day of July next, at the late Dwelling-House of Samuel Wickham, of Frederick County, deceased, viz.
A TRACT of Land containing Twenty-seven Acres, another Tract containing One Hundred Acres, adjoining the other, both lying on Monocacy Creek, whereon are Two framed Dwelling-Houses, about Fifty Acres of cleared Land, and some in good Timothy Grass; also one other Tract, containing One Hundred Acres, lying on Fishing Creek, in the County aforesaid; whereon is a good Dwelling-House, some Out-Houses, about Forty Acres of cleared Land, and several Acres of Timothy Grass: There is on the said Land, a convenient Place for building a Grist-Mill.—Also all Persons indebted to the Estate of the above said Wickham, are desired to make immediate Payment, and those who have any just Claims against said Estate, are requested to bring in their Accounts regularly proved, that they may be adjusted, by
w11
JOSEPH WOOD, junr. Executor.

Annapolis, April 1, 1773.
ON Monday the 19th Inst. will be opened a School for the educating of Youth in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c. by
W. THORP.

N. B. Any Gentleman inclinable to favour the above undertaking (that may be desirous of further Intelligence) I humbly refer their Application to Mr. William Wilkins, or Mr. Thomas Harwood of the aforesaid City.

PHILADELPHIA RACES.

On Tuesday the Eighteenth of May next, will be run for over the Center Course,

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of One Hundred Pounds; free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Weight for Age, viz. Four Years old, 7 Stone 7 Pounds; Five Years old, 8 Stone 9 Pounds; Six Years old, 9 Stone 3 Pounds, aged, 9 Stone 10 Pounds. The best of Three Four Mile Heats. Fillies to be allowed 3 Pounds.

On Wednesday the Nineteenth, the WHIM PLATE of Fifty Pounds; free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, (the winning Horse on Tuesday excepted) carrying Weight for Age, Inches and Blood: Fourteen Hands high, aged, 8 Stone 7 Pounds, and higher and lower Weight in proportion. All Horses, &c. not more than Three-quarters Blood, to be allowed 5 Pounds, and not more than Seven-eighths 4 Pounds. The best of Three Three Mile Heats.

On Thursday the Twentieth, the CITY PURSE of Fifty Pounds; free for Four and Five Years old only; (the winning Horse on Tuesday excepted) Four Years old to carry 8 Stone, Five Years old, 9 Stone. The best of Three Two Mile Heats. Fillies to be allowed 3 Pounds.

All Horses, &c. that run for any of the above Purse, to be shewn and entered at Mr. Jacob Hiltzheimers, in Seventh-street, on Saturday the Fifteenth of May next; to pay Five Pounds entrance for the Jockey Club Purse, and Fifty Shillings for the Whim Plate and City Purse, or double at the Post. Proper Certificates of the Age, Blood, &c. to be produced at the Time of Entrance. Judges to be appointed, and all disputes Determined by the Jockey Club.
zw

March 18, 1773.
THE Creditors of Mr. Robert Horner, late of Charles, are desired to meet at the House of Mrs. Halkerton, in Port-Tobacco on Wednesday, in Charles County, August Court Week next, with their Claims against the said Horner, in order that a Distribution of the Money arising on the Sale of his Effects deeded to us for their use may be made.
w6
RICHARD BROWN, } Trustees,
THOMAS BOND, }

Prince-George's County, March 12, 1773.
NOTTINGHAM RACES.
To be run for, on Tuesday the Twenty-fifth Day of May next,

A PURSE of Forty Pounds Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Weight for Age, viz. Four Years old, 7 Stone; Five Years old, 8 Stone; Six Years old, 8 Stone 7 Pounds; and aged, 9 Stone. Heats Four Miles each.

On Wednesday the Twenty-sixth, a give and take Purse of Twenty Pounds; free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, (the Winner the preceding Day excepted) a Horse Fourteen Hands high to carry 8 Stone, and rise and fall agreeable to the Rules of Racing. Heats Three Miles each.

And, On Thursday the Twenty-seventh, a Purse of Ten Pounds to be run for, Four Years old Colts and Fillies, Colts to carry 8 Stone, and Fillies 109 Pounds. Heats Two Miles each, (the winning Horse, &c. of the First and Second Days excepted).

The Horses &c. winning Two clear Heats any of the above Days, shall be entitled to the Purse for which he starts. The Horses for the First Days Purse to be entered on Monday the 17th, with Mr. John Dorsett, and Mr. John Rest, before Twelve o'Clock at Noon, and pay Fifty Shillings Entrance, Subscribers of Forty Shillings to be allowed that Sum in the Entrance. For the Second Day Subscribers as above, Ten Shillings, Non-Subscribers, Thirty Shillings; and for the Third, Subscribers as above, to pay one Dollar, and Non-Subscribers Twenty Shillings Entrance, or double at the Post each Day. The Horses &c. for the Second Day to be measured and entered by the above Persons, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve in the Forenoon, and those for the Colts Purse on Tuesday also. Certificates of the Ages of the several Horses, Mares, and Geldings, to be produced when entered. The Winner the First Day to pay Twenty Shillings; the Second Ten; and the Third Five Shillings for the Use of Weights and Scales; to start precisely at One o'Clock each Day. Proper Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes that may arise.

N. B. Three reputed running Horses to start each Day or no Race.

WHEREAS, on the Eighteenth Day of October last past, Captain William Dunlap, late deceased, brought to the Subscriber, living at the lower Ferry on the South Branch of Patapco, Baltimore County, a bay Horse with a Star in his Forehead, 16 or 17 Hands high, and then left the said Horse with particular Orders to have him well fed with Hay and Oats, for which he the said Dunlap agreed to pay Two Shillings and Ten Pence common Currency per Day for each and every Day until he the said Dunlap should either take away or send for said Horse.

And whereas the said William Dunlap, being since deceased, and no Person appearing to demand the said Horse and pay the Charges of keeping him, the Subscriber hath therefore had the same Horse appraised and valued in Maryland Currency by Two honest and indifferent Men upon their Oaths, as by the Certificates underneath will appear: These are therefore to acquaint all Persons concerned, that unless they pay and satisfy the Charges of keeping said Horse within the Space of Three Weeks from the Date hereof, he will be sold for Payment of the same by
JAMES LONG.

March 23, 1773.

Baltimore County &c.

On the 23d day of March, 1773, before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of the Peace for said County, came Christopher Limes and John Stoler, and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that they would well and truly, according to the best of their Judgment and Knowledge, value and appraise the abovementioned and described Horse in current Money of Maryland.

Sworn before

ANDREW BUCHANAN.

We the Subscribers being duly sworn to value and appraise a bay Horse in the Possession of James Long, said to belong to the Estate of Captain William Dunlap, deceased, and after having viewed and examined said Horse, do value and appraise him at the Sum of Fifteen Pounds current Money of Maryland. As witness our Hands this 23d of March, 1773.

CHRISTOPHER LIMES,

JOHN STOLER.

THE Subscribers give this publick Notice, that they have begun to inoculate, and will continue till the 10th of July. Those that chuse to come are requested to give timely Notice, that proper Accommodations may be provided for their Reception.
im

HENRY STEVENSON,

JOHN COULTER

PEACOCK, the Property of Richard Sprigg, stands at West-River this Season, and covers Mares at Twenty-five Shillings each if not taken into Pasture, and if pastured Forty Shillings. Cash to be sent with the Mares or they will not be received, by
EPHRAIM DUVALL.

March 12, 1773.
ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of Samuel Burgess, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to
w4
JANE BURGESS, Executrix.
N. B. I still carry on the Blacksmiths Business, and shall be obliged to my Friends for the continuance of their Favours.

March 18, 1773.
FIFTEEN Hundred Bushels of CORN,
by
3w
THOMAS & WILLIAM HALL.

March 16, 1773.
THE Subscriber gives this publick Notice to all his former good Customers, and to other Gentlemen, that he now lives in the House where Mr. William Hutchings lately dwelt, near the Head of the Dock, in the City of Annapolis, that he hath provided himself with every Necessary for the Reception of Gentlemen in the Tavern Way. Those Gentlemen who are pleased to favour him with their kind Custom may depend on the best Treatment, as it shall be my constant Endeavour to please. I should at all Times be glad to do any Kind of Business for my Customers, as they think proper to communicate to me, in the best Manner I can.

I am the Publick's most obliged humble Servant,

am

HENRY GASSAWAY.

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

St. Mary's County, February 25, 1773.

WHEREAS I the Subscriber did on the 6th Day of August, in the Year 1772, pass my Bond with a certain Archibald Campbell, unto one James Walker, of St. Mary's County, for the Sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling, payable the Sixth Day of February next ensuing the Date thereof, for and in consideration that he the said James Walker, should confer and make over unto me and my Heirs by proper Conveyances, affirm and assured Title, in Fee Simple, to Part of a Tract of Land, called Guilmoth-hills, in consequence of which Agreement the said Walker, did execute a Deed of Conveyance to me, bearing Date August 14, 1772, since which it appearing that the said Land is entailed, we have to prevent Disputes, entered under our Hands and Seals into covenant, by which I have bound myself to re-convey the Land back again to the said Walker, and he has on his Side acknowledged and agreed, that the Bond aforementioned from the Date of the said Covenant is void and of no effect. This is therefore to forewarn all Persons whatever, not to take any Assignment on said Bond, as I am determined not to pay it.
PHILIP GREENWELL.

Elk-Ridge, December 29, 1772.

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

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

March 10, 1773.
To be sold to the highest Bidder, on Saturday the First Day of May next, at the Dwelling-House of the Subscriber, within Four Miles of the Patuxent Iron-Works, and Nine Miles above Bladensburg, in Prince-George's County,

PART of a Tract of Land called *Winterfell's Range*, containing about 270 Acres, on which is a new Brick Dwelling-House covered with Cypress Shingles, 36 by 30 Feet, containing Four Rooms on each Floor, Four of which are Fire Rooms; a good Kitchen, a Weaving Shop, Pantry and Cellar below the House; the Whole finished in a Workman like Manner; Two Tobacco Houses, One of which 48 by 24 Feet, the other 40 by 24, both in good Repair; a Meat-House, a Negro Quarter, a Stable, and other Out-Houses, an Apple Orchard, containing about 200 bearing Trees, besides 2 Peach Orchards, and a good many Cherry Trees, about 25 Acres of the Land fit for Meadow Ground, Five Acres of which now in Timothy, and 10 Acres ditched and grubbed. The Land is very level and fit for Tobacco, Corn or Wheat. The Purchaser may have Possession the First of December next, and liberty to put in a Crop of small Grain in the Fall. The Terms of Sale will be made known on the Day before the Land is put up, and an indisputable Title will be made to the Purchaser, by

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

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

CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE,
WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON,
Have just opened Shop, opposite Mr. Ghiselin's, in West-Street, Annapolis,

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

T O B E S O L D,
A BOUT Sixteen Hundred Acres of Land, in Five Tracts or Parcels, situated in Baltimore County, originally the Property of Mr. Edward Fell, some Years ago of Baltimore-Town, Merchant, deceased, and all patented to him. The respective Parcels are situated, named, and contain in Acres as follow, viz.

Lancaster, laying on *Britain's-Forest*, near Mr. Thomas Cockey Dye's, containing 100 Acres; *Fell's Swathmore*, on the East Side of the little Falls of Gunpowder River, 175; *Fell's Dale*, near the Head of Patuxent Falls, 496; *Darlington*, on the North Side of *Morgan's Run* 134; and *Fell's Retirement*, on a Branch of Little Pipe Creek, 459. Also a Lot of Ground, containing about Half an Acre, on the East Side of *Joni's Falls* in Baltimore-Town, on which is a Brick House. Proposals for any of the above particularized Lands, or Part of the Tracts, will be received and answered, and a good or indisputable Title made to any Purchaser of them, by

HENRY THOMPSON.
Elk-Ridge, March 6, 1773.
ALL Persons who have any just Demands against the Estate of *Josiah Jones*, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, are desired to send them properly attested, and those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay off their respective Balances without further Notice, to

EDWARD GAITHER, junr. Administrator.

Now ready for the Press,
And to be printed by Subscription, in one large Octavo Volume, containing about Three Hundred Folios.
(Price Ten Shillings)

FOR

Mr. County.

THE
DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S
GUIDE
WITHIN THE PROVINCE
OF
MARYLAND.

TOGETHER
With plain and sufficient Directions for Testators to form, and Executors to perform their Wills and Testaments; for Administrators to compleat their Administration, and for every Person any Way concerned in deceased Persons Estates, to proceed therein with safety to themselves and others,

ELIE VALLETTE,
Register of the PREROGATIVE COURT, of the PROVINCE aforesaid.

PROPOSALS.

The above will be put to the Press on the First Day of May next, by which Time, it is apprehended, the Subscription will be compleated. Every Subscriber shall have his Name and Title printed in the Title Page, in a Label adapted for that Purpose, as in the above Scheme, provided their Signature come timely to Hand.

All Endeavours shall be used to procure a Book-binder, in which Case the Volume shall be neatly bound in Calf, gilt, and lettered, for which an additional Half-Crown will be demanded at the Delivery of the Book.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in (and Money received, if tendered) by the several Deputy Commissaries in each respective County of this Province, as also,

At Oxford, by Mr. Charles Cruikshank.
At Bladensburg, by Mr. Richard Henderson.
At Upper-Marlbrough, by Ralph Forster, Esq;
At Lower-Marlbrough, by Mr. Thomas Jones.
At Elk-Ridge, by Mr. John Dorsey, Merchant.
At George-Town, by Mr. Robert Peters.
At Cambridge, in the County Clerk's Office.

And at Annapolis, by Mrs. Howard, at the Coffee-House; Messrs. Williams and Co. and Mr. M'Hard, at the Dock; Mr. Cornelius Garrettson, Mr. Robert Johnson, and at the Printing-Office.

Port-Tobacco, February 23, 1773.

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

GEORGE GRAY.

THE new Ship *Baltimore*, Burthen Three Hundred Hogheads, *Thomas Ireland*, Master, now ready in Leonard Creek, takes Tobacco consigned to *West and Hobson*, at Seven Pounds per Ton. Insurance is ordered as usual. Those who subscribe for Capt. Ireland, are desired to have their Tobacco ready without loss of Time, so that the Ship may be quickly dispatched.

STEPHEN WEST.

Annapolis, February 15, 1773.

JOSHUA COLLINS,
Musical Instrument-maker and Turner from MANCHESTER,

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

By their very humble Servants,

JOSHUA COLLINS.

Lower Marlborough, January 19, 1773.

ABOUT Fifteen Hundred Pounds prime Cost of Goods, well assorted.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

PATRICK TONRY,
TAKES this Method to inform the Publick, that he has opened Tavern in a neat commodious House for that purpose, situated in East-Street, a few Doors below Mr. James Brice's new House, being near and very convenient to the Dock; and as he has provided himself with a good Stock of Liquors, and Accommodations for Travellers, as also good Stabling and Provender for Horses, those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their company may depend on his utmost Endeavours to give them Satisfaction.

Said Tonry proposes also, for the Convenience of Travellers betwixt Annapolis and Baltimore-Town, to erect Two Carriages, to begin the Second Week in March inst. to carry Passengers to and from said Town, in the following Manner, viz. To set out One Carriage from his said House, on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, precisely at Half after Eight o'Clock in the Morning, will stop One Hour at Mr. Charles Dodd's about Half Way to Baltimore, and from thence proceed to Capt. Limes's in Baltimore-Town; and return from said Limes's for Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock, will wait for any Passengers to breakfast at Mr. Kello's Tavern at the Ferry, and to dine at Mr. Tootell's, where John M'Donnell lately lived, and from thence to said Tonry's House in Annapolis; where, as also at Capt. Limes's, a Person will be appointed to let Seats to Passengers at 10 s. each from Baltimore to Annapolis, and the like Sum from Annapolis to Baltimore. Outside Passengers or any Child under Ten Years of Age at Half Price. Seats to be held as applied for. Small Parcels will be carried from Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis at reasonable Rates.

N. B. Said Tonry will purchase a Quantity of Rye at 3 s. and Barley at 4 s. per Bushel, if delivered at his House in Annapolis, where may be had good Geneva, by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates.

8w

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

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

Number of Prizes.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 — of —	300 —	is — 300
3 — of —	100 —	are — 300
6 — of —	50 —	are — 300
51 — of —	20 —	are — 300
30 — of —	10 —	are — 300
60 — of —	5 —	are — 300
75 — of —	4 —	are — 300
850 — of —	3 —	are — 2530

1040 Prizes are 4650
1960 Blanks gain 1350

3000 Tickets at Two Dollars each amount to 6000

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

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

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

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

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers.

