

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1768.

LETTERS from a FARMER in PENNSYLVANIA,
to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies.

L E T T E R X I.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

HAVE several Times, in the Course of these Letters, mentioned the late Act of Parliament, as being the Foundation of future Measures injurious to these Colonies; and the Belief of this Truth I wish to prevail, because I think it necessary to our Safety.

A perpetual Jealousy, respecting Liberty, is absolutely requisite in all free States. The very Texture of their Constitution, in mixed Governments, demands it. For the Caution with which Power is distributed among the several Orders, imply, that each has that Share which is proper for the general Welfare, and therefore that any further Acquisition must be pernicious. * Machiavel employs a whole Chapter in his Discourses, to prove that a State, to be long lived, must be frequently corrected, and reduced to its first Principles. But of all States that have existed, there never was any, in which this Jealousy could be more proper than in these Colonies. For the Government here is not only mixed, but dependent, which Circumstance occasions a Peculiarity in its Form, of a very delicate Nature.

Two Reasons induce me to desire, that this Spirit of Apprehension may be always kept up among us, in its utmost Vigilance. The First is this—that as the Happiness of these Provinces indubitably consists in their Connexion with Great-Britain, any Separation between them is less likely to be occasioned by civil Discords, if every disgusting Measure is opposed singly, and while it is new: For in this Manner of Proceeding, every such Measure is most likely to be rectified. On the other Hand, Oppressions and Dissatisfactions being permitted to accumulate—if ever the governed throw off the Load, they will do more. A People does not reform with Moderation. The Rights of the Subject therefore cannot be too often considered, explained, or asserted: And, whoever attempts to do this, shews himself, whatever may be the rash and peevish Reflections of pretended Wisdom, and pretended Duty, a Friend to those who injudiciously exercise their Power, as well as to them, over whom it is so exercised.

Had all the Points of Prerogative claimed by Charles the First, been separately contested and settled in preceding Reigns, his Fate would in all Probability have been very different; and the People would have been content with that Liberty which is compatible with regal Authority. But he thought, it would be as dangerous for him to give up the Powers which at any Time had been by Usurpation exercised by the Crown, as those that were legally vested in it. This produced an equal Excess on the Part of the People. For when their Passions were excited by multiplied Grievances, they thought it would be as dangerous for them to allow the Powers that were legally vested in the Crown, as those which at any Time had been by Usurpation exercised by it. Acts, that might, by themselves, have been upon many Considerations excused or extenuated, derived a contagious Malignancy and Odium from other Acts, with which they were connected. They were not regarded according to the simple Force of each, but as Parts of a System of Oppression.—Every one therefore, however small in itself, became alarming, as an additional Evidence of tyrannical Designs. It was in vain for prudent and moderate Men to insist, that there was no Necessity to abolish Royalty. Nothing less than the utter Destruction of Monarchy, could satisfy those who had suffered, and thought they had Reason to believe, they always should suffer under it.

The Consequences of these mutual Distrusts are well known: But there is no other People mentioned in History, that I recollect, who have been so constantly watchful of their Liberty, and so successful in their Struggles for it, as the English. This Consideration leads me to the Second Reason, why I desire that the Spirit of Apprehension may be always kept up among us in its utmost Vigilance.

The first Principles of Government are to be looked for in human Nature. Some of the best Writers have asserted, and it seems with good Reason, that "Government is founded on Opinion."

* Machiavel's discourses—Book 3. chap. 1.

† The author is sensible, that this is putting the gentlest construction on Charles's conduct; and that is one reason why he chuses it. Allowances ought to be made for the errors of those men, who are acknowledged to have been possessed of many virtues. The education of this unhappy Prince, and his confidence in men not so good or wise as himself, had probably filled him with mistaken notions of his own authority, and of the consequences, that would attend concessions of any kind, to a people, who were represented to him, as aiming at too much power.

‡ Opinion is of two kinds, viz. Opinion of interest, and opinion of right. By opinion of interest, I chiefly understand, the sense of the public advantage which is reaped from government; together with the persuasions, that the particular government which is established, is equally advantageous with any other, that could be easily settled.

"Right is of two kinds, right to power, and right to property. What prevalence opinion of the first kind has over mankind, may easily be understood, by observing

CUSTOM undoubtedly has a mighty Force in producing Opinion; and reigns in nothing more arbitrarily than in public Affairs. It gradually reconciles us to Objects, even to Dread and Detestation; and I cannot but think these Lines of Mr. Pope as applicable to Vice in Politics, as to Vice in Ethics.

"Vice is a Monster of so horrid Mein,
"As to be hated, needs but to be seen;
"Yet seen too oft, familiar with her Face,
"We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

When an Act injurious to Freedom has been once done, and the People bear it, the Repetition of it is most likely to meet with Submission. For as the Mischief of the one was found to be tolerable, they will hope that of the Second will prove so too; and they will not regard the Infamy of the last, because they are stained with that of the First.

Indeed Nations, in general, are not apt to think until they feel; and therefore Nations in general have lost their Liberty: For, as Violations of the Rights of the governed, are commonly not only * specious, but small at the Beginning, they spread over the Multitude in such a Manner, as to touch Individuals but slightly. Thus they are disregarded. The Power or Profit that arises from these Violations, centering in few Persons, is to them considerable. For this Reason the Governors having in View their particular Purposes, successively preserve a Uniformity of Conduct for attaining them. They regularly increase and multiply the first Injuries, till at length the inattentive People are compelled to perceive the Heaviness of their Burthens.—They begin to complain and enquire—but too late. They find their Oppressors so strengthened by Success, and themselves so entangled in Examples of express Authority, on the Part of their Rulers, and of tacit Recognition on their own Part, that they are quite confounded: For Millions entertain no other Idea of the Legality of Power, than that it is founded on the Exercise of Power. They voluntarily fasten their Chains, by adopting a pusillanimous Opinion, "that there will be too much Danger in attempting a Remedy,"—or another Opinion, no less fatal,—"that the Government has a Right to treat them as it does." They then seek a wretched Relief for their Minds, by persuading themselves, that to yield their Obedience, is to discharge their Duty. The deplorable Poverty of Spirit, that prostrates all the Dignity bestowed by Divine Providence on our Nature—of Course succeeds.

From these Reflections I conclude, that every Free State should incessantly watch, and instantly take Alarm on any Addition being made to the Power exercised over them. Innumerable Instances might be produced to shew, from what slight Beginnings the most extensive Consequences have flowed: But I shall select Two only from the History of England.

Henry the Seventh was the first Monarch of that Kingdom, who established a STANDING BODY OF ARMED MEN. This was a Band of Fifty Archers, called Yeomen of the Guard: And this Institution, notwithstanding the Smallness of the Number, was, to prevent Discontent, "disguised under Pretence of Majesty and Grandeur." In 1684, the Standing Forces were so much augmented, that Rapin says,—"The King, in order to make his People fully sensible of their new Slavery, affected to muster his Troops, which amounted to 4000 well armed and disciplined Men." I think our Army, at this Time, consists of more than Seventy Regiments.

The Method of taxing by EXCISE was first introduced amidst the Convulsions of the Civil Wars. Extreme Necessity was pretended, and its short Continuance promised. After the Restoration, an Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, was granted to the King, one Half in Fee, the other for Life, as an Equivalent for the Court of Wards. Upon James the Second's Accession, the Parliament gave him the first Excise, with an additional Duty on Wine, Tobacco, and some other Things. Since the Revolution, it has been extended to Salt, Candles, Leather, Hides, Hops, Soap, Paper, Paste-boards, Mill-boards, Scale-boards, Vellum, Parch-

the attachment which all nations have to their ancient government, and even to those Names which have had the Sanction of Antiquity. Antiquity always begets the Opinion of Right.—"It is sufficiently understood, that the Opinion of Right to Property, is of the greatest Moment in all Matters of Government." Hume's Essays.

* Omnia mala exempla ex bonis initiis orta sunt.

SALLUST. Bell. Cat. §. 50.

† "The republic is always attacked with greater vigour than it is defended: For the audacious and profligate, prompted by their natural enmity to it, are easily impelled to act by the least nod of their leaders: Whereas the HONEST, I know not why, are generally slow and unwilling to stir; and neglecting always the BEGINNINGS of things, are never roused to exert themselves, but by the last necessity: So that through IRRESOLUTION and DELAY, when they would be glad to compound at last for their QUERIT, at the expence even of their HONOUR, they commonly lose them BOTH."

CICERO's Orat. for SEXTIUS.

Such were the Sentiments of this great and excellent man, whose vast abilities, and the calamities of his country, during his time, enabled him, by mournful experience, to form a just judgment on the conduct of the friends and enemies of liberty.

‡ Rapin's History of England.

§ 12 Car. II. chap. 23 and 24.

§ 1 James II. chap. 1 and 4.

ment, Starch, Silks, Callicoes, Linens, Stuffs, printed, stained, &c. Wire, Wrought Plate, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, &c.

Thus a Standing Army and Excise, have, from their first slender Origins, tho' always hated, always feared, always opposed, at length swelled up to their vast present Bulk.

These Facts are sufficient to support what I have said. 'Tis true, that all the Mischiefs apprehended by our Ancestors from a Standing Army and Excise, have not yet happened: But it does not follow from thence, that they will not happen. The Inside of a House may catch Fire, and the most valuable Apartments be ruined, before the Flames burst out. The Question in these Cases is not, what Evil has actually attended particular Measures—but, what Evil, in the Nature of Things, is likely to attend them. Certain Circumstances may, for some Time, delay Effects, that were reasonably expected, and that must ensue. There was a long Period, after the Romans had prorogued his Command to Q. Publilius Philo*, before that Example destroyed their Liberty. All our Kings, from the Revolution, to the present Reign, have been Foreigners. Their Ministers generally continued but a short Time in Authority; and they themselves were mild and virtuous Princes.

A bold, ambitious Prince, possessed of great Abilities, firmly fixed in his Throne by Descent, served by Ministers like himself, and rendered either venerable or terrible by the Glory of his Successes, may execute what his Predecessors did not dare to attempt. Henry the Fourth tottered in his Seat during his whole Reign. Henry the Fifth drew the Strength of the Kingdom into France, to carry on his Wars there, and left the Commons at home, protesting, "that the People were not bound to serve out of the Realm."

It is true, that a strong Spirit of Liberty subsists at present in Great-Britain, but what Reliance is to be placed in the Temper of a People, when the Prince is possessed of an unconstitutional Power, our own History can sufficiently inform us. When Charles the Second had strengthened himself by the Return of the Garrison of Tangier, England (says Rapin) saw on a sudden an amazing Revolution; saw herself stripped of all her Rights and Privileges, excepting such as the King should vouchsafe to grant her: And what is more astonishing, the English themselves delivered up these very Rights and Privileges to Charles the Second, which they had so passionately, and, if I may say it, furiously defended against the Designs of Charles the First. This happened only Thirty-six Years after this last Prince had been beheaded.

Some Persons are of Opinion, that Liberty is not violated, but by such open Acts of Force; but they seem to be greatly mistaken. I could mention a Period within these Forty Years, when almost as great a Change of Disposition was produced by the SECRET Measures of a long Administration, as by Charles's Violence. Liberty, perhaps, is never exposed to so much Danger as when the People believe there is the least; for it may be subverted, and yet they not think so.

Public disgusting Acts are seldom practised by the Ambitious, at the Beginning of their Designs. Such Conduct silences and discourages the Weak, and the Wicked, who would otherwise have been their Advocates or Accomplices. It is of great Consequence, to allow those who, upon any Account, are inclined to favour them, something specious to say in their Defence. Their Power may be fully established, tho' it would not be safe for them to do whatever they please. For there are Things, which, at some Times, even Slaves will not bear. Julius Cesar, and Oliver Cromwell, did not dare to assume the Title of King. The Grand Signior dares not lay a new Tax. The King of France dares not be a Protestant. Certain popular Points may be left untouched, and yet Freedom be extinguished. The Commonalty of Venice imagine themselves free, because they are permitted to do, what they ought not. But I quit a Subject, that would lead me too far from my Purpose.

By the late Act of Parliament, Taxes are to be levied upon us, for "defraying the Charge of the Administration of Justice—the Support of Civil Government—and the Expences of defending his Majesty's Dominions in America."

If any Man doubts what ought to be the Conduct of these Colonies on this Occasion, I would ask him these Questions.

Has not the Parliament expressly AVOWED their INTENTION of raising Money from us FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES? Is not this Scheme popular in Great-Bri-

* In the year of the city 428, "Duo singularia hæc ei viro primum contigere; prorogatio imperii non ante in ullo facta, et acto honore triumphus." Liv. b. 8. chap. 23, 26.

† Had the rest of the Roman citizens imitated the example of L. Quintius, who refused to have his consulship continued to him, they had never admitted that custom of proroguing of magistrates, and then the prolongation of their commands in the army had never been introduced, which very Thing was at length the Ruin of that Commonwealth." Machiavel's Discourses, b. 3. chap. 24.

‡ I don't know but it may be said, with a good deal of reason, that a quick rotation of ministers is very desirable in Great-Britain. A minister there has a vast store of materials to work with. Long administrations are rather favourable to the reputation of a people abroad, than to their liberty.

tain? Will the Taxes, imposed by the late Act, answer those Purposes? If it will, must it not take an immense Sum from us? If it will not, is it to be expected, that the Parliament will not execute their INTENTION, when it is pleading at Home, and not opposed here? Must not this be done by imposing NEW TAXES? Will not every Addition, thus made to our Taxes, be an Addition to the Power of the British Legislature, by increasing the Number of Officers employed in the Collection? Will not every additional Tax therefore render it more difficult to abrogate any of them? When a Branch of Revenue is once established, does it not appear to many People, *unavoidable and undisturbable*, to attempt to abolish it? If Taxes, sufficient to accomplish the INTENTION of the Parliament, are imposed by the Parliament, what Taxes could remain to be imposed by our Assemblies? If no material Taxes remain to be imposed by them, what must become of them, and the People they represent?

"If any Person considers these Things, and yet thinks our Liberties are in no Danger, I wonder at that Person's Security."

One other Argument is to be added, which, by itself, I hope, will be sufficient to convince the most incredulous Man on this Continent, that the late Act of Parliament is *not* designed to be a PRECEDENT, whereon the future Vainage of these Colonies may be established.

Every Duty thereby laid on Articles of British Manufacture, is laid on some Commodity, upon the Exportation of which from Great-Britain, a Drawback is payable. Those Drawbacks, in most of the Articles, are exactly double to the Duties given by the late Act. The Parliament therefore might, in Half a Dozen Lines, have raised MUCH MORE MONEY, only by stopping the Drawbacks in the Hands of the Officers at Home, on Exportation to these Colonies, than by this solemn Imposition of Taxes, now us, to be collected here. Probably, the artful Carriers of this Act formed it in this Manner, in order to reserve to themselves, in case of any Objections being made to it, this specious Pretence—"that the Drawbacks are Gifts to the Colonies, and that the late Act only lessen those Gifts." But the Truth is, that the Drawbacks are intended for the Encouragement and Promotion of British Manufactures and Commerce, and are allowed on Exportation to any foreign Parts, as well as on Exportation to these Provinces. Besides, Care has been taken to slide into the Act, some Articles on which there are no Drawbacks. However, the *whole* Duties laid by the Act on all the Articles therein specified, are so small, that they will not amount to as much as the Drawbacks which are allowed in Part of them only. If therefore, the Sum to be obtained by the late Act, had been the sole Object in forming it, there would not have been any Occasion for "the Commons of Great-Britain, to give and GRANT to his Majesty Rates and Duties for raising a Revenue in his Majesty's Dominions in America, for making a more certain and adequate Provision for defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice, the Support of Civil Government, and the Expence of defending the said Dominions;"—Nor would there have been any Occasion for an expensive Board of Commissioners, and all the other new Charges to which we are made liable.

Upon the Whole, for my Part, I regard the late Act as an Experiment made of our Disposition. It is a Bird sent out over the Waters, to discover, whether the Waves, that lately agitated this Part of the World with such Violence, are yet subsided. If this Adventurer gets footing here, we shall soon be convinced, that it is not a Phoenix; for we shall quickly see it followed by others of the same kind. We shall find it rather to be of the Breed described by the Poet.—

"Infelix Vates."

A direful Foreteller of future Calamities.

A FARMER.

* Domesthenes's 24 Philippic.

† The duties by the late act are laid on some articles, on which no drawbacks are allowed, yet the duties imposed by the act are so small, in comparison with the drawbacks that are allowed, that all the duties together will not amount to so much as the drawbacks.

‡ The expence of this board, I am informed, is between Four and Five Thousand Pounds sterling a year. The establishment of Officers, for collecting the revenue in America, amounted before, to Seven Thousand Six Hundred Pounds per annum; and yet, says the author of "The regulation of the colonies," "the whole remittance from all the taxes in the colonies, at an average of thirty years, has not amounted to One Thousand Nine Hundred Pounds a year, and in that sum Seven or Eight Hundred Pounds per annum only, have been remitted from North-America."

The smallness of the revenue arising from the duties in America, demonstrates, that they were intended only as REGULATIONS OF TRADE: And can any person be so blind to truth, so dull of apprehension in a matter of unspeakable importance to his country, as to imagine, that the board of commissioners lately established at such a charge, is instituted to assist in collecting One Thousand Nine Hundred Pounds a year, or the trifling duties imposed by the late act? Surely every man on this continent must perceive, that they are established for the care of a NEW SYSTEM OF REVENUE, which it but now begins.

|| "Dura calano," &c. Virgil, Æneid 3.

MADRID, October 28.

WE are informed the Jesuits of Mexico, to the Number of 700, were all suddenly and unexpectedly arrested in the Month of July last, and their Effects confiscated, to the Amount, according to Estimation, of 77 Millions of Hard Pistres, or 385 Millions of Livres, French Money.

LONDON, December 1.

Some of the last Letters from Germany advise, that his Prussian Majesty employs much of his Time with his General Officers, and is going to introduce some more new Manœuvres among his Troops.

A Petition of Appeal is presented to an August Assembly in the great Douglas Cause.

It is an acknowledged Fact, among the first Ranks who are now returned from the different Counties, that a general Distress at this Time reigns among the poorer Sort throughout the Kingdom. It is equally true, that the principal Cause of the Calamity, is the Failure in the last Harvest, and the Want of an old Stock of Corn in Hand as formerly. If we may credit the Opinions of some of the London Bakers, the Effects will be more severely felt; for they think that the Quartern Loaf will probably be sold this Winter at a Smiling. What rather adds to the public Apprehension, is the present Scarcity of Corn throughout Europe. The only Part of the World from which we hear of no Want in this Article, is America: From thence, we might, ere this, have been amply supplied, had our Ports been opened upon a Certainty for any considerable Length of Time: For, the Merchant, who is uncertain, whether American Corn may arrive here in a short-limited Time, must necessarily be cramped in sending his Commissions.

Dec. 5. We hear upwards of Twenty Ships will in a few Days be taken up by the Merchants, and sent to import American Corn to England.

Letters from Dublin advise, that the Bill for limiting the Duration of Parliaments in that Kingdom to Seven Years, has passed the House of Commons; and that, on the 20th Ult. the Speaker, attended by a great Number of the Commons, waited on his Excellency Lord Townshend, with the said Bill, in order to have it transmitted to England.

Dec. 3. Letters from Madrid mention, that the Jesuits had proposed the giving up entirely to the Spanish Crown, the whole Province of Paraguay, with the Discovery of its Gold, Silver, and Diamond Mines, and even engaged to make the Natives subservient to that Monarchy, on Condition of obtaining of his Catholic Majesty an Asylum in his Dominions, or those of the neighbouring States, through his Means.

Dec. 8. They write from Sicily that an Insurrection has happened in that Island, occasioned by a Scarcity of Bread, in which the Populace massacred the Vice-Roy's Guards, took him Prisoner, and killed the Prince Ventimiglia, and hung up several other Persons of Distinction. The Armament preparing at Naples is intended to quell the Insurgents; but, in the mean Time, the People are in such a Ferment, that an Insurrection is expected also at the last mentioned Place every Day.

Dec. 10. Monday a Messenger arrived at St. James's from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who it is said, brought the Septennial Bill, lately passed both Houses of Parliament in that Kingdom, for his Majesty's Approbation.

Dec. 12. An Arret of Council was published on the 14th Ult. at Paris, in which his Most Christian Majesty ordered the Payment of the Canada Paper Money to the Parties mentioned in a List annexed.

Dec. 15. On Saturday in the Afternoon a Cabinet-council was held at the Queen's Palace, and the same Evening Two Messengers were sent away to Dublin, one of whom was ordered to embark at Parkgate, and the other at Holy-head, with Dispatches for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Dec. 17. Letters from Constantinople advise, that a dangerous Insurrection has lately happened there. High Disputes began in the Divan, but on what Subject is not positively mentioned; and the Janissaries and Mob immediately took Part in the Dispute, and a great deal of Blood was spilt. On the Occasion before it could be quelled.

We hear from Frome, in Somersetshire, that some Gentlemen of that Town have made a Collection of near 200l. in order to purchase Flour, which is to be made into Bread, and sold to the Poor, at One Penny per Pound.

Dec. 19. The following Military Promotions, it is said, will shortly take Place.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester will be appointed Commander in Chief of the Forces in Ireland; and also to be Colonel of the Third (or Scotch) Regiment of Guards, vice Earl of Rothes, deceased.

General Murray, Governor of Canada, to have the 13th Regiment of Foot, vice the Duke of Gloucester.

General Armstrong, to have the 2d Battalion of Royal Americans, vice General Murray.

Colonel Robert Cuninghame to have the 38th Regiment of Foot, vice General Anstruther, deceased.

Lord Robert Bertie, to be Governor of Duncannon Fort, vice Earl of Rothes; by which Promotion the Government of Cork is vacant.

'Tis said, that the Earl of Findlater will be elected one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland, in the Room of Lord Rothes.—Other Advices mention the Earl of Buchan.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich will, we are informed, soon be made Secretary of State.

It is expected that there will be a Loan of Two Millions, at the Rate of Three per Cent.

We hear that his Majesty is expected to go on Monday next, to the House of Peers, and give the Royal Assent to such Bills as shall be ready.

NEW-YORK, February 22.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in New-York, dated October 30.

"It is believed here that all Matters will go on well in America, but I cannot for my Life believe it, since it seems that the Revenues lately established under the Inspection of Commissioners, are to be applied to make Governors and Civil Officers independent of the People, though they are totally dependent upon Prerogative. If it made Civil Officers, or at least some of the Principal Judges, thoroughly independent of King and People, there would be somewhat rational in the Scheme, but the other is a most ruinous and injurious Method.

"If your Legislature ceases, they will, I dare say, after a few Years, be obliged to restore what they so shamefully took away, as they did to Jamaica.

"I fear little will be done for America the next Session, for the Commons will not be settled till late in the Season."

We find by the English Papers, that Provisions still continue at an exorbitant Price, Manufactories seemed every where in a State of Decay, and the Poor in the greatest Distress.—Nor was it likely that the Parlia-

ment could be able to apply any adequate Remedy, without an entire Change in the late System of Politics.

A Letter from London, dated Dec. 10, 1767, says, "the Duke of Bedford's Friends are coming into the Ministry, Lord Sandwich, to be at the Head of the Admiralty, Lords Gower and Weymouth, to be Secretaries of State; and it is imagined Lord Chatham and his Friends will be out, and appear again in Opposition; Grenville will join the Marquis of Rockingham's Party, but he must alter his Sentiments of America, as the Marquis will not give up his, who appears to be the best Friend we have got here.

ANNAPOLIS, March 3.

MARCH 2, 1768.

VERSES to C D, occasioned by his SCURRILOUS LETTER.

Melius non tangere clamo.

But touch me, and no Minister so fore.

HOR.

POPE.

VAIN the Attempt, to blast the sacred Name, That Virtue, and the Muse, consign to Fame; The Wretch, who dares the Task, shall curse, too late, The luteless Hour, that urg'd him to his Fate!

Too well, methought, you knew me, War to wage, Raise my Resentment, and defy my Rage; Whom Phœbus favours, BALTIMORE commends, The noblest Patron, and the best of Friends.

Each Feature, in such Colours, could I trace, Paint all the Blackness of your Mind and Face, So strongly mark'd, you'd shun the hideous Elf, Start at the Likeness, and abhor Yourself. Dullness, in vain, her Sev'n-fold Shield may lend, And desperate, justly dread * LYCAMBES' End.

* Lycambes having falsified his Word to Archilochus, the latter wrote so severe a Poem upon him, that it drove him to Despair, and he hanged himself.

TO THE PRINTERS.

By publishing in your Paper, the following Observations on a Piece, signed A BYSTANDER, inserted in your GAZETTE, No. 1168, you will oblige, Yours, A PLAIN DEALER.

I SHOULD not have given myself the Trouble of animadverting upon the Bytander's Performance, had not the Neglect, with which it has been generally received, given Rise to the Question, often repeated, Why, if weak, has it not been exposed?

If any Lawyer of Eminence has really given an Opinion, that the Appointment to the Office of Counselor, incapacitates him from acting as a Vestryman, I can easily believe it was only *Prima Facie*, and that he hardly even allowed himself the very short Time, in which the Bytander's Reflections led him to concur. The Occasion and Manner of this *Prima Facie* Opinion have not been explained, or probably its Authority might be still slighter. If we could arrive at the naked Fact, perhaps it would appear, that the Word *incapacitate* has been made Use of by the Bytander, instead of the Term *Exempt*, which seems probable from the Consideration, that in his Idea they are synonymous, or of equivalent Signification. But be this as it may, I never understood that the *Prima Facie* Opinion of Counsel, however eminent, is so incontrollable and decisive, as to exclude all Contest, nor do I think it receives much additional Vigour from the *momentary Reflections* of the sagacious Bytander. I shall therefore take the Liberty of examining into the Weight and Solidity of his Authorities and Arguments in Support of this strange Doctrine, as well as of some other Novelties which are incidentally introduced into his Piece.

That the Qualification of a Vestryman depends upon any other than the temporal Law in England, whether the Vestry be general or select, is a wild Assertion; for, in the former Case, every Parishioner, liable to Parochial Rates, and Out-dwellers, occupying Land in the Parish, are by the Common Law qualified to be of the Vestry, and entitled to an Action in the temporal Court against the Disturbers of their Right; in the latter, the Qualification depends upon Custom, of which the temporal Courts only can take Cognizance. In this Province, Vestrymen must be Freeholders, elected to that Office by Freeholders. And it would be too extravagant almost for any one to assert, that the Qualification of Freehold, is cognizable by any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. But, in what Part of Maryland is this Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, of which the Bytander speaks?—He takes a Distinction between the Words *unfit* and *incapable* in the Act, and applies to them the Terms *voidable* and *void*.—*Voidable* imports something that may be done, or not, and is improperly used, because the Duty of the Vestry, and the Provisions of the Act, are the same, whether the Person, to be removed, should be *unfit* or *incapable*.—But I must here remark, that the Bytander did not fully understand the Meaning of his own Expression; for, the Idea annexed to the Word *voidable*, suggests an Answer to all he has said about *Exemption* and *Incapacity*; as one out of many Instances which might be produced, will sufficiently shew.

A Man, when of Age, is exempted from the Payment of a Bond, given in his Minority; yet, when by a Suit, called upon for his Defence, if he will waive the Privilege, he is considered in all the Capacities of any other Person.

The Bytander quotes *Gibson* thus:—"All Peers of the Realm, by reason of their Dignity, are exempted from the Office of Churchwarden, &c. 215."—Hence, by *Parity of Reason*, he infers that Counselors in this Province are under the like *Exemption*. Now, in this Quotation, I have some Suspicion he has not been candid; for, altho' I have not *Gibson*, yet I find that *Burn* (from whom I guess our Author has collected most of his Ecclesiastical Learning) cites the Passage, *without an &c.*

If this be really an Interpolation, the Author's View is sufficiently apparent. His Readers were to supply the Word *Vestrymen*, and he immediately argues upon that Supposition. But this Quotation was to be rendered still more material by his Proof that *Exemption*

and *Incapacity* are however he has *Exemption*, or *Disqualification*, that a Person *incapacitated* by the *Power* visit should be on a *beacuse* such *Perfor* Capacity. If a *Ch* *ecian*, &c. should they might say, but, should they no *dict* would undou *dict* of *Objection*—

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and Incapacity are of equivalent Signification, in which however he has entirely failed. For, Incapacity and Exemption, or Disability and Privilege, consist in this, that a Person incapable, has not the Power of acting or performing; and, a Person exempted, is not compellable to act by the Power of others. If an Alien or Convict should be on a Jury, the Verdict would be void, because such Persons have not the Power to act in that Capacity. If a Clergyman, Magistrate, Lawyer, Physician, &c. should be called upon to serve as Jurors, they might say, "We will not, nor are we compellable;" but, should they not claim their Exemption, their Verdict would undoubtedly be good. Incapacity is the Subject of Objection—as Exemption is of Claim.