NOW FOR SALE,

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

REUBEN MERIWETHER.

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

Baltimore, January 16, 1773.

ALL Persons having any just Claim against the Estate of Col. Charles Ridgely, deceased, are desired to send in their Accounts properly proved, and such as are indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to come and pay to prevent Expence to themselves, and Trouble to

CHARLES RIDGELY,
DANIEL CHAMIER, } Executors.
WILLIAM GOODWIN, }

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 13, 1773.

To SAMUEL CHASE and WILLIAM PACA, Esqrs.

"To transcribe here and there three or four detached lines of least weight in a discourse, and by a foolish comment, mistake every syllable of the meaning, is what I have known many of a superior class to these formidable adversaries, intitle an ANSWER."

SWIFT.

GENTLEMEN,



OW truly the answers you have been pleased to give me, are here characterised, I leave it to every competent judge, who has attentively read them, to decide. Observing only, in my own behalf, that it is infinitely more difficult to reply to writings, which sound like sense, and seem to read as if there was some meaning in them, but, unhappily, frequently labour under a total privation of both, than those, who have never tried it, may perhaps imagine. It is to pursue an ignis fatuus, which, though it be impossible ever to lay hold on, the weary wanderer is doomed to follow, through whatever way it may lead him.

Mindful that I am not writing a volume, but a letter for a news-paper, which it is neither equitable nor decent that you and I should totally engross, for the present, I shall echo only such little gleanings of legal knowledge as I have been able to pick up; reserving my remarks on the other particulars of your letter, some of which are too curious to be overlooked, for another paper.

Beaten out of one ground, like true French generals, you instantly take possession of another, and still make a shew of defence. The doctrine of *usage and custom*, I think, is now given up. Not to under-rate your abilities, you say, it was indefensible, and you cite the very authorities that would have been produced against you, had you persisted in maintaining it. I did my best, to understand your meaning, when I *permeated the idea*, that "your justification rested on the single point of custom only;" and, if I erred *dexterously*, common honesty bids me declare, the merit was accidental. You have a way of expressing yourselves sometimes in so loose and indeterminate, and sometimes in so perplexed and involved a manner, that there is more trouble in finding out what you mean, than in refuting it, when it is found out. If I may be allowed to give my judgment of your writing, its merit lies in its being *unintelligible*. Like the lingo, or ink fish, you have the art of rendering dark and obscure whatever comes within your vortex. The treatise on the bathos classifies such authors under the denomination of "cells, who wrap themselves up in their own mud, but are, notwithstanding, now and then, 'mighty nimble and pert.'" But, to return: The gentleman, whose opinion I asked, saw your justification, as well as my question to him, and he understood you, as I did: two or three other writers in the paper, and, in short, every body understood you so. I take no advantage, however, of this fitness; being not afraid to encounter you in the strong hold of *common law*, and *common right*, (which I take to be synonymous, the latter being equivalent to, and substituted for, the ancient term *sole-right*) where you have now entangled yourselves. I shall be disappointed, if you find this more tenable, than the demolished battery of *custom*, and *usage*.

Your position, that you were "chosen by the parishioners of St. Anne's, who nominated and elected you vestrymen by authority founded upon common law, and common right," contains a matter of fact, and a point of law. If the fact be, that you were not chosen by parishioners, your law falls to the ground, even on your own principles. Let us then state this fact, as it really is. When Mr. Chase was chosen, some private point was to be carried—these private points, I fear, often have too much influence on our Maryland politics—and there was some controversy about his election. Sundry parishioners offered to vote, who were objected to, and none but freeholders permitted. This, I am assured, if denied, may be supported by affidavit. I take it for granted, Mr. Paca also was chosen by freeholders only: the general practice of the country, and my former citation from the vestry book, warrant the presumption. If he was not, it is incumbent on him to produce his proofs. In legal understanding, parishioners and freeholders are distinct persons; the fact, therefore, being that you were chosen by the latter only, your election was either *unlawful*, and therefore *illegal*, or you were not chosen by authority founded upon common law, and common right.

"By common law," say you, the parishioners have "the government of the parish, and are, for that purpose, a body politic." Be this granted; it follows then, that, by common law, every parishioner is, in some sort, a vestryman. And so he is. "A vestry," says Burne, properly speaking, is the assembly of the whole parish: at common law, every parishioner, who paid to the church rate, or scot and lot, and no other person, had a right to come to these meet-

ings." The following is the substance of all I can learn concerning vestries by common law, from Burne, Parson's law, Wood's institutes, Shaw's parish law, Godolphin and Gibson, the most respectable authors on this subject. "Every parishioner, who paid to the church-rates, and no other, had a right to vote for raising parish rates or taxes. The rates must be with the consent of the major part of the parishioners, housekeepers, or occupiers of land. In order to which, public notice of a vestry must be given: the meeting is called a vestry, but all the persons just mentioned, are not called vestrymen. At such a meeting, the business of the parish is transacted, rates are laid, and taxes imposed for defraying all parochial expenses. And, for these purposes, the parishioners are a corporate body, and may make bye-laws," which is incident to every corporate body. And all this by the common law of England. "If any refuse to pay the church-rates, or taxes, being demanded by the churchwardens, they are to be sued in the ecclesiastical courts, and not elsewhere." Gibson's codex, 219. D. gge, 171. 1 Burne's justice, 316, 17. The case of Jefferys, 3 Coke's rep. 66, 67, which you have cited, proves the same. Coke, all inst. 439, says, "By the statute of 13 Edw. I, rates or taxes for repairs of churches, church yards, providing decent ornaments for the celebration of divine service, are allowed to be of ecclesiastical cognizance." 1 Burne, 317. We have no ecclesiastical courts in Maryland—and even I join with you in wishing, that we never may, at least, not as they are constituted in England—how then can such tax or rate, on the principles of common law, if refused, be collected? Hence appears the true reason, why the common law of England, relating to vestries, never prevailed either here, or in any other colony, where the church of England is established; and why the legislature found themselves obliged to introduce a different law.

You have not said, that, by the common law of England, the parishioners may choose vestrymen: indeed, you have said, and proved the contrary. The theory of the casuist, Rutherford, is fanciful and pretty; but it is not the theory of the common law, which knows of no such delegation of powers, as you speak of, from the parishioners at large, to a chosen few. For this, in plain English, is choosing a *select vestry*, which yourselves have declared, can be founded on custom only. In your former piece, you said, "by particular custom, this authority of the whole body of the parishioners may be delegated to a select number, who are distinguished by the appellation of VESTRYMEN." But now, you disclaim custom, which alone can justify such delegation; and rely on the common law, which has no such powers to give.

To give, however, some colour of plausibility to this inconsistency, you affect to distinguish between temporary and perpetual *select vestries*. Now, you have not proved, that there are any where either such temporary or perpetual *select vestries*, "periodically elected by the voice of the parish." Burne declares expressly, that, "in most places, if not in all, the parishioners have lost the right of electing such vestrymen." And, when you say, that such *select vestries* are of perpetual existence, you contradict both Burne and Gibson, whose doctrine is, that they are "chosen annually, and to manage the concerns of the parish for that year." You contradict yourselves: for, in another part of your answer, having likened vestrymen to churchwardens, you say of the latter, that they are temporary officers. And the reason of the thing proves, that both they and vestrymen must be so.

The vestry of St. Anne's is certainly a *select vestry*, and therefore, as such, never can exist on the principles of the common law of England. Let us, however, consider how it is that you have introduced this common law, such as it is, into this province. Here too your own authorities make against you. And, I may apply to myself in this case, what Cicero said of an opponent of his, in the oration for S. R. Amerinus—"quod Erucio accidebat in malis nugatoriis aculatione, idem mihi usu venit in causâ optimâ." You would have done the celebrated Blackstone far more honour by quoting him fairly, than by the idle compliments you pay him. His words are, "It hath been held, that, if an uninhabited country be discovered and planted by English subjects, all the English laws then in being, which are the birthright of every subject, are immediately in force." And so, refers to the books, which, to make a parade of your reading, you have also pretended to cite: though the monstrous doctrine advanced by one of them, Salkeld, who puts it into the mouth of Lord Holt, is, that, "the laws of England do not extend to Virginia—being a conquered country, their law is, what the king pleases." Then follow, in Blackstone, these remarkable words, which you have concealed; "But, this is to be understood with very many, and very great restrictions. Such colonists carry with them so much of the English law, as is applicable to their own situation, and the condition of an infant colony; such, for instance, as the general rules of inheritance, and of protection from personal insults." The same language is held by a great judge in the case

of the King against Samuel Vaughan, determined 17th Nov. 1769. Lord Mansfield, in delivering his opinion, says, "To be sure, no act of parliament, made in England, binds Ireland, or a colony actually settled, without naming them: but, it is held, all laws of England, both common and statute, go to a colony newly settled, which were in being at the time of such settlement; with this restriction, that they be laws suited to their situation and condition; and, therefore, with this restriction, to be sure, an hundredth part of the statutes of England don't go to the colonies; but, they do go, if they are apposite and adapted to their situations and condition, for, as they carry the statute law, so they carry the common law, that are applicable." Vaughan's appeal to the publick, p. 90.

Here then is a criterion, by which we are to determine, where the laws of England are admissible, and where not. The common law jurisprudence of England, on the subject of vestries, has been stated, as it is; the obvious question then is, at what period of our history, was it applicable to our situation, and adapted to our condition? I aver, that it is incompatible with our constitution, and adverse to the whole tenor of our laws.

In 1633, this province was granted as an asylum to roman catholics; and the majority of the people continued such, till about the revolution in 1689; so that, for the first six and fifty years of our history, it is evident, common law vestries were not suitable to our condition. The terms *parish*, *vestry*, *vestrymen*, or *churchwardens* are not once to be found in any of our acts of assembly, antecedent to 1692. The singular act of 1676, ch. 20, seems to shew, that a great point was thought to be gained, when the private benefaction of a pious man was appropriated "to the maintenance of a protestant ministry, from time to time, among the inhabitants of St. George's and Poplar-Hill hundred;" and is also a good collateral proof, that there were then no parishes. And, that the common law of England respecting parishes should prevail, where there were no parishes, is strange indeed. It could not prevail, because, it would have been inapplicable to the condition of the then colonists, which is the rule laid down.

By the act of 1692, ch. 2, the church of England was first established in Maryland. This was but a partial adoption of the church of England establishment; the form of divine worship, according to the prayer-book, was received and enacted; the mode of maintenance of the clergy by *tythes* was rejected; the circumstances of the province being supposed to be then unequal to the burthen, and the forty per poll (according to the express words of the law of 1700) given in lieu thereof. The province was divided into parishes, and churches were ordered to be built. And common law vestries, being inconsistent with our constitution, were rejected, and, in their stead, *select vestries* established; and, says the law, "in any action or actions to be commenced as aforesaid, in the writ and declaration, and other proceedings of the same, the principal vestryman shall be named, together with the other vestrymen, as aforesaid, for the parish; especially appointed by act of assembly." "Common law open rates, till suspended, or abrogated by statute." Admitting then, for argument's sake, that, before 1692, or 1700, there had been vestries by common law (which, however, I have proved, neither was, nor could be the case) they could not then exist, inasmuch as these acts established *select vestries*, of a nature quite different, and with powers and modes of proceeding totally dissimilar to the common law vestries. See record book, LL, No. 1, from 2 to 10.

But, supposing statutes had never intervened, still I assert, that common law vestries would have been unconstitutional in this province. You say that, by common law, such vestries have a right of taxation, and you say right. Now the exertion of such a right in Maryland is absolutely prohibited. The act of 1650, ch. 25, confirmed among the perpetual laws by 1676, ch. 2, is express, that "no aids, subsidies, customs, taxes, or impositions, shall hereafter be laid, assessed, levied, or imposed upon the freemen of this province, &c. without the consent of the freemen of this province, their deputies, or the major part of them, first had and declared in a general assembly of this province." A resolve of the lower house, in the last session, is no less positive: "Resolved, that the representatives of the freemen of this province have the sole right, with the assent of the other part of the legislature, to impose and establish taxes &c." This principle, that taxes can only be raised by the assembly, hath been very strictly attended to; and your violation of it was my principal charge against you. The commissioners of the county courts may, and do, levy taxes, to defray the county charges; but they have an express act of assembly, and cannot go beyond the letter of it. So, the vestries of Maryland may, by act of assembly, raise taxes; but they too must adhere to the letter of the law. Even you ground your right of taxation, as vestrymen, on the acts of 1704 and 1729, at the same time that you grant, that vestries by common law, such as, you pretend, that of St. Anne's, may exercise a power of taxation, independent of any

authority from written laws. Thus do you adopt and reject either system of law, just as they happen to suit your purposes; and emerge, at last, a kind of mongrel vestrymen, fantastically produced by a novel and whimsical mixture of common and statute law. Like the fabulous centaurs of old, half man, and half horse, such vestrymen exist only in idea.

The acts of 1698, ch. 20, and 1699, ch. 16, were enacted for the express purpose of "empowering vestrymen to assist their parishioners for building and repairing churches." The act of 1700 established *select vestries*; and the reason and policy of the measure is thus expressed by the legislature—"for incorporating a political body, capable in law, to recover and receive all rights and perquisites accruing or growing due in law or conscience to any parish church or churches, for any pious use whatever, be it enacted, &c." Upon any vacancy in the vestry, the remaining vestrymen were required and empowered to fill up such vacancy, by electing freeholders residing in the parish, and the vestrymen are also required to chuse churchwardens annually, &c. vide record book L L, No. 2, from 371 to 383. Here is a system of parochial polity totally different from that of the common law. The first framers of our laws have been admired for the elegant simplicity and precision with which their acts were drawn up; and had they judged the doctrine of the common law, respecting vestries, to be applicable to their condition, and admissible, what occasion for statutes to empower the people to chuse such officers? It will appear, moreover, that this has been the uniform sense of the legislature, from the first establishment of parishes, to this present time. The law 1700, ch. 1, was repealed by the unfortunate act of 1701-2; but, on the supposition, that this act was, ab initio, void, the other, according to Mr. Poca's opinion, continued in force, till the general repealing law of 1704, ch. 77. So that, from 1692 to 1704, vestrymen and churchwardens in St. Anne's parish were appointed, confessedly, under a power and authority derived from act of assembly. If these acts of assembly no longer exist, the power and authority derived from them is gone; and, if there was no common law, respecting vestries, antecedent to these acts, as hath been shewn, it cannot now begin to run, if it was applicable to our condition. Every act that has since been made for laying out and erecting new parishes, has a particular clause, expressly "empowering the freeholders of the several new parishes to chuse and nominate vestrymen and other officers." All these acts are quoted and set down by the unanswerable writer or writers of the paper, sign'd, *Freeholders of St. Anne's*, and need not be again referred to. The act of 1753, ch. 19, is, however, too striking, to be omitted: its title is, "an act, to enable the parishioners of part of St. Andrew's parish in St. Mary's county, to chuse vestrymen and churchwardens." If then any defence be due to the opinion of the legislature, it is clear, that their invariable sentiment has been, that vestries could not be chosen, but by act of assembly. And, however light y, you, in the wanton petulance of an overweening fondness for your own amazing abilities, may affect to treat these venerable men, I am not ashamed to take up the sentiment of the young man in Cicero, and to declare, "mallem mehercule, cum istis errare, quam vobiscum verum sentire."

I have already observ'd that your fort in writing is the obscure. You learn'd it, I doubt not, from the ancients: Juno escap'd from Ixion, and Venus rescued her son from the furious Greek, by the friendly interposition of a cloud. Many merits are ascrib'd to you, merely because you are not understood—"omnia, etiam non bene consulta, in virtutem trahuntur." Sall. The people complaisantly suppose, that you have some meaning, tho' it be past their finding out; and so, as the same last quoted author said of Marius, "gloriam ex culpa invenit," your grosest blunders may receive applause.—Much stress is laid on the position, that a parish is a "being propagated by operation of law." I wish, in charity to such tyros as I am, in legal knowledge, you had been pleas'd to have been more explicit in your ideas. Till you are, I must content myself with insisting only, that, whatever other parishes may be, St. Anne's is certainly a being, propagated by operation of a positive law, even the act of 1692. And so also is its vestry.