I will now proceed to examine his Authorities upon this Head. To support his Position, he relies upon two Cases, the first of which is to shew that Incapacity is synonymous with Exemption, and is stated thus—"It was held, says he, in the great Cause between the City of London and the Dissenters, that Dissenters being incapacitated by the Act of Toleration, to take upon themselves Offices of Trust, without conforming, were exempt from the Fines for refusing to serve the Office of Sheriff of London." Whereupon he observes—"Here an Incapacity works an Exemption."

This Case is most egregiously misrepresented by the Bylander. It is reported in Burn, I, 509, &c. and is to the following Effect: By the 13th of Chas. II. "No Person should be chosen to any Office of Magistracy, &c. relating to the Government of any City, &c. who shall not have received the Sacrament, &c. within one Year next before his Election, &c. In Default thereof, every such Election shall be void." An Act was brought, upon a Bye-Law, against Evans, who was a Dissenter, for refusing to serve in the Office of Sheriff, and the general Question was, whether he was liable to Fine for not serving—Mr. Justice Foster was of Opinion that the Act being prohibitory, upon the Electors, the Election was therefore a mere Nullity, Evans being a Dissenter—Mr. Justice Wilmut was of the same Opinion, observing that the above Clause is not addressed to the Party elected, but to the Electors, the Prohibition being laid clearly upon them—that it was the Voice of the Legislature, commanding them not to elect such Persons—that the Election, contrary thereto, was a Transgression; if wilful, a moral Wrong, on which an Action cannot be founded in Courts of Justice, which are to enforce the Will of the Society, and the Law must follow that Will—that the Injunction, not to elect, extinguishes the Right to elect.

That the Election, being void, is an Infraction of the Law, and Right cannot spring from Wrong. Is there one Tittle in the above Case, to shew, that it ever came into the Consideration of the Judges, whether the Incapacity of the elected, exempted him from the Fine? Did they not expressly confine themselves to the Incapacity of the Electors, and make that alone the Principle of their Determination? But, if the Case had even been as represented by the Bylander, it would only have shewn, that Incapacity is not liable to the Consequence of Capacity, that Punishment shall not be inflicted without Delinquency, and his Conclusion, that Incapacity and Exemption are of the same Import, because Incapacity, in one Respect, may be productive of Exemption in another, would have been still absurd.—For, does it follow, because one Thing works another, that they must be the same, and is there really no Difference between Cause and Effect? But let it even be granted for a Moment, that Incapacity and Exemption are synonymous, what will be the Consequence of the Concession? Why, plainly this, that his Position—"Here an Incapacity works an Exemption" is equivalent to this "Here an Incapacity works an Incapacity"—which is one of those harmless Propositions, which neither affirm or deny any Thing; and are most aptly distinguished by the Name of Nonense.

His Second Case is to shew, that Exemption is made Use of in the Sense of Incapacity, and stands thus—"The Bishops first claimed as an Exemption and Privilege, not to sit in Case of Life or Limb. Nevertheless, Lord Coke, says, in Cases of Trial for Treason, Misdemeanor, Felony, or Felony, the Lords Spiritual must withdraw."—Here, says he, an Exemption works an Incapacity."—The Reader who has the Book, is desired to consult Burn, Title Bishops, Folio 156-7—and he will there find another Instance of our Author's Disingenuity in his Misapplication of my Lord Coke's Authority; but as the Book is in very few Hands, I must beg Leave to give a short State of the Case:—In Fact, says Burn, there are several Instances, wherein Bishops did sit and vote, or wherein their Right was acknowledged to sit and vote, in like Cases—and then proceeds to cite five Instances in Confirmation of his Observation. Immediately after these Cases, follows the Passage in Question, viz. "Nevertheless, Lord Coke says generally, in Cases of Trial for Treason, Misdemeanor, Felony, or Felony, the Lords Spiritual must withdraw, and make their Proxies, 3 Inst. 31."

Now, in the Name of Candour, and Common Sense, to what does Burn apply this Observation of my Lord Coke? Does it not most clearly refer to the Cases immediately before cited, and does it go one Step further, than to declare, that notwithstanding the Authority of those Cases to the contrary, it was my Lord Coke's Opinion, that the Bishops must withdraw? Does my Lord Coke say, as is suggested by the Bylander, that although the Lords Spiritual claimed it as a Privilege and Exemption, to withdraw in Trials of Treason, &c. nevertheless they must withdraw? Was it fair in the Bylander to transfer my Lord Coke's Opinion from the real Subject, to Premises totally different? The Candour of such Behaviour I must submit to every Reader's Reflection!

Upon turning to Lord Coke, according to Burn's Reference, I find the Passage to be only this:—"that if a Peer, being indicted of Treason, &c. pleads not guilty, he shall be tried per Pares suos, and then the Lords Spiritual must withdraw."

Whether the Exclusion of the Bishops, in Cases of Blood, is just, or otherwise, is not the Question; but, whether the Assertion of the Bylander, that Exemption and Incapacity are Terms of equivalent Signification, is countenanced by that Instance. By the Canon Law, the Bishops were disabled from condemning any one to Death, and they contended, that this Law, or its Principle, (being taught by Christ himself, in his Command to Peter—"Peter put up your

"Sword in the Sheath,") was obligatory upon them, and therefore withdrew from Trials of Life and Death. But, when afterwards they considered this Matter in a different Light, and others thought it expedient to hold them to their old Doctrine, the Bishops contended that their Withdrawing did not proceed from their Incapacity, but their Privilege or Exemption, and therefore it was in their Option either to claim or to waive. But, had Incapacity and Exemption been the same Thing, it would have been inconsistent with the Wisdom of this reverend Body, to advance their Pretension on a Distinction between them, and their Opponents would have insisted upon their Incapacity, upon their own Admission of Exemption.—This Example, therefore, is very far indeed from affording any Colour to the Bylander's Reasoning.—I must, upon the Whole, submit to the Reader, whether the Bylander has not failed in every Effort to support his Point, and left it as void of Proof, as if he had never written one Syllable upon the Subject.

If Counsellors are incapable, because exempted, then all others, equally entitled to Exemption, are also incapable—Magistrates—Physicians—Lawyers—Members of the Lower House of Assembly, &c.—But the Exemption of Counsellors will hardly be claimed by them, or allowed by others, on the Principle that Peers are exempted in England, which would entitle them to Privileges, both unnecessary and inconvenient. The Dignity of a Counsellor, upon the Bylander's Argument of Parity, exempts him from Arrest, from swearing to his Answer in Chancery, entitles him to be tried by Counsellors only, in Cases of Life, to his Action of Scandalum Magnatum, &c. In a Word, tho' a Counsellor, according to the Bylander's Reasoning, would be deprived of sitting in Vestry, he would have ample Amends from the Accession of a Variety of Privileges. Supposing, however, that a Counsellor still will be, as he always has been, equally liable in his Person and Estate, with any other Person; how will there be a Want of Power to compel his Attendance on his Duty?

But, "an Appeal lies to the Governor and Council;" and, by the Canon Law, an Appeal cannot be made from the same Person to the same Person.—"Is not this (says he) a Case in Point?—I think not; for, to make it so, we must suppose the Vestry to act judicially—the whole Power thereof to be in one Counsellor, and this one Counsellor to be the Governor and Council.—But this is not the Case, for the Counsellor is only one of many Vestrymen, and one of many Judges on the Appeal. A Chancellor, or any of the Judges, being Peers, do sit in the House of Lords, on Appeals from their own Decisions. The Chancellor of Maryland sits on Appeals from his own Decrees; and it has been usual for Provincial Magistrates, being Counsellors, to exercise a like Jurisdiction. Why does not the Bylander apply some Part of his Zeal to correct these Abuses? Why does he not extend his Care to the Reformation of the State, as well as of the Church? And, especially, when he has declared, that such a "Practice would stop the Course of Justice, introduce and establish Tyranny and Oppression, and is; in a Word, as repugnant to Reason as to Law."

But why need the Bylander be so anxious to have the Counsellor displaced, as a Vestryman, when his Ecclesiastical Law has pointed out an effectual Remedy against Oppression, by forbidding him to sit on the Appeal. In the Case he puts, the Bishop was not deprived of his inferior Jurisdiction, but the Appeal was not to be made to him. Now, I think, the most that can be inferred from this Case, upon the Principle of Parity, is, that the Counsellor shall not be stripped of his Vestry Power, but he shall not sit upon the Appeal; and thus I think all the dreadful Consequences, so much apprehended by this jealous Patriot, will be obviated.

A Counsellor is certainly disqualified from voting at Elections, not on Account of his Dignity, but because such Persons only vote, as are represented by the elected, and Counsellors, being personally present, and Parties in passing of all Laws, are not represented. The Acceptance of a Place vacates a Seat in the House of Assembly; because, by the Statute, it does in the House of Commons, the Precedents of whose Proceedings we have adopted; but to extend this Statute to Vestrymen, is, upon a Rule of Equity, never before heard of here, or elsewhere. That an Option should revert to the People, whether they will continue their Confidence in a Person they had once intrusted with the important Character of a Legislator, after the Acceptance of an Office, which may bias him against their Interest, is very proper.—But what are the Politics carried on in Vestries that can make a Placeman particularly exceptionable? It appears to me, that a Minister, intriguing for Pluralities, against Law, is a more dangerous Person to be intrusted with such a Power.

I acknowledge that every Vestryman takes a strict Oath "That he will justly and truly execute the Trust or Office of a Vestryman of the Parish according to the best of his Skill and Knowledge, without Prejudice, Favour, or Affection," and I agree with the Bylander, "that if the Principal had overlooked his Duty, thro' Favour or Prejudice, he would deservedly have incurred Censure."—But, altho' one would wish to avoid the Censure of the World, yet I must suppose, that he had an higher Motive of Conduct.—Awed by the sacred Nature of his Oath, and knowing how much the Cause of Religion, and eternal Welfare of his Flock depend upon his Example, no Consideration could induce him to act against his Sentiments of Duty. Unbiased by Favour or Prejudice, no Expectation of Assistance in, no Dread of Opposition, to any little Emoluments, merely temporal, to which he might have Pretensions, could influence a Gentleman of his Piety. His Attempt to displace the unfit Counsellor, and his pious Precautions to provide a fit Successor in his Room, both proceeded, no Doubt, from a Sense of Duty, and an inviolable Regard to the most sacred of all Sanctions—Acting upon a Motive, so truly religious and honourable, he, by a single Step, gives a Lesson to his Parishioners more efficacious than a thousand Sermons, and they must always remember, that, when they are Vestrymen, no Favour, no Prejudice, no selfish Considerations are to influence or bias their Conduct.

But whatever Opinion may entertain of the Purity of the Principal's Conduct upon this Occasion, yet others are apt to alledge,—that the Act of Assembly does not

"make it one great Branch of his Duty, to refrain, or set aside an irregular Representation" as the Bylander asserts, but places this Power in the Refuse of the Vestry, of which he is only one—that it directs a Notice to be given to the Party, and a particular Mode of Proceeding, before he is ousted of his Seat in the Vestry, and a considerable Time to the Parishioners to supply the Vacancy—that when an Oath is directed by an Act, it implies an Obligation to perform all the Duties thereby imposed on the Party taking the Oath—that the Terms of the Act are precise and plain, and could not be misunderstood by a Man of the Principal's Understanding—that therefore he was guilty of a direct Breach of his Duty, in endeavouring illegally to dispossess one Person of his Seat, and to supply it, by Surprise, with another.—In Confirmation of their Opinion, that the Principal had formed a premeditated Design of sacrificing his Duty to his Interest, they mention sundry Facts to the following Purpose.—That the Principal had a fond Desire of holding the two Parishes of St. James and St. Anne—that it was once his Opinion, he could not hold them, without the Consent of the Vestries of both—that he applied first to the Vestry of St. James, and got something like a Consent from them.—That then he applied privately to the Members of the Vestry of St. Anne—and, among the rest, to a Counsellor, who happened to be one of them.—That the Counsellor frankly told him, that he thought his Pretensions illegal, the Law requiring that the two Parishes should be adjacent, which he thought could not be, when there was an interjacent Parish between them.—That, finding, after some Conversations, no Change in the Counsellor's Opinion, and that he was inflexibly determined to be governed by his own sense of the Law, when he was acting upon Oath, the Principal grew angry, reviled him behind his Back, conceived that he was unfit to be of the Vestry, and formed a Scheme to turn him out.—That, previously to the execution of his Plot, he spoke to a Gentleman, to be of the Vestry, and upon his Acquiescence, added—"if you must engage to give me your Vote to hold the two Parishes, or you must not come in"—That the Gentleman would have created the Principal with proper Respect for the Indignity, had it not been for a particular Circumstance.—That he then applied to another Gentleman in the same Manner, who likewise rejected his Proposition with Scorn.—And, lastly, that he found a fit Person, who entered into all the proper preliminary Engagements.—These People further add.—That, the Vestry being ripe for Execution, the Principal, upon a Sunday, stuck up an AdVERTISEMENT, notifying to the Parishioners, that there was to be an Election of a Vestryman upon the Tuesday following.—That he also summoned a Vestry to meet upon the latter Day, but gave no Notice to the Gentlemen.—That he lodged his Friend, above-mentioned, in a neighbouring House, who, upon a signal, was to come out (as soon as the Counsellor's Seat in the Vestry was determined to be vacant) and supply his Place.—That the Vestry met.—That the Principal proposed the Business of the Day, which was the Election of a Vestryman in the Room of one who was become unfit by being a Counsellor.—That the Vestry were startled at the Novelty of the Objection, and desired that the Counsellor might be sent for, to which the Principal would not consent.—That the Vestry positively refused to enter upon a new Election, till the Counsellor (who was all this while engaged as a Member of the Mayor's Court, upon the City Election) was sent for, and heard in Support of his Right.—That the Principal, thus disappointed, went off in a great Wrath, and his Friend, in Ambush, followed after.—And, say they, thus ended this pious Plot.—These Gentlemen go on and make Reflections upon the above Facts.—That Art in some Cases is an arrant Fool.—That Honesty is the best Policy, and.—That Craft seldom fails to out-wit itself, and meet in the End with its just Rewards, Hatred—Contempt and Disappointment.

If indeed the above Facts are as true as they are confidently and generally asserted, I should give up the Principal's Conscience, and believe, with the rest of the World, that the Plea of Duty is a mere Pretence, that he endeavoured to accomplish his Purpose, by Means unjustifiable, that his Words and Actions have not been "displayed in worse Colours" than they deserve, and that if he has met with any particular Marks of Odium here, it was not owing to his being a Stranger, but to quite a different Principle.

When Contempt is deserved, it ought, for the Interest of real Merit and Virtue, to be expressed without Reserve, without Distinction of Persons; but I should, indeed be sorry, that any Stranger, merely because a Stranger, should be treated in so unworthy a Manner, as to have "his every Word and Action displayed in the worst Colours"—Having, however, observed the excessive Disingenuity of the Bylander, in other Matters, I should suspect his Veracity in the present Instance, even if I did not know the Fact he alleges to be absolutely false.—I sincerely wish, and make not the least Doubt, but that the Character of Hospitality and civil Regard to Strangers, by which we have been hitherto distinguished, will be ever preserved; and that we shall always cherish a peculiar Respect, for every conscientious Minister, labouring in the great Work of the Gospel, from the Example of whose Life and Conversation, and the Piety of whose Precepts, so many and such invaluable Benefits flow to the Community.

* In our last GAZETTE, in the Papers first struck off, the following Errors, in the Piece, signed C. D. escaped the Press.—Page 2, Col. 3, Line 26, for that, r. thus.—Same Col. 5th Line from the Bottom, for Trespassers, r. Trespassers.—Page 3, Col. 1, Line 95, for stopping, r. stopping.—Col. 2, Line 5, for ad Inferiorem, r. ad Superiorem.

March 2, 1768.

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

AN ASSORTMENT OF EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS. THO. HARWOOD, 34

At the Subscriber's STORE, near the Church, Annapolis,
TURLINGTON'S Balsam, in large and small Bot-
 tles; Bateman's Drops; Elixir Bardana; Balsam
 of Honey, by Doctor Hill, a Medicine in universal
 Esteem, for its specific Virtue in removing all Disorders
 of the Lungs; Stoughton's and Daffy's Elixir; Godfrey's
 Cordial; Anderson's and Locker's Pills; Worm deitroy-
 ing Sugar Plumbs; King's Honey Water; Court
 Plaister; Pomatum; Ifiglafs; Sago; and a small
 Quantity of Jesuits Bark, of a very superior Quality.
 Likewise an ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS, suitable
 for the Season.

N. B. Also a Quantity of good BUTTER, by the
 Firkin.

* Ready Cash for old Brads or Copper.
 (3rd) THOMAS B. HODGKIN.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 8th Instant,
 at the Dwelling-House of Thomas Elliott, for Sterling
 Money, or good London Bills of Exchange,

ONE Hundred Thirty-seven and a Half Acres of
 Land, being Part of a Tract, called WATER-
 FORD, situate on the River Patuxent, in Anne-Arundel
 County, about Two Miles above Queen-Anne Town,
 being the Plantation whereon Joseph Williams, Son of
 Richard, now lives. Part of which is Meadow Ground,
 the other Part, well wooded and watered, and produces
 good Tobacco and Corn. For Particulars, apply to
 the Subscribers. The Purchase Money to be paid to
 Henry Hall. JO^s. WILLIAMS, Son of Richard.
 JOHN WILLIAMS, jun.

N. E. At same Time will be Sold, for Sterling Mo-
 ney, or Dollars, at Four Shillings and Sixpence each,
 One Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land, being Part of
 the above Tract. Likewise some Household Goods, &c.
 The Premises may be seen, and the Title made known,
 by applying to THOMAS ELLIOT.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office,
 Annapolis, February 23, 1768.

A. PERTER ADAMS, Annapolis.
 B. Thurston Brown, ditto. Robert Buchanan,
 Kent Co. Ignatius Baker, Frederick Co. David
 Brown, Maryland. George Burrough, Kent Co.
 Robt. Buchan, Piscataway. Tho^s. Brereton, Oxford.
 Cha^s. Brown, Robt. Lloyd, Wye-River. John Black-
 wood, Frederick Co.

C. Collector and Comptroller, 6; Pocomoke.
 Cha^s. Carrol, B. Law, Annapolis. Wm. Corer, Mary-
 land. Joseph Clibbejat, ditto. John Campbell, Dor-
 set Co. Joseph Cowman, West-River. Wm. Corner,
 Oxford.

D. Caleb Dorsey, 3; Elk-Ridge. Edward Dulany,
 Richard Dicks, Annapolis. Littleton Dennis, Wor-
 cester Co. Charles Dashiell, Maryland.

E. Robt Edmonds, Tho^s Everton, Maryland. Mr.
 Egerton, Port-Tobacco. Arnold Elzey, Princess-Anne.
 Hugh Eccleston, Dorchester.

F. Abraham Forster, Annapolis.

G. Anne Green, 2, Reverdy Ghiselin, 3, Cornelius
 Garretson, William Goldsmith, Annapolis. Joshua
 Griffith, Elk-Ridge. William Geddes, Somerset Co.
 Martha Glasgow, Worcester Co.

H. Clement Hollyday, John Hesselius, Annapolis.
 Mary Hammond, Severn. John Hanson, Charles Co.
 Hugh Hemfworth, West-River. Walter Hoxton, John
 Hutchins, Patuxent. Dr. James Houston, James How-
 ard, Robert Harold, Maryland. Robert Harrison,
 Cambridge. Rev^d. Mr. Howard, Kent-Island. John
 Harrison, Elk-Ridge. Levi Hopkins, Snow-Hill. Rev^d.
 Philip Hughes, Worcester Co. Outerbridge Horsey,
 Somerset Co.

J. Thomas Johnson, 2, Thomas Jennings, 2, Robert
 Johnson, Annapolis.

K. William Knapp, 2, Annapolis. Samuel Kirk-
 patrick, Vienna.

L. John Ladler, John Lem, John Livack, Anna-
 polis. Joseph Lane, Elk-Ridge. Capt. Laidler, Pa-
 towmack. Joseph Lee, West-River. Samuel Lane, 2,
 Pig Point. James McLauchlan, George-Town. Rich-
 ard Lamar, Prince-George's Co. Ether Lowes, So-
 merfet Co. Alexander Laing, Dorchester Co.

M. Nicholas Maccubbin, William Munroe, James
 Maccubbin, Beriah Maybury, Annapolis. Margaret
 Main, Charles Co. William Mackeuen, Charles-Town.
 Joseph Mayou, South-River.

N. Emanuel Nicholls, Annapolis. James Nicholls,
 John Nesmith, Maryland.

P. James Purman, Anne Purlivent, Gregory Phil-
 pott, William Paca, Annapolis. Philip Palmer, Mi-
 chael Cheff, Sarah Porter, Maryland. Yelverton Pay-
 ton Probart, 2, Snow Hill.

R. William Reynolds, William Ridgely, Annapolis.
 William Rockes, Francis Rock, Cecil Co. Abraham
 Rhodes, St. Mary's Co. Henry Ridgeley, James Rain,
 Elk-Ridge. Rev^d. Robert Reade, Somerset Co.
 Joseph Richardson, Maryland.

S. Benfon Stainton, 2, Francis Stainton 2, Wye-
 River. Daniel Sullivan, James Seth, Choptank. Jo-
 nathan Slater, Patowmack. Henry Steele, Cambridge.
 Thomas Sair, 2, Nottingham Works. Joseph Sim,
 Patuxent. Capt. Evan Stokes, Maryland. Richard
 Sedgwick, Cecil Co. Thomas Sawyet, Kent Co.

T. Dr. Rich^d. Tootell, Annapolis. John Tolbay,
 Dover.

W. Richard Wood, Thomas Wilson, Annapolis.
 Richard Whootton, Theodore Wederstrandt, Queen-
 Anne Co. Spencer Waters, Dorchester Co. Josuah
 Warfield, Severn.

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

Bladensburg, Feb. 27, 1768.
 Will be exposed to SALE on Saturday the 9th of April,
THE HOUSE and LOT in Bladensburg, where
 Mr. Row lived, and One Hundred and Thirty
 ACRES of LAND, lying near the same. For Title
 and Terms apply to
 (4th) DAVID ROSS.

COMMITTED to Prince George's County Jail, as a
 Runaway, a white Man, who says his Name is
 William Langley, and belongs to William Bryan of Charles
 County. His Master is desired to take him away and
 pay Charges. W^m. T. WOOTTON, Sheriff.

FEBRUARY 18, 1768.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,
 on the 17th Day of March next, at the Coffee-House
 in ANNAPOLIS, for ready Money only, and to be en-
 tered on immediately,

ATRACT of LAND, lying on the North-Side
 of SEVERN, where Mr. BENJAMIN WRIGHT
 formerly lived, containing Three Hundred ACRES,
 more or less, 6 or 8 Acres of which is good Upland
 Meadow. There is on it Two good Apple Orchards.
 The Title is indisputable.

(1st) HENRY WRIGHT.

* The Land lies about Five Miles from Annapolis.

To be SOLD by William Lee, on Wednesday the 9th
 Day of March Inst. at George-Town, on Rock-
 Creek,

FIFTY VALUABLE SLAVES, for ready Specie,
 Maryland Currency, or good London Bills of
 Exchange.

THERE is to be a Meeting of the MISSISSIPPI
 COMPANY, at Stafford Court-House, in Vir-
 ginia, the 21st Day of March 1768.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, agreeable to the Last Will
 and Testament of Enoch Bayley, late of Baltimore
 County, deceased,

ONE Hundred Acres of LAND, about 5 Miles
 from Baltimore-Town. Near Forty Acres of
 which are cleared.

(4th) JOHN MURRAY.

JOH N S C H U T E,
 WOOL-COMBER, and STOCKING-GRAFTER,
 from England, now at the House of Mr. William
 Reynolds, in Annapolis,

HEREBY gives Notice to the Public, That he
 carries on the above Business in all its Branches.
 Such Persons as chuse to favour him, in the above
 Way, may depend on having their Commands faith-
 fully and expeditiously executed, on the most mode-
 rate Terms, by applying as above. (4th)

February 12, 1768.
 To be sold at PUBLIC SALE, by the Subscriber,
 at the Dwelling-House of Solomon Turner, in Fre-
 derick County, on the 21st Day of March next, the
 following Tracts of Land, viz.

ONE Tract, called SOLOMON'S FLOWER,
 containing Fifty Acres. Also Part of another
 Tract, called The RESURVEY, on Solomon's Flower,
 containing Four Hundred Acres, adjoining the afore-
 said Fifty Acres; both on Benner's Creek. As also
 Part of the RESURVEY, called Daniel's Small Tract,
 containing Eight Hundred and Fifty-five Acres, lying
 on the public Road that leads from Frederick-Town
 to George-Town. There will be sold the same Day,
 and at the same Place, some Household Furniture, and
 Plantation Utensils. Time will be given for one
 Half of the Purchase-Money, upon giving Bond and
 Security, if required.

* The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Fore-
 noon.

(4th) THOMAS BEATTY, jun.

Frederick County, Feb. 11, 1768.
WHEREAS WHERTELA, the Wife of me,
 the Subscriber, having departed my Bed and
 Board, by a mutual Contract, and I being appre-
 hensive she may run me in Debt, I therefore desire
 all Persons whatsoever not to trust her on my Ac-
 count, for I will pay no Debts of her contracting after
 this Date.

(4th) RUDOLPH ETTEKER.

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



WANTS EMPLOYMENT,
A YOUNG MAN, bred to Store-Keeping Busi-
 ness, and writes a tolerable Hand. Any
 Gentleman, or Merchant, in Want of such a Person,
 will be waited on, by directing to E. B. to the
 PRINTING-OFFICE, at Annapolis. (2nd)

Anne-Arundel County, February 17, 1768.
THE Subscriber gives Notice to all Persons that
 brought Cloth to his Fulling-Mill, at the Head
 of South-River, to be drest before the 6th of this In-
 stant, that it is now finished, and the Owners are
 desired to take it away as soon as they conveniently
 can. He further informs the Public, that he carries
 on the Business at said Mill; and those who are plea-
 sed to favour him with their Custom, may depend on
 their Orders being duly observed, and their Work
 well done, with Dispatch, and not to be disappointed,
 as heretofore.—All Persons that have open Ac-
 counts with him, are desired to settle and discharge
 the same, in so doing, they will greatly oblige their
 very humble Servant,
 (1st) JOHN DUCKER.

February 11, 1768.
COMMITTED to St. Mary's County Jail, as a
 Runaway, Negro Anthony, who says he belongs
 to William Morgan, of Frederick County. His Master
 is desired to take him away, and pay Charges to
 ROBERT WATTS, Sheriff.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living on the
 great Road, near Abbot's Town, York County,
 Pennsylvania, a Servant Man, named JOHN LAMB,
 about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, and about 25 Years of
 Age, of a ruddy Complexion, long visaged, brown
 Hair, pretty long, speaks thick, and has a stern
 Look, is apt to swear, and much given to drinking,
 and is by Trade a Taylor: Had on, when he went
 away, a pretty good Suit of blue Cloaths, with Bath
 Metal Buttons, and his Cloaths is much greased.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him,
 in any Jail, so as the Subscriber may have him again,
 shall receive Five Pounds Reward, and reasonable
 Charges, paid by Mr. George Stricker, in Frederick-
 Town, Maryland, Mr. Bryan Bruen, Merchant, in
 Winchester, or the Subscriber, living at Brook's Gap,
 Augusta County, Virginia.

(4th) JOHN GRATTAN.

ANNAPOLIS, February 2, 1768.
 To be Sold to the highest Bidder, on the 21st Day of
 March, at Tollie's Point, near Annapolis, for
 London Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Cash,

A PARCEL of Country born SLAVES, Men,
 Women, Boys, and Girls. Time for Pay-
 ment will be given, to the Last Day of August, on
 giving Bond, with Security, if desired.

(1st) EDWARD SPRIGG.