I amuse myself with conjecturing where you will next take your stand. Will you condescend to take a hint from me?—*Fas est et ab hoste doceri*. Besides an anxiety to redeem my character for charity with you, I cannot help thinking, I owe you something of this sort, and I scorn to lie in your debt. Charity herself would smile, to see you again take shelter in the forlorn hope of the act of 1701-2; to rescue you from this, I offer this hint, which, with a little of Mr. J*****'s assistance, I have vanity enough to flatter myself, you may make the prettiest little point you ever met with in law. In the last paragraph but one of Mr. Poca's opinion, it is said, "the clergy of this Province are not a body politic, with a capacity to take by succession, nor is the forty per poll a transmissible right." The inference is plain, that if the clergy had been a body politic, or the forty per poll a transmissible right, their claim to it would have been sav'd by the clause in the act of 1704. Vestries are bodies politic, incorporated by the act of 1700, and have transmissible rights: ergo, vestries are excepted in the saving clause of said act. Q. E. D.

I am, gentlemen,

Your humble servant,

JONATHAN BOUCHER.

A N E C D O T E.

THE learned and pious Dr. Hammond, some little time before Cromwell assum'd the reins of government, was on a visit to his Bookeller, to collate some ancient Hebrew, Greek, and Arabic manuscripts, when his attention was so much diverted from his em-

ployment, by the entrance of a tall man, in the habit and accoutrements of a puritanical trooper, who marching up to the table where the literary monuments were strow'd, laid his hands, without ceremony, on a Hebrew paper, and began to read it aloud. The doctor express'd his astonishment that a private trooper should display such acquaintance with the most abstruse parts of literature; and observ'd, that it seem'd to him to favour somewhat of a miracle. The stranger writhing his face into suitable contortions, and sharpening his voice into the true tone of fanaticism, replied, that it was INSPIRATION. The doctor then put into his hand a Greek, and an Arabic composition, which he explain'd with facility, and, (bating his puritanical gestures and modulation) with elegance. The Bookeller, who mean while remained fix'd in silent wonder, at length so far recovered himself, as to whisper in the doctor's ear, "that he fear'd the king's majesty was wrong in the war, and that the reformers were assist'd of heaven, but that he had yet one experiment to make, which, if it had the same upshot as the former, would infallibly detach him from his allegiance."

Such was the doctor's embarrassment at the novelty of the incident, that he could suggest no argument to combat the bookeller's insinuations; but desired him to proceed immediately to the experiment. A Welch bible was accordingly presented to the saint, with a request that he would read a chapter, and translate it into English. But he, casting his eyes over the text, instantly broke forth into an ordinary style of indignation, and swore that he did not understand one word of it, and that none but the devil did, and retired with rage and confusion at his detection; but care was taken to pursue him to his haunts, and develop'd the mystery of his character.

He prov'd to be one of those disguised Jesuits, who had enlisted themselves, by the command of the general of their order, under the banners of Cromwell, to expose their persons to all the danger and horrors of war, to administer fuel to those flames, which had spread over the kingdom, and threaten'd its total destruction.

It is well known that there were stations occupied in the king's army by detachments from the same devoted band, whose peculiar charge it was, to avail themselves of every manoeuvre of jesuitical discipline, to extinguish each sentiment of peace and humanity in the breasts of the royalists towards their misguided and infuriate adversaries. Whilst their brethren who had fought on the opposite side, were adjusting themselves to the complexion of the puritans, favouring their spiritual illapses, and urging them, as they had drawn the sword, to throw the scabbard into the fire. Thus by the most refin'd and intrepid policy were the publick distresses fomented, and a regular operation carried on in the bowels of the nation, to reduce it to the necessity of submitting; either to the arms or mediation of some foreign popish power.—If the present alarming convulsions in the mother country should produce a crisis equally terrible as that which is here alluded to, it is hardly possible however, that the same ministers will be again employed by the politicians on the continent. The banishment of the Jesuits from Portugal, their proscription in France, the almost universal detestation in which they are held, the disgrace into which their learning has fallen, seem the certain preludes of their final extermination from the face of the earth, and that it should ever be in their power to do such signal mischief to this community as some are inclined to persuade themselves, I can scarce be brought to think. Unless at one of those tragical conjunctures, when all the dogs of civil discord shall be let slip; as I am inform'd by those who hold a general conversation with the order, that there is not among them one dangerous head, one single Man of letters.

Baltimore.

CLERICUS.

To three eminent GENTLEMEN at the BAR.

YOUR laudable opposition to the illegal and oppressive demands of officers and clergy hath, it seems, afforded cause for much severe scrutiny into your own conduct. Charges, of notorious exaction, have been brought against you, by CLIENT AND PLAIN TRUTH. Pain would I obviate every thing that hath been said by these ill-natured writers.—What they have advanced, I do assure you, is generally talk'd of, in town and country; and people do not scruple to declare, that the Patriots are as bad as their neighbours.—My only arguments, in your favour, are the three following; which I had occasion to play off, the other day, against a government man.—With what success I leave you to determine.

I. It answer'd no purpose, I thought, to allege a crime against you, of which you had convicted others.—Re crimination is an old woman's expedient.

II. It must not be thought strange, that gentlemen, as you are, of distinguished abilities and genius, should exercise certain unaccountable arts, not in use among common men.—The richest soil produces the rankest weeds along with the most luxuriant flowers.

III. Let what will be insinuated against your probity, some of you are remarkable for domestic, generous virtues; and these, therefore, ought to cover a multitude of sins.—

What, think you, did my antagonist reply to all this?—As to my first argument, he said, nothing could be more pertinent than that recrimination of a master in reasoning, thou that speak'st against adultery, dost thou commit adultery?—As to my second, he absolutely affirm'd, to my very great astonishment, that you were not distinguished either for abilities or genius.—And my last argument he expell'd by a most indecent observation.—Chymists, says he, will tell you, there is something good in excrement.—nor could he, he continued, think so dishonourably of human nature as to suppose any one of you void of every good Quality.

T W I T C H.

L O N D O N, January 14.

BY a letter from Constantinople we have advice, that the French ambassador being become odious to the people there, on account of the intrigues he has carried on to continue the war with the Russians, has been set upon by the populace, and would certainly have been murdered, if a party of janissaries had not rescued him out of their hands. The letters add, that the Grand Seigneur has ordered a party of the above guards to attend him wherever he goes, to prevent any further insults.

The Bostonians, whatever opprobrious epithets may have been bellov'd on them, seem, says a correspondent, well to understand, that firmness is a first-rate qualification in the patriotic character, and that he who has once entered the lists in behalf of the laws or liberties of the people, must neither be wearied by delays, warped by artful representations, intimidated by threats, or allured by fair promises, to desert his ground; all which are the common arts and finesses of a designing administration.

Jan. 15. It is said there is a difference in opinion among the British ministry, touching the affairs of Poland, one party being for suffering the powers upon the continent to act as they please, while others are for preserving the treaty of Oliva inviolate, and preserving the body of the republick whole and entire. But, as we are pacifically inclined, it is supposed the first mentioned party will prevail.

Jan. 16. We are constantly complaining in this country against the excess of ministerial corruption, without once recollecting how greatly such complaints affect our national character; for we must be either generally venal as a people, or corruption could never flow in upon us so violently, as to endanger the banks of our glorious constitution.

Jan. 18. The clerks in the secretary of state's office for the American department have received orders to give due attendance, in order to prepare the papers relative to America for the House of Commons.

It is reported, that the state of the publick credit is at present under the consideration of the ministry, and that some salutary regulations, particularly relating to commercial failures, will very shortly be the subject of discussion in an august assembly.

Jan. 19. The powers who can tamely look on and see, without opposition, the dismemberment of Poland, seized upon and cantoned out by three great princes, who have no claim to a foot of land in that country, but that which oppression, rapine, and superior force can give, may one day repent their inactivity, and become a prey, in their turn, to the same arts of the same blessed mediators.

A certain all grasping monarch has, we hear, marked out considerable tracts within the Hanoverian circle, which he means to lay claim to at no very remote period.

So many alarms have been spread lately, concerning the commercial credit of this country, that we think ourselves happy in being able to throw in a word of comfort, viz. that it is confidently believed, not a single banking-house in this country will be shaken by the great failures in Holland, however distressing their connexions on the continent.

The last accounts from India, we hear, are inconceivably flattering, and give the directors of a great company the highest spirits imaginable; Shaw Allum, the lawul emperor of Indostan, who has for a considerable time been banished from the throne of his ancestors, and opposed by a confederacy of tributary princes, who wanted to shake off the sovereignty of Delhi, has, assisted by the English, acquired a signal victory over the bravest nation of his enemies, killed a prodigious number of their troops, and taken treasure to the amount of near three millions sterling, with which, at the head of his victorious army, he is now preparing for a triumphal entry into his capital.

The British commerce, in consequence of the civil commotions, has never yet extended so far as Delhi; but should the above be true, the India company, and the nation in general, must receive great benefits thereby.

Jan. 27. This morning, about five o'clock, the Queen was taken in labour, when his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, with other officers of state, were sent for, but before their arrival, her Majesty was safely delivered of a Prince, about ten minutes before six, and both her Majesty and the young Prince are as well as can be expected. At noon both the Park and Tower guns were fired on the occasion. The above is their Majesty's ninth child, having now six Princes and three Princesses.

A deputation from the body of American merchants will very shortly wait upon Lord Dartmouth, to receive his Lordship's answer to some proposals lately submitted to his consideration, for reconciling the disagreements between the colonies and the mother country.

The general estimation of West India property, is, that 100 acres, with 100 negroes, will clear, after all expences, 150 hogheads of sugar annually, which, at the usual price of 15 l. per hoghead, will be 2250 l. a year.

A correspondent has sent us the following simple recipe for the piles, which, he says, cured him of that terrible disorder in two days: Take tobacco, shes and hog's lard, mix them well together, and anoint the part affected when going to bed; very little of which will effect a cure.

General Gage is on his way home from America, where he has held the chief command with great reputation; but we do not hear that he is either to be succeeded by any other officer, or to reside for any considerable time in this kingdom.

So much base Portugal coin has been circulated in the north of England, that the people absolutely refuse to take any, which is a great inconvenience to many people, especial y travellers, who are often at great loss on that account.

ANNA POLIS, April 15.

A correspondent has desired us to insert the following.

It was inserted in this Gazette of the 3d of September last, which was soon after the news arrived here of the many bankruptcies that had happened in Britain, that by some vessels arrived in Rappahannock there was advice of several houses which had stopped payment having begun to do business again, particularly Mess. Dunlop and Wilson of London. As we are not very certain how we came by that piece of intelligence, and having been called upon to give up our author, by some friends of those gentlemen in Maryland, who assert that no such failure ever happened, we hope they will be satisfied with our declaring that, in future, we shall be more cautious in publishing any article which may tend to the prejudice of individuals, and are sorry we were so precipitate as to insert what we did upon hearsay. *Virginia Gazette.*

* Taken from the assembly-room, about a month ago, a super-fine scarlet cloak, without buttons, which was made too short and lengthened at the top. There was left, in its room, a very indifferent old scarlet cloak, now in the possession of Mr. William Nevins; the mistake may be rectified by applying to Mr. Nevins.

Baltimore, April 13, 1773.

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

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

HENRY THOMSON.

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

Bladenburg, April 14, 1773.

HAVING declined the business of Mess. George and Andrew Buchanan and company of Glasgow since the first of January last, I shall be obliged to all those who have accounts still unsettled on the books kept by me, if they will come and settle either with Mr. John Campbell who succeeds me, or with myself, without loss of time.

Those who are backward in coming to settle and pay up their accounts, may depend that suits will soon be brought against them; it is therefore hoped they will timely prevent that unnecessary trouble and expence.

The business is intended to be carried on, as formerly, by Mr. John Campbell. This is not to be repeated.

ANDREW LITCH.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber in accounts of more than twelve months standing, are hereby desired to come and settle their respective balances, otherwise such methods will be taken to compel them thereto, as will be disagreeable to them. Their humble servant,

EPHRAIM HOWARD.

RAN away from a wagon, on its way from Baltimore-Town to Frederick, near Hood's mill, a convict servant man, imported in Capt. Thomas from Bristol the other day, named Stephen Woolridge. He is about twenty-three years of age, five feet eight inches high, born in Cornwall, a brisk looking well made fellow, brown complexion, blue eyes, wears his own dark hair, and is or pretends to be a farmer, but has rather the appearance of a sailor: Had on a small bound hat, coarse cotton jacket, old trousers, old shoes and odd buckles: Whoever secures him in any jail, or delivers him to Mr. Lux at Baltimore, Jacques and Johnson in Annapolis, or James Johnson at Fort Frederick furnace, shall have forty shillings if taken in the province, and three pounds if taken out of the province.

There is another convict servant who was imported in the same ship, the property of Mr. Russell, in company with him.

JACQUES and JOHNSON.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Annapolis, on Thursday the 8th instant, a mulatto boy who calls himself George Mosley, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, has a down look and stoops a little: He had on and took with him, a halftick jacket, and one of flannel, black and white mixed woollen stockings, half worn shoes, new trousers, check shirt, and a coarse felt hat. Whoever secures and delivers him to me shall have forty shillings reward, paid by me.

ANNE GAITHER.

CAME on shore, on Dam Quarter, a small Schooner Boat, the Skipper supposed to be from Virginia and his Name James Troughton. There is something in the Coroner's Hands, which the Owner may have again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

LEVIN WOOLFORD, Coroner of Somerset County.

Annapolis, April 6, 1773.

TO BE SOLD, HOUSE and Lot in this City, lately the Property of Capt. James Keith, deceased, well known for its pleasant Situation. For Terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS, Administrator. All Persons indebted to the Estate of James Keith, deceased, are once more desired to make immediate Payment, otherwise will be dealt with as the Law directs.

Said Williams has a good Billiard Table and single Horse Chaise for Sale.

April 6, 1773.

THE subscriber gives this public Notice to all Gentlemen, particularly his old Acquaintance, that he now lives in the House where Mr. John Brewer lately lived, near the Head of the Dock in the City of Annapolis; where he keeps wet and dry Goods for Sale. He hath also provided himself with every Necessary for the Reception of Gentlemen in private Lodgings; those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Company may depend on the best Treatment, as it shall be his constant Endeavour to please, and their Horses will be taken Care of. He would at all Times be glad to do any Kind of Business, that lies in his Power, for his Friends, as they shall think proper to communicate to him by Letter, in the best Manner he is able.

THOMAS HINCKS.

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

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

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

Annapolis, April 5, 1773.

BROKE Jail, in the Night of the 4th Instant, Timothy Ragan, committed for Horse-stealing; the said Ragan is about 20 Years of Age, about Six Feet high, of a fair Complexion: Had on when he made his Escape a blue Coat and Waistcoat of the same, Country made Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings and Country made Shoes. Francis Sellars, committed on Suspicion of Felony: Had on when he made his Escape a brown Cloth Coat, Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings, Country made Shoes, all very much worn. The said Sellars is about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, with black straight Hair. Whoever apprehends and secures the said Ragan and Sellars, so that they may be had again, shall receive Five Pounds Reward, or Fifty Shillings for either of them.

WILLIAM NOKE,

Sheriff of Anne Arundel County.

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

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

CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE, WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON.

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

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

Now ready for the Press,

And to be printed by Subscription, in one large Octavo Volume, containing about Three Hundred Pages. (Price 7s 6d Shillings)

FOR

Ma.

County.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S GUIDE WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND.

With plain and sufficient Directions for Testators to form, and Executors to perform their Wills and Testaments; for Administrators to complete their Administration, and for every Person any Way concerned in deceased Persons Estates, to proceed therein with safety to themselves and others.

ELIE VALLETTE, Register of the PREROGATIVE COURT, of the Province aforesaid.

PROPOSALS.

The above will be put to the Press on the First Day of May next, by which Time, it is apprehended, the Subscription will be completed. Every Subscriber shall have his Name and Title printed in the Title Page, in a Label adapted for that Purpose, as in the above Scheme, provided their Signature come timely to Hand.

All Endeavours shall be used to procure a Book-binder, in which Case the Volume shall be neatly bound in Calf, gilt, and lettered, for which an additional Half-Crown will be demanded at the Delivery of the Book.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in (and Money received, if tendered) by the several Deputy Commissaries in each respective County of this Province, as also,

At Oxford, by Mr. Charles Cruikshank.

At Bladenburg, by Mr. Richard Henderson.

At Upper-Marlborough, by Ralph Forster, Esq;

At Lower-Marlborough, by Mr. Thomas Jones.

At Elk-Ridge, by Mr. John Dorsey, Merchant.

At George-Town, by Mr. Robert Peters.

At Cambridge, in the County Clerk's Office.

And at Annapolis, by Mrs. Howard, at the Coffee-House; Messrs. Williams and Co. and Mr. M'Hard, at the Dock; Mr. Cornelius Garretson, Mr. Robert Johnson, and at the Printing-Office.