COMMITTED to Kent County Jail, on Suspi-
 cion of being Runaways, a certain William
 Hudson, and James Smith, who say they are Ser-
 vants to William Groves of Baltimore County.

Their Master is desired to take them out of Jail,
 or they will be sold for their Fees.

(6th) J. NICHOLSON, Sheriff of
 Kent County.

January 21, 1768.
WHEREAS a certain Dr. John Alexander Brown,
 of Frederick County, Maryland, has obtained
 a Bond of the Subscriber, conditioned for conveying
 a House and Lot, in Westminster-Town, Frederick
 County, to him, or his Assigns, as by said Bond may
 more fully appear.—This is therefore to desire all
 Persons whatever, to take no Assignment of said
 Bond, for I will not convey said House and Lot, to
 any Person, unless I am paid and satisfied for all said
 Dr. Brown's Obligations, now in my Hands, for
 which I hold the said House and Lot, as my Security.

(3rd) WILLIAM WINCHESTER.

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

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

(3rd) MARY PHILPOT, Administratrix.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 10, 1768.

LETTERS from a FARMER in PENNSYLVANIA,
to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies.

L E T T E R XII.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

OME States have lost their Liberty by particular Accidents: But this Calamity is generally owing to the Decay of Virtue. A People is travelling fast to Destruction, when Individuals consider their Interests as distinct from those of the Public. Such Notions are fatal to their Country, and to themselves. Yet how many are there, so weak and timid, as to think they perform all the Offices of Life, if they earnestly endeavour to increase their own Wealth, Power, and Credit, without the least Regard for the Society, under the Protection of which they live; who, if they can make an immediate Profit to themselves, by lending their Assistance to those, whose Projects plainly tend to the Injury of their Country, rejoice in their Dexterity, and believe themselves entitled to the Character of able Politicians. Miserable Men! Of whom it is hard to say, whether they ought to be most the Objects of Pity or Contempt: But whose Opinions are certainly as detestable, as their Practices are destructive.

Tho' I always reflect, with a high Pleasure, on the Integrity and Understanding of my Countrymen, which, joined with a pure and humble Devotion to the great and gracious Author of every Blessing they enjoy, will, I hope, ensure to them, and their Posterity, all temporal and eternal Happiness; yet when I consider, that in every Age and Country, there have been bad Men, my Heart at this threatening Period, is so full of Apprehension, as not to permit me to believe, but that there may be some on this Continent, against whom you ought to be upon your Guard—Men, who either hold, or expect to hold certain Advantages; by setting Examples of Servility to their Countrymen. Men, who trained to the Employment, or self-taught by a natural Versatility of Genius, serve as Deceits for drawing the Innocent and Unwary into Snare. It is not to be doubted, but that such Men will diligently bestir themselves on this and every like Occasion,

* It is not intended, by these words, to throw any reflection upon gentlemen, because they are possessed of offices: For, many of them are certainly men of virtue, and lovers of their country. But, supposed obligations of gratitude, and honour, may induce them to be silent. Whether these obligations ought to be regarded or not, is not so much to be considered by others, in the judgment they form of these gentlemen, as whether they think they ought to be regarded. Perhaps, therefore, we shall act in the properest manner towards them, if we neither reproach nor imitate them. The persons meant in this letter, are the base spirited wretches, who may endeavour to distinguish themselves by their sordid zeal in defending and promoting measures, which they know, beyond all question, to be destructive to the just rights and true interests of their country. It is scarcely possible to speak of these men with any degree of patience—It is scarcely possible to speak of them with any degree of propriety—For no words can truly describe their guilt and meanness—But every honest person, on their being mentioned, will feel what cannot be expressed.

If their wickedness did not blind them, they might perceive along the coast of these colonies, many skeletons of wrecked ambition, which, after distinguishing themselves in the support of the Stamp-Act, by a courageous contempt of their country, and of justice, have been left to linger out their miserable existence, without a government, collection, secretaryship, or any other commission, to console them as well as it could, for loss of virtue and reputation—while numberless offices have been bestowed in these colonies on people from Great-Britain, and new ones are continually invented, to be thus bestowed. As a few great Prizes are put into a lottery to tempt multitudes to lose, so here and there an American has been raised to a great Post—

* Apparent *vari nantes in gurgite vasto*.
Mr. Grenville, indeed, in order to recommend the Stamp-Act, had the unequalled generosity, to pour down a golden shower of offices upon Americans; and yet these ungrateful colonies did not thank Mr. Grenville for shewing his kindness to their countrymen, nor them for accepting it. How must that great statesman have been surprized, to find, that the unpolished colonies could not be reconciled to infamy by treachery? Such a bountiful disposition towards us, never appeared in any minister before him, and probably never will appear again: For it is evident, that such a system of policy is to be established on this continent, as, in a short time, is to render it utterly unnecessary to use the least art in order to conciliate our approbation of any measures. Some of our countrymen may be employed to fix chains upon us, but they will never be permitted to hold them afterwards. So that the utmost, that any of them can expect, is only a temporary provision, that may expire in their own time; but which, they may be assured, will preclude their children from having any consideration paid to them. Natives of America must sink into total neglect and contempt, the moment that their country loses the constitutional powers she now possesses. Most sincerely do I wish and pray, that every one of us may be convinced of this great truth, that—Industry and integrity are the paths of happiness, which lead to happiness.

to spread the Infection of their Meanness as far as they can. On the Plans they have adopted, this is their Course. This is the Method to recommend themselves to their Patrons.

From them we shall learn, how pleasant and profitable a Thing it is, to be for our SUBMISSIVE Behaviour well spoken of at St. James's, or St. Stephens's; at Guildhall, or the Royal Exchange. Specious Fallacies will be drest up with all the Arts of Delusion, to persuade one Colony to distinguish herself from another, by unbecoming Condescensions, which will serve the ambitious Purposes of great Men at home, and therefore will be thought by them to entitle their Assistance in obtaining to them considerable Rewards.

Our Fears will be excited. Our Hopes will be awakened. It will be insinuated to us, with a plausible Affection of Wisdom and Concern, how prudent it is to please the Powerful—how dangerous to provoke them—and then comes in the perpetual Incantation that freezes up every generous Purpose of the Soul, in cold, inactive Expectation—that if there is any Request to be made, Compliance will obtain a favourable Attention.

Our Vigilance and our Union are Success and Safety. Our Negligence and our Division are Distress and Death. They are worse—They are Shame and Slavery. Let us equally shun the benumbing Stillness of overweening Sloth, and the feverish Activity of that ill informed Zeal, which buies itself in maintaining little, mean, and narrow Opinions. Let us, with a truly wise Generosity, and Charity, banish and discourage all illiberal Distinctions, which may arise from Differences in Situation, Forms of Government, or Modes of Religion. Let us consider ourselves as MEN—FREEMEN—CHRISTIAN FREEMEN—separated from the rest of the World, and firmly bound together by the same Rights, Interests and Dangers. Let these keep our Attention inflexibly fixed on the GREAT OBJECTS, which we must CONTINUALLY REGARD, in order to preserve those Rights, to promote those Interests, and to avert those Dangers.

Let these Truths be indelibly impressed on our Minds—that we cannot be HAPPY, without being FREE—that we cannot be free, without being secure in our Property—that we cannot be secure in our Property, if, without our Consent, others may, as by Right, take it away—that Taxes imposed on us by Parliament, do thus take it away—that Duties laid for the sole Purpose of raising Money, are Taxes—that Attempts to lay such Duties should be instantly and firmly opposed—that this Opposition can never be effectual, unless it is the united Effort of these Provinces—that therefore BENEVOLENCE of Temper towards each other, and UNANIMITY of Councils, are essential to the Welfare of the Whole—And, lastly, that for this Reason, every Man amongst us, who in any Manner would encourage either Dissension, Diffidence, or Indifference, between these Colonies, is an Enemy to himself, and to his Country.

The Belief of these Truths, I verily think, my Countrymen, is indispensably necessary to your Happiness. I beseech you, therefore, to teach them diligently unto your Children, and talk of them when you sit in your Houses, and when you walk by the Way, and when you lie down, and when you rise up.

What have these Colonies to ask, while they continue free? Or what have they to dread, but insidious Attempts to subvert their Freedom? Their Prosperity does not depend on Ministerial Favour, doled out to particular Provinces. They form one Political Body, of which each Colony is a Member. Their Happiness is founded on their Constitution; and is to be promoted, by preserving that Constitution in unabated Vigour, throughout every Part. A Spot, a Speck of Decay, however small the Limb on which it appears, and however remote it may seem from the Vitals, should be alarming. We have all the Rights requisite for our Prosperity. The legal Authority of Great-Britain may indeed lay hard Restrictions upon us; but like the Spear of Telephus, it will cure as well as wound. Her Unkindness will instruct and compel us, after some Time, to discover, in our Industry and Frugality, surprising Remedies—if our Rights continue unviolated: For, as long as the Products of our Labour, and the Rewards of our Care, can properly be called our own, so long it will be worth our while to be industrious and frugal. But if, when we plow—sow—reap—gather—and thresh—we find, that we plow—sow—reap—gather—and thresh for others, whose PLEASURE is to be the SOLE LIMITATION how much they shall take; and how much they shall leave, why should we repeat the unprofitable Toil? Horses and Oxen are content with that Portion of the Fruits of their Work, which their Owners assign them; in order to keep them strong enough to raise successive Crops; but even these Beasts will not submit to draw for their Masters, until they are subdued by Whips and Goads. Let us take Care of our Rights, and we therein take Care of our Prosperity. SLAVERY IS EVER PRECEDED BY SLEEP. Individuals may be dependant on Ministers, if they please. STATES SHOULD SCORN IT—and if you are not wanting to yourselves, you will have a proper Regard paid you by those, to whom if you are not respectable, you will be contemptible. But—if we have already forgotten the Reasons that urged us, with unexampled unanimity, to exert ourselves Two Years ago—If our Zeal for the Public Good is worn out before the homely Cloaths, which it caused us to have made—if our Resolutions are so faint, as by our present Conduct, to condemn our own late successful Example—if we are not affected by any Reverence for the Memory of our Ancestors, who transmitted to us that Freedom in which they had been blest—if we are not animated by any Regard for Posterity, to whom, by the most sacred Obligations, we are bound to deliver down the invaluable Inheritance—THEN, indeed, any Minister—or any Tool of a Minister—or any Creature of a Fool of a Minister—or any lower Instrument of Administration, if lower there be, is a Personage whom it may be dangerous to offend.

I shall be extremely sorry, if any Man mistakes my Meaning in any Thing I have said. Officers employed by the Crown, are, while according to the Law, they conduct themselves, entitled to legal Obedience, and sincere Respect. These it is a Duty to render them; and these no good or prudent Person will withhold. But when these Officers, thro' Rashness or Design, desire to enlarge their Authority beyond its due Limits, and expect improper Concessions to be made to them, from regard for the Employments they bear, their Attempts should be considered as equal Injuries to the Crown and People, and should be courageously and constantly opposed. To suffer our Ideas to be confounded by Names on such Occasions; would be an excusable Weakness, and probably an irremediable Error.

We have Reason to believe, that several of his Majesty's present Ministers are good Men, and Friends to our Country; and it seems not unlikely, that by a particular Concurrence of Events, we have been treated a little more severely than they wished we should be. They might not think it prudent to stem a Torrent. But what is the Difference to us, whether arbitrary Acts take their Rise from Ministers, or are permitted by them? Ought any Point to be allowed to a good Minister, that should be denied to a bad one? The Mortality of Ministers, is a very frail Mortality.

* "Instrumenta Regni." Tacitus's Ann. Book 12, §. 66.

† "If any person shall imagine that he discovers, in these letters, the least disaffection towards our most excellent sovereign, and the parliament of Great-Britain, or dislike of the dependance of these colonies on that kingdom, I beg that such person will not form any judgment on particular expressions, but will consider the tenor of all the letters taken together. In that case, I flatter myself, that every unprejudiced reader will be convinced, that the true interests of Great-Britain are as dear to me, as they ought to be to every good subject."

"If I am an Enthusiast in any thing, it is in my zeal for the perpetual dependance of these colonies on their mother country.—A dependance founded on mutual benefits, the continuance of which can be secured only by mutual affections. Therefore it is, that with extreme apprehension, I view the smallest seeds of discontent, which are unwarily scattered abroad. Fifty or Sixty years will make astonishing alterations in these colonies; and this consideration should render it the business of Great-Britain more and more to cultivate our good dispositions towards her: But the misfortune is, that those great men, who are wrestling for power at home, think themselves very slightly interested in the prosperity of their country Fifty or Sixty years hence, but are deeply concerned in blowing up a popular clamour for supposed immediate advantages."

"For my part, I regard Great-Britain as a Bulwark happily fixed between these colonies and the powerful nations of Europe. That kingdom is our advanced post or fortification, which remaining safe, we, under its protection, enjoying peace, may diffuse the blessings of religion, science, and liberty, thro' remote wildernesses. It is therefore incontestably our duty and our interest to support the strength of Great-Britain. When, confiding in that strength, she begins to forget from whence it arose; it will be an easy thing to shew the source. She may readily be reminded of the loud alarm spread among her merchants and tradesmen, by the universal association of these colonies, at the time of the Stamp-Act, not to import any of her MANUFACTURES."

"In the Year 1718, the Russians and Swedes entered into an agreement, not to suffer Great-Britain to export any NAVAL STORES from their dominions, but in Russian or Swedish ships, and at their own prices. Great-Britain was distressed. Pitch and tar rose to Three Pounds a barrel. At length she thought of getting these articles from the colonies; and the attempt succeeding, they fell down to Fifteen Shillings. In the Year 1756, Great-Britain was threatened with an invasion. An easterly Wind blowing for six weeks, she could not man her fleet, and the whole Nation was thrown into the utmost consternation. The wind changed. The American Ships arrived. The fleet failed in ten or fifteen days. There are some other reflections on this subject, worthy of the most deliberate attention of the British parliament; but they are of such a nature, that I do not chuse to mention them publicly. I thought that I discharged my duty to my country, by taking the liberty, in the year 1763, while the Stamp-Act was in suspense, of writing my sentiments to a gentleman of the greatest influence at home, who afterwards distinguished himself, by espousing our cause, in the debates concerning the repeal of that act."

‡ Ubi imperium ad ignavis aut minus bonos pervenit; novum illud exemplum, ab dignis & idoneis, ad indignos & non idoneos transfertur. Sall. Bell. Cat. § 39.

* Deuter. vi. 7.

† Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, Book 14, Chap. 13.

A— may succeed a *Shelburne*—A— may succeed a *Conway*.

We find a new Kind of Minister lately spoken of at home—"THE MINISTER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS." The Term seems to have peculiar Propriety, when referred to these Colonies, with a different Meaning annexed to it, from that in which it is taken there. By the Word "Minister," we may understand not only a *Servant of the Crown*, but a *Man of Influence* among the Commons, who regard themselves as having a Share in the *Sovereignty* over us. The "Minister of the House" may, in a Point respecting the Colonies, be so strong, that the Minister of the Crown in the House, if he is a distinct Person, may not chuse, even where his Sentiments are favourable to us, to come to a pitched Battle upon our Account. For, tho' I have the highest Opinion of the Deference of the House for the King's Minister, yet he may be so good natured, as not to put it to the Test, except it be for the mere and immediate Profit of his Master, or himself.

But, whatever kind of Minister he is, that attempts to innovate a *single iota* in the Privileges of these Colonies, him I hope you will *undauntedly oppose*; and that you will never suffer yourselves to be either *cheated* or *frightened* into any *unworthy Obsequiousness*. On such Emergencies, you may surely, without Presumption, believe that *ALMIGHTY GOD* himself will look down upon your righteous Contest with gracious Approbation. You will be a "*Band of Brothers*," cemented by the dearest Ties,—and strengthened with inconceivable Supplies of Force and Constancy, by that sympathetic Ardour, which animates good Men, confederated in a good Cause. Your *Honour and Welfare* will be, as they now are, most intimately concerned; and besides—*you are assigned by Divine Providence*, in the appointed Order of Things, the *Protectors of unborn Ages*, whose Fate depends upon your *Virtue*. Whether they shall arise the *generous and indisputable Heirs* of the noblest Patrimonies, or the *dastardly and hereditary Drudges* of imperious Task-masters, *YOU MUST DETERMINE*.

To discharge this double Duty to yourselves, and to your *Posterity*, you have nothing to do, but to call forth into Use, the *good Sense and Spirit* of which you are possessed. You have nothing to do, but to conduct your Affairs *peaceably—prudently—firmly—jointly*. By these Means you will support the Character of *Freemen*, without losing that of *faithful Subjects*—a good Character in any Government—one of the best under a *British Government*—You will prove, that *Americans* have that true *Magnanimity of Soul*, that can resent Injuries, without falling into Rage; and that tho' your Devotion to *Great-Britain* is the most affectionate, yet you can make *PROPER DISTINCTIONS*, and know what you owe to yourselves, as well as to her—You will, at the same Time that you advance your *Interests*, advance your *Reputation*—You will convince the World of the *Justice of your Demands*, and the *Purity of your Intentions*.—While all Mankind must, with unceasing Applauses confess, that you indeed *DESERVE Liberty*, who so well understand it, so passionately love it, so temperately enjoy it, and so wisely, bravely, and virtuously, assert, maintain, and defend it.

"*Certe ego Libertatem, quæ mihi a Parente meo tradita est, experiar: Verum id frustra an ob Rem faciam, in vestra Manu situm est, Quirites.*"

For my Part, I am resolved to contend for the Liberty delivered down to me by my Ancestors; but whether I shall do it effectually or not, depends on you, my Countrymen.

"How little forever one is able to write, yet when the Liberties of One's Country are threatened, it is still more difficult to be silent."

A FARMER.

Is there not the strongest Probability, that if the universal Sense of these Colonies is immediately expressed by *RESOLVES* of the Assemblies, in Support of their Rights, by *INSTRUCTIONS* to their Agents on the Subject, and by *PETITIONS* to the Crown and Parliament for Redress, these Measures will have the same Success now, that they had in the Time of the *Stamp-Act*?

(D.)

WARSAW, October 25.

PRINCE Repnin, the Russian Ambassador, has published the following Declaration relative to the Proceedings of the Russian Troops, in carrying off some of the Members of the Diet.

"The Troops of the Empress, my Sovereign, who are Friends and Allies to the confederated Republic, arrested the Bishops of Cracovia, and the Staroste of Dolin, for having been wanting in their Behaviour towards the Dignity of her Imperial Majesty, by attacking the Purity of her salutary, disinterested, and amicable Intentions towards the Republic. As the General Confederacy of the Crown of Poland and of the grand Duchy of Lithuania is under the Protection of her Imperial Majesty, the undersigned gives them Notice of the taking away these Noblemen, assuring them at the same Time, that the General Confederacy shall still enjoy the Assistance and Support of her Imperial Majesty; which Assurances the General Confederacy may rely upon, as well for Preservation and Support of the Laws of Poland, as for the Redress of the many Abuses that have crept into the Form of Government, to the Prejudice of the fundamental Laws. Her Imperial Majesty aims at nothing but the Prosperity of the Kingdom, and will not discontinue to employ her Forces, in order to attain that End, without any other Interest in View, but the Happiness and Liberty of the Polish Nation, as has been already clearly expressed in the Declarations of her Imperial Majesty, which guarantee to the Republic her Possessions, Laws, and Form of Government, and the Prerogatives of the People in general."

The Deputies appointed by the King, in the Name of the States assembled, to demand the Liberty of the Prisoners, have not been able to succeed in their Application; and they have even been refused the Assurances of Safety for the other Nuncios, which they were charged to apply for.

Part of the Russian Troops quitted the Neighbourhood of Warsaw Yesterday, and are gone farther into the Country, upon the Report of another Confederacy

being formed in the Palatine of Cracovia, and upon the Frontiers of Hungary.

Nov. 16. The Troubles of Poland increase daily. A Nobleman of this Kingdom having delivered himself with too much Warmth in the Diet against the Difficulties, he was obliged to fly, in order to escape the Violence of the Russians. Prince Repnin, General in Chief, and Ambassador from the Empress, dispatched immediately Three Thousand Men to live at Discretion on the said Nobleman's Estates, whose Lady thereon armed his Vassals, to the Number of Two Thousand, and at their Head offered Battle to the Russians. The Officer who commanded the latter sent for fresh Orders to Prince Repnin, who commanded him to retire, as not likely to acquire any Honour by fighting against such a Heroine. It is added, that this Example of Firmness and Courage on the Part of the Polish Lady, has produced a very great Effect over the Minds of all, and considerably animates the Party who oppose the Difficulties.

Nov. 18. A Convention between Russia and this Republic is said to be upon the Carpet, by Virtue of which the former of those Powers is to have a Body of 40,000 Men always in this Kingdom ready to act in Support of the Two Treaties that are going to be made, one of which is to restore the Dissidents to the Enjoyment of their ancient Privileges, and the other is to reform the Abuses that have crept into the Form of Government.

GENOA, Oct. 24. It is assured that a Treaty is on Foot for an Accommodation between this Republic and the Malecontents of Corsica, by which the Inhabitants of that Island will be acknowledged a free and independent People, and entitled to all the other Stipulations guaranteed by France.

LEGHORN, Nov. 14. It is reported that the Corsicans resolved, at their last General Assembly, that if their Differences with the Genoese shall not be settled before the 6th of next August, the French Troops shall retire, and the War shall be renewed. The Malecontents have 150 Pieces of Cannon, besides Ship Guns.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 12. Letters from Venice advise, that a Turkish Army is upon the March towards the Black Sea.

L O N D O N.

Nov. 19. On Sunday last a superstitious Gentlewoman, whose Husband had presented her with a Ticket in the present Lottery, put up Prayers in a Church not a Mile from St. Andrew's, in Holbourn, in the following Manner:—"The Prayers of this Congregation are desired for the Success of a Person engaged in a new Undertaking."

A Church in North-Wales, the whole Sum collected by a Brief for a terrible Fire, amounted to ONE FARTHING, which was given by the Curate, who declared it was the most he could afford to give, out of Ten Pounds per Annum, considering he had a Wife, and Six Children.

Nov. 26. There is now living, at his House in Essex, a Gentleman named Fleetwood Sheppard, Esq; who is 120 Years of Age, enjoys an unusual Flow of Spirits, and the Use of his Senses; he is mentioned in a very honourable Manner, by the celebrated Matthew Prior, in his Poems.

Nov. 30. They write from Constantinople, that Hafsan Bey, a famous Pirate, who had committed divers Robberies on the Euxine Sea, and had plundered several Turkish Saics, during the late War with Georgia, was taken and impaled; he offered Five Hundred Thousand Gold Chequins for his Life.

Dec. 8. Letters from Copenhagen advise, that his Danish Majesty has determined to release the Peasants of his Kingdom from their State of Servitude, so contrary to Humanity, and the natural Liberty to which every Individual has an undoubted Right, and actually appointed a Commission to consider of the most proper Expedients for carrying into Execution this great and good Project. In the mean Time, the Directory of War has already annulled the Privilege which the Officers of the Militia had in Norway, to treat the enrolled Subjects as Slaves, and to employ them in any kind of Drudgery.

Dec. 17. We hear that the very ingenious Cabinet-Maker, Author of the extraordinary curious Machine and Engine, mentioned in the Papers, hath also invented Two curious Pieces of Ordnance or Cannon, one of which fires 50 Balls at one Firing, which, when discharged, spread themselves at 100 or 200 Yards Distance from each other; useful both by Land and Sea. The other fires in a right Line, like common Cannon, but, with once Loading, discharges Four, Six or Nine different Times in one Minute, so contrived that one Charge does not heat another, and for Convenience of Carriage, may be taken in Parts.

Yesterday Advice was received of the Death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Rothes, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in Ireland, and Colonel of the Third Regiment of Foot-Guards.

'Tis said that his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester is to have the Third Regiment of Guards, in the Room of Lord Rothes.

B O S T O N, February 11.

Capt. Pattin, in the Brigantine Neptune, arrived here, a few Days ago, from Monto Christi, in 32 Days Passage, in whom came Passenger, Capt. William Bett, who gives the following melancholly Account, viz. That on the 27th of June 1767, we sailed from Senegal, on the Coast of Africa, in the Ship Good Intent, bound to the Island of Teneriffe, having on board the Chief Justice of Senegambia, Lieutenant George Cox, of the Artillery, Mr. Christopher Mills, and Seven Slaves, who with the Ships Crew, made 22 Souls in all.—That on our Passage we met with bad Weather, being in the Turnado Season, was drove so far to the Westward, that we could not reach the Shore, the Wind being on the Eastern Quarter, and blew so violent that we lost half the Water we had on board, which brought us to an Allowance of a Quart a Man per Day, from that to a Pint, and so to Half a Pint, then to a single Glass, and finally were Nine Days without a Drop; in the mean Time Eleven of our People died, among which unhappy Number, was Lieutenant Cox. Those of us who survived, were so weak, that we could not move from our Beds, and the Vessel drove as the Wind and Sea carried her.—That on the 4th of September, being 200 Leagues due West from the Canaries, a Ship from

Marfilles, bound to St. Domingo, came up with us, and after stripping the Vessel of her Sails and Rigging, and other Valuables, took us all on board, (excepting Two of the People who were then dying) and proceeded on her Voyage, and after her Arrival at St. Domingo, we could not be released from the Ship, unless we paid the French Captain an extravagant Demand for his Loss of Time, and Trouble in taking us up, which took the little we had left. Capt. Bett proceeded from St. Domingo, to Monto Christi, and took Passage in Capt. Pattin, and arrived here, as mentioned above.—The Chief Justice took his Passage for Marfilles, Two Days after he arrived at St. Domingo, in his Way to England.

Feb. 15. It is said the House of Representatives, now sitting in General Assembly, have preferred a humble, dutiful, and loyal Petition to the King, imploring his Majesty's gracious Protection of their Constitutional and Charter Rights, which are thought to be infringed by several Acts, imposing Duties to be levied on their Constituents, without their Consent in Parliament: And that they have forwarded Letters to the Right Honourable the Lords S-----n, R-----m, C-----n, C-----n, and to Mr. Secretary C-----y, &c. representing the Grievances, and earnestly intreating their Aid and Patronage: It is, moreover, added, that their Committee have reported a Letter, which is accepted by the House, directed to the several Houses of Representatives and Burgesses on the Continent; communicating, in decent Terms, their Sentiments and Proceedings, on this common Concern. And to prevent the Enemies of the Colonies misrepresenting this Measure, we are informed, the House has ordered a Copy of the last mentioned Letter to be transmitted to Mr. De Berdt, to be by him produced as Necessity may require. It is further said, that for the Sake of cultivating, as far as lies in their Power, a Harmony in the General Assembly, a Committee from the House waited on the Governor of the Province, to acquaint him, that the House was ready to lay before his Excellency their whole Proceedings in this important Affair, if he desired it: Which Committee was directed humbly to request his Excellency, that he would be pleased to favour the House with a Copy of a Letter from Lord Shelburne, which had been read in the House by the Governor's Order; and also Copies of his own Letters to which it referred.—We are assured, that while the House have been setting forth the unspeakable Grievance of Subjects being taxed unrepresented, the greatest Care has been taken to shew, that an equal Representation of this Province in the British Parliament is utterly impossible.

A N N A P O L I S, March 10.

The Snow ROONEY, Capt. PURDIE, bound for Patapsco, arrived here on Tuesday last, from London, with upwards of Seventy Convicts, which Place he left the 20th of September. When, coming on this Coast he met with very bad Weather, and after a long Time beating off the Capes, and his Provisions being nearly expended, he was obliged to bear away for the *Wol-Indies*, and arrived safe at Antigua, not having then a single Ounce of Provision left, although for a considerable Time before, were allowanced to Two Ounces a Man per Day, and reduced to such Distress, that some of the People eat their Shoes and Leather Breeches.—It was happy for them that they had always Plenty of Water.

A R R I V A L S.

From Maryland. Peggy, Liddle; Therton, Reed; Hazard, Coxen; Britannia, Webster; George, Jordan; Emperor, Wilkinson; America, Wray, at Gravefend. Isabella, Fitzherbert, at Bristol. Baltimore Packet, Hewitt; Integrity, Rippon, in the Downs. And Sally, Bebbey, at Barbados.

* * The Public are desired to beware of the Sixth Part of a Dollar, Maryland Money, altered to Six Dollars, some of which have lately been attempted to be passed in Pennsylvania, but so very ill done, that at first Sight they may be discovered. The Word *One*, the Letters *th* in *Sixth*, and the Words of *a*, are erased all over the Bill; and the Letter *S* passed to the Word *Dollar*, to make it pass for Dollars. And on the Back of the Bill, in the Words equal to *9d. Sterling*, there is an unintelligible Mark for 27 s.

To oblige our Correspondent, we insert the following Letter, tho' we can assure him, the Lines published in our last Gazette, were agreeable to Copy.

March 8, 1768.

—Open to all Parties, partial to none.—

IN the Verses publish'd in your last Gazette, there seems to be a capital Error, whether of the Press, or the Author, I will not determine. It is in the following Line:

"Paint all the Blackness of your Mind and Face,"

The descriptive Words, "*Blackness of Face*," denote, that the Person whom the Author had in his Eye, was a *black Man*; but, as no Man can help the Colour of his Complexion, all personal Reflections are ungenerous; it being impossible to wash a *Black-a-moor* white. I beg, therefore, at my Risk, you will correct the Line in the following Manner, which will suit the Rhyme as well, and the Sense a great deal better:

"Paint all the Blackness of your Mind and Race."

I am, Yours,

P. HINT.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Pray let the inclosed have a Place in your next Gazette, and you will oblige

A CONSTANT CUSTOMER.

Næ savi, magne Sacerdos!

Oh! smooth the Feathers of th' enrag'd Tom Tit.

D'Urfy's Aviary.

WITH Pistols I bluster'd, tho' drove to Retreat. With Cannons I thunder'd, tho' met with Defeat. For writing in Prose, I've no more Inclination. Since my Cavils' detected, and eke Misquotations. Expecting to chatter and quibble, at Pleasure; I ne'er thought or dreamt, that thus, beyond Measure, An American Savage wou'd dare to controul. The slight Conceits that enrap'tur'd my Soul. My Wit ridicul'd, and my Impotence seen, Carminatives aid me! to pop off my Spleen.

My Muse! denounce
To all whom I've
Now, I'll threaten
Boast of Favours
I'll rummage and
Or, if I'm false
If others won't
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Tho' Disgrace
Tho' the Guilt
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March 8, 1768.

TEN POUNDS REWARD,

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

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

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

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

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

(1)

FRANCIS PHILLIPS.

THERE is at the Plantation of *James Elliot*, living in *Bond's Forest*, Baltimore County, taken up as Strays, a roan MARE, a natural Pacer, 5 Years old: Likewise a black Stallion Colt, 2 Years old, a Star in his Forehead, neither of them branded.

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

March 2, 1768.

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

AN ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS. THO. HARWOOD, 3^d.

FOR SALE,

At the Subscriber's STORE, near the Church, Annapolis,

TURLINGTON's Balsam, in large and small Bottles; Bateman's Drops; Elixir Bardana; Balsam of Honey, by Doctor Hill, a Medicine in universal Esteem, for its specific Virtue in removing all Disorders of the Lungs; Stoughton's and Daffy's Elixir; Godfrey's Cordial; Anderson's and Locker's Pills; Worm destroying Sugar Plumbs; King's Honey Water; Court Plaster; Pomatum; Inguilas; Sago; and a small Quantity of Jesuits Bark, of a very superior Quality. Likewise an ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season.

N. B. Also a Quantity of good BUTTER, by the Firkin.

Ready Cash for old Brass or Copper.

(3rd)

THOMAS B. HODGKIN.

Bladensburg, Feb. 27, 1768.

Will be exposed to SALE on Saturday the 9th of April, THE HOUSE and LOT in Bladensburg, where Mr. Row lived, and One Hundred and Thirty ACRES of LAND, lying near the same. For Title and Terms apply to

(5)

DAVID ROSS.

COMMITTED to Prince George's County Jail, as a Runaway, a white Man, who says his Name is William Langley, and belongs to William Bryan of Charles County. His Master is desired to take him away and pay Charges.

Wm. T. WOOTTON, Sheriff.

FEBRUARY 18, 1768.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 17th Day of March next, at the Coffee-House in ANNAPOLIS, for ready Money only, and to be entered on immediately,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on the North-Side of SEVERN, where Mr. BENJAMIN WRIGHT formerly lived, containing Three Hundred ACRES, more or less, 6 or 8 Acres of which is good Upland Meadow. There is on it Two good Apple Orchards. The Title is indisputable.

(1)

HENRY WRIGHT.

The Land lies about Five Miles from Annapolis.

THERE is to be a Meeting of the MISSISSIPPI COMPANY, at Stafford Court-House, in Virginia, the 21st Day of March 1768.

JOHN SCHUTE,

WOOL-COMBER, and STOCKING-GRAFTER, from England, now at the House of Mr. William Reynolds, in Annapolis,

HEREBY gives Notice to the Public, That he carries on the above Business in all its Branches. Such Persons as chuse to favour him, in the above Way, may depend on having their Commands faithfully and expeditiously executed, on the most moderate Terms, by applying as above.

(4th)

February 12, 1768.

To be sold at PUBLIC SALE, by the Subscriber at the Dwelling-House of Solomon Turner, in Frederick County, on the 21st Day of March next, the following Tracts of Land, viz.

ONE Tract, called SOLOMON'S FLOWER, containing Fifty Acres. Also Part of another Tract, called The RESURVEY, on Solomon's Flower, containing Four Hundred Acres, adjoining the aforesaid Fifty Acres; both on Bennet's Creek. As also Part of the RESURVEY, called Daniel's Small Tract, containing Eight Hundred and Fifty-five Acres, lying on the public Road that leads from Frederick-Town to George-Town. There will be sold the same Day, and at the same Place, some Household Furniture, and Plantation Utensils. Time will be given for one Half of the Purchase-Money, upon giving Bond and Security, if required.

The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

(3)

THOMAS BEATTY, jun.

Frederick County, Feb. 11, 1768.

WHEREAS WHERILLA, the Wife of me, the Subscriber, having departed my Bed and Board, by a mutual Contract, and I being apprehensive she may run me in Debt, I therefore desire all Persons whatsoever not to trust her on my Account, for I will pay no Debts of her contracting after this Date.

(3)

RUDOLPH ETTEKER.

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

GEORGE COOK.

Anne-Arundel County, February 17, 1768.

THE Subscriber gives Notice to all Persons that brought Cloth to his Fulling-Mill, at the Head of South-River, to be drest before the 6th of this Instant, that it is now finished, and the Owners are desired to take it away as soon as they conveniently can. He further informs the Public, that he carries on the Business at said Mill; and those who are pleased to favour him with their Custom, may depend on their Orders being duly observed, and their Work well done, with Dispatch, and not to be disappointed, as heretofore. All Persons that have open Accounts with him, are desired to settle and discharge the same, in so doing, they will greatly oblige their very humble Servant,

(1)

JOHN DUCKER.

February 11, 1768.

COMMITTED to St. Mary's County Jail, as a Runaway, Negro Anthony, who says he belongs to William Morgan, of Frederick County. His Master is desired to take him away, and pay Charges to

ROBERT WATTS, Sheriff.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living on the great Road, near Abbot's Town, York County, Pennsylvania, a Servant Man, named JOHN LAMB, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, and about 25 Years of Age, of a ruddy Complexion, long visaged, brown Hair, pretty long, speaks thick, and has a stern Look, is apt to swear, and much given to drinking, and is by Trade a Taylor: Had on, when he went away, a pretty good Suit of blue Cloaths, with Bath Metal Buttons, and his Cloaths is much greased.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, in any Jail, so as the Subscriber may have him again, shall receive Five Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by Mr. George Stricker, in Frederick-Town, Maryland, Mr. Bryan Bruen, Merchant, in Winchester, or the Subscriber, living at Brook's Gap, Augusta County, Virginia.

(4)

JOHN GRATTAN.

ANNAPOLIS, February 2, 1768.

To be Sold to the highest Bidder, on the 21st Day of March, at Tollie's Point, near Annapolis, for London Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Cash;

A PARCEL of Country born SLAVES, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls. Time for Payment will be given, to the Last Day of August, on giving Bond, with Security, if desired.

(1)

EDWARD SPRIGG.

Baltimore-Town, February 10, 1768.

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

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

(3rd)

MARY PHILPOT, Administratrix.

My Muse! denounce proudly, *Lycambe's* sad Fate
To all whom I've injur'd—and, therefore, I hate.
Now, I'll threaten, with Satire, poetic and fierce,
Boast of Favours from *Phœbus*, and Powers of Verse.
I'll rummage and pillage, and none will suspect me,
Or, if I'm suspected, none sure can detect me;
If others won't praise me, I'll praise my dear Self,
And call each Reviler a black looking Elf.
I'll bounce of my Virtue, and wide spreading Fame,
Tho' Disgrace and Contempt still attend on my Name.
Tho' the Guile of a Sage has been torn from my Face,
I've Tricks yet in Store, which no Devil can trace,
From old Magazines, and from Poems, forgotten,
The fugitive Pastime of Authors, now rotten,
I'll filch and purloin, and who'll e'er take the Pains
To betray my fly Thefts, and object Lack of Brains.
If still I should meet with Discomfort—
There's a Card left to play, both delightful and sure.
The Art I'll revive of the old Delator—
Who wreak'd their dread Vengeance in Tales and in Stories.

* *Archilochos* Vein, tho' they wanted, I throw,
They knew how to aim well the death-dealing Blow.
Now, *Phœbus* forbid! that the *Principal's* Scheme
Should be blab'd, by his Choice of an ill-fuited Theme.
For, I've talked of my Oath, and my pious Devotion
To Duty and Justice—what a poor vulgar Notion!
If I speak of a Promise, damn'd Vestries will say,
With Conscience, with Oaths, and with Duty, I play.
But, to Penitence, pale-ey'd, I ne'er shall betake me,
Thrice few'n-fold Impudence ne'er can forsake me.
If my Coffers but fill, let them prove me to be
A Knave of first Rate, pray what's that to me?
A Fig for Plain Dealers, and eke for C D!

* *ARCHILOCHOS* (a compound Word, meaning the same in the Greek, with *Prinsep's* Insidiarum in the Latin Language) was a Poet, the Character of whose Compositions was an extraordinary Overflowing of foul Slander and Offensiveness. For his Insolence and Propriety, he was universally hated, and, at length, banish'd.

March 10, 1768.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS SAPPINGTON, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment; and those that have any just Claims against said Estate, are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and settled by

(3) FRANCES SAPPINGTON, Administratrix.

February 21, 1768.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, last Night, from the Subscriber, living near the *Soldier's Delight*, in Baltimore County, Maryland, the Two following Convict Servant Men, viz.

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

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

They also took with them a small Gun, with a cur'd Maple Stock, Five Deer Skins, half drest, and one Match-Coat Blanket. It is supposed they will forge Passes, and perhaps may change their Names and Cloaths.

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

(4)

ALEXANDER WELLS.

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

March 8, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living near the Mouth of *Great Choptank River*, on Sunday the 6th of this Instant, an Irish Servant Man, named THOMAS BYRNE, is about 3 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, and is a little round shouldered, fair Complexion, and wears his Hair tied behind, and is much addicted to the Principles of Free Masonry. Had on, when he went away, a new Snuff coloured Coat, with a small Cape, and an old white Broad Cloth Vest, Leather Breeches, and a black Handkerchief round his Neck, a Country Linen Shirt, and an old Hat. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him in any Jail, shall be well satisfied for their Trouble, beside what the Law allows, by

ANTHONY & WILLIAM LECOMPE.

Just arrived in the Ship **GOOD INTENT**, Captain **HAD. JF.** and to be sold by the Subscriber,

A FEW FOUR AND FIVE YEARS AINDENTED SERVANTS; among which are the following choice **TRADESMEN**, viz. Tailors, Weavers, Gardiners, Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Saddlers, Carpenters, Barbers, Farmers, &c. &c.

The above Ship now lies in *Miles-River*, and will engage to sail next Month, having the greatest Part of her Cargo ready to be put on board. She will take in Tobacco, or any other Freight, for *London*; on Liberty of Confignment. She is a fine strong Vessel, has good Accommodations for Passengers, and a prime Sailer.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to (4th) **ANTHONY BANNING**.

Talbot County, February 1, 1768.

RAN away on the 24th of January last, an indentured Servant Man, named **THOMAS THROP**, a thick well-set Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 10 Inches high, much pitted with the Small-Pox, has light brown Hair, and a remarkable large Foot: Had on when he went away, an old Snuff coloured Broad Cloth Coat, and Waistcoat, the Coat has a Velvet Cape, with the Button-holes and Pocket-flaps bound round with Ferret, near the Colour of the Coat, a Pair of old Leather Breeches, an Osnabrig Shirt, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and a Felt Hat, bound round with Linen. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall have a Reward of **THREE POUNDS**, and reasonable Charges, paid by

(4th) **THOMAS HOPKINS**.

Talbot County, December 26, 1767.

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

(6th) **ANDREW MEIN**.

January 23, 1768.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from **ONIEL's** Storehouse Door, in **BALTIMORE-TOWN**, on Saturday the 26th Day of December last, after Sun-set, a large roan HORSE, about 15 Hands high, with a Switch Mane and Tail; has lately had the Ailment, and is swell'd thereby under the off Side; he has been rowel'd in the off Flank, where the Hair is not yet grown. He had on a Bridle and Saddle, and Two Wallets, one of which contained 25 lb. of brown Sugar, and 3 Towels.

Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to the Subscriber, living in *Anne-Arundel County*, about 16 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, shall receive a Reward of **THREE POUNDS**, and **FIVE POUNDS** for the Thief, paid by

(6th) **NATHAN DORSEY**.

Baltimore-Town, Jan. 6, 1768.

WHEREAS a Packet of Letters, directed to *Brian Philpot*, was, about the Middle of August last, delivered to the Skipper of a Boat, belonging to *Little Choptank*, bound for *Baltimore*, by Captain *Fox* from the *West-Indies*, then lying in *Chester-River*; which said Packet has never been received. I shall therefore be obliged to any Person, into whose Hands it may have fallen, that they will send the same to me, as it contains Papers of some Consequence.

MARY PHILPOT.

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

THOMAS WRIGHT.

STRAY'D or **STOLEN** from *Elk-Ridge* Landing, sometime in November last, a small bay HORSE, about 13 and an Half Hands high. He has a large Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Nose, and a small Blaze down his Face, a hanging Mane; he trots and gallops, has one of his hind Feet white, and is branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder, thus, PW, (joined together.)

Whoever brings the said Horse home, shall receive **PORTY SHILLINGS** Reward, on applying to the Subscriber, living on *Elk-Ridge*.

(6th) **THOMAS WHITE**, Son of **JAMES**.

Bladenburgh, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.

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

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

The Purchaser may have Credit, on paying Interest.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

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

Baltimore-Town, January 11, 1768.

COMMITTED to my Custody, on Suspicion of being Runaways, and are now lying in *Joppa* Jail, the following Persons, viz.

A Negro Fellow, who calls himself **JACK**, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, appears to be 50 Years old, is of a yellowish Complexion, and can hardly speak to be understood. He says his Master's Name is *George Cross*, who lives near *Queen-Anne*.

ELISABETH BRYAN, a thin visag'd Woman, of small Stature, has a high Nose, and is very handy at her Needle. She says she served her Time in *Philadelphia*, to one of the Name of *Tolly*.

MICHAEL OBILDER, about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, he is full faced, and about 20 Years of Age; and says he bound himself to a certain *William Greenfield*, in *Patapsco* Neck, in *Baltimore County*.

Now lying in the Jail in **BALTIMORE-TOWN**,

JOHN HINES, an *Irishman*, says he is a Servant to *William Hide*, near *Bladenburgh*, is about 35 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and has been lately shot in the left Thigh, near his Ham, which he says was done in *Virginia*, when he formerly ran away: He wears a grey Wig, has a new white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, and Country Stockings and Shoes.

A Negro Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, is 5 Feet 8 Inches high: He appears to be a new Negro, and seems to say he belongs to *Addison*, near the Water.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, alias **MALONE**, a Painter by Trade, and appears to be the same as is advertised in the *Philadelphia* Papers, by *John Gritton*, of *Brox's Gap*, in *Augusta County, Virginia*.

Whoever owns any of the above Servants or Slaves, are desired to come, and fetch them away, within the Time limited by Law, and to pay Fees and Charges, otherwise they will be sold for the same, as the Law directs.

(8th) **DANIEL CHAMIER**, Sheriff of *Baltimore County*.

ANAPOLIS, October 29, 1767.

S C H E M E

MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

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

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

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

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

PRIZE	of	£. 500	is	£. 500
1	—	250	—	250
1	—	100	—	100
2	—	50	are	100
2	—	30	—	60
4	—	20	—	80
4	—	15	—	60
10	—	10	—	100
20	—	5	—	100
50	—	4	—	200
80	—	3	—	240
73	—	2: 10	—	182: 10
2250	—	2	—	4500
1	First drawn Blank,	—	—	13: 15
1	Last drawn Blank,	—	—	11: 15
2500	Prizes.	—	—	£. 6500
2000	Blanks.	—	—	
5000	Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to	—	—	£. 7500
	From which deduct - 1000	—	—	£. 6500

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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To the, AUTH

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1768.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE approaching Session is the last of the present Parliament; and we must have a new one chosen in a few Months; so I find, great Interest is making in many Parts of the Kingdom against the next Election. But, I am not a little surprized, that some old Members, can have the Assurance to appear as Candidates again. Men who did all in their Power to put a Yoke upon the Necks of their Fellow-Subjects, and force their Money out of their Pockets without their own Consent. And also shew themselves ready and willing to sacrifice, and give up the Liberties and Privileges of the People of Great-Britain; to subject our Persons and Properties unto Seizure and Imprisonment at the capricious arbitrary Will and Pleasure of a S— of State. Can there be a greater Insult upon the Understanding of a Free People, than for them to think we shall ever be willing to intrust our Liberties, Privileges, Persons, and Properties, in the same Hands any more? Surely they must think us the most egregious Fools, and that we are willing to be made Slaves.

If the British Electors should be so weak and venal, as to chuse those Men for their Representatives, will it not evince our Degeneracy from the noble Spirit of our Ancestors; and that we are become, not only ripe, and fit, but even willing to be Slaves? And may not some future corrupt Minister, make Use of such fit Tools to establish for himself an arbitrary despotic Power; and thereby deprive us and our Posterity of all those invaluable Blessings and Privileges, which our brave Forefathers maintained with the noblest Fortitude and Resolution, at the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes; and for which they freely shed their Blood to convey the same down intire to their dear Posterity? A Minister may now see how Members have been influenced, and if the People chuse those Men again, he may thereby justly conclude, we will as tamely submit to the Lois of all our envied Liberties, without the least Danger to himself. If there should be found (which God forbid) an Elector in Britain, so degenerate and base, as to vote for one of those who were so willing to betray our Liberties, and enslave us; let him be for ever despised, abhorred and detested, as the Bane of Society, and Enemy of Civil Liberty.

One of these Tools, at a Meeting of the Gentlemen and Clergy of the County he now represents, when he found them disposed to set him and his Colleague aside, and put Two other Gentlemen in Nomination, threatened to spend his paternal Estate (which is known to be very large) but he would be chosen: And, at another Time, said, he had Six Thousand Pounds by him, which he did not well know what to do with, and he would spend that. Speeches which clearly discover what his Principles are, and that, if he cannot get into the Parliament by the Free Choice and Good Will of the Electors, he will endeavour to get in by Bribery and Corruption. And we may assure ourselves, that those who buy us with their Money, will as certainly sell us for a Place, a Pension, or a Title. But those venal Gentlemen should themselves consider, that when they give up, or undermine the Liberties of others, they are forging Fetters and Chains for their own Children, and all their Descendants to curse their Memory.

In order to prevent those Evils, I should be glad to see the Names of all those who voted for General Warrants, and the American Stamp-Act, printed weekly in our Public Papers, that they may be universally known, and the honest Electors secured from Imposition or Mistake. And, if they are every where, rejected with that Contempt, which they justly deserve, it will display a becoming British Spirit in the Electors, and may prevent other Members in future, from voting for any Thing which has the least Tendency to undermine, or retrench our invaluable Liberties.

AN INDEPENDENT ELECTOR.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

MR. GAINE,

Be pleased to give the following a Place in your Paper, and you will oblige your constant Reader,

AGRICOLA.

THE People of America in general are strangely possessed with an Opinion, that Wine cannot be made in this Country: But if they knew how to plant, trim and manage Vines, if they were acquainted with the Method of making, fermenting and preserving of Wines, they would find that nothing is more easy; and that the greatest Part of this Continent, upon Trial, would be found finely adapted to that Purpose. The Climate generally is dry and warm, from the Middle of April, to the Middle or End of October, and very hot during the Summer Season; and as the Country opens, it is visible to every sensible Observer, that our Seasons become more dry: Most of the valuable Grapes, for making of Wine, come to full Maturity within that Time. As to the Severity of the Winter Season, that ought not to discourage any Man, because the severest of them, may easily be guarded against, by forming

the Heads of the Vines near the Ground, which indeed is the best Way, and now generally practised, and by burying the Branches, which is soon done: Two Hands can lay down and bury an Acre of Vines in one Day. As to the Profits arising from Vineyards, it is agreed upon on all Hands, that have writ upon the Subject, or are acquainted with the true Value of them, that they are by far the most advantageous of any Culture in Husbandry in Northern Countries. Four Acres of good Vines, well cultivated, and well secured, in a good Season, will yield as much clear Profit, as Four Hundred Acres of good Land generally do in these Countries. Some few Attempts have been made for making of Wine in some Parts of America; but, unhappily, the common Burgundy, as being the most common and easiest to be had, has been pitched upon for the Purpose. This Vine, which is the Munier, or Miller's Grape, is hardy and thrifty, grows well in any dry Soil that is in tolerable good Heart, and bears well; these Properties, I imagine, have been the chief Inducements to this Choice; but then this same Burgundy, of all Grapes that I am acquainted with, is most apt to burst and fall, just as they begin to ripen, if a smart Rain, or wet Season happens about that Time. All Black Grapes are not subject to this Accident, and no White Grapes are subject to it; and therefore it is the greater Misfortune for America, that this critical and precarious Grape, should, of all others, be pitched upon, for the first Trial; for that failing, after Five or Six Years Trial, all farther Attempts have been laid aside, and the Thing for some Time has been looked upon as impracticable; However some fresh Attempts are now making, and a little Time will discover the Success: It is not every Spot of Ground that is fit for a Vineyard, and therefore particular Regard ought to be had to the Choice of it, as well as to the Nature of the Vines that are planted in it; since on these, as well as on the right Culture of them, depends the Success of a Vineyard. But these and all other Things relating to this Affair, shall be fully explained whenever there shall be a proper Occasion.

That Wine can be made in America, I know by Experience; I have tried it, and find that it can be done with Ease and Certainty.

Many Men, and some of them Men of Learning and Figure, have writ upon the Culture of Vines, and the making of Wine; but they have generally taken Things upon Trust, and have never gone through the Process themselves; and therefore have delivered Things by Halves, and in a Manner unintelligible to those who are to learn the Whole from the Beginning, and are unacquainted with every Part; besides, their Rules and Precepts, are calculated either for the warm Countries of Italy, Spain, Portugal, or the South of France, or else for the cold, wet Country of Great-Britain; neither of which at present suits this Part of the World.

If the Gentlemen of Public Spirit in the different Colonies, or the Bodies of Men associated for promoting Arts, Manufactures and Agriculture, shall think the making of Wine a Subject or Matter worthy of their Attention at this Time, and will unite in the Expence of a Public Vineyard, to be planted in some convenient Place, nearly central, for the Benefit of the Whole, from which may be drawn such Vines as may best suit any Part, by any Person demanding the same, free and clear of any Expence; which is the best Method I can think of at present, for a ready general Supply; or will fall upon any other Measure for carrying the Thing into Execution, for the general Good; upon their giving Public Notice of their being willing to set on Foot an Affair of this Importance, I will, at their Desire, freely furnish them with such Instructions, for the planting of Vineyards, making of Wine, and curing of Raisins, as shall fully answer those Purposes, adapted to the meanest Capacities, and calculated for the Meridian of every Colony, which being printed in a Small Volume, may be of general Use.

This Affair is new to the People of America, and most People born here, are unacquainted with the Nature of it: But many of the Germans and French in this Country, are well acquainted with the Management and Profits of Vineyards; they have seen both in France and Germany, as far North as Paris, and the Rhine, which lay in Fifty and Fifty-one Degrees, Numbers of fine Vineyards, and have drank excellent Wines of their Produce; our Country is as dry as theirs, the Air as serene and warm, the Heat more intense and more lasting, and our Falls at least as favourable; I mean in our Northern Colonies; those to the South of Delaware; are every Way much more so; and it is well known, that, as our Country opens, and is cleared, the Swamps, Bogs, and wet Grounds drained, the Seasons become more mild, dry and warm, which are Circumstances not a little favourable to Vines.

If some Gentlemen of Fortune would lead the Way, in the different Colonies, and observe the Rules which shall be laid down in as plain and full a Manner as need be required, the Thing would become general in a few Years: The Sides of sloping Grounds, of Hills and Mountains, would be covered with Vines; America soon, and Great-Britain, in Time, would taste and enjoy the Sweets of her Labours, and the rich Product of her Colonies: Wine would become a Staple, a ready and lasting Remittance, and a reciprocal Advantage in Point of Trade. Many a poor Man, that could rent or purchase a Piece of Ground, that now lies neglected and little esteemed, should be able soon to maintain a Family in a comfortable Manner, and contribute by their Labour, to the Public Emolument.

S M Y R N A, September 3.

THE Plague is happily ceased here, so that the Ships that are ready to sail from this Port, may now be furnished with Bills of Health. They write from Constantinople, that great Havock is still made there, by that terrible Distemper.

Moscow, Sept. 24. Letters have been received here from Astracan, which advise, that above 1000 Buildings, in that Capital, have been consumed by Fire.

Bologna, Oct. 3. They write from Milan, that a Pragmatic Law has lately been published there, which is from henceforward to be observed throughout the Austrian Lombardy. This Law, which is divided into several Articles, contains principally, that all the Rights which the Pope or the Bishops have hitherto had over Ecclesiastics, either with Regard to their Effects or their Persons, shall be transferred to a Council, established for that Purpose, at Milan; that all Ecclesiastics shall be obliged to sell their Estates which they have become possessed of since the Year 1722; and that no Subject, either Ecclesiastic or Secular, shall be permitted to go to Rome, without the Consent of the Council, to solicit any Favour, except Letters of Indulgence. This Law is the same as was published at Venice, under the Pontificate of Benedict XIV, and which occasioned so many Debates, that the Republic was obliged to abolish it in the Beginning of the Pontificate of Clement XIII. It is thought this Law will be by no Means agreeable to the Court of Rome, on account of the Consequences that will result from it.

Warsaw, Nov. 21. This Day the great Affair of the Dissidents was entirely concluded, and signed to their Advantage. They and the Greeks are to have a Church in this Capital, Temples and Schools in all the Districts of the Provinces of the Kingdom, and of the Great Duchy of Lithuania, on Condition, that if they have a Mind to build any in the Towns, they shall be obliged to obtain Leave, for that Purpose, from the King; the Nobles however shall be at Liberty to grant them the same Favour, in their respective Territories: Further, the Dissidents and Dissidents may make Use of Bells and Organs, administer Baptism, marry and bury, according to their own Form, without the least Obstacle.

L O N D O N.

Nov. 1. The Dutch are in the highest Spirits on Account of the Marriage of the Stadtholder with a Princess of Prussia; and now laugh at our Threatnings of confining their Fisheries in proper Bounds, and making this and that Demand. They have now got a good Barrier and Friend in the King of Prussia, against England. And England is the Object of Jealousy and secret Resentment of the Family Compact, the Powers of France, Spain, and Austria, in consequence of our late Successes in the East and West; which Increase of Wealth and Power has also excited the Jealousy of the Dutch. And the Revenge of the King of Prussia is excited by our making Peace without him, and not answering his Demand; and may induce him to join the Family Compact, on Condition of his having Silesia guaranteed by them; which, when completed, he will have no Power to obstruct his paying himself the Demands he has upon England, by seizing Hanover; which will be a fine Acquisition, and is to be guaranteed also by the Compact Powers—Such are the Conjectures of many of our most shrewd Politicians.

We are told, a Treaty is already on Foot between Prussia and Holland, whereby Prussia is to guarantee the Dutch in their Fisheries, against any Power who shall oppose them.