PATRICK TONRY,

TAKES this Method to inform the Publick, that he has opened Tavern in a neat commodious House for that purpose, situated in East-Street, a few Doors below Mr. James Bric's new House, being near and very convenient to the Dock; and as he has provided himself with a good Stock of Liquors, and Accommodations for Travellers, as also good Stabling and Provender for Horses, those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their company may depend on his utmost Endeavours to give them Satisfaction.

Said Toney proposes also, for the Convenience of Travellers betwixt Annapolis and Baltimore-Town, to erect Two Carriages, to begin the Second Week in March inst. to carry Passengers to and from said Town, in the following Manner, viz. To set out One Carriage from his said House, on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, precisely at Half after Eight o'Clock in the Morning, will stop One Hour at Mr. Charles Dodd's about Half Way to Baltimore, and from thence proceed to Capt. Limes's in Baltimore-Town; and return from said Limes's for Annapolis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock, will wait for any Passengers to breakfast at Mr. Kello's Tavern at the Ferry, and to dine at Mr. Tontell's, where John McDonall lately lived, and from thence to said Toney's House in Annapolis; where, as also at Capt. Limes's, a Person will be appointed to let Seats to Passengers at 10s. each from Baltimore to Annapolis, and the like Sum from Annapolis to Baltimore. Outside Passengers or any Child under Ten Years of Age at Half Price. Seats to be held as applied for. Small Parcels will be carried from Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis at reasonable Rates.

N. B. Said Toney will purchase a Quantity of Rye at 3s. and Barley at 4s. per Bushel, if delivered at his House in Annapolis, where may be had good Geneva, by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates.

THERE is at the Plantation of Charles Boon, living in Prince-George's County, near Major Sim's, a small red and white Steer, about 4 Years old, small of his Age, and has been there 3 Years marked with an under Bit in the right Ear and a Crop and Slit in the left. The Owner may have him again on proving Property and paying Charges.

March 22, 1773.
To be sold by the Subscribers at publick Vendue, to the
highest Bidder, on Thursday July 1st next,
This Lot and House in George-Town, wherein
Doctor Cornish formerly lived, for Cash or
short Credit.
w6 ADAM STEUART,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, junr.

March 22, 1773.
To be sold by the Subscribers, at publick Vendue, to the
highest Bidder, for ready Money or short Credit, on
Thursday July 1st next,

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

ROBERT FERGUSON,
ADAM STEUART.
w6

March 21, 1773.
To be sold at publick Vendue, on Thursday the First Day
of July next, at the late Dwelling-House of Samuel
Wickham, of Frederick County, deceased, viz

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

w11 JOSEPH WOOD, junr. Executor.

Annapolis, April 1, 1773.
ON Monday the 19th Inst. will be opened a
School for the educating of Youth in Spelling,
Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c. by
W. THORP.

N. B. Any Gentleman inclinable to favour the
above undertaking (that may be desirous of further
Intelligence) I humbly refer their Application to
Mr. William Wilkins, or Mr. Thomas Harwood of the
aforesaid City.

March 18, 1773.
THE Creditors of Mr. Robert Horner, late of
Charles, are desired to meet at the House of
Mrs. Halkerston, in Port-Tobacco on Wednesday, in
Charles County, August Court Week next, with their
Claims against the said Horner, in order that a Dis-
tribution of the Money arising on the Sale of his
Effects be made to us for their use may be made.

RICHARD BROWN, } Trustees.
THOMAS BOND, }

March 16, 1773.
THE Subscriber gives this publick Notice to all
his former good Customers, and to other
Gentlemen, that he now lives in the House where
Mr. William Hutchings lately dwelt, near the Head
of the Dock, in the City of Annapolis, that he hath
provided himself with every Necessary for the Re-
ception of Gentlemen in the Tavern Way. Those
Gentlemen who are pleased to favour him with their
kind Custom may depend on the best Treatment, as
it shall be my constant Endeavour to please. I
should at all Times be glad to do any Kind of Bu-
siness for my Customers, as they think proper to
communicate to me, in the best Manner I can.

I am the Publick's most obliged humble Servant,
2m HENRY GASSAWAY.

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

Baltimore, March 24, 1773.
THE Subscribers give this publick Notice,
that they have begun to inoculate, and will
continue till the 10th of July. Those that chuse to
come are requested to give timely Notice, that pro-
per Accommodations may be provided for their Re-
ception.
1m HENRY STEVENSON,
JOHN COULTER.

Port-Tobacco, February 23, 1773.
ALL Persons indebted to Mess. John Jamieson
and Son, for Dealings with their Port-Toba-
cco, Newports, and Vienna Stores, are desired to make
immediate Payment to

10w GEORGE GRAY.

Prince-George's County, March 12, 1773.
NOTTINGHAM RACES.

To be run for, on Tuesday the Twenty-fifth Day of
May next,

A PURSE of Forty Pounds Currency, free for
any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying
Weight for Age, viz. Four Years old, 7 Stone;
Five Years old, 8 Stone; Six Years old, 8 Stone 7
Pounds; and aged, 9 Stone. Heats Four Miles
each.

On Wednesday the Twenty-sixth, a give and
take Purse of Twenty Pounds, free for any Horse,
Mare, or Gelding, (the Winner the preceding Day
excepted) a Horse Fourteen Hands high to carry 8
Stone, and rise and fall agreeable to the Rules of
Racing. Heats Three Miles each.

And, On Thursday the Twenty-seventh, a Purse
of Ten Pounds to be run for, Four Years old Colts
and Fillies, Colts to carry 8 Stone, and Fillies 109
Pounds. Heats Two Miles each, (the winning
Horse, &c. of the First and Second Days excepted).

The Horses &c. winning Two clear Heats any of
the above Days, shall be entitled to the Purse for
which he starts. The Horses for the First Days
Purse to be entered on Monday the 17th, with Mr.
John Dorsett, and Mr. John Rees, before Twelve
o'Clock at Noon, and pay Fifty Shillings Entrance,
Subscribers of Forty Shillings to be allowed that
Sum in the Entrance. For the Second Day Sub-
scribers as above, Ten Shillings, Non-Subscribers,
Thirty Shillings; and for the Third, Subscribers as
above, to pay one Dollar, and Non-Subscribers
Twenty Shillings Entrance, or double at the Post
each Day. The Horses &c. for the Second Day to
be measured and entered by the above Persons, be-
tween the Hours of Eleven and Twelve in the Fore-
noon, and those for the Colts Purse on Tuesday also.
Certificates of the Ages of the several Horses,
Mares, and Geldings, to be produced when enter-
ed. The Winner the First Day to pay Twenty
Shillings; the Second Ten; and the Third Five
Shillings for the Use of Weights and Scales; to start
precisely at One o'Clock each Day. Proper Judges
will be appointed to determine all Disputes that may
arise.

N. B. Three reputed running Horses to start
each Day or no Race.

March 12, 1773.
ALL Persons who have any Demands against the
Estate of Samuel Burgess, late of Anne-Arundel
County, deceased, are desired to bring their Ac-
counts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted,
and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired
to make immediate Payment, to

w4 JANE BURGESS, Executrix.
N. B. I still carry on the Blacksmiths Business,
and shall be obliged to my Friends for the continu-
ance of their Favours.

March 10, 1773.
To be sold to the highest Bidder, on Saturday the First
Day of May next, at the Dwelling-House of the Sub-
scriber, within Four Miles of the Patuxent Iron-
Works, and Nine Miles above Bladensburg, in
Prince-George's County,

PART of a Tract of Land called Winterkill's
Range, containing about 270 Acres, on which
is a new Brick Dwelling-House covered with Cypress
Shingles, 36 by 30 Feet, containing Four Rooms
on each Floor, Four of which are Fire Rooms; a
good Kitchen, a Weaving Shop, Pantry and Cellar
below the House; the Whole finished in a Workman
like Manner; Two Tobacco Houses, One of which
48 by 24 Feet, the other 40 by 24, both in good
Repairs; a Meat-House, a Negro Quarter, a Stable,
and other Out-Houses, an Apple Orchard, contain-
ing about 200 bearing Trees, besides 2 Peach
Orchards, and a good many Cherry Trees, about 25
Acres of the Land fit for Meadow Ground, Five
Acres of which now in Timothy, and 10 Acres
ditched and grubbed. The Land is very level and
fit for Tobacco, Corn or Wheat. The Purchaser
may have Possession the First of December next, and
liberty to put in a Crop of small Grain in the Fall.
The Terms of Sale will be made known on the Day
before the Land is put up, and an indisputable
Title will be made to the Purchaser, by

w4 JOSEPH JONES.

Baltimore, January 16, 1773.
ALL Persons having any just Claim against the
Estate of Col. Charles Ridgely, deceased, are
desired to send in their Accounts properly proved,
and such as are indebted to the said Estate, are
hereby required to come and pay to prevent Expence
to themselves, and Trouble to

2m CHARLES RIDGELY,
DANIEL CHAMBERLAIN, } Executors.
WILLIAM GOODWIN, }

ALL Persons who have any just Demands against
the Estate of John Jones, late of Anne-Arundel
County, deceased, are desired to send them pro-
perly attested, and those who are indebted to the
said Estate, are desired to pay off their respective
Balances without further Notice, to

2w EDWARD GAITHER, junr. Administrator.

T O B E S O L D,
THE Dwelling Houses and Lots belonging to
the late John Morton Jordan, Esq; deceased,
situated on the Bank of Severn River in the City of
Annapolis. Any Person inclinable to purchase the
said Houses and Lots, may know the Terms by ap-
plying to

their most obedient humble Servant,
REUBEN MERIWETHER, Admr.

Elk-Ridge, December 18, 1772.

ANY Person that can come well recommended
for his Care, Industry, Sobriety and Skill in
the Tanning and Currying Business, will be put in
Possession of a Tan-yard and Currying Shop, in a
very good Neighbourhood for that Business, and
where he may get a great Plenty of excellent Bark,
The Yard will be let either with or without a young
Negro Fellow, as an Assistant to the Master Work-
man; and as I intend erecting a Saw mill adjoining
the said Yard early the ensuing Spring, the Tanner
may have the Advantage of the Sawdust arising from
some particular Sorts of Wood, which I am per-
suaded will be of great Efficacy in the Tanning Bu-
siness. For Terms apply to

9 H. RIDGELY

B A Y B O L T O N,
Imported last October, Six Years old this Spring,
WILL stand at Fotherald, my Plantation, about
Three Miles from Alexandria, and cover this
Season at One Guinea the Leap, and Five Shillings
to the Groom, or Two Guineas the Season, and Ten
Shillings to the Groom; and Pasturage Mares may
have good Pasturage, but I will not be answerable
in case of Loss, though the same Care shall be taken
of them as my own.

He was got by that beautiful Horse Sterling, out
of a full blooded Hunter Mare; he is near Sixteen
Hands, a dark bay, stout, and well formed.

JOHN CARLYLE.

Annapolis, February 15, 1773

JOSHUA COLLINS,
Musical Instrument-maker and Turner from MAN-
CHESTER,

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

By their very humble Servant,
JOSHUA COLLINS.

Elk-Ridge, December 29, 1772.
WHEREAS Mr. Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne-
Arundel County, deceased, did by his last
will and Testament, bearing Date the 14th Day of
March last past, order and direct sundry Lands to be
sold, viz. a Tract or Parcel of Land, called Caleb's
Delight Enlarged; also a Tract, called Timber-Ridge,
and Part of a Tract, called The Mill Frog, all ad-
joining and lying in Frederick County, near Simp-
son's Tavern, about Thirty Miles from Elk-Ridge
Landing, and contains about Two Thousand Four
Hundred Acres. The said Land is well adapted to
farming, and will be sold on the 29th Day of June
next, in small Parcels, or in any Manner that may
best suit the Purchasers;—Also Two Thirds of about
Seven Thousand Acres of Land, lying in Anne-
Arundel County, on Curtis's-Creek, about Seven
Miles from Baltimore-Town, on which is a Furnace,
a good Dwelling-House, and sundry Out-Houses,
with a good Grist-Mill, and Saw-Mill: The Land
is well timbered and the Water navigable, within
Fifty Yards of the Furnace Door, and will be expo-
sed to sale on the 20th Day of July following. The
Terms will be made known on the Days of Sale, by

MICHAEL PUE, Executor,
MILCAH DORSEY, } Executrices.
ELEANOR DORSEY }

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

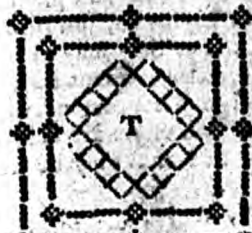
THE new Ship Baltimore, Burthen Three Hun-
dred Hogheads, Thomas Ireland, Master,
now ready in Leonard Creek, takes Tobacco configu-
red to West and Hobson, at Seven Pounds per Ton.
Insurance is ordered as usual. Those who subscribe
for Capt. Ireland, are desired to have their Tobacco
ready without loss of Time, so that the Ship may
be quickly dispatched.

STEPHEN WEST.

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

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 22, 1773.

C O N S T A N T I N O P L E, December 4.



HE French consul who resides at the Dardanelles, having embraced Mahometanism, the Chevalier de St. Priest, Ambassador from his most Christian Majesty, sent the Sieur Ruffin, interpreter of the same nation, to take care of the affairs of the consularship.

The total defeat of the Squadron commanded by the Bahaw of Scutari, by the Russian fleet, does not seem to alter the pacific dispositions of the Porte; on the contrary, the court not only lays the fault on the Bahaw, who equipped the Squadron without having received any orders, but has also sent a Capigi to the Morea to strangle the Bahaw's son, who commanded that Squadron.

From the DANUBIUS, Jan. 4. Every thing presents the melancholy ideas of an unavoidable war. According to advices from Vienna, couriers have never been so frequent between that court and those of Petersburg and Berlin. The Ministers of their Imperial Majesties are almost continually in council, and leave it only to begin fresh conferences with those of Russia and Prussia. These advices add, that the Prince de Rohan, Ambassador from France, demanded a second audience of the Empress Queen, which proved as long as the first, in which, it is thought, that Minister has made some important proposals; for his Highness, soon after his return to his hotel, dispatched a courier to his court.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 4. The government having been apprized that there had been dispersed among several persons, a collection of pieces relative to the processes against the Counts Struensee and Brandt, hath issued an order for seizing all the impression, and published a most rigorous restriction against any book-sellers, printers, or hawkers, who shall dare to sell the same.

Jan. 9. Lieutenant Leith is at last condemned to be shot, but it is hoped he will be pardoned. The high tribunal have declared the Sieur Thura, author of a paper, intitled, "The Prognosticator," guilty of high treason, and in consequence he is to suffer the same punishment as the Counts Brandt and Struensee.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 9. A treaty, we hear, is now on the tapis between our court and that of France, for some ships of the line, frigates, &c. The naval force is to be employed in the Baltic, and the military are, we are informed, to be posted on the Norwegian frontiers. Every preparation that is now going forward looks an approaching war, notwithstanding the pacific appearances which the court seems desirous of maintaining.

BERLIN, Jan. 19. It is assured that the hereditary Prince of Prussia has entered into the King of Prussia's service, in the rank of general of foot.

Advice has just been received here from Thorn, that the Prussian troops were set down in form before that town, in order to compel the inhabitants to yield obedience to the King of Poland. The magistrates, and a great majority of the inhabitants, have published a declaration, that they will not give up their liberty into the hands of absolute power, give up their liberty as subjects of the King of Poland they own themselves subjects of the King of Prussia, and of no other monarch, and as such they will defend their own rights, as well as those of their sovereign.

Jan. 16. Publick credit never stood in this country so precarious a footing as at this time. The publick credit of any country will ever correspond, in great measure, with the private credit of the individual persons in it. Credit is the life of commerce. By the many large bankruptcies which have lately happened, both at home and abroad, our trade and commerce have received such a severe check as hath occasioned a stagnation in them. Men know not whom to trust; and in consequence of this fear, and doubtful suspense, a multitude of our artificers and manufacturers are destitute of employment, and in consequence starving for want of the necessities of life. Their unhappy circumstances should be timely considered by those in power, for such general distresses of the people often create very untoward consequences to those in superior stations. They who guide the reins of government should consider the cause of such frequent bankruptcies, and take proper measures for remedying it. The true and undoubted cause of such frequent failures, both foreign and domestick, we will take upon us to mention, but shall leave the care of it to those whose business and duty it is. The parents and nurses of trade and commerce are industry, care, and frugality, without which it is impossible they should prosper and flourish. But this is an age of luxury, corruption, extravagance, and dissipation; all which are incompatible with and militate against trade and commerce, and must, in the end, totally destroy them. How far our government hath itself been instrumental in promoting in this nation those enemies to our commercial interests, let those in power consider, and, for their own sakes, amend; for should luxury, corruption, extravagance, and dis-

sipation, be suffered to proceed in this kingdom, bankruptcies would, of course, increase to such a degree as would soon destroy all credit, trade, and commerce, and the departure of them would unavoidably bring on a dissolution of government also.