The Mob which arose at Kidderminster in Worcester-shire, last Week, amounted to near 2000, and they forced the Farmers to sell their Wheat at 5 s. a Bushel, which before was sold at 7 s. and; at the same Time, obliged them to sell their Butter for 6 d a Pound, which before was sold at 8 d. They paid for what they had, and then went home quietly.

Nov. 6. They write from Hamburg, that a Report was current among the Politicians, of his Prussian Majesty's having formed an extraordinary Design of transporting a Body of Troops to Corsica.

Dec. 19. A Writer in one of the Papers, on the critical Situation of Affairs, says, "There never was an Era in the English History, wherein so many ominous and ill boding Appearances concurred, as at present; and yet never were People more listless and more inattentive to them—An immense National Debt; a Decline of Manufactures; Taxations as numerous, as burdensome; a Fifth Part of our Subjects denying our Authority; a petty Prince insulting us; Timidity in Government; a War, perhaps, not distant, with extreme Venality, and many Et ceteras; form a Catalogue sufficient to alarm the securest. This is not the empty Cant of Political Writers; the Facts are incontestible, and as such, long since recognized by the Public."

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, Sept. 20.

"The King has issued an Edict, by which his Majesty forbids his Subjects, of all Ranks and Conditions, to accept of any Letters of Fraternity from the Jesuits, and orders, at the same Time, all those who have engaged themselves in any Association with that Society, to renounce the same; it being his Majesty's Pleasure, that no Regard be paid to the Bull of the Court of Rome, dated the 10th of September 1766, beginning with the Words, 'Animarum Salute, &c.' Lastly, the King enjoins all those who continue to have any Connection with the said Fathers, to quit his Dominions immediately."

Nov. 7. They write from Copenhagen, that a Proposal has just been made to the Danish Ministry, for importing Tobacco from the Levant, that which grows in Asia Minor being very good, and exceeding cheap; and they add, that this Scheme will immediately be carried into Execution.

Letters from Poitiers inform, that on the 5th of last Month, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, there was one of the most violent Hurricanes ever known at Montmorillon, which had its Direction from West to East; it shook the Walls, uncovered the Roofs of Houses, and overthrew Chimnies and the Timber-Work of many Houses which were situated on the River Gardempe, and the Wind was so violent and boisterous, that it raised the Waves of the River 15 Feet high, so that one could have seen the bare Channel; this Hurricane plucked up many Trees by the Roots, and those which could resist its Fury, had their Branches all tore to Pieces.

The last Letters from Senegal mention, that a French Interpreter and Secretary to the King of Brack, had been poisoned by the Natives, for endeavouring to persuade that Prince to go to War with another Nation, in Alliance with Great-Britain.

Letters from Paris say, that a Duel has just been fought there, between an Exempt of the King's Body-Guards and a Musketeer, concerning a Mistress to whom each paid his Addresses. The former had the Consent of the Parents, the latter pretended to the good Wives of the Girl. Both were killed, and both left dead on the Field of Battle.

ANNAPOLIS, March 17.

On Sunday Morning last died, in the Jail of this City, William Dupriest, who was under Confinement for having been concerned in counterfeiting the Eight Dollar Bills of Credit of this Province. 'Tis supposed he has been, for some Years, an eminent Artist in that Species of Villainy, as 'tis alledged he counterfeited the Paper Currency of Virginia and Carolina. —It is generally thought he took a Dose of Laudanum, as he slept from the Tuesday preceding his Death, to the Time above-mentioned.

* * The Piece signed, CRAMBO, came too late to be inserted in this Week's GAZETTE.

Mrs. GREEN,

Please to insert the following Lines in your next Gazette, in Answer to the Verses to C. D. in No. 1173, and you will oblige,
Your's, &c.

To Fame, 'tis true, thy Name shall be consign'd,
With all the Marks of thy corrupted Mind;
Where Falshood, Rancour, Fraud, and Av'rice dwell,
Where Envy broods, and all within is Hell.
Where Demons fierce, disturb the calm Repose,
And Conscience preys with agonizing Woes.

Proceed, vain Boaster! speed th' envenom'd Dart,
Patch other's Labours with thy clogging Art:
Strike quick the Man, with thy avenging Rod,
Whose Oath is sacred, and who fears his God:
Who soon discern'd the Soul-polluted Elf,
That makes Religion center in Himself:
With Rage malignant, urge th' intrepid Foe,
And raze Church Rev'nues at a single Blow:
Like curst + Herodotus, thy Worth proclaim,
And set the sacred Temple in a Flame.

But on the Ground supreme, with Caution tread,
A Sage of Law has sometimes lost his Head.
Events as fatal too—without a Trope,
Have often happen'd from an Hempen Rope.
Then wisely, doubt thy Knowledge to be such,
That here's too little given, there too much.
A little Learning is a dangerous Thing,
"Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian Spring."
Some have for Pimps, and then for Poets pail,
Turn'd Lawyers next, and canting Rogues at last.

Too well he knows thee, to renounce the War,
To fear thy Taunts, or dread a Fribble's Scar.
He dares thy Work, with Scorn beholds thy Rage,
The pert dull Ranting of thy nerve-less Page.
Defy thy Rage! Yes, surely he defies
The Rage of branded Fraud, that all despise.
Attack the Honour that unveil'd your Wiles,
Betray the Pique of disappointed Guiles!
No useless Shields his upright Heart defend;
No Darts like thine can ever make it bend.
The blunt Shaft shall sink, e'er it verges there,
And the dull His, but die away in Air.
Had He, to've pleas'd thee, sacrific'd his Oath,
He still had been the REAL MAN OF WORTH!

But, say not, BALTIMORE commends thy Crimes,
Or weighs Mens Merit by their jingling Rhymes:
Strict Virtue oft, to others' Vice is blind,
Suspicion dwells not in the noble Mind.

Then draw thy Pencil, stigmatize the Man,
Whom Conscience governs, to oppose thy Plan;
Who pays Obedience to his Country's Laws,
And dares to vindicate her rightful Cause:
His truest Lineaments, with Justice trace,
The striking Contrast shall thyself disgrace!
Virtues, like his, adorn a Public State,
Whilst Worth, like thine, deserves—an + Haman's Fate!

* * Whether there be Two different Goddesses, called
"Fame, as some Authors contend, or only one Goddess,
"sounding Two different Trumpets, it is certain, that
"People distinguished for their Villainy, have as good a
"Title to a Blat from the proper Trumpet, as those
"who are most renowned for their Virtues, have from
"the other; and have equal Reason to complain if it be
"refused them. And, accordingly, the Names of the most
"celebrated Profligates have been faithfully transmitted
"down to Posterity. And, although the Person here un-
"derstood, acted his Part in an obscure Corner of the
"World; yet his Talents might have shone with Lustre
"enough in the noblest Scene."
SWIFT.
+ A Villain, who not being able to perpetuate his Name
by virtuous Actions, set Fire to the Temple of Diana, at
Ephesus.

Edher, Chap. 7.

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

J A M E S M ' M O R D I E,
HEREBY informs the Public, that he has open'd
H TAVERN, on the Dock, at the Sign of the
BLUE-BALL, near Charles Carroll's, Esq; where all
Gentlemen Travellers, and others, will meet with
good Entertainment, both for themselves and Horses.
* * He likewise would be obliged to his Friends
and Acquaintances, both on the Western and Eastern
Shore, for their Custom. (3*)

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, in Annapolis,
WEST-INDIA Rum, by the Hoghead or Gal-
lon; New-England ditto; choice Muscovado
Sugar, by the Barrel or less Quantity, very cheap;
single and double refined Loaf ditto; Green and Bohea
Tea; Coffee; Chocolate; Castile and Philadelphia
Soap; Candles; Raisins; Hops; Rozin; Indigo
and Fig Blue; Powder and Shot; Weavers Slays;
Writing Paper; Ink-Powder, and Window-Glass,
of different Sizes; London Steel; best Flour of Must-
ard; Osnabrigs, and Irish Linens, &c. &c.

* * Also to be sold very cheap, a lusty Country-
born Negro Wench, that was bought for a House
Wench, but does not answer the Purpose, having
been chiefly used to Plantation Business.

(2*) WILLIAM WILKINS.

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

SEVERAL PARCELS of LAND, ly-
ing in the said County, viz. The Plantation on
which Mr. GEORGE LAMKIN lately dwelt, about Six
Miles above the said Court-House, containing 100
Acres, and is conveniently situated for an Inn—
Five Hundred Acres near Goose-Creek, being the Tract
on which THOMAS FURR, and several other Tenants,
now live. This Land is level, well watered, wooded,
and proper either for Farming or Planting, and on it
are several small Orchards—The other Tract con-
tains 202 Acres, and lies in the Fork of Goose-Creek
and Chittin-Run, (and very near to the Tract of 500
Acres.) On this small Plantation is cleared, some
Houses built, about 30 Acres of Meadow Ground
ready for laying down with Grass-Seed, and about as
much more to clear—About 300 Apple, a few
Peach, Cherry and Apricot Trees, are planted out,
and a Grift-Mill lately erected—These Lands
were advertis'd to have been sold the 21st of December
last, but the Weather proving bad, prevented it—
Should any Person incline to treat for the Whole, be-
fore the Day of Sale, they may do it at Port-Tobacco,
with

DANIEL JENIFER.

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

DANIEL CARROLL.

February 27, 1768.
At Capt. Madden's, in Prince-William County, in Vir-
ginia, on Tuesday the 12th of April next, will be sold,
on Terms to be agreed on at the Day of Sale,
SEVEN Thousand Acres of LAND, known by the
Name of BRENTON; the whole will be laid off
into Lots of 200 Acres, or otherwise, as may suit the
Purchasers. It pays no Quit-Rents, and is, without
Exception, equal to any Tract of that Extent, in Vir-
ginia. To any Person or Persons, inclinable to pur-
chase Part, or the Whole, it will be requisite to pay One
Third of the Money down, on receiving Deeds: For
One Third Three Years, and the last Six Years, Cre-
dit will be allowed, with or without Interest, as may
be agreed on. The Subscriber will be chiefly on the
Land from this Date, and will treat with any one before
the Day of Sale, for any Part or Parcel of the same.
A good Title can be made to any Purchaser.

ROBERT BRENT.

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

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

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

Elk-Ridge Landing, Nov. 1767.
STRAY'D from the Stables of the Subscriber, a Dun
or Mouse coloured HORSE, about 13 Hands high,
paces slow, trots and gallops, has a Star and Snip,
several Saddle Marks, and some White on one of his
hind Feet, has never been dock'd, and has no per-
ceivable Brand. Whoever takes up said Horse, and
brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Fifteen Shil-
lings, paid by

JOSHUA GRIFFITH.

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

Bladenburgh, March 12, 1768.
OSTENTATION (as yet) not being in univer-
sal Disesteem, the Subscriber takes this Method
of acquainting those it may concern, that he has on
Hand the following Articles, which he will sell for
Cash, or Exchange them for Wheat, Corn, Tar, Pipe
Hhd. or Barrel Staves (the last of which must be Two
Feet Nine Inches long) any Sort of Pine Plank, from
Inch, to Two Inches thick, not under Eleven Inches
broad, and not less than Eleven Feet long, but the
longer, the better, especially for that above Inch thick;
to be clear of Mill-Dew and Sap, and as free from
Knots as Possible. Yard, Yard and 1/2, and Ell wide
Warrington, and Irish Sheetting, 1/2, 3/4, and Yard wide
Irish Linen, coarse and fine Calicoes, Silk Handkerchiefs,
white Jeans, dyed ditto, white Draw-Boys, Corded Di-
mities, coarse and fine Crape, Broad Clothes, German
Serges, Wilton Clothes, Corded ditto, Durays, Saga-
thies, Camblets, Narrow Broad, Buckram, Beaver
Coating, Duffels, Frizes, Druggets, Half-Thicks, Ker-
seys, Calimancoes, Tamies, Shalloons, Russia Drabs,
Womens Red Cloaks, many Sorts of Womens Bonnets
and Hatts, Cotton, and Silk & Cotton Gowns, Pepper,
Salt-Petre, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Allspice,
Indico, Fig Blue, White Lead, Copperas, Alum, Mens
fine Hatts, of many Qualities, Boys, Youths, and Mens
Felt Hatts, Mens Saddles, Womens ditto, Bridles,
Saddle Clothes, Girths, Stirrup Leathers, Surcingle,
Mens and Womens Whips, Plain and Fringed Houtings,
Cruppers, Horse Collars, Sean Twine, Sail ditto, brown
and coloured Thread, Ounce Thread, white and whited
Thread, Gartering, Cruils, Buttons, Mohair and Silk
Twist, Cloth coloured, and coloured Sewing Silk, Silk
Thread, and Cotton Laces, Silk Ferriting, many Sorts
of Riband, Linen Handkerchiefs of various Prices, Cot-
ton ditto, 1/2 Yard, and Yard 1/2 Check; Boys, Wo-
mens, and Mens Worsted Stockings, Boys, Womens,
and Mens Thread ditto, Womens Cotton ditto, White
Inle, Fillitting, Holland Tape, Broad ditto, Bobbin,
Nonfopretty, Worsted Binding of many sorts, Pipes,
Hair Sifters, Lawn ditto, Writing Paper, Blank Books,
Ink Powder, Pasteboard, Pocket Books, Cap Paper,
many sorts of fashionable Fans, Cap Wires, Skeleton
Wires, Stock Tape, Flat Jacket Buttons, Womens Kid
Gloves, many sorts of Mens Gloves, Womens coloured
Lamb Gloves, Boys and Girls Gloves, many sorts of
Pins, Common and Whitechapple Needles, Wax Neck-
laces of many Sorts, a large Assortment of Table Knives
and Forks, Pocket Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives,
Penknives, Couteau Knives, Gardners Knives, Razors,
Scissors, Buckles, Knee Buckles, Stock Buckles, Sleeve
Buttons, Jews Harps, Temple Spectacles, all sorts of
Hinges, Hang Locks, and Stock Cupboard Locks,
Chelt Locks, Box Irons and Heaters, Carpenters Com-
pactes, Socket Chisels, 1/2 Inch, 1/2 Inch, and Inch and
Quarter Augers, Hand, Whip, and Cross Cut Saw
flat and half Round Files, half Round Raps, Farriers
ditto, Brads Rings, Brads Candlesticks, Iron ditto,
Japanned ditto, Scrubbing Brushes, Curry-Combs and
Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Extinguishers, Coopers Axes
and Adzes, Metal Buttons, Womens, and Taylors
Thimbles, Taylors and Sheep Shears, Awl Blades, Shoe
Tacks, Shoe Pinchers and Nippers, Box Combs, Horn
ditto, Ivory ditto, Paint Brushes, Tar ditto, Plain I-
rons, Shoe Knives, Tomahawks, Claw Hammers of
many Sizes, Carpenters Rules, Lancets, Fire Shovels
and Tongs, Narrow and Broad Hoers, Snuffers, Comb
and Buckle Brushes, Bung-Borers, Coopers Hovels,
Desk Furniture, 20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. Scupper, Hob, and
Pump Nails, Looking Glasses, Rat Traps, Moule ditto,
Silk Purfs, Gimblets, Tap-Lorers, Hunting Horn,
Lamp Black, best Irish Glue, Leather and Paper Ink
Pots, Garden Spades, Mortars and Pestles, Whip and
Cross Cut Saws, Chaffing Dishes, Steel Scythes, Mops,
Paper Trunks, Suckles, Frying Pans, Slates in Frames,
Wool and Cotton Cards, Dutch Ovens, Iron Pots, Grind-
ing Stones, Glasses for Ships, Window Glass, Ships
Compactes, Chefsire Cheese, Mens Shoes, Womens Le-
ather and Calimanco Shoes, Glass Decanters, Tumblers,
Ale and Wine Glasses, Salts, Cruits, Fowling Pieces,
Gun Locks, Osnabrigs, Rugs, Blankets, Plaiding,
Rum, Muscovado and Loaf Sugar, Cotton-Wool,
Coffee, Tea, Melasses, Sweet, Lintfeed, and Train Oil,
Pewter Measures, from Half a Pint to a Gallon, Hard
Metal and Common Pewter Plates, Pewter Dishes,
Pewter Basons of many Sizes, Pewter Spoons, Be-Me-
tal Skillers, Tea Kettles, Warming Pans, Tin Sugar
Boxes, Horn Lanthorns, Pewter Porringers, Flint Tea
Cups and Saucers, with many other Sorts of Stone-
Ware, Tin Milk Pans, Cullenders, Pepper Boxes, and
many sorts of Tin-Ware, Shoe Thread, Castile Soap,
Bed Ticking, Bed Cords, Traces, Leading Lines. He
also makes all Sorts of standing and running Rigging,
and on short Notice, can furnish a Set of Rigging for
any sized Vessel, built in these Parts; he has also on
Hand many Hundred Tons of fine Liverpool Salt.

CHRISTOPHER LOWNDES.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

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

(*) JAMES SMITH.
* * The Thief and Horses were seen, on Saturday
Night, at Tawny-Town, and on Sunday crossed Montego.

THERE is at the Plantation of Joseph Kent, near
Lower-Marlbrough, taken up as a Stray, a black
GELDING; he has no perceivable Brand, about Six
Years Old, and about Twelve Hands high.
The Owner may have him again, on proving Per-
perty and paying Charges.

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William Gouri
H. Joseph H
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Edward Hily,
Andrew Houck
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K. Michael
L. Darby L
Peter Liezing
M. Allen M
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Robert M'Mat
O. Terrys
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March 16, 1768.

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

SAM^L. & ROBT. PURVIANCE.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Welsh, living in Prince-George's County, near Mr. Snowden's Iron-Works, taken up as a Stray, a grey MARE, much Flea-bitten, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder q, and had a Bell on, on one Side of which is mark'd with the Figures 3 and 9, and on the other I W.

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

Poplar-Island, March 4, 1768.

TAKEN up adrift, a small Boat, about 12 Feet in Length, and 4½ Feet in Breadth; she has a Ring-Bolt in her Head, and another in her Stern.—The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property and paying Charges, by applying to

EDWARD SEARS.

THERE is at the Patapco Furnace, near Elk-Ridge Landing, taken up as a Stray, a dark bay GELDING, about 14 Hands high, no perceivable Brand, a black Streak down his Back, about 5 Years old, paces and gallops.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Matthias Ringer, living near Frederick-Town, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a forrel HORSE, about 13 Hands high, and about 13 Years old, branded on the near Shoulder A, and on the near Buttock R, has a Blaze down his Face, Two white Feet, and is a natural Pacer.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Benjamin Ogele, near Jacob Ambrosch's Mill, taken up as a Stray, a Bald-Eagle HORSE, about 13 Hands high, and about 10 Years old, has no perceivable Brand, and a small Star in his Forehead.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of John Gaither, Son of Benjamin, living in the Fork of Patuxent, a bay MARE, about 13½ Hands high, Paces slow, a Star in her Forehead, several Saddle-Spots on her Back, and branded on her Buttock, something resembling thus, S, and on the near Shoulder A.

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

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, at BALTIMORE-TOWN, March 3, 1768.

HERA. COURTENAY, P. M.

B. JOHN BARRET, Constantine Bull, Robert Brown, John Beale Bordley, Esq; James Barnes, Thurston Brown, Samuel Bungey, Elizabeth Boulton, Baltimore-Town. John Bond, Baltimore County.

C. Robert Campbell, Daniel Chamier, Esq; Baltimore-Town. James Cary, 2; Anne-Arundel County. D. Eleazar Davis, Baltimore County. Joseph Donaldson, York-Town. James Dunlop, 2; Shippen's Burgh.

F. Elisha Fraizer, Joseph Fopeed, Baltimore-Town. G. James Garrison, Azael Gittings, Baltimore Cy. William Gourtie, Baltimore-Town.

H. Joseph Hare, Samuel Hughes, John Hodge, Baltimore County. Samuel Howorth, William Horn, Edward Hyly, Nicholas Haffelback, James Hutson, Andrew Houck, Tanner, Baltimore-Town.

J. Lamm Jones, Baltimore County.

K. Michael Kelly, James Kelly, Baltimore-Town. L. Darby Lux, 6; John Lambkins, Robert Long, Peter Liezinger, Baltimore-Town.

M. Allen M'Math, 2; Daniel Maffey, Edward Morris, Baltimore County. Roderick Mitchell, 2; Robert M'Math, Baltimore-Town.

O. Terrens Oneale, Baltimore-Town.

P. Ann Price, Baltimore County.

R. Charles Ridgely, Baltimore County.

S. Henry Stevenfon, 3; Alexander Stenhouse, John Addison Smith, Baltimore-Town. Mary Stansbury, Mary Salisbury, Baltimore County. Richard Stringer, Elk-Ridge.

V. Simon Vashon, Baltimore-Town.

W. Joseph White, David Walker, Baltimore-Town.

March 10, 1768.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS SAPPINGTON, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment; and those that have any just Claims against said Estate, are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and settled by

(W3) FRANCES SAPPINGTON, Administratrix.

THERE is to be a Meeting of the MISSISSIPPI COMPANY, at Stafford Court-House, in Virginia, the 21st Day of March 1768.

JOHN SCHUTE, WOOL-COMBER, and STOCKING-GRAFTER, from England, now at the House of Mr. William Reynolds, in Annapolis,

HEREBY gives Notice to the Public, That he carries on the above Business in all its Branches. Such Persons as chuse to favour him, in the above Way, may depend on having their Commands faithfully and expeditiously executed, on the most moderate Terms, by applying as above.

(4W)

February 21, 1768.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, last Night, from the Subscriber, living near the Soldier's Delight, in Baltimore County, Maryland, the Two following Convict Servant Men, viz.

JOHN KINGHAM, an Englishman, a good Scholar, and is about 27 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, he has a long Visage, a full Mouth, but a pleasant Countenance, speaks hoarse, has a small Scar over his left Eye, has lost one of his Fore-Teeth in the Upper-Jaw on the right Side, and he stoops in his Walk: He had on, and took with him, a new Felt Hat, a dark grey coloured Surtout Coat, Cloth Cape, and Velvet Neck, with some Spots of Tar on the Coat; a grey Country Cloth Jacket, with Sleeves, a black Broad Cloth Jacket, much worn, Buckskin Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings, and Country made Shoes, and One Holland, and Two Onabrig Shirts, and fundry other Things unknown.

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

—They also took with them a small Gun, with a curld Mapel Stock, Five Deer Skins, half drest, and one Match-Coat Blanket.—It is supposed they will forge Passes, and perhaps may change their Names and Cloaths.

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

(W4) ALEXANDER WELLS.

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

March 3, 1768.

TEN POUNDS REWARD,

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

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

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

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

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

(W) FRANCIS PHILLIPS.

March 2, 1768.

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

AN ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS.

THO^S. HARWOOD, 3^d.

FOR SALE,

At the Subscriber's STORE, near the Church, Annapolis,

TURLINGTON's Balsam, in large and small Bottles; Bateman's Drops; Elixir Bardana; Balsam of Honey, by Doctor Hill, a Medicine in universal Esteem, for its specific Virtue in removing all Disorders of the Lungs; Stoughton's and Daffy's Elixir; Godfrey's Cordial; Anderson's and Locker's Pills; Worm destroying Sugar Plumbs; King's Honey Water; Court Plaister; Pomatum; Icinglast; Sago; and a small Quantity of Jesuits Bark, of a very superior Quality. Likewise an ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season.

N. B. Also a Quantity of good BUTTER, by the Firkin.

* * Ready Cash for old Brass or Copper.

(W) THOMAS B. HODGKIN.

Bladensburg, Feb. 27, 1768.

Will be exposed to SALE on Saturday the 9th of April,

THE HOUSE and LOT in Bladensburg, where Mr. Row lived, and One Hundred and Thirty ACRES of LAND, lying near the same. For Title and Terms apply to

(W5) DAVID ROSS.

ANNAPOLES, February 2, 1768.

To be Sold to the highest Bidder, on the 21st Day of March, at Tollie's Point, near Annapolis, for London Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Cash,

A PARCEL of Country born SLAVES; Men, Women, Boys, and Girls. Time for Payment will be given, to the Last Day of August, on giving Bond, with Security, if desired.

(W) EDWARD SPRIGG.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living on the great Road, near Abbot's Town, York County, Pennsylvania, a Servant Man, named JOHN LAMB, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, and about 25 Years of Age, of a ruddy Complexion, long visaged, brown Hair, pretty long, speaks thick, and has a stern Look, is apt to swear, and much given to drinking, and is by Trade a Taylor: Had on, when he went away, a pretty good Suit of blue Cloaths, with Bath Metal Buttons, and his Cloaths is much greased.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, in any Jail, so as the Subscriber may have him again, shall receive Five Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by Mr. George Stricker, in Frederick-Town, Maryland, Mr. Bryan Bruen, Merchant, in Winchester, or the Subscriber, living at Brook's Gap, Augusta County, Virginia.

(W4) JOHN GRATTAN.

March 8, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscribers, living near the Mouth of Great Choptank River, on Sunday the 6th of this Instant, an Irish Servant Man, named THOMAS BYRNE, is about 5 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, and is a little round shouldered, fair Complexion, and wears his Hair tied behind, and is much addicted to the Principles of Free Masonry: Had on, when he went away, a new Snuff coloured Coat, with a small Cape, and an old white Broad Cloth Vest, Leather Breeches, and a black Handkerchief round his Neck, a Country Linen Shirt, and an old Hat.—Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him in any Jail, shall be well satisfied for their Trouble, beside what the Law

ANTHONY & WILLIAM LECOMPE.



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

GEORGE COOK.

January 22, 1768.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY RACES.

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

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

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

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

(4W)

Anne-Arundel County, February 17, 1768.

THE Subscriber gives Notice to all Persons that brought Cloth to his Fulling-Mill, at the Head of South-River, to be drest before the 6th of this Instant, that it is now finished, and the Owners are desired to take it away as soon as they conveniently can. He further informs the Public, that he carries on the Business at said Mill; and those who are pleased to favour him with their Custom, may depend on their Orders being duly observed, and their Work well done, with Dispatch, and not to be disappointed, as heretofore.—All Persons that have open Accounts with him, are desired to settle and discharge the same, in so doing, they will greatly oblige their very humble Servant.

(W) JOHN DUCKER.

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

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

(3^m) **MARY PHILPOT, Administratrix.**

Baltimore-Town, Jan. 6, 1768.
WHEREAS a Packet of Letters, directed to Brian Philpot, was, about the Middle of August last, delivered to the Skipper of a Boat, belonging to Little Choptank, bound for Baltimore, by Captain Fox from the West-Indies, then lying in Chester-River; which said Packet has never been received. I shall therefore be obliged to any Person, into whose Hands it may have fallen, that they will send the same to me, as it contains Papers of some Consequence.

MARY PHILPOT.

Annapolis, February 3, 1767.
THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, and others, That the Subscriber, who has, for several Years past, serv'd Mr. William Reynolds, as Hostler, has now rented his Stables, where he proposes (as he is furnished with every necessary Article in that Way) to keep a **LIVERY STABLE**; and hopes he will be enabled to give the utmost Satisfaction to any Person that may please to employ him.

(6^w) **PETER HARTLAND.**

Talbot County, February 1, 1768.
RAN away on the 24th of January last, an indentured Servant Man, named **THOMAS THROP**, a thick well-set Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 10 Inches high, much pitted with the Small-Pox, has light brown Hair, and a remarkable large Foot: Had on when he went away, an old Snuff coloured Broad Cloth Coat, and Waistcoat, the Coat has a Velvet Cape, with the Button-holes and Pocket-flaps bound round with Ferret, near the Colour of the Coat, a Pair of old Leather Breeches, an Osnabrie Shirt, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and a Felt Hat, bound round with Linen. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall have a Reward of **THREE POUNDS**, and reasonable Charges, paid by

(4^w) **THOMAS HOPKINS.**

January 29, 1768.
WHEREAS my Wife, **RUTH WRIGHT**, hath for some Time eloped from me, and hath frequently complained that I turned her away, and that she was apprehensive of violent Usage from me. I hereby publicly declare, that she left me of her own Will, and that her Apprehensions are absolutely groundless, and that I am willing to receive her again, and to live with her in all that Harmony and Concord, which should subsist between Man and Wife.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

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

(6^w) **ANDREW MEIN.**

Talbot County, February 4, 1768.
Just arrived in the Ship, GOOD INTENT, Captain HADDON, and to be sold by the Subscriber,
A FEW FOUR and FIVE YEARS
INDENTED SERVANTS;
 among which are the following choice **TRADESMEN, viz.** Taylors, Weavers, Gardiners, Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Saddlers, Carpenters, Barbers, Farmers, &c. &c.