It is a general remark that Italy, though no larger than Great Britain, has twice the number of its inhabitants, at least twelve millions of people. If so, what can it be ascribed to? Why to our emigration undoubtedly to people our colonies. With the East Indies and North America, poor England will become a desert, like Asia, whilst foreigners, perhaps, may come and enjoy the produce of our lands.

The lady brought over by a young earl, lately returned from his travels, is reckoned of the most perfect beauty, the most accomplished breeding, and greatest wit, that Italy has produced for a century past. At the instant that the British nobleman prevailed upon her to throw herself into his arms, not less than three rival princes were contending for her. The terms of her coming to this country were these: 10,000 l. sterling paid down, 2000 l. a year to be paid quarterly, and the farther sum of 10,000 l. to be paid her if ever she shall be desirous of returning to her own country. For the performance of this last article, the enamoured nobleman has given full security.

Extract of a letter from Rome, December 9.

"We have this moment learned that the plan which his Holiness drew up relative to the jesuits has met with invincible obstacles at the court of Madrid. The Pope proposed to reduce that body into little and distinct societies, subject to the Bishops of places where they were appointed to reside; but to this his Catholic Majesty answered, that 'his Holiness had promised him, in a very particular manner, the total extinction of the jesuits; that he relied upon his promise; and that if he did not perform it, he (his Catholic Majesty) should be obliged to take measures to force him to it.' Here the matter still rests, but it must now be determined one way or other."

Jan. 19. Some time before the opening of this session of parliament, it was hinted to Mr. E. Burke, by a ministerial friend, that the premier had so good an opinion of his knowledge in trade, that he had no doubt but he would be happy in being placed as one of the lords of that board. Mr. Burke then asked his friend, "Whether he was commissioned from the premier to tell him so?" The other after a while said he was: "Why then, make my compliments to that noble lord (says he) and tell him I have so great a respect for his Majesty, that let my knowledge be ever so great in trade, I shall never exert it in a contraband one."

Jan. 20. Letters from Spain advise that they are recruiting the troops all over that kingdom, and sitting out men of war, particularly 17 at Carthagena, and seven at Ferrol. The same letters say that orders are sent to all the naval officers to repair immediately to those two places, and all the general officers in Catalonia were likewise ordered to rendezvous the first of this month.

Jan. 21. An universal petition it is thought will be soon presented to the Throne, containing a catalogue of the very insupportable grievances the subjects labour under, and praying for a speedy redress, for the safety of both king and kingdom.

Jan. 22. By a letter from a gentleman in Dublin to his friend in London, it appears that Lord Harcourt, from the uniformity of his manners, his compliance to their modes, and at the same time preserving a respect to his own dignity, his universal politeness to all without giving disgust, by attaching himself to the minions of his predecessor, or any particulars; and his peculiar attention to the poor at this melancholy season, render him truly amiable, and promise him an easy and happy reign in that kingdom, at least while the people are in the same mind. New brooms sweep very clean in the country.

Disseminated accounts from Spain inform that there never was a greater expedition made in the several sea ports of that kingdom, in building and fitting out ships of war, than at present. Their marine is more numerous, and in better order, than it has been for these sixty years past. What all these preparations are making for, our ministry no doubt well know; which must be the reason of our sitting out a fleet of sixteen sail of the line, to be commanded by Admiral Pye, this spring, and intended for the Mediterranean, instead of the East Indies, which has been given out.

Jan. 23. A letter from Paris says, "The last letters from Rome mention the total abolition of the jesuits society having been finally resolved on to take place immediately."

The affairs of America will come on before the House of Commons next week.

It is generally believed, that however peaceable the present demeanor of the French and Spaniards may seem to be, they mean to have a tight bout with us, as soon as the one has planned and the other is in a condition to execute the desired measures.

Jan. 25. A plan has been laid before the ministry to obtain an act this session for all criminals, condemned in Great Britain for transportation, to be sent to the British settlements on the coast of Africa, and there to

work and serve as soldiers during the time of their sentence, which will be a great saving to government.

Jan. 27. We hear that the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a little after his entering into that office, publicly declared to several of the minority leaders in that kingdom, that an union with England was neither directly nor indirectly an object of his commission. This frank declaration, on a point they so much dreaded, has opened a prospect of his becoming very popular.

Translation of part of a letter from Berlin, Dec. 3.

"Our warlike preparations are pursued with more than usual vigour; and though we have a well disciplined army of about 250,000 men ready to take the field, yet our King has lately taken into pay the Hessian and Brunswick troops; and the Emperor, with whom our King is in a strict union and alliance, has likewise taken the Saxon and Palatine troops into pay. The secrets of our Cabinet, you know very well, are impenetrable; yet the best politicians affirm, that this formidable army cannot solely be meant to secure the possessions in Poland, but that certainly our King and the Emperor will put in force their favourite scheme of annihilating our ancient system of government in Germany, and establish out of its ruins two formidable monarchies. The impotence of the different powers, and the tyranny and oppression of the German princes, bid fair for such an event soon to take place."

Jan. 29. Yesterday there was one of the greatest levees at Lord North's that has been known at the Treasury since the year 1734, during the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, on the occasion of his gaining a great majority in the House of Commons, after the then general election.

The Duke of Athol moved for an address to his Majesty yesterday in the House of Lords, on the happy delivery of the Queen; which was agreed to, and the Lords, with white staves, ordered to present it.

Yesterday a motion was made in the House of Commons, by Richard Symonds, Esq; to address his Majesty, and congratulate him on the happy event of the birth of a prince; which was agreed to, and an address was read, which will be presented accordingly.

We are assured, by several letters of good authority, that the spirit which rose in America in the year 1765, and which was with so much difficulty allayed, is again revived, and seems to threaten the worst consequences.

A letter from Genoa says, "Letters received here from Madrid advise, that a report having gained ground there that there were in Spain many jesuits in disguise, a strict inquisition was immediately set on foot, in consequence of which they soon discovered and arrested fifteen of these holy fathers at Madrid, and five at Pampeluna, besides several others at divers other places. They were conducted to prison, amidst the acclamations of the multitude."

The week before last the Earl of Chatham received, in his retirement at Buxton Pynsent, a packet from the King of Prussia, but whether on publick or private affairs is not known. His Prussian Majesty has long done the British Cincinnatus the honour of corresponding with him; and, we are told, has, on many important occasions, condescended to ask the advice of that truly great man.

A young officer reduced, and by all accounts his half-pay disposed of besides, came in company, very lately, to London, in a northern stage, with an old dowager not far from sixty; and on the road made a shift so to insinuate himself into the affections of the lady, that she was kind enough to give him her hand in two days after their arrival in town, and with it above 12,000 l. in the funds, besides a real estate of 2500 l. a year. What a lucky transition for a young gentleman, without friends or money!

A commercial gentleman publicly declared, in a coffee-house near the Change, but last week, that he was certain there is at present as much, if not more, money in England, than it ever yet possessed; but it was dispersed into so many hands, owing to speculation in trade; and a so people living beyond their capital, that a large sum could hardly be found now in any one man's possession.

Jan. 30. The congratulatory addresses of both Houses of parliament were yesterday presented to his Majesty, on the birth of another prince, &c. and a most gracious answer was returned to each.

We hear, that the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland sent very polite congratulatory cards to his Majesty at St. James's on the delivery of the Queen.

The Duchess of Gloucester is far advanced in her pregnancy, and great preparations are making for her Royal Highness lying in at Gloucester House. Notice on the occasion will be given in form to the Privy Council.

We are informed that there is at present a great stagnation in the iron branches of manufacture, and that many of the artificers of Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, &c. are in circumstances equally distressful with the poor weavers of Spitalfields.

A proof has been made of Mr. Moore's windlass on board the Mermad, Capt. French, when the anchor, weighing 17 cwt. exclusive of the stock and cable, was raised with such ease by four men, that they brought

in two fathoms and a half of cable in three quarters of a minute.

A letter from on board the Hunter, Capt. Nicholson, dated at Port Royal in Jamaica, Dec. 4, says, "On the 6th of last month we sailed from James-Town in Virginia, bound to this place for sugars, rum, &c. for the payment of which we had a pretty considerable sum in specie on board, besides several kinds of merchandize, and a large stock of provisions. We proceeded on our voyage without any interruption till we arrived off the little island of Torgua, off Hispaniola, where we fell in with two Spanish guarda costas, who boarded us very soon, under the old pretence of searching for contraband goods, but after displacing and turning over most of the things in the ship, they contented themselves with robbing us of four hogheads of tobacco, most of our provisions, linen, &c. and then left us. We proceeded on our voyage, and arrived here soon after."

Neither the Dukes of Gloucester nor Cumberland were sent for when her Majesty was brought to bed, though as princes of the blood they were entitled to such a distinction previous to any of the great officers of the crown.

Advices from Cologne say, all is in motion in Westphalia; a camp is marked out near Hamburg, about five leagues from Brunswick, for an army of 30,000 Prussians. Another camp is marked out near Hildesheim, and another body of troops is filing off for Silesia.

Little as the importation of American Wheat is encouraged in this country, the Spaniards are well acquainted with its value; and whilst we are, by the fatherly care of our governors, left exposed to all the miseries of a famine, even in the bosom of peace, they are industriously providing, by well stored magazines, against the inconvenience of long sieges, in case a war should take place.

Feb. 1. The House of Commons yesterday received a petition for leave to bring in a bill to encourage the manufacture of steel in America.

Some letters from Rome mention, that business of the greatest importance now engages the attention of the Holy Conclave, which meets almost daily with the greatest privacy.

They write from Leghorn, that all the Italian states are preparing to act on the defensive, as very warm work is expected in the Mediterranean the ensuing summer. The Genoese in particular are very busy, and are fitting out some capital vessels.

Letters from good hands assure us, that a corps of Russian troops is marching into Finland.

We hear, that a person of distinction from Denmark is expected here very soon, on business of an important nature.

Some letters from Madrid mention, that the King has prohibited the exportation of grain or pulse from the Spanish dominions.

Authentic letters from the Hague mention, that two of the United Provinces have lately denied paying their quota, which has caused much speculation among the politicians.

A great personage has of late condescended to expostulate with a young gentleman lately advanced to the Treasury, on his extravagances.

The name of the new born prince is not yet agreed upon; but it is said at St. James's that his Majesty, out of compliment no less to a good man than a great minister, intends that Lord North shall be one of the godfathers.

It is a certain fact, that the Duchesse of Gloucester has privately vinted a great and amiable lady since her delivery.

By letters from America we learn, that the natives are now in open rebellion against the mother country, and determined to throw off their allegiance.

They write from Dunkirk, upwards of 200 British artificers, with their wives and families, have come over there in vessels from England since September last, to seek for employment in the manufactories in France.

Feb. 3. Lord Chatham, we are told, a few days ago, prophesied as follows: That before Christmas next, the princes of the blood of England would alarm government more than ever the princes of the blood of France did that government. This seems rather mysterious; and if it always remains so, so much the better for this kingdom.

Feb. 4. Tuesday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, the long subsiding difference between Lord Townshend and the Earl of Bellamont was finally decided in Marybone Fields, when the latter received a ball in the right side of his belly, near his groin. They were armed with small-swords and a case of pistols, but it was agreed to use the latter first. Lord Townshend first fired, which gave the unfortunate wound, and Lord Bellamont discharged his pistol immediately after, without effect. The seconds were, the Hon. Mr. D—n for Lord Bellamont, and Lord L—r for Lord Townshend. Lord Bellamont was immediately taken up, and put into a chaise, but, from the agony arising from his wound, he could not bear the motion; a chair was therefore instantly sent for, and he was with great pain put into it, and carried to his lodgings, where, when he arrived, he desired to be laid on his back. Mr. Bromfield, and other Surgeons, were immediately called in, who endeavoured, but in vain, for a long time to extract the ball.

The noble peers behaved to each other in the field with great politeness. When they had taken their ground, Lord B. took off his hat, which was returned by Lord T. who asked his antagonist, which he chose should fire first? Lord B. answered, he begged Lord T. would, which was immediately complied with.

About one o'clock yesterday Lord Bellamont's case was thought very desperate. The ball was not then extracted, nor the surgeons able to trace it. His Lordship keeps in a kind of sitting posture, as any other occasions great torture. He speaks very highly of the behaviour of Lord Townshend at the time of the engagement. The ball, which wounded Lord B. fell down between the intestines of the muscles of the thigh,

it penetrated the lower part of the belly, near what the anatomists call the ring of the abdominal muscle, and narrowly missed the inguinal artery, which, if it had wounded, must have proved instant death.

When the report of Lord Bellamont's being wounded reached St. James's, a great personage pathetically exclaimed, "Unhappy nation, where the loss of life is deemed a satisfaction for an imaginary wound of honour."

Feb. 10. Yesterday the Earl of Dartmouth had a grand levee of colony governors, agents, and West-India merchants, at his Lordship's house in St. James's square.

The Wallworth, M'Causland, from Philadelphia in 26 days, was driven on shore in a violent storm, the 20th of January, near Londonderry; but the crew were unloading the cargo, and hoped the ship would be got off, though it would be with much damage.

Feb. 17. The most authentic accounts received both from France and Spain say, that their monarchs are very jealous of the triumvirate, who are about to seize the helpless King of Poland's dominions; and that something is now in embryo for the purpose of frustrating their inhuman designs.

Feb. 20. Lord Bellamont is now so well recovered, that Dr. Heberden, and Mess. Hawkins and Tomkyns his surgeons, allow him to drink wine, and live in his usual manner. His wound is not yet cicatrized, but has every salutary appearance that can be wished for.

DEAL, Feb. 15. Came down, the Randolph, M'Nabb, for Virginia; and the Richmond, Love, for Maryland. GRAVESEND, Feb. 18. Part by, the Planter, Miller, and the Carolina, Pinfen, from Virginia; the Sampson, Cooper, from New-York; and the Lydia, Hood, from Bolton.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.

Captain All left the Downs on the 5th of March, in company with the Pennsylvania Packet, Captain Osborne, and the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Melnard, both for this port, who may be hourly expected.

A R R I V A L S.

From Philadelphia. The Wilkes and Liberty, —, at Galway; and the Jenny, M'Ilvaine, at London-derry.

At Liverpool. The Betsey, Young, from Virginia.

A N N A P O L I S, April 22.

The General Assembly of this Province, which stood prorogued to Tuesday the Fourth Day of May, is further prorogued to Tuesday the Fifteenth Day of June next.

The Industry, Captain Carcaud, is arrived in Patuxent.

* A piece of the Rev. Mr. Boucher's, being a continuation of his answer to Mess. Chase and Pacu, came too late to be inserted in this week's paper, but shall be in our next.

Anne-Arundel county, April 16, 1773.

To be rented, and may be entered on immediately,

A VERY good store-house, three rooms below and a brick cellar, situated at Pig point on Patuxent river. For terms apply to SAMUEL LANE, near Pig-point.

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

And very humble servants,

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.

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

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

BRAHIAH MAYBURY.

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

CASH for BILLS.—Enquire of the Printers.

THIS is to give public notice that the business of the custom house of South Patowmack was discontinued at Lee Hall (where the office has been kept for many years) on Friday the 29th January, 1773, and the custom-house books and papers are removed to Homony Hall, the seat of the late Col. James Steptoe, which is on the river, and is the second house above Sandy Point; the office is there opened for the dispatch of publick business.

JOSEPH LANE, Deputy Collector,
GILBERT CAMPBELL, Comptroller.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. Henry Morgan, late of Baltimore county, in Maryland, deceased, either by bills, bonds, protested bills of exchange, notes of hand, accounts, or otherwise, are hereby desired to call and pay the same, or give security for the payments, on or before the first day of June next, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, without further notice or respect of persons; and all persons who have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring them in regularly attested that they be adjusted and paid, by

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

WHEREAS an advertisement appeared in the Maryland Gazette No. 1437, informing, that "a petition will be preferred to the assembly next session, for the removal of the inspection at Piles's, to Barber's Landing on Wicomico, in case an inspection law should again take place." This is to give notice that a counter petition will be preferred against the said removal. But as the place where the said warehouse now stands is extremely inconvenient to those in trade, on account of the creek's being filled up in such manner that the craft taking off the tobacco are often detained for want of water, a petition will at same time be preferred for removing the said inspection to Woodland Point, on the land of Mr. John Winter, or any other more convenient place to the inhabitants of Charles county and the benefit of trade in general, Barber's Landing being out of the county and too far distant from the present place of inspection.