The above Ship now lies in *Miles-River*, and will engage to sail next Month, having the greatest Part of her Cargo ready to be put on board. She will take in Tobacco, or any other Freight, for London, on Liberty of Consignment. She is a fine strong Vessel, has good Accommodations for Passengers, and a prime Sailer.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to (4^w) **ANTHONY BANNING.**

COMMITTED to Kent County Jail, on Suspicion of being Runaways, a certain *William Hudson*, and *James Smith*, who say they are Servants to *William Groves* of Baltimore County.

Their Master is desired to take them out of Jail, or they will be sold for their Fees.

(w6) **J. NICHOLSON, Sheriff of Kent County.**

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

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

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

Baltimore-Town, January 11, 1768.
COMMITTED to my Custody, on Suspicion of being Runaways, and are now lying in *Joppa Jail*, the following Persons, viz.

A Negro Fellow, who calls himself **JACK**, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, appears to be 50 Years old, is of a yellowish Complexion, and can hardly speak to be understood. He says his Master's Name is *George Croft*, who lives near *Queen-Anne*.

ELISABETH BRYAN, a thin visag'd Woman, of small Stature, has a high Nose, and is very handy at her Needle. She says she served her Time in *Philadelphia*, to one of the Name of *Tolly*.

MICHAEL OBILDER, about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, he is full faced, and about 30 Years of Age; and says he bound himself to a certain *William Greenfield*, in *Patapsco Neck*, in *Baltimore County*.

Now lying in the Jail in BALTIMORE-TOWN,

JOHN HINES, an Irishman, says he is a Servant to *William Hide*, near *Bladensburg*, is about 35 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and has been lately shot in the left Thigh, near his Ham, which he says was done in *Virginia*, when he formerly ran away: He wears a grey Wig, has a new white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, and Country Stockings and Shoes.

A Negro Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, is 5 Feet 8 Inches high: He appears to be a new Negro, and seems to say he belongs to *Addison*, near the Water.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, alias MALONE, a Painter by Trade, and appears to be the same as is advertis'd in the *Philadelphia Papers*, by *John Gratton*, of *Brox's Gap*, in *Augusta County, Virginia*.

Whoever owns any of the above Servants or Slaves, are desired to come, and fetch them away, within the Time limited by Law, and to pay Fees and Charges, otherwise they will be sold for the same, as the Law directs.

(8^w) **DANIEL CHAMIER, Sheriff of Baltimore County.**

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

OF THE MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

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

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

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

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

PRIZE	of	£. 500	is	£. 500
1	—	250	—	250
1	—	100	—	100
2	—	50	are	100
2	—	30	—	60
4	—	20	—	80
4	—	15	—	60
10	—	10	—	100
20	—	5	—	100
50	—	4	—	200
80	—	3	—	240
73	—	2:10	—	182:18
2250	—	2	—	4500
1	First drawn Blank,	—	—	13:15
1	Last drawn Blank,	—	—	13:15
2500	Prizes.	—	—	£. 6500
2500	Blanks.	—	—	£. 6500
5000	Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to	—	—	£. 7500
	From which deduct	—	—	1000 £. 6500

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 24, 1768.

L O N D O N.

Extra of a Letter from Rome, Nov. 21.



THE Ambassador from the Republic of Venice at this Court has received, by the last Courier, the following News. In the Province of Montenera, which is tributary to the Grand Seigneur, and which borders on the Venetian Dalmatia, a Foreigner who has gone by the Name of Stefano, and who for some Time exercised the Profession of a Physician in that Province, has declared himself to be the Czar Peter III. pretending that the Report of his Death was designedly spread at the Time, but that he had found Means to escape from his Prison. Under Favour of this Name, and seconded by the Caloyers, Schismatic Greek Monks, who have great Influence over the Inhabitants, he has got himself publicly acknowledged for the Czar, not only by the People, but likewise by the Bishop, and all the other Orders; so that he is already at the Head of some Thousand Soldiers. 'Tis reckoned that in the Province of Montenera there are Thirty Thousand Men able to bear Arms; and his Situation is very advantageous, because he is inclosed by inaccessible Mountains. The People there are extremely attached to the Name of Moscow, as well on Account of the Conformity of their Religion, as because the Sovereignty of Russia have always employed the necessary Means to maintain a great Influence among them. The pretended Peter III. is said to be a Man of Spirit, a fine Figure, and seems to abound in Money, which he distributes with Profusion to his Soldiers. 'Tis added, that the Republic of Venice, fearing the Consequence of this Enterprize, has sent Orders for the immediate March of all the Infantry and other Troops from Dalmatia to Catara, a Town of that Province, which is not above a Mile from Montenera.

Dec. 22. If ever there was a Time for the great Men of the Land to be united, to throw aside all past Difficulties and Animosities, it is now; it is of much more Consequence to preserve the Balance of Affection between this Country and America, than ever it was to preserve the Balance of Power in Europe, about which so many Millions have been thrown away. America is now almost the only Market for our Manufactures; and if they are cramped in their Trade, and affronted about Trifles, it will induce them to set up manufacturing for themselves, and a very few Years would enable them to do without us; and how fatal a Stroke that would be, is very evident. This is a Matter of such Importance to the future Well-being of this Country, that it is hoped the Leaders of the different Parties in it, will lay aside all other Considerations, and convince the World, there is yet some Public Virtue left, by uniting together in a grand impartial Plan of Politics, with regard to Great-Britain and America, as will be equally advantageous to both.

They write from Spain, that People are daily arrested there, and especially Churchmen, amongst whom is one of the King's Almoners. The Bishop of Cuenca has been sent for to Madrid, to be publicly reprimanded for having advanced, in a Mandamus, "that Religion had suffered an irreparable Injury by the Destruction of the Jesuits in that Kingdom."

Yesterday his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave his Assent to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land-Tax, to be raised in Great-Britain, for the Service of the Year 1768. [Three Shillings in the Pound.]

A Bill to allow the Importation of Indian Corn or Maize, from the American Colonies, for a limited Time, free of Duty.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the House of Peers adjourned to the 20th of January, and the Hon. House of Commons to the 14th of the same Month.

It is said, that the following new Ministers will kiss Hands To-Morrow, viz.

Lord Sandwich, to be one of the Post-Masters General.

Lord Gower, President of the Council.

Lord Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Lord Chatham is now at Reading, where Apartments are fitted up for him, and where he will reside, until his House at Hayes is ready for his Reception.

Dec. 24. Yesterday his Majesty was pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Earl Gower, to be President of the Council, in the Room of the Right Hon. the Earl of Northington, who has resigned; he was at the same Time sworn one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

Yesterday the Earl of Hillsborough took his Leave of the Gentlemen at the Post-Office, on his quitting that Office, his Lordship being appointed Secretary for the Affairs of America.

Yesterday Thomas Townshend, junior, Esq; one of the Joint Paymasters of the Forces, was sworn at St. James's one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

The same Day George Onslow, Esq; one of the Lords of the Treasury, was sworn at St. James's one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

Dec. 26. We hear that the Earl of Northington has retired with an Appointment of 3000*l*. per Annum, his ill State of Health not permitting him to give due Attendance to the important Office he lately held.

It is said for certain, that the new Ministry will be fixed on the broadest Bottom possible, and that a most extensive Coalition of Parties is actually on the Tapis.

It is one Proposition, we are told, in the present political Plan, to add to the Strength, Dignity and Permanency of Administration, by the Acquisition of Earl Temple, and Mr. George Grenville, in consequence of Terms too agreeable to the Sentiments of those great Personages for them to refuse.

We hear that a Most Noble Marquis will come again into Administration; and that his Lordship has given up every Point relative to a Right Hon. Gentleman now in a high Station, the said Right Hon. Gentleman having declared his earnest Inclination to retire totally from all State Business whatever.

We hear that Mr. Conway will not leave the Office of Secretary of State, 'til after the Holidays, when he will be succeeded by Lord Weymouth.

We hear from Guernsey, that upwards of 5000 English Sheep are constantly fed in the Neighbourhood of Rouen, in Normandy, and their Number kept up by fresh Supplies from this Kingdom, for the Benefit of their Woollen Manufactures carried on there.

It is estimated that the ensuing Election will cost the various Candidates at least One Million Sterling.

Dec. 29. It is reported, that a certain great Man, finding himself no longer able to look proud Connections in the Face, has at last agreed that the Coalition so long talked of, should take Place, on Condition that a certain Number of his Friends should still continue in their Places.

We are informed that the following Promotions will soon take Place, viz.

Lord Weymouth to be Secretary of State, in the room of the Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Esq;

Robert Wood, Esq; Member for Brackley, to be Chief Secretary.

Lord Sandwich to succeed Lord Hillsborough, as Joint-Post-Master General, who is appointed Secretary for the Affairs of the American Colonies.

By a Gentleman arrived in Town from Perth-Amboy, in America, we are informed, that a Manufactory of Shaloons and Serges, very good in Quality, has lately been set on Foot there; and at Staten-Island they make Blankets, Ticking, &c. sufficient to supply the Country round.

Numbers of our Manufacturers are daily shipping themselves off for the happy Regions of America.

The Outrages committed by the Journeyman Weavers on Account of the present Scarcity of Work, is estimated at 500*l*. a Week.

Dec. 31. A Commission is preparing to pass the Great Seal, for appointing a new Board for the Management of the Affairs of the North-American Colonies, for which the Earl of Hillsborough is appointed Secretary, who will keep his Office at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

There have been near Forty Ships of different Nations, lost lately in a Hurricane at Cadiz.

Letters from the West of England inform, that the Cloathing Business was never known to so great a Stagnation as at present; and that many Thousands of poor People, usually employed in that Branch, were starving for Want of Work.

Jan. 2. We are informed, that there are upwards of 400 Manufacturers in the Clothing Trade, now almost starving, with their Families, in Gloucester only.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich will, we hear, soon be made Secretary of State.

The newly established Secretaryship of State for the American Colonies, we hear, is considered as one of the most important Offices under the Government, and will always be filled by a Personage of the first Consequence.

Jan. 5. Preparations are making at the old Secretary's Office at the Cockpit, Whitehall, in order for some of the Clerks from Lord Shelburne's Office, in Privy-Garden, who have the Management of the American Business, to remove there, to act under the Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary for that Department; the Business of the Northern Department alone being too much for one Secretary.

Jan. 6. It is said that the grand Coalition, which is to take Place, has deprived a certain Exile of all Hopes of returning to his native Country; and that it was in consequence of his having received early Intelligence of such Coalition, upon his late Arrival in this Kingdom, that he so very suddenly returned to his Exile.

Jan. 7. Yesterday the Navigation between London and Gravesend was entirely stopped; so that great Quantities of heavy Goods were sent down to Kent by Land Carriage.

Jan. 8. It is confidently said, that a Bill for Triennial Parliaments will be brought into an Honourable House this Session, and strongly supported; several Members being resolved to take this Method of recommending themselves to their Constituents at the ensuing General Election, in Preference to Bribery and Corruption.

It is said that large Commissions have this Week been received from Corfica for Fire-Arms, Gun-Powder and Shot.

In the last Holland Mail is the following Article, dated Lisbon, Dec. 1. "The Hon. William Henry Littleton, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Great-Britain, holds frequent Conferences with the Ministry, in order to settle, in an amicable Manner, the Misunderstanding which has arisen between the Two Nations, on Account of Trade. He takes great

Pains to remove this Stumbling-Block; for, as to the general System of Politics, it is certain that the most perfect Harmony subsists between the Two Courts, notwithstanding the Reports that have been maliciously propagated to the contrary.

Jan. 9. We are told the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Weymouth will be shortly appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the room of the Right Hon. Mr. Conway, who, we are informed, resigned the Seals on Thursday.

We are assured from very good Authority, that the E— of D— did not resign the Presidency of the Board of Trade, merely "because his Lordship was not appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies," but because the noble Lord did not approve of the unstable Disposition of some of the leading Members of the Administration; and because his Lordship would not acquiesce in the erecting an important (though necessary) New Office of State, in the Way of a Ministerial Job; and which has since actually taken Place in another Channel.

The Situation of Political Matters in regard to L—d C—m, seems to be, that the Ministry are very desirous of his Lordship's retiring, and yet are totally deficient in Spirit of coming to compulsive Measures with him. On the other Hand, we have it confidently affirmed to us, that the noble Lord has made the following Declaration, in a Letter to a very great Man in Power: "His M— having been graciously pleased to entrust the — to my keeping, if it pleases God to spare my Life, there are many, very many Days to come, before I shall voluntarily decline the Honour my Sovereign has thought proper to confer upon me."

Jan. 15. The Ministry, during the Summer, thinking themselves too weak to stand the ensuing Winter, negotiated with the Marquis of Rockingham—Mr. Charles Townshend's Death rendered them still weaker. His Place was soon filled up by a Nobleman, whose Abilities were much boasted of by his Friends, and as much decried by his Opponents; and it was believed that they could not go on without some other Assistance. The Marquis of Rockingham had been twice entreated without Effect. Mr. Grenville was dreaded; His Abilities were confessed, but these intimidated them. They wavered, remained inactive, and trusted to Chance, which at last did more for them than their most sanguine Friends could have wished. On the Meeting of Parliament, it was evident from what passed the first Day, that the several great Parts of the Opposition, were far from being united. The Minister then threw out a Lure to the select Friends of the Duke of Bedford; the Proposals were accepted; however it was agreed to only by a few, who declared to the other respectable Persons who had acted and adhered to that Interest with uncorrupted Fidelity, That it was hoped their Acceptance of the Offer which had been made to them, would not be considered as a Breach of the good Faith that had subsisted between them.

A Division of the Opposition being thus effected, a general Negotiation was openly set on Foot, and by December 22d, the following Arrangements were agreed upon:

Earl Gower, Lord President of the Council, in the room of the Earl of Northington, who retires upon a Pension of 4000*l*. per Annum.

Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the American Colonies.—A new Officer.

Viscount Weymouth, Secretary of State for the Northern Department, in the room of Mr. Conway. Mr. Conway to have the first Military Vacancy worth his Acceptance.

Earl of Sandwich, Joint-Postmaster, in the room of Lord Hillsborough.

Lord Charles Spencer, a Lord of the Admiralty, (in the room of Mr. Jenkinson, made a Lord Treasurer of, some Weeks before.)

Right Hon. Mr. Rigby, one of the Joint Vice-Treasurers of Ireland, in the room of Mr. Oswald, who retires with the Reversion of a lucrative Place in Scotland for his Son.

Hon. Henry F. Thynne, Master of the Household, in the room of Mr. Harris, deceased.

Richard Vernon, Esq; Clerk of the Board of Green Cloth, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Grey.

A Third Secretary had been first proposed solely for the Colonies, by Lord Halifax, when first Lord of Trade, a Number of Years ago; the Expence at that Time was the Objection. On the Accession of the Marquis of Rockingham to Power, it was revived, and the first Lord of Trade intended for that Office. No Increase of Expence was intended; the Clerks of the Board of Trade were proposed as Clerks to the new Secretary for the Colonies, and the Lords of Trade as a Council to him. A Change of Ministry defeated this Plan, just on the Point of being finished, and when Lord Dartmouth (then first Lord of Trade) had only to kiss his Majesty's Hand on being appointed.

However, from the Manner in which the Affairs of the Colonies have been transacted of late, or rather mismanaged; the Necessity of a Secretary of State for the Colonies solely, has been more manifest, and been deemed a Measure absolutely necessary both for the Good of America and the Welfare of Great-Britain.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 15. The Snow is so deep and the Frost so severe, that the like hath not been known in the Memory of Man. 'Tis like to continue.—The Birds flock into the Town, nay into the Houses for Shelter, giving up Liberty to preserve a little Life.

Provisions are extravagantly dear.—What is to become of the Poor, GOD only knows.

B O S T O N.

Feb. 22. It is said that at a Political Club, a Question was lately started, which was the most dangerous to a free People, an Army of Soldiers, or an Army of Pensioners? After much Altercation, it was the universal Opinion, that a free People would be in more Danger of being subdued by Pensioners than Soldiers. In either Instance with the utmost Exertions of Virtue and Public Spirit, the Case would be hazardous: But should a People be attacked by both these formidable Powers at once, it would then be desperate!

Feb. 25. The London Prints chiefly contain Accounts of the Distresses of the Poor, occasioned by the Scarceness of Provisions, and the Severity of the Winter: It is said that the Cold in December exceeded any they have had since the Year 1739. Capt. Jenkins left London the 15th of January, and was almost a Fortnight getting to Torbay, being hindered by the Ice. He left Torbay the 30th of January, and arrived here the 20th of February.

Feb. 29. Soon after the Meeting of the P——t, Mr. G—— G——, when the House was sitting, produced some American News Papers, which he said contained Doctrines of a dangerous and alarming Tendency; and proposed that the Printer should be sent for, and the Author enquired after:—Upon this Mr. C——y replied, that the Gentleman's Motion was contrary to the Order of the House; that beside it was only reasonable, before they sent for Printers and Authors from such a Distance, they should make Reformation at home among those who were just at Hand.—Upon which it was put off for Six Months.

Letters from London mention, that American Affairs will be taken into Consideration, on the 16th of January, immediately after the Meeting of Parliament. No Person whatever is to be admitted, and the Doors are to be kept shut during the whole Time of the Deliberation.

Extra of a Letter from London, dated Dec. 31.

"Mr. Wilkes hath sold the Property of his History of England to Mr. Almon, Bookseller, and Mr. Say, Printer of the Gazetteer, for 500 l. Sterling a Volume. Lord Littleton sold the 3 first Volumes of Henry III for 2500 l. and he is to receive another 1000 l. on the Delivery of the 4th Volume. Mr. Hume is so immersed in Politics, being Secretary to General Conway, that there are small Hopes of having a Continuation of his History soon. Tristram Shandy, and Parson Yorick, are at present asleep.

ANNAPOLIS, March 24.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Ex quovis Ligno non fit Mercurius.

JACK will never make a Gentleman.

IN Verse immortal, who can shine,
A Poet's born, 'tis said:
How then dare you attempt a Line,
A Poet born, nor bred?

What senseless Jargon, wretched Stuff!

* Delato—res, Discomfi—ture!

* Faith Phœbus owes thee a good Cuff;

Ne'er was such horrid Rhyme, sure!

How hard to squeeze one Dogg'rel Line,

With *ekes* and *ands* to pass us;

The Muses shall their Forces join

To kick thee down Parnassus.

† Carminative from such a Shop,

Roughly prepar'd by you,

* The following Lines not only deserve a second Edition, but to be immortalized as a Specimen of a new invented Art of Rhyming, with peculiar Grace and Facility:

"If still I shou'd meet with Discomfi—ture,
"There's a Card left to play, both delightful and sure,
"The Art I'll revive of the old Delato—res;
"Who wreak'd their dread Vengeance in Tales and in Stories."

The Choice and Division of the Words, the musical Pronunciation that is adopted, is truly original; and, indeed, how much sower their Opponents might have pilfered, these Gentlemen seem so much Originals both in Law and Poetry, that it is certain they could only steal from their own dear selves.

† "Carminatives aid me! to pop off my Spleen!"

EMPEDOCLES 'tis said threw himself into Ætna to satiate the Profound—This Author thinks he may have a better Chance in discovering it at the Bottom of the Bog-House; and a great Critic observes, that true Students in the Law, have constantly taken their Methods from low Life.

SCRIBLERUS.

If the Etymology of ARCHILOCHUS, signify Princeps Indiarum, it may be applied to a Person, who lay in Wait with a Blunderbuss, to take away another Man's Life; or, to an infamous Scribbler, who wou'd blast the Reputation of an honest Man; but ARCHILOCHUS being a Greek Name, is not understood by all Sorts of People. The Derivation may be better explained by Princeps Verborum, a Person, who by a Command of Words, and just and spirited Severity of Expression, drove to Despair, and an ignominious End, a Man who had retracted his Promise, and violated his Faith with him—A Fate which all such false and treacherous Friends deserve.

As the numerous Partizans and Relations of one Party, have grossly misrepresented the whole Transaction, to which this black Design of an Assassination relates, much to the Discredit of the other, the Public are desired to suspend their Judgment a little Time, when a minute Detail will be given them, which was drawn out for the Inspection of an eminent Person, immediately after it happened; and to their Judgment the latter willingly submits his Conduct and Behaviour, as to stand well in their Opinion, is one of the chief Objects of his Ambition.

If the Bystander knows any Thing of the Point of Honour, and of the Rules by which it is regulated in civilized Countries, he is confident, that the Story will turn out much to the Credit of his Friend, and to the Confusion of his Antagonist. And he further ventures to say, that before this Dispute is ended, he will prove to the Satisfaction of every unprejudiced Person, that his Conduct, with respect to

Doctor, won't make your Patient pop,
Tho' it may make him sp-w.

Lawyer, thy Wit will be thy Bane,
Thy Client's Cafe is bad;
Thy Physic's Poison, Law Chicane,
Thy Poetry Prose run mad.

CRAMBO.

the Question of Pluralities, has not only been strictly legal, but once thought reasonable, by his most inveterate Enemies now, whom he will cover with the Infamy they deserve.

THE BYSTANDER.

* The Malignity of this Writer's Disposition is discoverable even by his very Name. His Profession is very well described by a celebrated * Biographer, "That it is his Business to unbrue his Hands in Blood, to cut off the Heads, and to pull out the Hearts of those that never injured him; to rip up big-bellied Women, and tear Children Limb from Limb."

* See Memoirs of MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS.

TO THE PRINTERS.

THERE is a laudable Ambition in some Men, to undertake Offices of great Labour and Trust, for the Good of Mankind. Actuated by these Sentiments, I have long cast about me for a Place, where I could most benefit the Public, and reflect the greatest Credit on myself: The First that occurred, was that of Petty Constable, Lord it over Negroes! Carry my Whip in my Hand! Look stern! Flea the Dogs alive! But my tender Heart made me turn my Thoughts to a more civil Employ. Crier of the Provincial, or Wood-Corder; walk about like a Gentleman, with my Stick under my Arm, or twirling on the Tops of my Fingers: Very pretty! The next that came in my Thoughts, was that of Clerk of the Parish, to become, like my Brother P. P. of immortal Memory, a Shred of the Vestment of Aaron. A fine Bass Voice, but can't pitch the Organ! A Sexton—Bones and Skulls put me too much in mind of—Mortality. Where to fix next! Whither will my aspiring Thoughts transport me? My Head swims with Rapture! I see with Ecstasy, the glorious, tho' distant Prize! A Churchwardner or Vestryman. Pardon my Ambition, Gentlemen; but, if I may be so happy as to meet with Encouragement, on Easter-Monday, you may depend upon my best Endeavours to discharge so important a Trust, to the Satisfaction of my kind Constituents, and the Approbation of my own Conscience: This was a happy Thought! *Fortunam favit audacis.* Fortune favours the bold. Now thinks I, within myself, if so be, that a Counsellor to my Lord, be a Vestryman, why may not a Vestryman be a Counsellor to my Lord? A very good Step to Prefarment, I assure you; unless that strange Composition of Squire—Lawyer—Parson—the Bystander, undertake to prove, that a Vestryman is disqualified for being a Counsellor, as he has proved a Counsellor is disqualified for being a Vestryman. But having a Conscience, Gentlemen, a tender Conscience—strain at a Knot, and swallow a Camel—I resolv'd to learn my Duty before I undertook it. I applied to the Bystander: What do I read? Oh! blasted Hopes, and frustrated Ambition! To glaze Church-Windows, to pave Church-Floors, to mend Church-Yard Rails—A Principal too into the Bargain—Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the Streets of Askelon! Not invade my Lord's Rights! Not bully a Parson! Not cuff a Churchwarden! Not kick a Constable! Then will not I be a Vestryman. No! decay Churches—fall Chapels—be broken Windows—be plowed up Pavements—and be burnt Rails—ere I submit to the mean low menial Office of seeing you repaired; suitable perhaps to the real Dignity of a Counsellor; but much beneath a Man of my Spirit.—My Ambition will not let me rest. I turn my Eyes to the Worshipful Corporation. Is there a Vacancy, or is there not? Is Master Jackey Common Council-Man, or is he not?—That is the Question—between Hawk and Buzzard.—Give me Leave then to recommend myself to your Notice, at the next Court—dressed in White, according to ancient Custom, under the humble and obsequious Character of

A CANDIDATE.

To the AUTHOR of the VERSES in your last.

A BRAVE bonny Scot
A strange Notion had got,
That 'twas easy to lie on a Bed;
The Trial to make,
He a Feather did take,
And laid it smooth under his Head.

Awaken'd at Morn,
He kenn'd it with Scorn,
And swore it was hard as a Stone;
If one Feather in Use,
Such cursed Cramps can produce,
A Number would break every Bone.

Thus Pope once declar'd,
That of Learning, who shou'd
But a little—a dangerous Thing;
Each Booby decreed
Ne'er to think, write, or read,
Left he pass for a Conjuror, and swine.

From the Fount Aganip,
To take a small Sip,
Each Fool vow'd he could not tell how;
'Bove the Vulgar to think,
Was one eager to drink,
All cried he was drunk as a Sow.

For such a poor Shote,
Fine Verses to quote,
Is throwing of Pearl before Swine;
So maul'd and so marr'd,
It would puzzle the Bard
From your Dung, to pick out his own Line.

* I really pity a poor Gentleman, who, in his old Age, is oblig'd to take up Two new Sciences, hardly compatible even in Youth, and to study alternately Covarruvia and

By Tarantula bit,
A dull solemn Cit
Sat down in a Rage to make Rhyme;
He scratch'd his thick Head,
Bit his Nails 'til they bled,
Found at last he wrote Prose all the Time.

In your Head and your Heart,
One may find a weak Part,
In your Verse, as your Conscience, a Flaw;
In the Arts you pursue,
Give the Devil his Due,
Your Poetry's good as your Law.

Of your Conscience you cant,
Made by Satan a Saint,
Prate of Payment, to take the Folks in;
Strip off your Disguise,
Full of Spleen, Fraud, and Lies,
'Twill be found 'tis all rotten within.

Favours ne'er to forget,
To discharge each just Debt,
Is an Avarice that all must commend;
To speak without Trope,
Tho' you scape a Hemp-Rope,
Yet a Jail, like poor Mac's, is your End.

The Name you would blast,
Unblemish'd, will last,
As the Palm-Tree, press'd down, rises higher,
And Virtue oppress'd,
Is refin'd by the Test,
As purify'd Ore by the Fire.

March 22, 1768.

Pope's Essay on Criticism. The only possible Lines are pick'd out of Pope, just alter'd enough to spoil them:

Some have at first, for Wits, then Poets past,
Turn'd Critics next, and prov'd plain Fools at last.

This is not only good Poetry, as it here stands, but conveys a good Hint.—But, when our Poet writes from his own Stock, what a Profundity of Thought does he display! What an Arrangement of Words! What a happy Choice of Rhymes!

"The blunt Shaft shall sink, e'er it verges there,
"And the dull Hiss, but die away in Air.

"Had He, to've pleas'd thee, sacrific'd his Oath,

"He still had been the—REAL MAN OF WORTH!"

Bravo! Bravo!—He flatters too in so delicate a Manner: What a Pity his Talents so long lay hid! You shall be Poet Laureat: A new Birth-Day Ode every Year, (let for the Banjour.) The Reign of Dullness commences! A second Colley!

"And Duncie the second, reigns like Duncie the first."

To the PRINTERS.

March 22, 1768.

TIS with Concern I have read your last Papers; wherein I find a Gentleman lately come amongst us, abused in a vile and scandalous Manner. I am an American, and sorry to see there should be such a Spirit of Malevolence and Envy in my Countrymen, especially as it is generally thought to be wrote by those, whose Station in Life ought to make them set better Examples: If Education teaches People to behave genteel, C. D. I think should know better.

How does C. D. prove the Facts? For, let me tell him, 'tis dangerous to advance such Things upon mere Surmise. I have had the Pleasure to know the Gentlemen ever since he came into this Country; his Appearance pleas'd me; he is a genteel well bred Man, his whole Carriage and Behaviour bespeak the Gentleman, and his Conversation the Man of Learning, drawn from a good Education and strong Genius. Ought not we to encourage such Persons to come amongst us? Would it not be advantageous, as well as pleasing, to see Politic Literature flourish in our Colony, and not send them back, prejudiced with unfavourable Ideas of us?