WHEREAS Henrietta, the wife of the subscriber, has committed adultery with a mulatto man, and has now a mulatto child; for which most atrocious crime I have put her away, and do forewarn all persons dealing with her on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted from this tenth day of April, 1773.

HENRY PRATT, of Talbot county.

WHEREAS my wife Eleanor hath eloped from my bed and board: this is to forewarn all persons from dealing with or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. Given under my hand this ninth day of April, anno domini 1773.

CLEMENT BUTTS,

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the head of Patuxent river, in Baltimore county, on the 9th of March last, an English convalescent fellow, man named Joseph Mansfield, a lusty young fellow, about five feet eight, on nine inches high, wears his own short dark hair which curls little, his right ear is split, and has a scar on his forehead which he lieve to be cut by himself. Had on, an offshabrig shirt, an old felt hat, strong shoes with iron plates to the heels, &c. Whoever secures the country made white his master may get him again, said servant 10 miles from home thirty shillings, shall receive, fifty shillings, and if out of 100 if thirty miles including what the law allows, and vince five charges if brought home paid by reason.

SAMUEL NORWOOD.

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

HE is at the plantation of William Digges, near Upper Marlborough, a stray black and white cow, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear and a crop and slit in the left; she has with her a pied yearling unmarked. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges to James Moore, son of Benjamin.

HERE is at the plantation of Abraham Clarke, about 3 miles from Leonard-town, St. Mary's county, a small black gelding, about 12 and a half hands high, appears to be about 4 years old, trots and gallops, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

HERE is at the plantation of George Plummer near Frederick-town a small bay mare, hood before, is about 4 years old, branded on the near thigh but cannot be discerned what. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

A List of

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B. John
James B.
Sarah B.
James B.
Kent Co.

C. John

Claude,
miah C.
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John C.
Chilton,
Queen's
River.

D. George

Annapoli

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A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at ANNAPOLIS.

A. DAM AUSTIN (2), George-Town, Wil-
liam Alkin, Queen-Anne's County.
B. John Brice, Martha-Barnes (2), John Brown,
James Barnes, Jirera Brift, Eliza Thomas Bayley,
Sarah Barber, and Elizabeth Buchanan, Annapolis.
James Brooke, Frederick County. James Black,
Kent County. Rifson Bozman, Talbot County.
C. John Campbell, Charles Celestain, Abraham
Claude, Samuel Chafe (2), William Cayten, Jerem-
iah Chafe, Thomas Carlisle, Francis Crockind,
and William Coyle, Annapolis. William Cox,
Susquehanna. Charles Crookshanks, Oxford. Da-
vid Cogall, Greenland in the Parish of Dinnat.
John Carpenter, North Patowmack. Capt. Stephen
Chilton, St. Mary's County. Charles Cooper,
Queen's-Town. Col. Thomas Cresap, Patowmack
River.
D. George Derry, and William Dawson (2),
Annapolis. Alexander Douglass, Dorchester Coun-
ty. John Dorsey, Pisapico River.
E. John Ehres, John Evans, and Edward Edger-
ly, Annapolis.
F. Thamasania Ferns (3), John Potrell, and
John Franklin, Annapolis. George Fisher, Wer-
cester County. William Fisher, P. George's Coun-
ty. Minny Fannon, Frederick County. Mr. Fen-
tham, Charles County.
G. Anne Catharine Green and Son, Cornelius
Garretton, William Garrett, and George Gaiper,
Annapolis. George Gleave, Miles River. Charles
Gardiner, Talbot County. Joseph Guinn, Charles
County. Archibald Greig, Patowmack.
H. John Hillison, Martha House, Hugh Hau-
lan, William Hairs, and John Hall (3), Annapolis.
Richard Hackett, Anne-Arundel County. David
Howell, Dorset County. Peter Hubbard, Nanti-
coke. Regan Hammond, and Philip Hammond,
Head of Severn. Robert Hanna, to the Care of
David Kerr. Samuel Harrison, Lower Marlboro'.
J. Thomas Johnson (3), and John Jones (2),
Annapolis. William Johnson, Head of Severn.
Alexander Irvine, Prince George's County. Mary
Johnson, West River.
K. William Knox, Annapolis. Major Ephraim
King, Somerset County. Capt. John Kelly, Pa-
tuxent River. Jane Hannah Kirby, Kent Island.
L. Robert Lambert, and Benjamin Leigh, Anna-
polis. Capt. James Longmair (2), Maryland.
William Langrall, Dorchester County. Alexander
Laing, Vienna. Rev. Francis Lowder, Calvert
County.
M. Elizabeth Morton, Thomas Mills, Mary
Miller, Capt. John Marshall, John McKirdy, Su-
sannah Morgan, and John Malley, Annapolis.
John Miller, Eastern Shore. Thomas Mufe, Cam-
den. Mercht. Mollison, Maryland. Robert
Mee, Dorset County. Rev. Daniel McKinnon,
Frederick County. Patrick McCaul, and William
McLeod, Oxford. William Muir, Allen's-Fresh.
Dr. Thomas Mackalle, Calvert County. George &
Elizabeth Mo. Frederick Town. Archibald
Mancriff, Talbot County. Samuel Mansell, Elk-
ridge. James Mcall, Piscataway. John Ma-
hews.
N. Isaac Needom, Jan. Nevin, and William
Noke, Annapolis.
O. William Sandford Olin, Port-Tobacco.
Alexander Ogg, Hunting-Town.
P. Elizabeth Parry, Rebecca Pa. William
P. John Phillip, James Parker, Cal. William
Paca, Annapolis. Thomas Price, and John Pa-
John Patefon, Somerset County. Robert Pet-
Rock Creek. James Parson, Dumfries. Capt.
Samuel Poto, Choptank. David Preston, Queen-
Anne's County.
R. John Robinson, Ann Row, William Russell,
William Roberts, John Randall, William Reynolds,
and Burnet Richards, Annapolis. William Richard-
son (2), Dorset County. Thomas Rickets, and
Major Henry Ridgely, Elk-Ridge. Andrew Ragg,
Vienna. Mrs. Ronald (2), Kent County. Capt.
Nathaniel Richardson, Patuxent. Kenneth Reoch,
George-Town. Francis Roberts, Jun. and Antho-
ny Roberts, Leonard-Town.
S. Doctr. Shuttleworth, Dennis Shed House,
Andrew Scott, Joseph Selby, Richard Sprigg, Justus
Siebert, William Stewart, and Robert Stafford,
Annapolis. Gabriel Sand, Patuxent River. Ste-
phens, Martin, & Co. and Major Joseph Sim, Ma-
ryland. Jonathan Slater, Eastern Branch. Smith
Ringgold, Chester-Town. The Lord Sarager of
Calvert County. Adam Steuarts, George-Town.
Benfon Slainton, Dorset County. Honble the
Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland.
T. Doctr. Richard Tootell, Henry Thompson,
Edward Thomson, and Garrard Topping, Annapolis.
William Thornton, Upper Marlboro'. John and
William Tripp, Talbot County. Thomas Talbot,
Maryland.
Y. James Vermillion, Prince George's County.
Voorhees & Co. Maryland.
V. George Waggoner, John Wetherburne,
by Williams, George Webb, and John Warren,
Annapolis. Thomas Walton, and John Winder,

Somerset County. Edward Wingfield, Kentland.
Arthur Walker, Rebecca Williams, and Jonathan
Wilshire, Anne-Arundel County. William Wil-
son, George-Town. Richard Wells, Pigg-Point.
Solomon Wright, Queen-Anne's County. Samuel
Well, and David Weems, Jun. Maryland.
Y. Benjamin Yarnold, Anne-Arundel County.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Allanton
Ford, a gray black mare, about 12 hands
high, with a bright bay mare colt with a small star
on his forehead, the mare has no perceivable brand,
has a few white hairs on her forehead and appears to
be about four or five years old. The owner may
have them again on proving property and paying
charges.

THERE is at the plantation of William Ank-
worth, in Somerset county, a small gray bay
mare, about 2 years old, dock'd, her near hind foot
white above the fetlock, about half the hoof of her
off hind foot, and part of her near fore foot above
the hoof are white, is about 12 hands high. The
owner may have her again on proving property and
paying charges.

AS I purpose to embark for England either in
the fall of the present or spring of next year,
I desire all persons who yet owe me money for deal-
ings with Hudson and Thompson, and those whose
accounts are due for goods bought from myself, to
come without delay and pay me their respective bal-
ances, which only will prevent their being sued to
the next september provincial or november county
courts.

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

HENRY THOMSON.

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

RAN away from the subscriber living in Anna-
polis, on thursday the 8th instant, a mulatto
boy who calls himself George Mosley, about 17
years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a down
look and stoops a little: He had on and took with
him, a halstuck jacket, and one of flannel, black
and white mix'd woolen stockings, half worn shoes,
new trousers, check shirt, and a coarse felt hat.
Whoever secures and delivers him to me shall have
forty shillings reward, paid by me.

ANNE GAITHER.

TO BE SOLD, Annapolis, April 6, 1773.

A HOUSE and Lot in this City, lately the Property
of Capt. James Reith, deceased, well known for
its pleasant Situation. For Terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS, Administrator.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of James Reith,
deceased, are once more desired to make immediate
Payment, otherwise will be dealt with as the Law di-
rects.

Said Williams has a good Billiard Table and single
Horse Chaise for Sale.

April 6, 1773.

THE Subscriber gives this publick Notice to all
Gentlemen, particularly his old Acquaintance,
that he now lives in the House where Mr. John Brewer
lately lived, near the Head of the Dock in the City of
Annapolis; where he keeps wet and dry Goods for Sale.
He hath also provided himself with every Necessary for
the Reception of Gentlemen in private Lodgings; those
Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Com-
pany may depend on the best Treatment, as it shall be
his constant Endeavour to please, and their Horses
will be taken Care of. He would at all Times be glad
to do any Kind of Business, that lies in his Power, for
his Friends, as they shall think proper to communicate
him by Letter, in the best Manner he is able.

THOMAS HINGE.

TO BE SOLD, March 12, 1773.
Day of the highest Bidders, on Saturday the 12th
instant, at the Dwelling-House of the sub-
scriber, near Four Miles of the Patuxent-River,
Prince-George's County.

PART of a Tract of Land called Winterfall's
Range, containing about 270 Acres, on which
is a new Brick Dwelling-House covered with Cypress
Shingles, 36 by 30 Feet
containing Four Rooms
on each Floor, Four of which are Fire Rooms; a
good Kitchen, a Weaving Shop, Pantry and Cellar
below the House; the Whole finished in a Workman-
like Manner; Two Tobacco Houses, One of which
48 by 24 Feet, the other 20 by 24, both in good
Repair; a Meat-House, a Negro Quarter, a Stable,
and other Out-Houses, an Apple Orchard, contain-
ing about 200 bearing Trees, besides a Peach Or-
chards, and a good many Cherry Trees, about 25
Acres of the Land fit for Meadow Ground, Five
Acres of which now in Timothy, and 10 Acres
disch'd and grubbed. The Land is very level and
fit for Tobacco, Corn or Wheat. The Purchaser
may have Possession the First of December next, and
liberty to put in a Crop of small Grain in the Fall.
The Terms of Sale will be made known on the Day
before the Land is put up, and an indisputable
Title will be made to the Purchaser, by

JOSEPH JONES.

Prince-George's County, March 12, 1773.

NOTTINGHAM RACES.

To be run for, on Tuesday the First Day of June next,
PURSE of Forty Pounds-Currency, free for
any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying
Weight for Age, viz. Four Years old, 7 Stone;
Five Years old, 8 Stone; Six Years old, 8 Stone 7
Pounds; and aged, 9 Stone. Heats Four Miles
each.

On Wednesday the Second, a give and take
Purse of Twenty Pounds, free for any Horse,
Mare, or Gelding, (the Winner the preceding Day
excepted) a Horse Fourteen Hands high to carry 8
Stone, and rise and fall agreeable to the Rules of
Racing. Heats Three Miles each.

And, On Thursday the Third, a Purse of Ten
Pounds to be run for, Four Years old Colts
and Fillies, Colts to carry 8 Stone, and Fillies 109
Pounds. Heats Two Miles each, (the winning
Horse, &c. of the First and Second Days excepted).

The Horses &c. winning Two clear Heats any of
the above Days, shall be entitled to the Purse for
which he starts. The Horses for the First Days
Purse to be entered on Monday the 17th, with Mr.
John Dorsett, and Mr. John Rees, before Twelve
o'Clock at Noon, and pay Fifty Shillings Entrance,
Subscribers of Forty Shillings to be allowed that
Sum in the Entrance. For the Second Day Sub-
scribers as above, Ten Shillings, Non-Subscribers,
Thirty Shillings; and for the Third, Subscribers as
above, to pay one Dollar, and Non-Subscribers
Twenty Shillings Entrance, or double at the Post
each Day. The Horses &c. for the Second Day to
be measured and entered by the above Persons, be-
tween the Hours of Eleven and Twelve in the Fore-
noon, and those for the Colts Purse on Tuesday also.
Certificates of the Ages of the several Horses,
Mares, and Geldings, to be produced when enter-
ed. The Winner the First Day to pay Twenty
Shillings; the Second Ten; and the Third Five
Shillings for the Use of Weights and Scales; to start
precisely at One o'Clock each Day. Proper Judges
will be appointed to determine all Disputes that may
arise.

N. B. Three reputed running Horses to start
each Day or no Race.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

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

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

1040 Prizes are 4650
1960 Blanks gain 1350

3000 Tickets at Two Dollars each amount to 6000

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

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

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

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

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers.

March 18, 1773.

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

RICHARD BROWN, } Trustees.
THOMAS BOND, }

w6

TO BE SOLD.

THE Dwelling Houses and Lots belonging to
the late John Morton Jordan, Esq. deceased,
situated on the Bank of Severn River in the City of
Annapolis. Any Person inclinable to purchase the
said Houses and Lots, may know the Terms by ap-
plying to

their most obedient humble Servant,
REUBEN MERIWETHER, Adm.

N. B. Those Numbers which have no Sum opposite to them are Prizes of Two Dollars and a Half.

First drawn Blank, 840 8 Dollars ——— Last drawn Blank, 1310 8 Dollars

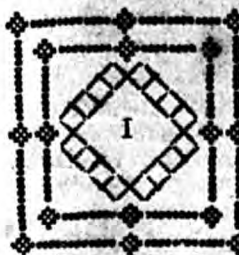
MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 29, 1773.

To SAMUEL CHASE and WILLIAM PACA, Esqrs.

—“*Erat uterque audacia par.*”
Afcen. Pædian. Arg. pro Milone.

GENTLEMEN,



PROPOSE, as Warburton did by Bolingbroke, to take you “paragraph by paragraph, in your native disorder, as you lie; for, when a writer is confused beyond redress, an attempt to reduce his discourse to order becomes suspicious, as the reader may chance to fancy, that the obscurity, as well as the order are of the answerer’s making.”