But, to return to the Charge: I have made it my Business to enquire into his Character, and cannot find one who has ever seen him the least disguised in Liquor, or with a —; and all agree, he never neglected any Part of his Ministerial Function. At Church, I have been a constant Attendant upon him. His Behaviour there, is devout and solemn; fitted to the Place, and Divine Truths he utters. I will maintain this, we never had one who read Prayers, and Preach'd so well, since I remember; and I may go further, and add, since you remember, C. D.

I was startled when a Friend came to my House, and told me our Parson was guilty of Forgery, a Sharper, Liar, and every Thing that was bad: Well, thought I, how am I deceived? Is it possible there can be such Disguise in the human Species? I got the Paper, and was much rejoiced to see it all a Chimera of C. D.'s own Brain, there not being one Proof to support the Charge. I was glad to find the Parson clear'd however; and, as false Assertions soon wear off, I think it will rather be of Service, than not, to the injured Party; for, however depraved the Mind of Man may be, they generally lean to the Object offended.

I think C. D. is no great Scholar any more than myself; but tis so long since he went to School, he may have forgot the little he learnt there. I am no Lawyer, so shall not quibble upon Words; nor have I any Design to enter into a Controversy with C. D. Abuse and Scurrility I shall ever detest; nor do I set up for a Writer. I am sorry to say our Colony cannot boast of any

endowed with that happy Talent. My design in this, is to desire the Public may not be deceived, nor form their Opinions of an honest Man by those Papers. But what has the Parson done then to deserve this vile Treatment, and genteel Discipline, C. D. would give him? Why he wanted to hold Two Livings! Is that a Crime? (Would not you Mr. C. D. hold Two Places, if you could get them? Yes, Half a Dozen or I am mistaken in the Man) or is it repugnant to the Law? Not with the Consent of Vestries, all allow it to be lawful: Why then should my Lord Counsellor take such Pains to influence the Vestries against this Gentleman? Why should his Conscience be pleaded, to deny his conforming to a desire of the Proprietors, to whom he is bound by such Obligations, when it is a Thing by no Means inconsistent with the Constitution? Does any

one blame the P in his Place, you hend, at least, 't Private Interest, than the Public man act thus. I to look with so thinks has superi cultivate Learning been happy eno having been out Loss here, as the Ornament to bot Education: 'Tis the whole, I thin of the last Pap penned, and res the Country, w gives me Pain to But for the M gain him Friend mongst us, for w ny it who can.—

To be SOLD b

A PARCEL OF

(37)

To be sold at P the 31st Inst. a on Maggoty ready Cash, or

THE whole Utensils, with a Number Quantity of Co MA

* Likewise at the same Place good SCHOONE a prime Sailer,

To be SOLD, e living in Wo

SNOW, Tons. Work are not Four Months. Likewise a Ten Tons. Sho

As a regula and Phila veniency to the by giving them duties of each patch, and on before; the Sub the MARYLAND his Advertisement tlemen of both ment, his Defi fords them, m Freight, for an vided the Qual pence. The V Merchants in F the Gentlemen Correspondence with the utmost Orders to them to the Care of to John Martin The Schooner she will return, last of April. (38)

COMMIT Negro Bry Benjamin Gry old—The o Charges.

THERE burn, n taken up as a The Owne perty and pay

To be SO WEST-I lon; Sugar, by th single and dou Tea; Coffee Soap; Cand and Fig Blu Writing Pap of different S tard; Osnab * Also t born Negro Wench, but been chiefly (29)

one blame the Parson for trying? No! Had you been in his Place, you wou'd have done the same. I apprehend, at least, 'tis in general believed, that there was a Private Interest that influenced the Counsellor, more than the Public Good. I am sorry to see my Countryman act thus. Let me give him a Piece of Advice; not to look with so envious an Eye upon every body he thinks has superior Talents to himself; but let us try to cultivate Learning, and the Polite Arts. I wish I had been happy enough to have studied them, but, never having been out of the Province, I much lament the Loss here, as they are not only an Amusement, but an Ornament to both Sexes. I am a great Friend to a good Education: 'Tis the Basis of Man's Happiness. Upon the whole, I think, and so says every body I hear speak of the last Papers, that they are the lowest Stuff ever penned, and reflect great Disgrace on the Manners of the Country, which, as I am anxious for its Credit, gives me Pain to hear.

But for the Minister, I think his own Behaviour must gain him Friends, go where he will. I wish his Stay amongst us, for we never had one so clever before: Deny it who can.

I am, Yours,

A FRIEND TO MERIT.

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

A PARCEL of choice WEST-INDIA RUM.
(3rd) FREDERICK STONE.

March 17, 1768.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 31st Inst. at the House of the late John Humphreys, on Maggoty River, in Anne-Arundel County, for ready Cash, or good Bills of Exchange,

THE whole Household-Furniture, and Plantation Utensils, formerly belonging to the Deceased; with a Number of Horses, Cattle, and Hogs, and a Quantity of Corn.

MARY HUMPHREYS, Administratrix.

Likewise to be Sold, on the above Day, and at the same Place, Three valuable NEGROES, and a good SCHOONER, of about Thirty Tons Burthen, is a prime Sailer, and well found.

M. H.

March 4, 1768.

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

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

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

Talbot County, March 1, 1768.

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

(3rd)

JOHN MARTIN.

March 10, 1768.

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

GEORGE SCOTT, Sheriff.

THERE is at the Plantation of Benjamin Eastburn, near Kitcock Creek, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a red HEIFER, not mark'd. The Owner may have her again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, in Annapolis, WEST-INDIA Rum, by the Hoghead or Gallon; New-England ditto; choice Muscovado Sugar, by the Barrel or less Quantity, very cheap; single and double refined Loaf ditto; Green and Bohea Tea; Coffee; Chocolate; Castile and Philadelphia Soap; Candles; Raisins; Hops; Rozin; Indigo and Fig Blue; Powder and Shot; Weavers Slays; Writing Paper; Ink-Powder, and Window-Glass, of different Sizes; London Steel; best Flour of Mustard; Osnabrigs, and Irish Linens, &c. &c.

Also to be sold very cheap, a lusty Country-born Negro Wench, that was bought for a House Wench, but does not answer the Purpose, having been chiefly used to Plantation Business.

(2nd)

WILLIAM WILKINS.

W A N T E D,

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

JAMES M MORDIE,

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

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

(3rd)

Port-Tobacco, February 28, 1768.

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

SEVERAL PARCELS of LAND, lying in the said County, viz. The Plantation on which Mr. GEORGE LAMKIN lately dwelt, about Six Miles above the said Court-House, containing 100 Acres, and is conveniently situated for an Inn. Five Hundred Acres near Goose-Creek, being the Tract on which THOMAS FURR, and several other Tenants, now live. This Land is level, well watered, wooded, and proper either for Farming or Planting, and on it are several small Orchards.

The other Tract contains 292 Acres, and lies in the Fork of Goose-Creek and Chatten-Run, (and very near to the Tract of 500 Acres.) On this a small Plantation is cleared, some Houses built, about 30 Acres of Meadow Ground ready for laying down with Grass-Seed, and about as much more to clear. About 300 Apple, a few Peach, Cherry and Apricot Trees, are planted out, and a Grist-Mill lately erected. These Lands were advertised to have been sold the 21st of December last, but the Weather proving bad, prevented it. Should any Person incline to treat for the Whole, before the Day of Sale, they may do it at Port-Tobacco, with

DANIEL JENIFER.

March 8, 1768.

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

DANIEL CARROLL.

February 27, 1768.

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

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

ROBERT BRENT.

Patuxent Iron-Works, March 1, 1768.

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

ELIZABETH SNOWDEN,

THOMAS, SAMUEL,

and

JOHN SNOWDEN, } Executors.

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

THO. SAM^l and JOHN SNOWDEN.

Elk-Ridge Landing, Nov. 1767.

STRAY'D from the Stables of the Subscriber, a Dun or Mouse coloured HORSE, about 13 Hands high, paces slow, trots and gallops, has a Star and Snip, and several Saddle Marks, and some White on one of his hind Feet, has never been dock'd, and has no perceivable Brand. Whoever takes up said Horse, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Fifteen Shillings, paid by

(3rd) JOSHUA GRIFFITH.

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

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

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

(3rd)

JAMES SMITH.

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

Bladenburgh, March 12, 1768.

OSTENTATION (as yet) not being in universal Disesteem, the Subscriber takes this Method of acquainting those it may concern, that he has on Hand the following Articles, which he will Sell for Cash, or Exchange them for Wheat, Corn, Tar, Pipe Hhd. or Barrel Staves (the last of which must be Two Feet Nine Inches long) any Sort of Pine Plank, from Inch, to Two Inches thick, not under Eleven Inches broad, and not less than Eleven Feet long, but the longer, the better, especially for that above Inch thick; to be clear of Mill-Dew and Sap, and as free from Knots as Possible. Yard, Yard and 1/2, and Ell wide Warrington, and Irish Sheetings, 1/2, 3/4, and Yard-wide Irish Linen, coarse and fine Calicoes, Silk Handkerchiefs, white Jeans, dyed ditto, white Draw-Boys, Corded Dimities, coarse and fine Crape, Broad Clothes, German Serges, Wilton Clothes, Corded ditto, Duroys, Sagathies, Camblets, Narrow Broad, Buckram, Beaver Coating, Duffels, Frizes, Druggets, Half-Thicks, Kerseys, Calimancoes, Tamies, Shalloons, Russia Drabs, Womens Red Cloaks, many Sorts of Womens Bonnets and Hatts, Cotton, and Silk & Cotton Gowns, Pepper, Salt-Petre, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Allspice, Indico, Fig Blue, White Lead, Copperas, Alum, Mens fine Hatts, of many Qualities, Boys, Youths, and Mens Felt Hatts, Mens Saddles, Womens ditto, Bridles, Saddle Clothes, Girths, Stirrup Leathers, Surcingle, Mens and Womens Whips, Plain and Fringed Houfings, Cruppers, Horse Collars, Sean Twine, Sail ditto, brown and coloured Thread, Ounce Thread, white and whited Thread, Gartering, Cruils, Buttons, Mohair and Silk Twist, Cloth coloured, and coloured Sewing Silk, Silk Thread, and Cotton Laces, Silk Ferringing, many Sorts of Riband, Linen Handkerchiefs of various Prices, Cotton ditto, 1/2, 3/4, and Yard 1/2 Check, Boys, Womens, and Mens Worsted Stockings, Boys, Womens, and Mens Thread ditto, Womens Cotton ditto, White Incle, Fillitting, Holland Tape, Broad ditto, Bobbin, Nonlopretty, Worsted Binding of many sorts, Pipes, Hair Sisters, Lawn ditto, Writing Paper, Blank Books, Ink Powder, Palteboard, Pocket Books, Cap Paper, many sorts of fashionable Fans, Cap Wires, Skeleton Wires, Stock Tape, Flat Jacket Buttons, Womens Kid Gloves, many sorts of Mens Gloves, Womens coloured Lamb Gloves, Boys and Girls Gloves, many sorts of Pins, Common and Whitechapple Needles, Wax Necklaces of many Sorts, a large Assortment of Table Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Penknives, Couteau Knives, Gardners Knives, Razors, Scissars, Buckles, Knee Buckles, Stock Buckles, Sleeve Buttons, Jews Harps, Temple Spectacles, all sorts of Hinges, Hang Locks, and Stock Cupboard Locks, Chest Locks, Box Irons and Heaters, Carpenters Compasses, Socket Chisels, 1/2 Inch, 3/4 Inch, and Inch and Quarter Augers, Hand, Whip, and Cross Cut Saw flat and half Round Files, half Round Rasps, Farriers ditto, Bras Rings, Bras Candlesticks, Iron ditto, Japanned ditto, Scrubbing Brushes, Curry-Combs and Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Extinguishers, Coopers Axes and Adzes, Metal Buttons, Womens, and Taylors Thimbles, Taylors and Sheep Shears, Awl Blades, Shoe Tacks, Shoe Pinchers and Nippers, Box Combs, Horn ditto, Ivory ditto, Paint Brushes, Tar ditto, Plain Irons, Shoe Knives, Tomahawks, Claw Hammers of many Sizes, Carpenters Rules, Lancets, Fire Shovels and Tonges, Narrow and Broad Hoes, Snuffers, Comb and Buckle Brushes, Bung-Borers, Coopers Howels, Desk Furniture, 10th, 10th, 8th, 6th Scupper, Hob, and Pump Nails, Looking Glasses, Rat Traps, Mouse ditto, Silk Purfes, Gimblets, Tap-Borers, Hunting Horns, Lamp Black, best Irish Glue, Leather and Paper Ink Pots, Garden Spades, Mortars and Pestles, Whip and Cross Cut Saws, Chasing Dishes, Steel Scythes, Mops, Paper Trunks, Suckles, Frying Pans, Slates in Frames, Wool and Cotton Cards, Dutch Ovens, Iron Pots, Grinding Stones, Glasses for Ships, Window Glass, Ships Compasses, Cheshire Cheese, Mens Shoes, Womens Leather and Calimanco Shoes, Glass Decanters, Tumblers, Ale and Wine Glasses, Salts, Cruits, Fowling Pieces, Gun Locks, Osnabrigs, Rugs, Blankets, Plaiding, Rum, Muscovado and Loaf Sugar, Cotton-Wool, Coffee, Tea, Melasses, Sweet, Lintseed, and Train Oil, Pewter Measures, from Half a Pint to a Gallon, Hard Metal and Common Pewter Plates, Pewter Dishes, Pewter Basons of many Sizes, Pewter Spoons, Be l-Metal Skillets, Tea Kettles, Warming Pans, Tin Sugar Boxes, Horn Lanterns, Pewter Porringers, Flint Tea Cups and Saucers, with many other Sorts of Stone-Ware, Tin Milk Pans, Cullenders, Pepper Boxes, and many sorts of Tin-Ware, Shoe Thread, Castile Soap, Bed Ticking, Bed Cords, Traces, Leading Lines. (He also makes all Sorts of standing and running Rigging, and on short Notice, can furnish a Set of Rigging for any sized Vessel, built in these Parts; he has also on Hand many Hundred Tons of fine Liverpool Salt.

CHRISTOPHER LOWNDES.

March 2, 1768.

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

AN ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS.

THO. HARWOOD, 3rd.

March 10, 1768.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS SAPPINGTON, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment; and those that have any just Claims against said Estate, are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and settled by

(3rd) FRANCES SAPPINGTON, Administratrix.

JOHN SHUTE,

WOOL-COMBER, and STOCKING-GRAFTER, from England, now at the House of Mr. William Reynolds, in Annapolis,

HEREBY gives Notice to the Public, That he carries on the above Business in all its Branches. Such Persons as chuse to favour him, in the above Way, may depend on having their Commands faithfully and expeditiously executed, on the most moderate Terms, by applying as above.

(4th)

MARRLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 31, 1768.

FROM THE CORSICAN GAZETTE.

VESCOVALO, November 15.



AN Order having arrived from the Court of France, for the Troops of that Nation to evacuate the Garrisons of Ajaccio, of Calvi, and of Alghagliola, to make Room for the Spanish Jesuits; the Inhabitants of these Garrisons, thinking that this was the Time to signalize their Zeal and Attachment to their Country, and unite themselves with the Patriotic Nation, they took all Measures to prevent the Landing of the Genoese Troops, which were sent thither by the Republic; but so soon as the Genoese Gallies appeared, commanded by Signor Spinola, the French Commander at Calvi ordered all the Inhabitants to be immediately disarmed, so that they were prevented from putting their spirited Designs in Execution. Spinola therefore made good his Landing at Calvi, without any Disturbance. The principal Inhabitants, knowing that their Conduct would expose them to the Repentment of the Republic, were obliged to abandon their Houses, and retire with their Families into the internal Parts of the Kingdom. There remained only the poorer Sort, who not having wherewithal to maintain themselves, were obliged to enter into the Pay of the Republic.

Hardly were the French departed from the Garrison of Calvi, when it was immediately blocked up by the Troops of the Nation, who had several Pieces of Cannon, and occupied many high Grounds, so advantageously situated, as to command the whole Harbour. They also possessed themselves of the Convent of St. Francis, which is within Musket-Shot of the Fortrefs of Calvi. Their Influence was so great, that they were able to hinder the Entrance of all Kinds of Vessels, so that the Garrison was reduced to such a Penury of Provisions, that it must very soon have been obliged to surrender, had not the French interfered.

The little Garrison of Alghagliola, immediately on the Departure of the French Troops, fell into the Possession of the Troops of the Nation. The Inhabitants celebrated that Day of their Liberty with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy and Festivity.

Ajaccio, the Third Garrison Town evacuated by the French, opened its Ports to the Troops of the Nation; and the young Signor Gaffori, who was at the Head of them, near that Place, took Possession of it in Name of the Patriots. The Genoese Troops, who had Orders to land, durst not enter the Town, but were received into the Citadel. Our Troops possessed themselves of the Tower of Campomoro; and at this Place too they occupied advantageous Heights, which commanded the Harbour, so that Ajaccio must also soon have been obliged to surrender itself, had not the French here too interfered.

A Commissary of War was dispatched from Bastia by Count Marboeuf, Commander in Chief of the French Troops in Corsica; and, with this Commissary, the Nation entered into Articles of a Neutrality, and Suspension of Arms, 'til the Expiration of the Term of Four Years, as agreed upon between France and Genoa, by the Treaty of 1764.

All these interesting Circumstances have occasioned an Assembly of all those who have ever held the Office of Counsellors of State in the supreme Government of this Nation.

WARSAW, Dec. 2. The Success which the Affair of the Dissidents has met with, is owing principally to the private Conferences, which were holden at the Houses of Prince de Reppin, the Prince Primate, and the Marshals of the Confederacy. It was there agreed, that the King and Queen of Poland shall be of the Roman Catholick Religion; but that nevertheless, the Dissidents, Greeks, and Protestants, shall enjoy the same Privileges as the Catholicks, throughout Poland, and the Provinces annexed to the Crown. All the Proceedings of the Dissidents shall henceforth be judged before a superior Tribunal, intitled *Judicium Mixtum*, the Members of which are to be of different Religions, and the President to be alternately a Catholick, Greek, or Dissident.

Dec. 9. Although the Affairs of the Dissidents are actually settled, we cannot, however, know justly and precisely the Privileges which are granted them, 'til after the conclusive Treaty on this Object between Poland and Russia shall be made public; to which Treaty the Courts of Berlin, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and London, will accede as Guarantees.

LEGHORN, Dec. 12. There is much talk of a Treaty of Commerce, by which the English are to have the sole Liberty of going to load Oil and Wine with the Corsicans. It is also said, that Paoli has solicited the Court of London, to engage that of Turin to evacuate the Two small Islands, which it lately took Possession of in the Neighbourhood of Corsica.

ALTEWA, Dec. 26. We are informed that the Crown of Sweden, as well as ours, hath assigned 9000 Crowns (besides the Expence of Instruments) for proper Persons to be appointed to make Observations of the Passage of Venus over the Sun's Disk, which will happen the 3d of June, 1769.

RATISBON, Jan. 5. According to some Advices from Amsterdam, the Sea hath not, in the Memory of Man, been so stormy as in November last; during which Month a considerable Number of Ships have been lost.

Fourteen of the Republic's Vessels, richly laden, have, among others (as these Letters say) been sunk in the North Seas; and the like Number have met with the same Fate in the Baltick.

PARIS, Jan. 4. Certain Advices bring, that the Spaniards and Portuguese having entered with united Forces into Paraguay, the Jesuits opposed them with an armed Force; but that, after a sharp and obstinate Fight, 130 of the Brethren were made Prisoners, and directly hanged up on the Spot.

Jan. 15. It is reported that the Emperor intends to marry the Sister of the Duke de Chartres, whose Beauty, Wit, and other amiable Qualifications, make her adored by all who see her.

Jan. 18. On the 6th of this Month, at Nine in the Evening, a Fire broke out in the Village of Comdle, in the Diocefe of Noyon, and reduced to Ashes Fifty-Four Houses, with all the Corn and Provender contained in them.

L O N D O N.

Dec. 23. They write from the Hague, of the 16th of this Month, that Mr. Wilkes is actually there, and lodges at the Sign of the Marshal de Tourainne, where he daily receives Abundance of Visits.

Dec. 24. We hear that a very ingenious Gentleman, thoroughly acquainted with all the landed and commercial Property in the Three Kingdoms, has made an Estimate of the same, by which it appears, that England, including Wales, is Ten Times richer than Ireland, and Thirty Times richer than Scotland.

We hear from Dublin, that upwards of one Hundred prime Artificers, in various Branches of Manufacture, had lately embarked for the American Colonies, on Promise of great Encouragement.

Dec. 28. It is said an Ambassador at the Hague, not being able any longer to penetrate into the Affairs of a Cabinet, now governed by Prussian Politics, is very much dissatisfied on the Occasion, and it is expected he will not stay much longer.

Dec. 30. A Letter from Rome, observes, that all the disastrous Events that can affect the Church, seem to be united under the present Pope. In France, Spain, Portugal, and Naples, the Jesuits are expelled. In Poland, where the Church is possessed of great Estates, they talk of re-uniting them to the Government. The Nobility of the Kingdom, tho' Roman Catholicks, yet alarmed at the too great Power of the Clergy, are come, it is said, into the Proposal, to which is added, that the Primate himself is not far from being of the same Way of thinking.

It is reported that the Dutch are, at this Time, privately transporting large Quantities of Naval and other Stores to their Islands of Caracoe and St. Eustatia, in the West-Indies, which causes much Speculation among the Coffee-house Politicians in Holland.

The Dutch are fitting out Six Frigates of 36 Guns each, to go out, as pretended, in Company with the Tryton Man-of-War, upon a new Embassy to the Court of Morocco; but it is observable, that each of these Frigates is to be fully manned, and that they are to carry out Nine Months Provisions.

We hear that strong Squadrons of Ships of War will sail for the West-Indies early in the Spring.

Jan. 1. Yesterday Morning, an Express arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with Dispatches, said to be of great Importance.

We are told from Naples, that though the Populace in that City are the most superstitious of any in Europe, yet they testified to a Man the greatest Indignation against the Jesuits at their late Embarkment; and even seemed rejoiced at their Expulsion. To prevent any Tumult however, besides the Garrison, which was drawn out under Arms, all the Cannon of the several Forts around that Metropolis, were pointed at the City, and every other Measure taken for the Preservation of the Public Tranquillity.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Dec. 19.

"Twelve Hundred Workmen are now actually employed about the new City, which the Government of France hath resolved to build on the Borders of the Lake of Geneva, Half a League from that Place. It is to be called, 'Choiseul City.' The Project appears to be, to draw thither the Trade of Geneva, and especially a Number of French Refugees. It is asserted, that Toleration will be allowed there for all Religions. This Place, is, however, in France, in the County of Gex. This Resolution is considered as the Prefage of a Permission for those Subjects, whom the fatal Revocation of the Edict of Nantz hath carried away, to re-enter the Kingdom.

We hear that James Burrow, Esq; late of the Customs at Glasgow, is appointed a Revenue-Officer in America.

Jan. 2. Richard Hawkshaw Lofack, Esq; is appointed Lieutenant-General, and Governor of all his Majesty's Leeward Carribee Islands in America.

Some Letters from the Hague advise, that Couriers are frequently arriving there from Berlin, which causes much Speculation among the Politicians in Holland.

We are told that Three Expresses have been dispatched to Sir Joseph Yorke, Ambassador at the Hague. It is said that Two Deputies from Corsica are daily expected, in order to lay some very material Affairs before the Government.

Jan. 12. Orders are sent to Chatham and Sheerness, for several Men of War to be fitted out for immediate Service.

Jan. 13. They write from Northampton, that on the 3d Instant, between 12 and 1 in the Morning, an

Earthquake was felt at Crick, in that County, which shook the Houses very much, and lasted about a Minute and Three Quarters. The same was also felt at Welford, Naseby, and several other Places.

Jan. 14. We are authorised to assure the Public, that from recent and authentic Accounts, the real State of North-America, and particularly of the Provinces of New-England and New-York, is that of a dutiful Acquiescence in the Regulations made by the British Government.—The Commissioners of the Customs have been received at Boston, with proper Respect, and there are the strongest Appearances of the Continuance of good Order through the whole Continent.

Lord C——, it is said, will be created an Earl before the rising of Parliament, and we are told, that no Change in the Law will take Place before his Lordship's Elevation to that Dignity.

'Tis now we hear beyond a Doubt, that no Alteration in the Ministry will take Place, 'til after the Election of a new Parliament.

At this present Time the Prussians, Spaniards, and French, are recruiting and buying up Arms in the Bishoprick of Liege.

By a Gentleman arrived from Paris, we are assured, that the Duke of Courland is confined a Prisoner in the Bastille, the Cause of which extraordinary Procedure is not known.

We are informed that in a late Riot at Northampton, occasioned by the present vigorous contested Election, one great Man was knocked down by a Parson, and another of equal Rank (Earl) was rolled in the Mud, and otherwise greatly hurt by the Mob, for interfering in a Matter, which the opposite Party declared, these great Men had no Right to interfere in.

On Monday last died at Mitcham, in Surry, Mrs. Hutchins, who about Three Months ago, was Lit by a mad Cat; she went to the Salt Water to be dipped, but finding herself better, she was not dipped as was advised; the Neglect proved fatal, and she died in great Agonies.

A Letter from Paris says, "A most daring Robber, who has some Time infested the Neighbourhood of this Capital, begins now greatly to alarm the City, where Murders are frequently committed. This Villain is said to have a numerous Gang under him, whose first Proceeding, in the Robberies they meditate, is to knock down and dispatch their Object with a Club armed with long Iron Spikes. A few Days ago the dead Body of an Officer was found in a Ditch near the Square of Lewis XV. with the Skull pierced in Two Places. Several other Bodies have since been found. The Chief of this Band, it is said (who calls himself Pierrotin) has wrote to the Principal Members of the Police, that he has under his Command upwards of 300 Men, whom Misery had engaged, like him, to undertake any Thing, and that he is determined to sell his Life dearly."

Jan. 15. It is currently reported that Lord Halifax will soon be appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Extract of a Letter from Florence, Dec. 14.

"In the Night between the 1st and 2d of this Month, a Fire broke out here, at a Druggist's, which was soon consumed, together with Six other Houses, and amongst them one occupied by a Man who kept Wild Beasts for Shew; the Flames having soon reached a Stable, wherein were Two Lions, a Tyger, and Three Bears, those Animals got loose, and ran thro' the City, which re-sounded with the Cries of the unhappy People who became a Prey to their Fury. A Hundred Men were ordered in Pursuit of them, and they were so fortunate as to kill Two of the Bears, One Lion, and the Tyger; but the other Lion and Bear escaped their Vigilance. As soon as Day appeared, we saw with Horror the dreadful Ravage made by the Fire, but still more by those Animals. We reckon upwards of an Hundred Persons killed, and a much greater Number wounded."

Jan. 16. Letters from Parma advise, that an epidemical Distemper had for some Time reigned there, and likewise at Bologna and Modena, at which latter Places it had been very fatal.

They write from Leghorn, that the total Inhabitants of Corsica, including Foreigners, were said to be 700,000 Persons, on whom Paoli intended to lay a Capitation Tax, to be applied towards enabling them to shake off entirely the Genoese Yoke.

By letters from Portugal we are informed, that we must speak very plain English to the Prime Minister, before there can be the least Likelihood of his listening to our Arguments.

It being found by Experience, that a temporary Imprisonment of Prostitutes, is much more dangerous than beneficial to the Community; we are informed, that a Power will be vested in the Magistrates to transport the most wicked and abandoned to the new acquired Settlements in America, where White Servants are greatly wanted.

They write from Gibraltar, that an Agent of the Grand Signior, who had been sent with some Dispatches to the Dey of Algiers, was lately found murdered there.

It is said, that the Hon. and Rev. Sir Robert Pynsent, Bart. will be preferred in the Church in Ireland, in Consequence of some removes occasioned by the death of Dr. Barnard.