The text from Eccles. was quoted merely to check a silly propensity, you seemed to be giving into of dishonouring the priesthood; and, to entice you, it possible, by an appeal to your impressions of religion, to do us justice. I had no inducement to insinuate an opinion of a divine right to dues of any kind; agreeing in this with the learned Selden, that “he, who talks of tithes, without reference to positive human laws, makes the object of his discourse, rather what he would have it should be, than any thing that, indeed, is at all. For if, in truth, they be *jure divino*, they remain equally so, as well after, as before human laws made touching them.” And yet, gentlemen, had I not only insinuated, but asserted such an opinion, I believe I could produce arguments and authorities for it, which such smatterers as you are in this kind of reading, would find it difficult to refute. I could shew you acts of parliament, that do more than suppose it: I could shew you where Lord Coke expressly says, that TITHES are “*spiritual things, due jure divino*,” and, to name no more, I could shew, where even your master, BLACKSTONE allows, that “an honourable and competent maintenance for the ministers of the gospel,” is, undoubtedly, *jure divino*.—Glad to have an occasion of engaging you once more in the perusal of your Bibles, I beg leave, in return for your obliging recommendation of the story of old Eli’s sons to me, though perfectly inapplicable to the clergy of Maryland, to cite a text, for the subject of your meditations: “*Wo unto you also, ye lawyers, for, you lade men with heavy burthens, grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burthens with one of your fingers.*”

I can easily believe, that you do not see any incongruity in the idea of an established church, without an establishment for the minister; but, I should be surprised, if every body else did not see it. It is this very circumstance, which, in a civil sense, distinguishes an established church from such churches as you speak of, whose ministers are maintained by voluntary contributions. In fact, both in legal and vulgar understanding, the word, *establishment* often signifies a fixed allowance, income, or salary: and, the definition which our own legislature has given of it, is the just one; “where any certain income, or revenue is, by the laws of this province, established, or enjoined to be raised or paid to the minister, or person officiating therein,” such church shall be deemed an established church. When therefore you boasted of your being friends to the established church, you either meant such a church as is here spoken of, and, therefore, were inconsistent with your practice (which, indeed, is a small thing with you) or, you made use of words, that you did not understand the meaning of. The ministry of the apostles was NOT regularly established: a fixed, local, stipendiary support, connected with the obligation of fixed, local, duties, was incompatible with the obligation they were under of travelling from country to country, to propagate the gospel. And yet, it is certain, that the primitive christians, whose example, in this respect, ye are as much bound to follow, as we are that of the apostles, gave even more than a tenth of their incomes. Even the meek and humble Paul declares, that they, who preach the gospel, should live of the gospel: they are the labourers of the state, and ought, by the state, to be maintained. Besides the positive precepts of the New Testament (says the liberal-minded Blackstone) natural reason will tell us, that, an order of men, who are separated from the world, and excluded from other lucrative professions, for the sake of the rest of mankind, have a right to be furnished with the necessaries, conveniences, and moderate enjoyments of life, at their expence; for whose sake, they forego the usual means of providing them. Accordingly, “all municipal laws have provided a decent and liberal maintenance for their national priests and clergy.”

It was, however, kind in you to speak out; and to inform us, in time, of your ultimate aim to reduce us all, according to apostolical simplicity, to a staff and a pair of shoes: a scheme equally admirable for its wisdom, and its justice. Were it not, that you have taught the good people of this province, to many of whom I am an entire stranger, to consider me as an oppressor, and a plunderer; and that, therefore, I almost despair of persuading them to listen to the still small voice of reason, when spoken by a man you have laboured to render obnoxious; though, surely, it is not more my duty, than it is my interest, to promote,

if I can, their welfare, and this I think I do, when I shew them the true tendency of your schemes, and the height and the depth of your political capacity: were it not, I say, for this, I would entreat them to listen with caution to projects, which are to break down the sacred enclosures of private property: I would address them in the affectionate and pathetic words of the pious Mantuan bard,

“*Heu, miseri cives, non hostem, inimicaque castra, — vestras spes uritis.*”

The anabaptists in Germany began their claim of christian liberty, by attempts upon tithes, but soon fell also upon lay property. What followed, is well known to all who are conversant in ecclesiastical history. When, between 1645 and 1660, the publick establishment of religion, though not quite subverted, yet, by the encouragement given, by Cromwell and his party to enthusiasts of every name, was rendered almost ineffectual, we see what were the consequences, from a petition then presented to parliament, preserved in Rushworth’s collections. Numberless instances might be mentioned, to shew how tender the legislature has ever been of the property of the church: “the decay of the revenues of holy church will, in the end, be the overthrow of the service of God, and of his religion.” Coke. “Render, says Montefquieu, the ancient and necessary patrimony of the clergy inviolable: let it be fixed and eternal, like that body it self.” I will not argue, that such violation would be sacrilege; but, I will remind you what law-givers of old would have thought of it: “Sacrum, sacrove commendatum, qui demperit raperitque, parricida esto,” was one of the laws of the twelve tables. In the instructions which that unhappy, and ill-fated sovereign, Charles the first, gave to his commissioners at Uxbridge, are these remarkable words; “As for the church’s patrimony, I cannot suffer any diminution, or alienation of it, being, without peradventure, sacrilege, and likewise contrary to my coronation-oath.” Pious and just as this sentiment is, yet, coming from a real church-man, I am aware of the offence it may give your *submissum*, and your independence: I will, therefore, rely rather on the authority of a writer, against whom this objection will not lie. “James the second, says THE FIRST CITIZEN, by endeavouring to introduce arbitrary power, and to subvert the established church, justly deserved to be deposed and banished.” I cannot however but think it somewhat partial and hard, that the TYRANT should deserve deposition and banishment, for the very same thing, that has entitled you to the applauses of your countrymen.

A bewildered fanatic deserves our pity, if he cants about preaching upon charity; but, for men, who affect to be lettered, and lawyers too, to retail such stuff, is to insult the common sense of mankind; I hope, it will be thought sufficient for me to reply to it, in your own way; by recommending it to you, to follow the example of the good old Circian law of the Romans, which obliged their orators and advocates to plead, gratis.

I will not, uncharitably, stop to enquire how you were employed, whilst I, as you hint, was “engaged in a profession, where the minutiae of grammar constituted a principal part of the science.” you, certainly, were not employed in learning grammar. The matter now to be mentioned is, indeed, of but little moment, yet cannot well be omitted. I have not given “a larger idea under the words, *those members*, than would have been warranted by the information I had received, if true.” Neither have I any where said, that I had heard, that only “one particular member voted for the proclamation.” The tale I swallowed, and which, you have already been told, I supposed to have been raised to prejudice one particular gentleman in his election, was, that three members had voted for the proclamation: a mistake easily accounted for, inasmuch as just that number voted against the address on the proclamation. If then, I may be allowed to know my own meaning, the latter relative, *those*, as well as the former, refers to members; and this is the only sense, that the context will justify. So that even now, after this laboured defence, politely recommended too by something like a kind of an as it were insinuation, that I had outraged truth, you still appear to be “utterly unacquainted with the first principles of grammar.”

Every new paragraph makes your inconsistencies but the more conspicuous, by your endeavours to disguise them. Admitting all you say, in justification of yourselves for the gross calumnies you threw out on the whole body of the clergy, to be true, what does it amount to, but that they have regularly, fairly, and honestly appealed to the laws of their country, to protect them in their contested claims? This is the sum of their offending, and for this only, have you stigmatized them, as unjust and extortioners; merely because they chuse rather to stake their thirst in the clear fountain of the law of the land, than in the muddy stream of your opinion. Illiberal sarcasms, and flingless jests against the clergy, have long been characteristic of wiltings and libertines; a repetition of them, therefore, from you, might have been expected. Take

then the honour of being wretched imitators of some of the worst men, and worst writers, that have ever disgraced the world of letters. To slander an individual is bad enough, in all conscience; but, indiscriminately to calumniate an order of men, a majority of whom you have elsewhere acknowledged to be worthy, and whose usefulness considerably depends on the good opinion the people entertain of them, besides its absurdity and injustice, is to do an injury to the community at large. I am particularly shocked at this conduct in one of you, of whose character, this is not the least respectable part, that he is descended from a clergyman of the established church. Rude and boisterous as this man is, he cannot be quite callous to the workings of nature; and yet, unless he be, how could he suffer his name to be to papers pregnant with such affrontive abuse of the good man, to whom he owes—what little merit he has.

Your reflections on Mr. J—, for having, in the laudable exercise of his profession, given me his opinion, which happens to be adverse to you, afford me but another proof, which I needed not, of the true aim and design of all your political manoeuvres—which are, to carry your point, fairly perhaps, if you can, but, at any rate, to carry your point. Candid men, in pursuit of truth, would rejoice to embrace her, wherever found, and would thank even an enemy for pointing her out. To err is the lot of humanity; but to refuse to be set right, is the property only of folly, or something worse. Had this gentleman given me an opinion, as nugatory and insidious as those you gave to Mr. Barclay, he might, perhaps, have escaped your censure: his crime is, the having given me one good deal to the purpose. Be this as it may, as the publick will not, I trust, expect it of me, that I can afford to carry on a controversy, by buying of opinions, I must, singly, maintain my ground as well as I can. And whether I have yet proved you to be in the wrong, or not, it is a satisfaction to me to recollect, that you have not proved yourselves to be in the right, and, indeed, that you never can, till you acknowledge the validity of the law of 1701-2. I desire no better authority for this assertion, than that of Mr. J—, who hath fully demonstrated that, “unless the vestry of St. Anne’s have a power to act, in virtue of the law of 1701-2, they have no authority whatever.” It is to be owned, indeed, you have answered this opinion: you can answer any thing; and, if you can but persuade the people to believe you right, as long as you are able to answer, as you have hitherto done, I pronounce you perfectly unanswerable.

In my review of your law-arguments, one or two were overlooked, which I will now attend to. To the observation, that “a claim to the forty per poll was deducible from your principles of a custom,” you reply, that it is not; such title having been destroyed by an “interruption of the right.” In this point of law too, I think, you are mistaken. The learned judge, on whose authority you rely, got his learning here, as well as elsewhere, from that father of the law, old COKE: and had you but consulted him, in the place referred to by Blackstone’s margin, he would have taught you what is meant by “an interruption of the right.” “It is to be known,” says COKE, that the title being once gained by prescription or custom, “cannot be lost by interruption in the possession for ten or twenty years, but by interruption in the right; as if any man have had a rent or common by prescription, unity of possession of as high and perdurable an estate is an interruption in the right.” So that you see, before you can, in this learned judge’s opinion, make out an interruption in the right to the forty per poll on your principles of custom, by the intervention of the inspection laws, you have to prove, that the thirty per poll of inspected tobacco given by these laws to the clergy, was of as high and perdurable a nature as the forty per poll, that is, not only of equal value, but of equal permanency.

There is something singular in the patience, with which you bear the attacks of anonymous writers. A CLIENT, PLAIN TRUTH, and A TRUE PATRIOT have, all of them, brought charges against you, which, I should think, men, jealous of their honour, could not easily put up with. Many people are of opinion, that your silence proceeds from a wish, that the law restraining the ill practices of attorneys, were annihilated, that the people might (though indeed this seems needless) be still more in your power. The conjecture is plausible; and yet I, who have had no such proofs of your forbearance, though I have had pretty decisive proofs of something else, can account for it only by imagining, that you are heartily tired of these newspaper exhibitions, which, to be sure, are neither so easy, nor so safe, as it is to harangue to crowds, out of the reach of contradiction. Having a curiosity to see how you will acquit yourselves of the charges which, I think, these writers have not only brought, but proved against you, I am tempted to try to remove the objection of their being anonymous, by assuring you, that the author or authors of the pieces alluded to, will be ready to defend what they have said, either against Messieurs Chase and Paca, or The Independent Whigs, if those gentlemen be not too much engaged in preparing an answer to *Antilon*, which, it is to be hoped, will

make amends for its having been kept back so long, by its superior excellence, when it does come. Left, however, even this should not be sufficient, let me have leave to propose to you a case, of no inconsiderable moment to the people of Maryland, to which this objection, at least, of its being anonymous cannot be made. "We have, in this province, such a Thing as the lower house of assembly: how and when was this Thing propagated?" By the act of assembly, 1716, Ch. XI. Under this law, and its supplements, the freemen of Maryland have elected their delegates, and these delegates, so elected, have, in their department, concurred in the framing of every law, that has since been enacted.—If the acts in 1715 be not in force, many important and valuable publick, as well as private, acts are lost, and infinite confusion in property must ensue. But what are all these, in comparison with the importance of the act before us, which, if null and void, invalidates every subsequent act, and leaves us lawless. And yet the acts of this session stand under the same predicament with the act of 1701-2. The writs of election issued in 1714, in the name of George the first, tested by Governor Hart. There was a demise in 1715. Notwithstanding which, the same delegates, without any fresh writ of election and summons, met the same Governor Hart in 1716, then acting under Lord Baltimore's commission. Quære. Are the acts of this session of assembly, laws or not?

I am, gentlemen, yours &c.

JONATHAN BOUCHER.

P A R M A, Jan. 16.

THE last letters from Spain mention a dangerous revolution having happened at Madrid; but this wants further confirmation.

His Catholic Majesty has at last consented that the Jesuits shall be reduced to congregations, as the fathers of the oratory are.

WARSAW, Jan. 29. It is said that 18,000 Prussians, who were on the frontiers of Silesia, have received orders to approach the environs of this capital, with 24 pieces of cannon. They write from Warmia, that besides the 200,000 florins contribution already demanded by the Prussians, they exact 400,000 more. The inhabitants of Polish Prussia are ordered to transport their effects either to Konigsberg or Berlin, and this order is said even to comprehend the inhabitants of the provinces within the Prussian line.

L O N D O N, Feb. 1.

Last night a courier arrived at St. James's with some dispatches, said to be of the greatest importance, from the Lords of the Regency of the Electorate of Hanover.

Feb. 6. It is said that a new mode of granting lands in America is under consideration, which will be more advantageous to the crown than the present system; and that six-pence per acre will be demanded for the fee simple of all the lands which shall hereafter be parcelled out to applicants in this kingdom. It is further said, that no more American lands will be granted till the above measure is either adopted, or laid aside.

Feb. 9. Advices from Stockholm mention his Swedish Majesty's having publicly set forth his claims to the kingdom of Norway.

Feb. 11. We hear from Paris, that the King has taken a surprising turn; and seems at present to find his greatest pleasure in politics: he has quitted the bosom of Madam Barre for the cabinet; and, feeble as he is, never fails of assisting at all the councils. Some say that this is in consequence of the present disposition of the three powers, who are now about to make a division of the kingdom of Poland; and that, if possible, he is determined to frustrate their cruel and ambitious designs. For this purpose he is endeavouring to engage the Kings of Great-Britain and Spain to join him; and oppose those usurpers. A messenger is said to be arrived at the French Ambassador's in Great George-street from Paris, on the above important business. Should Great-Britain and Spain acquiesce to Lewis's scheme, which is not improbable, it is very likely we shall see Europe in arms in less than three months.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, January 29.

"A report is very prevalent here, that his Imperial Majesty, the Emperors of Russia, and the Prussian Monarch, are to have an interview in a few months time, in order to settle their respective claims on Poland. Great hopes are formed from this meeting; it is expected that the miseries of that unfortunate kingdom will then find an end. It is said that the King of Poland will be taken under the protection of the Emperor."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, February 5.

"According to the last letters from Warsaw, the troops of the three powers concerned in the partition of Poland, continue to approach nearer and nearer towards that city. The Prussians are but seven miles from thence, and they have a large body of troops dispersed about Great Poland."

Some letters of good authority have been received at the Hague, intimating that the negotiations at Bucharest advance so favourably, that there is no doubt of a peace being concluded between the Russians and Turks, before the expiration of the armistice.

Extract of a letter from Paris says, "We expect every day to hear the declarations of our court publicly in favour of the Porte. Several regiments are embarking at Toulon, which we are now certainly informed are designed for the Levant."

It is said a gentleman of great mercantile knowledge has prepared a plan, which is intended to be laid before the Parliament for the better and more lucrative

commercial union of Great-Britain and her American Colonies.

The Industry, Savage, from Philadelphia to Drogheda, was lost on that coast the 17th ult. at night, and several of the hands perished.

Feb. 15. We hear it has been signified in our last dispatches to the Court of Versailles, relative to the behaviour of the French at Newfoundland, that from henceforth no French ships of war will be permitted to approach our American coasts within a certain distance, on pain of being on their seizure declared legal prizes. One small frigate will, it is said, be allowed them to superintend their fishery, but no more.

Feb. 17. The ten years truce, which our profound statesman, Lord North, from his wonderful knowledge, sagacity and penetration into the affairs and intentions of the powers of Europe, lately promised us, will, there is too much reason to apprehend, be broken before ten months more are expired. The storm is gathering so thick and fast, that it must soon break over our heads. The northern powers, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, are encreasing their forces so rapidly, as plainly shews a war is not far off; and should a war commence between those Princes, England must be drawn into the quarrel, let our pacific minister do what he can. The powers, who have parcelled out Poland, amongst themselves, will most probably soon go together by the ears about the division of the bear's skin. The peace between the Turks and Russians is, by no means, in that forwardness as we have been made to believe; on the contrary, it is certain, that the Grand Signior is taking every method of augmenting his army, and that a very great number of French officers have lately engaged in his service; and in Spain there are such great military preparations making, as declare that crown to be on the very eve of denouncing war. Let any man consider these circumstances, and say, whether Lord North's assurance of ten years peace is likely to be fulfilled? Indeed it may be said, that Lord North's prophetic declaration hath already been broken, for this kingdom hath actually begun a war with the poor innocent Caribbs at the island of St. Vincent; and though such a pitiful, cruel and shameful war may be ridiculed and looked upon as nothing at all, yet it will probably cost this nation some thousand lives, and a million of money.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, February 14.

"On Friday the news arrived here of the addition of two shillings being granted to the half-pay of the captains of men of war, on which occasion the bells were immediately set ringing, and the captains met at the George inn, where they had a most elegant dinner on account of the joyful news."

Feb. 20. Yesterday Mr. Fuller, according to order, brought in a bill to remedy the abuses arising from foreigners becoming part-owners in vessels trading to Asia, Africa, and America, which was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

St. James's, Feb. 25. Last night the ceremony of christening of the young prince was performed in the great council chamber by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury. His Royal Highness was named Augustus Frederick.

Feb. 27. Mr. Mackworth reported his motion of Wednesday, relative to an act which, by its present construction, prevents the hats imported from Great-Britain into any of his Majesty's American colonies, being sent to any other from the place where they were first landed. He said he had closely enquired into the necessity of what he now intended to propose; and was more and more convinced of its propriety; that the principal persons concerned in that manufacture had been consulted; and that if the house would agree to appoint a committee, the principal manufacturers in that branch had already consented to attend, in order to prove to the committee, the imminent inconveniences that must accrue to the trade in general, if the act adverted to was not amended, or properly explained. A committee was accordingly appointed to explain and amend an act of the 6th of present Majesty, a clause in which prohibits the sending of hats from one colony in America to another; and Mr. Mackworth, Mr. Trecothick, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Prescott, and Mr. Role Fuller, were accordingly appointed of the said committee.

Great damage was done to the shipping in the Thames on Thursday night and yesterday morning by the high winds: from Greenwich to London bridge but few ships escaped; some were dismasted, others lost their bowsprits and rudders, several corn vessels and colliers were sunk, the greatest part driven from their moorings were forced against each other, and much damaged, many were drove on shore, but it is hoped they will be got off. We hear some lives were lost in endeavouring to secure the ships at their moorings. Many small boats were dashed to pieces by the ships being driven upon them as they lay at the landing-places. Among the ships driven on shore, are the following, viz. the Heart of Oak, Capt. Gunn, from South-Carolina; the Lunn and Lloyd, Capt. Nicks, from Virginia; the Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence; the Duchess of Gordon, Capt. Wynn, in the New-York trade; the Anna Maria, Capt. Pringle; and the Gravela Planter, Capt. Robertson, both in the West-India trade.

March 1. Expresses are come from Germany of a very serious nature: the King of Prussia is in motion, and has publicly declared his inclinations towards Hanover.

Orders are sent to Woolwich for a detachment of the royal regiment of artillery to be in readiness to embark for North-America, to relieve a party of the said regiment on that station.

March 2. By authentic letters from Turin, which arrived yesterday, we are assured of the death of Charles Emmanuel III. King of Sardinia and Duke of Savoy, who departed this life about ten days since in the seventy-second year of his age. He was the cele-

brated victor Amadeus, and acceded to the throne, upon the resignation of his father, in Sept. 1736.

Letters of Jan. 31, 1773, from Capt. Briscoe, of the Acorn, to his owners at Liverpool, mention, that the failed from Carolina, Dec. 11, and on the 25th met with a violent gale; on the 26th, at five in the morning, a high sea washed overboard Robert Gibson, of Portyerry; Jan. 17, 1773, in the evening, made the land on the west of Ireland, in a severe gale, with a very high sea, hail and snow, wind S. by W. and S. S. W. being imbayed, was drove on the rocks in Ballydonegan bay, about three in the morning, and at day-light was surrounded by a thousand of the people out of the mountains, who in less than six hours, destroyed both vessel and cargo; nor would suffer the crew to save a single necessary, and even threatened the lives of those who complained; one boy went overboard and was lost. The crew, after staying till the vessel was destroyed, without being able to save any thing, begged their way to Cork, where they remain all well, expecting a passage home.

Lord Bellamont is relapsed, and so dangerously ill that it is feared he cannot recover.

March 4. A report prevails that a British Squadron, consisting of six ships of the line and two frigates, will make its appearance in the Baltic before the first of June.

March 5. A person just arrived from Holland says, there is great talk there of sending out 4000 land forces with all expedition to reinforce the Dutch colony of Surinam.

A N N A P O L I S, April 29.

We are informed that his Excellency Robert Eden, Esq; our late Governor, has received a new commission under the Right Honourable Henry Harford, Esq; appointing and continuing him Governor of this Province.

We are also further informed that his Excellency has this Day issued Proclamations to the several Counties, notifying his appointment, and declaring the General Assembly to be dissolved.—New commissions are also issued to the provincial magistrates, the several county Justices and Sheriffs.

It is said that writs of election also are issued and that a new assembly will be convened as early as possible.

On Saturday last Capt. Christie arrived in Paruxent and Capt. Greig in Patowmack, both from London; and on Tuesday the Annapolis, Capt. Eden, came into this Harbour from the same Port.

Upper-Marlborough, April 26, 1773.

HAVING applied by myself, and others, more than seven years to Mr. S. West for his account against me, but all without its desired effect, and being not only desirous of paying my just debts, but of recovering what may be justly due to me, without going into a court of justice, for law is not my element any more than physic, though it may be of other folks. I cannot conceive why my request, which I think both fair and like a merchant (though I may be wrong) should be refused me. I ask not said West to give himself the trouble to write any thing about the matter, any farther than to state said account just as it should be. There is no occasion for any QUERIES, it is a very disagreeable task for me to be calling upon the above West, in this publick manner, to furnish me with his accounts for sundry dealings with him since the year 1760, in order to have a fair and final settlement, Mr. West, every body knows, for I will venture to say no creature is more thoroughly known than Mr. West, will not plead want of capacity. I am particularly urged to press Mr. West to come to a settlement, in consideration of my having a young and numerous family, which I would not choose to leave involved in those distresses that too commonly attend the making up estates. What then can Mr. West, I ask both him, and the impartial world, mean or intend by refusing to settle his just accounts with

JUDSON COOLIDGE?

April 14, 1773.

To be sold by way of publick vendue, on Tuesday the first day of June next, at the house of Joseph Belt, in George Town, to begin about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

ABOUT three hundred acres of land, lying just below Rock-Creek church, a remarkable pleasant situation and very convenient to trade, being within three miles of George-Town, and four off Bladenburgh; there are four plantations on the land, rented from year to year.—There will be also sold between ninety and a hundred acres of land, on Rock-Creek, about four miles from George-Town, whereon is a good mill seat, as also a very fine mill seat on Capt. John's run, and two very valuable lots in the addition to George-Town; any time that may be thought convenient will be given the purchasers for one half the money, on giving bond with security and paying interest, to

w3

JAMES WHITE.

April 14, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to leave this province the next ensuing summer; all persons indebted to him, are desired with all convenient speed, to come and pay their respective balances, and they that have any demands against him, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, and they shall be immediately paid, by

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DAVID WOOD.

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April 14, 1773.
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JAMES WHITE.
April 14, 1773.
that the subscriber
since the next ensu-
to him, are desir-
come and pay their
have any demands
g in their accounts
immediately paid,
DAVID WOOD.

Baltimore, April 26, 1773.
ROBERT CHRISTIE, junr. has a large assort-
ment of dry goods, also genuine Madeira
wine of New-York quality, best bar iron, and
barrelled pork, all of which he will sell on reason-
able terms. 6w

April 26, 1773.
WHEREAS I did in an advertisement in the
Maryland Gazette, assert that I was of
opinion that Mr. John Iiams, junr. was the cause of
my servant running away, and taking with him my
saddle horse. This is to give notice, that the said
John Iiams is again returned, and that I am fully
satisfied that he was not in any degree whatever in-
strumental to the said servant running away, and
that I am very sorry that I was so precipitate in as-
serting a thing of that nature, when it does not ap-
pear that there is the least cause for suspicion.

THOMAS ELLIOTT.

Bladensburg, April 28, 1773.
Wanted on Charter immediately for Maderia and
West-Indies,

A VESSEL of about 3000 bushels burthen, free
bottom of Maryland, to load in the Eastern
branch of Patowmack.

w3

WILLIAM SYDEBOTHAM.

April 26, 1773.
A CERTAIN Richard Flemming, a native of
Ireland, and by trade a weaver, about five
feet nine or ten inches high, well set, long dark
curled hair, brown complexion, speaks tolerable
good English, but has a small scar on his nose, down
look, and has remarkable small eyes; he has a flesh
mark on his right wrist nearly the colour of claret,
and has very bad fore legs, but the right leg the
worst; wears a lightish cloth coat about half wore,
a wilton jacket that has been turned, and lined with
fine Shaloon, leather Breeches, mixed blue and
white stockings, over which he wears brown knit
leggings, old shoes, and wears a grayish furtout coat
about half wore, and a small country made hat with
white lining; came and lived with the subscriber in
Baltimore county, from December until the twenty-
ninth of March last, as a weaver, and then pretend-
ing business at Charles-Town, in Cecil county,
borrowed to ride there a saddle, bridle, and a bay
horse, about fifteen hands high, paces well and trots,
used to the draught, has a snip and small star in his
face, branded on the near buttock with G C but
not very plain, on the upper part of the neck, un-
der where the collar has wore is some white hairs,
and his tail has also white hairs in it, and what is
most remarkable has no under bridle teeth; but the
said Richard Flemming, not returning to the time
proposed, caused suspicion in the subscriber who
pursued him, but found he had altered his rout, and
instead of going to Charles-Town, took through
York county, and it's expected has either gone to
the back settlements, or turned off towards Virginia
or Carolina. Whoever apprehends said Flemming,
and secures him in any jail, that the said horse may
be got again or damages recovered for him, shall re-
ceive five pounds reward, or three pounds for se-
curing the said horse that the subscriber may obtain
him again.

GEORGE CHAUNCEY.

Benedict, April, 27, 1773.
STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber a black
mare, about twelve or thirteen hands high,
branded on one of her shoulders G M hanging mane,
a switch tail, it is imagined she was carried off by a
negro fellow, named Will, belonging to Mary
Anderson, near Benedict, who has been run away
about two months. Whoever takes up the said
mare, and contrives her to the subscriber living in
Benedict, or Mr. Peter Campbell, merchant in Pi-
cataway, shall have forty shillings currency reward.

4w

ROBERT YOUNG.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Mulli-
ken, on the fork of Patuxent, in Anne-
Arundel county, a stray small gray mare, about 12
hands high, and 8 or 9 years of age, trots and gal-
lops, without any perceivable brand.

The owner may have her again, proving property
and paying charges. w3

Anne-Arundel county, April 16, 1773.
To be rented, and may be entered on immediately,

A VERY good store-house, three rooms below
and a brick cellar, situated at Pig point on
Patuxent river. For terms apply to

SAMUEL LANE, near Pig-point.

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

And very humble servant,

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.

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

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

BERIAH MAYBURY.

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

THIS is to give publick notice that the business
of the custom house of South Patowmack was
discontinued at Lee Hall (where the office has been
kept for many years) on Friday the 29th January,
1773, and the custom-house books and papers are
removed to Homony Hall, the seat of the late Col.
James Steptoe, which is on the river, and is the se-
cond house above Sandy Point; the office is there
opened for the dispatch of publick business.

3w

JOSEPH LANE, Deputy Collector,
GILBERT CAMPBELL, Comptroller.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt.
Henry Morgan, late of Baltimore county, in
Maryland, deceased, either by bills, bonds, pro-
tested bills of exchange, notes of hand, accounts,
or otherwise, are hereby desired to call and pay the
same, or give security for the payments, on or be-
fore the first day of June next, or they may expect
to be dealt with as the law directs, without further
notice or respect of persons; and all persons who
have any demands against the said estate are desired
to bring them in regularly attested that they be ad-
justed and paid, by

w6

ALEX. MMECHAN, & } Administrators.
JAMES MORGAN, }

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the
head of Patapasco river, in Baltimore County,
on the 9th of March last, an English convict servant
man named Joseph Manyfold, a lusty well set fellow,
about five feet eight or nine inches high, wears his
own short dark hair which curls a little, his right
ear is split, and has a scar on his throat which I be-
lieve to be cut by himself. Had on, an osnabrig
shirt, an old felt hat, and strong shoes with iron
plates to the heels; the other part of his drefs is
country made white kersey. Whoever secures the
said servant so that his master may get him again,
shall receive, if ten miles from home thirty shillings,
if thirty miles fifty shillings, and if out of the pro-
vince five pounds including what the law allows, and
reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

w3

SAMUEL NORWOOD.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Allanson
Ford, a stray black mare, about 12 hands
high, with a bright bay mare colt with a small star
on his forehead, the mare has no perceivable brand,
has a few white hairs on her forehead and appears to
be about four or five years old. The owner may
have them again on proving property and paying
charges. w3

Baltimore, April 13, 1773.
AS I purpose to embark for England either in
the fall of the present or spring of next year,
I desire all persons who yet owe me money for deal-
ings with Hudson and Thompson, and those whose
accounts are due for goods bought from myself, to
come without delay and pay me their respective bal-
ances; which only will prevent their being sued to
the next september provincial or november county
courts.

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

tf

HENRY THOMSON.

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

RAN away from the subscriber living in Anna-
polis, on thursday the 8th instant, a mulatto
boy who calls himself George Mosley, about 17
years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a down
look and floops a little: He had on and took with
him, a halrthick jacket, and one of flannel, black
and white mix'd woollen stockings, half worn shoes,
new trousers, check shirt, and a coarse felt hat.
Whoever secures and delivers him to me shall have
forty shillings reward, paid by me.

w3

ANNE GAITHER.

Prince-George's County, March 12, 1773.
NOTTINGHAM RACES.

To be run for, on Tuesday the First Day of June next.
A PURSE of Forty Pounds Currency, free for
any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying
Weight for Age, viz. Four Years old, 7 Stone;
Five Years old, 8 Stone; Six Years old, 8 Stone 7
Pounds; and aged, 9 Stone. Heats Four Miles
each.

On Wednesday the Second, a give and take
Purse of Twenty Pounds, free for any Horse,
Mare, or Gelding, (the Winner the preceding Day
excepted) a Horse Fourteen Hands high to carry 8
Stone, and rise and fall agreeable to the Rules of
Racing. Heats Three Miles each.

And, On Thursday the Third, a Purse of Ten
Pounds to be run for, Four Years old Colts
and Fillies, Colts to carry 8 Stone, and Fillies 109
Pounds. Heats Two Miles each, (the winning
Horse, &c. of the First and Second Days excepted).

The Horses &c. winning Two clear Heats any of
the above Days, shall be entitled to the Purse for
which he starts. The Horses for the First Days
Purse to be entered on Monday the 17th, with Mr.
John Dorsett, and Mr. John Rees, before Twelve
o'Clock at Noon, and pay Fifty Shillings Entrance,
Subscribers of Forty Shillings to be allowed that
Sum in the Entrance. For the Second Day Sub-
scribers as above, Ten Shillings, Non-Subscribers,
Thirty Shillings; and for the Third, Subscribers as
above, to pay one Dollar, and Non-Subscribers
Twenty Shillings Entrance, or double at the Post
each Day. The Horses &c. for the Second Day to
be measured and entered by the above Persons, be-
tween the Hours of Eleven and Twelve in the Fore-
noon, and those for the Colts Purse on Tuesday also.
Certificates of the Ages of the several Horses,
Mares, and Geldings, to be produced when enter-
ed. The Winner the First Day to pay Twenty
Shillings; the Second Ten; and the Third Five
Shillings for the Use of Weights and Scales; to start
precisely at One o'Clock each Day. Proper Judges
will be appointed to determine all Disputes that may
arise.

N. B. Three reputed running Horses to start
each Day or no Race.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

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

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

1040 Prizes are 4650
1960 Blanks gain 1350

3000 Tickets at Two Dollars each amount to 6000

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

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

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

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

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers.

April 6, 1773.

THE Subscriber gives this publick Notice to all
Gentlemen, particularly his old Acquaintance,
that he now lives in the House where Mr. John Brewer
lately lived, near the Head of the Dock in the City of
Annapolis; where he keeps wet and dry Goods for Sale.
He hath also provided himself with every Necessary for
the Reception of Gentlemen in private Lodgings; those
Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Com-
pany may depend on the best Treatment, as it shall be
his constant Endeavour to please, and their Horses
will be taken Care of. He would at all Times be glad
to do any Kind of Business, that lies in his Power, for
his Friends, as they shall think proper to communicate
to him by Letter, in the best Manner he is able.

THOMAS HINCKS.

T O B E S O L D,

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

REUBEN MERIWETHER, Admr.