The Bishoprick of Derry in Ireland, which has just become vacant, and which, we are informed, is designed for Sir Robert Pynsent, is said to be worth 4500l. a Year.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

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

JACOB PRITCHARD, a Skinner by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, 26 Years of Age, born in the West of England, and talks broad, has lost some of his Fore-Teeth in the Upper Jaw, he is knock-knee'd, stoops in his Walk, and has short brown Hair: Had on, and took with him, a Castor Hat, a blue grey Coat, bound round with Twist, a Claret coloured Cloth Coat, burnt with Smith's Fire, Two Pair of Buckskin Breeches, white Yarn Stockings, double soled Shoes, one Holland Shirt, and Two coarse ditto; with sundry other Things unknown. They took with them Two Horses and Saddles, one of them is a dark Bay, and has a crooked Blaze down his Face, light Flanks, and and some White on his Feet, 4 Years old, and about 15 Hands 3 Inches high, and is branded on the near Buttock, with the Letters A W, (joined together) and had on a small Hunting Saddle. The other is a light Bay, with a large Star in his Forehead, if any Brand, unknown, and had on a Saddle with a blue fringed Plush Housing. Both Horses pace, trot, and gallop. They also took with them a small Gun, with a curl'd Maple Stock, Five Deer Skins, half drest, and one Match-Coat Blanket. It is supposed they will forge Passes, and perhaps may change their Names and Cloaths.

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

(*) ALEXANDER WELLS.

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

March 2, 1768.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

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

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

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

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

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

(*) FRANCIS PHILLIPS.



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

GEORGE COOK.

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

(*) SAML & ROBL PURVIANCE.

January 22, 1768.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY RACES.

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

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

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

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

(*)

Baltimore-Town, February 10, 1768.

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

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

(*) MARY PHILPOT, Administratrix.

Annapolis, February 3, 1768.

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, and others, That the Subscriber, who has, for several Years past, serv'd Mr. William Reynolds, as Hostler, has now rented his Stables, where he proposes (as he is furnished with every necessary Article in that Way) to keep a LIVERY STABLE; and hopes he will be enabled to give the utmost Satisfaction to any Person that may please to employ him.

(*) PETER HARTLAND.

Talbot County, December 26, 1767.

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

(*)

ANDREW MEIN.

Bladenburg, Feb. 27, 1768.

Will be exposed to SALE on Saturday the 9th of April, THE HOUSE and LOT in Bladenburg, where Mr. Row lived, and One Hundred and Thirty Acres of LAND, lying near the same. For Terms and Terms apply to

(*)

DAVID ROSS.

January 29, 1768.

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

THOMAS WRIGHT.

COMMITTED to Kent County Jail, on Suspicion of being Runaways, a certain William Hudson, and James Smith, who say they are Servants to William Groves of Baltimore County.

Their Master is desired to take them out of Jail, or they will be sold for their Fees.

(*)

J. NICHOLSON, Sheriff of Kent County.

Bladenburg, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.

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

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

RICHARD HENDERSON.

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

Baltimore-Town, January 11, 1768.

COMMITTED to my Custody, on Suspicion of being Runaways, and are now lying in Jeffa Jail, the following Persons, viz.

A Negro Fellow, who calls himself JACK, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, appears to be 50 Years old, is of a yellowish Complexion, and can hardly speak to be understood. He says his Master's Name is George Cross, who lives near Queen-Anne.

ELIZABETH BRYAN, a thin visag'd Woman, of small Stature, has a high Nose, and is very handy at her Needle. She says she served her Time in Philadelphia, to one of the Name of Tally.

MICHAEL OBILDER, about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, he is full faced, and about 20 Years of Age; and says he bound himself to a certain William Greenfield, in Patuxent Neck, in Baltimore County.

Now lying in the Jail in BALTIMORE-TOWN.

JOHN HINES, an Irishman, says he is a Servant to William Hild, near Bladenburg, is about 35 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and has been lately shot in the left Thigh, near his Ham, which he says was done in Virginia, when he formerly ran away. He wears a grey Wig, has a new white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, and Country Stockings and Shoes.

A Negro Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high: He appears to be a new Negro, and seems to say he belongs to Addison, near the Water.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, alias MALONE, a Painter by Trade, and appears to be the same as is advertised in the Philadelphia Papers, by John Gratins, of Brax's Gap, in Augusta County, Virginia.

Whoever owns any of the above Servants or Slaves, are desired to come, and fetch them away, within the Time limited by Law, and to pay Fees and Charges, otherwise they will be sold for the same, as the Law directs.

(*)

DANIEL CHAMIER, Sheriff of Baltimore County.

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



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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1768.

FROM THE CORSICAN GAZETTE.

VESCOVALO, November 15.



N Order having arrived from the Court of France, for the Troops of that Nation to evacuate the Garrisons of Ajaccio, of Calvi, and of Alghajola, to make Room for the Spanish Jesuits; the Inhabitants of these Garrisons, thinking that this was the Time to signalize their Zeal and Attachment to their Country, and unite themselves with the Patriotic Nation, they took all Measures to prevent the Landing of the Genoese Troops, which were sent thither by the Republic; but so soon as the Genoese Gallies appeared, commanded by Signor Spinola, the French Commander at Calvi ordered all the Inhabitants to be immediately disarmed, so that they were prevented from putting their spirited Designs in Execution. Spinola therefore made good his Landing at Calvi, without any Disturbance. The principal Inhabitants, knowing that their Conduct would expose them to the Refinement of the Republic, were obliged to abandon their Houses, and retire with their Families into the internal Parts of the Kingdom. There remained only the poorer Sort, who not having wherewithal to maintain themselves, were obliged to enter into the Pay of the Republic.

Hardly were the French departed from the Garrison of Calvi, when it was immediately blocked up by the Troops of the Nation, who had several Pieces of Cannon, and occupied many high Grounds, so advantageously situated, as to command the whole Harbour. They also possessed themselves of the Convent of St. Francis, which is within Musket-Shot of the Fortrefs of Calvi. Their Influence was so great, that they were able to hinder the Entrance of all Kinds of Vessels, so that the Garrison was reduced to such a Penury of Provisions, that it must very soon have been obliged to surrender, had not the French interfered.

The little Garrison of Alghajola, immediately on the Departure of the French Troops, fell into the Possession of the Troops of the Nation. The Inhabitants celebrated that Day of their Liberty with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy and Felicity.

Ajaccio, the Third Garrison Town evacuated by the French, opened its Ports to the Troops of the Nation; and the young Signor Gaffori, who was at the Head of them, near that Place, took Possession of it in Name of the Patriots. The Genoese Troops, who had Orders to land, durst not enter the Town, but were received into the Citadel. Our Troops possessed themselves of the Tower of Campomoro; and at this Place too they occupied advantageous Heights, which commanded the Harbour, so that Ajaccio must also soon have been obliged to surrender itself, had not the French here too interfered.

A Commissary of War was dispatched from Bastia by Count Marboeuf, Commander in Chief of the French Troops in Corsica; and, with this Commissary, the Nation entered into Articles of a Neutrality, and Suspension of Arms, 'til the Expiration of the Term of Four Years, as agreed upon between France and Genoa, by the Treaty of 1764.

All these interesting Circumstances, have occasioned an Assembly of all those who have ever held the Office of Counsellors of State in the supreme Government of this Nation.

WARSAW, Dec. 2. The Success which the Affair of the Diffidants has met with, is owing principally to the private Conferences, which were holden at the Houses of Prince de Repnin, the Prince Primat, and the Marshals of the Confederacy. It was there agreed, that the King and Queen of Poland shall be of the Roman Catholic Religion; but that nevertheless, the Diffidants, Greeks, and Protestants, shall enjoy the same Privileges as the Catholics, throughout Poland, and the Provinces annexed to the Crown. All the Proceedings of the Diffidants shall henceforth be judged before a superior Tribunal, intitled *Judicium Mixtum*, the Members of which are to be of different Religions, and the President to be alternately a Catholic, Greek, or Diffident.

Dec. 9. Although the Affairs of the Diffidants are actually settled, we cannot, however, know justly and precisely the Privileges which are granted them, 'til after the conclusive Treaty on this Object between Poland and Russia shall be made public; to which Treaty the Courts of Berlin, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and London, will accede as Guarantees.

LEGHORN, Dec. 12. There is much talk of a Treaty of Commerce, by which the English are to have the sole Liberty of going to load Oil and Wine with the Corsicans. It is also said, that Paoli has solicited the Court of London, to engage that of Turin to evacuate the Two small Islands, which it lately took Possession of in the Neighbourhood of Corsica.

ALTBURG, Dec. 26. We are informed that the Crown of Sweden, as well as ours, hath assigned 9000 Crowns (besides the Expence of Instruments) for proper Persons to be appointed to make Observations of the Passage of Venus over the Sun's Disk, which will happen the 3d of June, 1769.

RATISBON, Jan. 5. According to some Advices from Amsterdam, the Sea hath not, in the Memory of Man, been so stormy as in November last; during which Month a considerable Number of Ships have been lost.

Fourteen of the Republic's Vessels, richly laden, have, among others (as these Letters say) been sunk in the North Seas; and the like Number have met with the same Fate in the Baltick.

PARIS, Jan. 4. Certain Advices bring, that the Spaniards and Portuguese having entered with united Forces into Paraguay, the Jesuits opposed them with an armed Force; but that, after a sharp and obstinate Fight, 130 of the Brethren were made Prisoners, and directly hanged up on the Spot.

Jan. 15. It is reported that the Emperor intends to marry the Sister of the Duke de Chartres, whose Beauty, Wit, and other amiable Qualifications, make her adored by all who see her.

Jan. 18. On the 6th of this Month, at Nine in the Evening, a Fire broke out in the Village of Comble, in the Diocese of Noyon, and reduced to Ashes Fifty-Four Houses, with all the Corn and Provender contained in them.

L O N D O N.

Dec. 23. They write from the Hague, of the 16th of this Month, that Mr. Wilkes is actually there, and lodges at the Sign of the Marshal de Touraine, where he daily receives Abundance of Visits.

Dec. 24. We hear that a very ingenious Gentleman, thoroughly acquainted with all the landed and commercial Property in the Three Kingdoms, has made an Estimate of the same, by which it appears, that England, including Wales, is Ten Times richer than Ireland, and Thirty Times richer than Scotland.

We hear from Dublin, that upwards of one Hundred prime Artificers, in various Branches of Manufacture, had lately embarked for the American Colonies, on Promise of great Encouragement.

Dec. 28. It is said an Ambassador at the Hague, not being able any longer to penetrate into the Affairs of a Cabinet, now governed by Prussian Politics, is very much dissatisfied on the Occasion, and it is expected he will not stay much longer.

Dec. 30. A Letter from Rome, observes, that all the disastrous Events that can affect the Church, seem to be united under the present Pope. In France, Spain, Portugal, and Naples, the Jesuits are expelled. In Poland, where the Church is possessed of great Estates, they talk of re-uniting them to the Government. The Nobility of the Kingdom, tho' Roman Catholics, yet alarmed at the too great Power of the Clergy, are come, it is said, into the Proposal, to which is added, that the Primate himself is not far from being of the same Way of thinking.

It is reported that the Dutch are, at this Time, privately transporting large Quantities of Naval and other Stores to their Islands of Caracoea and St. Eustatia, in the West-Indies, which causes much Speculation among the Coffee-house Politicians in Holland.

The Dutch are setting out Six Frigates of 36 Guns each, to go out, as pretended, in Company with the Tryton Man of War, upon a new Embassy to the Court of Morocco; but it is observable, that each of these Frigates is to be fully manned, and that they are to carry out Nine Months Provisions.

We hear that strong Squadrons of Ships of War will sail for the West-Indies early in the Spring.

Jan. 1. Yesterday Morning, an Express arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with Dispatches, said to be of great Importance.

We are told from Naples, that though the Populace in that City are the most superstitious of any in Europe, yet they testified to a Man the greatest Indignation against the Jesuits at their late Embarkment; and even seemed rejoiced at their Expulsion. To prevent any Tumult however, besides the Garrison, which was drawn out under Arms, all the Cannon of the several Forts around that Metropolis, were pointed at the City, and every other Measure taken for the Preservation of the Public Tranquility.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Dec. 19.

"Twelve Hundred Workmen are now actually employed about the new City, which the Government of France hath resolved to build on the Borders of the Lake of Geneva, Half a League from that Place. It is to be called, 'Choiseul City.' The Project appears to be, to draw thither the Trade of Geneva, and especially a Number of French Refugees. It is asserted, that Toleration will be allowed there for all Religions. This Place, is, however, in France, in the County of Gex. This Resolution is considered as the Preface of a Permission for those Subjects, whom the fatal Revocation of the Edict of Nantz hath carried away, to re-enter the Kingdom.

We hear that James Burrow, Esq; late of the Customs at Glasgow, is appointed a Revenue-Officer in America.

Jan. 2. Richard Hawkshaw Lofack, Esq; is appointed Lieutenant-General, and Governor of all his Majesty's Leeward Carribee Islands in America.

Some Letters from the Hague advise, that Couriers are frequently arriving there from Berlin, which causes much Speculation among the Politicians in Holland.

We are told that Three Expresses have been dispatched to Sir Joseph Yorke, Ambassador at the Hague.

It is said that Two Deputies from Corsica are daily expected, in order to lay some very material Affairs before the Government.

Jan. 12. Orders are sent to Chatham and Sheerness, for several Men of War to be fitted out for immediate Service.

Jan. 15. They write from Northampton, that on the 3d Instant, between 11 and 1 in the Morning, an

Earthquake was felt at Crick, in that County, which shook the Houses very much, and lasted about a Minute and Three Quarters. The same was also felt at Welford, Naseby, and several other Places.

Jan. 14. We are authorized to assure the Public, that from recent and authentic Accounts, the real State of North-America, and particularly of the Provinces of New-England and New-York, is that of a dutiful Acquiescence in the Regulations made by the British Government.—The Commissioners of the Customs have been received at Boston, with proper Respect, and there are the strongest Appearances of the Continuance of good Order through the whole Continent.

Lord C——, it is said, will be created an Earl before the rising of Parliament, and we are told, that no Change in the Law will take Place before his Lordship's Elevation to that Dignity.

'Tis now we hear beyond a Doubt, that no Alteration in the Ministry will take Place, 'til after the Election of a new Parliament.

At this present Time the Prussians, Spaniards, and French, are recruiting and buying up Arms in the Bishoprick of Liege.

By a Gentleman arrived from Paris, we are assured, that the Duke of Courland is confined a Prisoner in the Bastile, the Cause of which extraordinary Procedure is not known.

We are informed that in a late Riot at Northampton, occasioned by the present vigorous contested Election, one great Man was knocked down by a Parson, and another of equal Rank (Earl) was rolled in the Mud, and otherwise greatly hurt by the Mob, for interfering in a Matter, which the opposite Party declared, these great Men had no Right to interfere in.

On Monday last died at Mitcham, in Surry, Mrs. Hutchins, who about Three Months ago, was bit by a mad Cat; she went to the Salt Water to be dipped, but finding herself better, she was not dipped as was advised; the Neglect proved fatal, and she died in great Agonies.

A Letter from Paris says, "A most daring Robber, who has some Time infested the Neighbourhood of this Capital, begins now greatly to alarm the City, where Murders are frequently committed. This Villain is said to have a numerous Gang under him, whose first Proceeding, in the Robberies they meditate, is to knock down and dispatch their Object with a Club armed with long Iron Spikes. A few Days ago the dead Body of an Officer was found in a Ditch near the Square of Lewis XV. with the Skull pierced in Two Places. Several other Bodies have since been found. The Chief of this Band, it is said (who calls himself Pierrotin) has wrote to the Principal Members of the Police, that he has under his Command upwards of 300 Men, whom Misery had engaged, like him, to undertake any Thing, and that he is determined to sell his Life dearly."

Jan. 15. It is currently reported that Lord Halifax will soon be appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Extract of a Letter from Florence, Dec. 14.

"In the Night between the 1st and 2d of this Month, a Fire broke out here, at a Druggist's, which was soon consumed, together with Six other Houses, and amongst them one occupied by a Man who kept Wild Beasts for Show; the Flames having soon reached a Stable, where in were Two Lions, a Tyger, and Three Bears, those Animals got loose, and ran thro' the City, which re-sounded with the Cries of the unhappy People who became a Prey to their Fury. A Hundred Men were ordered in Pursuit of them, and they were so fortunate as to kill Two of the Bears, One Lion, and the Tyger; but the other Lion and Bear escaped their Vigilance. As soon as Day appeared, we saw with Horror the dreadful Ravage made by the Fire, but still more by those Animals. We reckon upwards of an Hundred Persons killed, and a much greater Number wounded."

Jan. 16. Letters from Parma advise, that an epidemical Distemper had for some Time reigned there, and likewise at Bologna and Modena, at which latter Places it had been very fatal.

They write from Leghorn, that the total Inhabitants of Corsica, including Foreigners, were said to be 700,000 Persons, on whom Paoli intended to lay a Capitation Tax, to be applied towards enabling them to shake off entirely the Genoese Yoke.

By letters from Portugal we are informed, that we must speak very plain English to the Prime Minister, before there can be the least Likelihood of his listening to our Arguments.

It being found by Experience, that a temporary Imprisonment of Prostitutes, is much more dangerous than beneficial to the Community; we are informed, that a Power will be vested in the Magistrates to transport the most wicked and abandoned to the new acquired Settlements in America, where White Servants are greatly wanted.

They write from Gibraltar, that an Agent of the Grand Signior, who had been sent with some Dispatches to the Dey of Algiers, was lately found murdered there.

It is said, that the Hon. and Rev. Sir Robert Pynsent, Bart. will be preferred in the Church in Ireland, in Consequence of some removes occasioned by the death of Dr. Barnard.

The Bishoprick of Derry in Ireland, which has just become vacant, and which, we are informed, is designed for Sir Robert Pynsent, is said to be worth 4500l. a Year.

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Yesterday morning about Two o'Clock died, greatly regretted, and sincerely lamented, at his House in Basinghall-street, Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. Alderman of Cheap-Ward, Member of Parliament for Chippenham, in Wiltshire, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, and Colonel of the Yellow Regiment of the City Militia. He served the Office of Mayor in 1762.
Jan. 19. Last Friday a Pair of Diamond Shoe-Buckles were carried home, by a Jeweller in the City, to a Lady of Quality at the West-End of the Town, valued at Two Thousand Five Hundred Guineas, with which she was to appear at Court this Day.
Jan. 20. It is said, that the late Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. has died worth 900,000 l.

We are told that large Quantities of Oak, are speedily to be imported from our American Colonies for Ship-building, by Command of the Admiralty.

Jan. 21. The Lord Hyde Packet Boat, Captain Goddard, is sailed from Falmouth for New-York.
During the late severe Frost, a Man and his Wife, with Three small Children, were found frozen to Death in a Cottage, on a Common, near Hendon.

Thursday a young Man, only Son of a Person of considerable Property near Wimbledon, in Surry, was tried at the Quarter-Sessions at St. Margaret's-Hill, for violently assaulting his own Father, and firing at him twice, but providentially missed him. The Trial between Father and Son was truly affecting, the Father shewing all the Tenderness imaginable towards the Offender, who pleaded long himself from a Brief he had. He was found guilty, and sent to the New-Jail, 'til he receives Sentence, which is expected will be passed this Day; at which the Father cried bitterly.

They write from Lisbon, that a Portuguese homeward bound Ship from Goa, had just arrived in the Tagus, with 18 Jesuits in Irons, on board, accused of treasonable Practices against the State.

Jan. 22. It is said the Resignation of Mr. Conway is but a Pretence to Three or Four more of Importance.

Wednesday some Dispatches of Importance were received at the Earl of Shelburne's Office, from his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York.

The Secretary of State's Office for America, is to be at the Treasury, Whitehall, where a great Number of Men are now at Work, in order to get all the proper Apartments ready with all Expedition for the Transaction of Business.

We are credibly informed, that an Account of the Number of Men and Shipping from England and Scotland (exclusive of the American Colonies) employed last Season in the Newfoundland Fisheries, is preparing to be laid before an august Assembly.

It is said the Secretary of State for the Plantations, will have the Appointment of all Packets to his Majesty's Islands and Colonies in North-America.

We hear a Committee of the Principal Merchants trading to North-America, will this Week attend the Levee of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on Affairs of Importance.

The Penguin, Hall, from Newfoundland to England, was forced up Bristol Channel. The Ship will be lost, but the Materials saved.

By the great Quantities of Ice which came out of the River Medway, all the Men of War lying moored at Black-Stakes, were in Danger of being forced a-drift.

So great is the Scarcity of Votes, in the present Contests for Members, that we are informed a Candidate gave no less than 1000 l. a few Days since, for the Fore-Horse of a Waggon, whose Owner has a Voice in a certain uncorrupt Borough.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the American Colonies, has appointed — Phelps, Esq; to be his Secretary, and Mr. Pollock to be his first Clerk in the said Department.

Letters received the 6th Instant at Vienna, from Constantinople, say, "Printing-Houses continue to be established in different Parts of the Ottoman Empire, notwithstanding the Opposition made by the Ecclesiastics. They have even begun to print some French Authors in the Turkish Language. The Numbers of Persons who get their Livelihood by Writing, has hitherto been a great Obstacle to the Progress of Printing."

Some Letters from Savannah in Georgia, advise, that several of the Inhabitants there had come to a Resolution to encourage the Establishment of new Manufactures in the Province, and, in the mean Time, to supply themselves with those of the Northern Colonies, in Preference to any usually imported from Great-Britain.

Yesterday upwards of 30 Sail of Corn Vessels, detained down the River by the late Frost, came up above Iron-Gate, and began to deliver their Cargoes.

Jan. 23. Letters from Rome say, "The Scarcity which prevails in this City, and its Environs, is so great, that Two Persons have been sent from hence into the Low Countries, to purchase 30,000 Rubis of Corn."

We hear that the Earl of Upper-Osford, Member for Bedfordshire, and Nephew to the Duke of Bedford, is shortly to be created a Peer of Great-Britain. Several other Creations are likewise talked of.

Yesterday there was a great Levee at St. James's, and also a Privy-Council, said to be relating to some Disputes received from the North-American Colonies, which did not break up 'til Five o'Clock.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham lies dangerously ill at his Seat at Hayes, in Kent.

The Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; late Speaker of the House of Commons, also lies dangerously ill of a Mortification in his Leg, at his House in Great-Russell Street.

A Bounty, 'tis said, will be granted on the Importation of American Hemp, which will prevent large Sums from being sent to Russia, and other Places in the North, for this very useful Article.

Though many Insinuations have been thrown out to the Prejudice of the Americans, it seems from the Behaviour of the General Assembly at New-York, that they are ready to acquiesce in every Respect to the Mutiny-Act. The same may be said of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly of Georgia.

The Greyhound Man of War is ashore at Erith, and bilged.

Jan. 26. We hear from Paris, that an ingenious Mechanic, in that City, has found out a Method of hardening and tempering Leather in such a Manner as to render it impenetrable by Mullet-Balls, or the keenest edged Sword.

We are credibly informed, that Orders will soon be given for all the Officers on Furlow, belonging to North-America, to join their respective Corps.

St. JAMES'S, Jan. 20. His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Wills Earl of Hillsborough, and Thomas Viscount Weymouth, to be Two of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; their Lordships were, this Day, by his Majesty's Command, sworn his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State according to y.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) March 4.
They write from Penitola, that the Spanish Troops were at last arrived at New-Orleans; Don Juan Antonio d'Ulloa, the Spanish Governor, came up with them from Balise, where he had been for a considerable Time; the City and Island of New-Orleans, with all that France had left on the Continent of North-America, being now in the actual Possession of Spain. Most of the French of New-Orleans have left their Habitations, and settled on the East-Side of Lake Ponchartrain, in West-Florida; resolved, since they cannot live under their own Government, to put themselves under the Crown of Great-Britain, rather than submit to be ruled by Spaniards, to whom they express the strongest Aversion, and treat with the most sovereign Contempt, which is very ill digested by the proud Castilians.

ANNAPOLIS, March 31.

On Monday Morning, about 3 o'Clock, died Dr. JOHN HAMILTON, of this Province, in the 72^d Year of his Age—He has left, few, very few Equals, and none superior to him, in the Character of a skilful, and able Physician, and of an honest, humane, benevolent Man.

On Tuesday last arrived in Patuxent, Capt. Hanrick, in Eight Weeks Passage from London.—Capt. Kiltie, and some other Captains, for this Province, failed at same Time, so that they may be daily expected.

TO THE PRINTERS.

By inserting the following Poem, in return to the Author of the Lines to C. D. you will greatly oblige,
Your constant Reader,

RUSTICUS.

Some write, to make their Barrenness appear,
And strain, from hard-bound Brains, Eight Lines a Year.

WITH honest Scorn, we read thy weak Defence,
And challenge Truth, to prove one Word of Sense!

With Pain, peruse the Wonders of thy Brain,
While Thousands deem thee foolish, mad, and vain;
But say, nor be again, by Folly led,
Is it not Sacrilege to rob the dead?
To pilage Lines from such, who silent lay,
Might it not discompose the lifeless Clay?
Be dumb, nor arrogate a mean Applause,
Justice has tried thee, and condemns thy Cause.
The artful Theft has stamp'd, with endless Shame,
And from the List of Bards, eraz'd thy Name.

Yet, tho' so bold, thy present Error mend,
Nor trust too often to thy noble Friend.
Remain at Peace, 'tis servile to contend,
Or tax those Laws thou hast no Power to mend.
Thyself must know (if thou hast learn'd to read)
Fools only in a barren Cause proceed.
And that, by ignorantly braving Fate,
This Truth, Experience may unveil too late,
Injur'd Authority her Power shall call,
And fix it's Basis on the Madman's Fall.

TO THE PRINTERS.

ARCHILOCHUS, says the Bylander, in a Note upon CRAMBO, "being a Greek Name, is not understood by all Sorts of People," of which he immediately gives a Proof in his own Character, for I think he has made it very clear, that he understands nothing of the Matter himself. The Derivation, says he, may be better explained by *Prinsep's Verborum*. Where, in the Composition of it, does he find any Thing to answer to *Verbum*? Let us analyze the Word, and see what Foundation he has for his Interpretation.—*Archos* will not do, for that signifies *Princeps*; *Lochos* will do as ill, for that signifies *Infidie*; and altho' it is sometimes used in other Senses, yet I cannot find, that he has the least Colour of Authority for rendering it by *Verbum*. "The Derivation, I think, might be better explain'd by *Artium-Magister*, which may be rendered with less Violence to the Words—A Master of Tricks. It would have been nearer to the Sense, and at the same Time have admitted of a witty Application. But the Truth of the Matter is, something like the Sound, which he had a Notion signified *Verbum*, as the Word *Logos* perhaps, was floating in his confus'd Noddle, and he took it to be synonymous (for he is hugely fond of Synonima) with *Lochos*. There is only the Difference of a Chi and a Gamma, which to be sure are all the same in the Greek. Indeed Mr. Bylander, you ought, for the future, to be filed *Archimorus*: In Latin, *Stultorum Princeps*: In English, a Prince of Blunderbuffs.

I am Your's,

OMICRON.

TO THE PRINTERS.

THE Controversy between the Bylander and his Opponents, began upon Points of a Public Nature; but, according to the usual Fate of that Species of Writing, hath deviated into personal Invective, and lost Sight of the original Subject.—It is no uncommon Artifice among Authors, when too closely push'd by an Antagonist, to shift the Matter in Debate, and to divert the Attention of the Public, to Topics foreign and extrinsic. They think themselves happy if they can turn to their Advantage any little incidental Circumstance, and are content to nibble where they cannot bite, and to affect *Merriment* where *sober Reason* will not serve their Cause.—The Bylander, under all the

various Characters he has assum'd, is driven to this last Shift of a defeated Champion.—He has been charg'd home, and how has he answer'd? Why, with an old Song or Two, as if the Public were to be amus'd with Ballads, instead of Arguments, and cou'd not distinguish between Rhyme and Reason. I must beg Leave therefore to bring this Gentleman back to the Bar of the Public, and to demand his Answers to the following Articles, which have been publicly exhibited against him.—If he answers evasively, or stands mute, nothing will remain but to pass Sentence!

He stands charg'd as follows:

I. THAT when he reasons upon a Passage in the *Querist*, he leaves out the Words, in Favour of a Minister, and then charges him with the Non-sense, arising from his own disingenuous Mutilation of the Passage.

II. THAT he positively declares "Sidesmen, otherwise Questmen, otherwise Vestrymen, to be certain Persons, chosen in each Parish, as Assistants (expressly so called in ALL the Law Books) to Churchwardens." In this Article, it is alleg'd against him, that he cou'd not, with the utmost Exertion of his Talents, extraordinary as they are, have crowded more Falsehoods into so small a Compass, there being scarce a Proposition in it, but what is directly repugnant to Truth.

III. THAT, referring to our Act of Assembly, he says, "In case of a Vacancy, the Vestry may desire, or petition the Ordinary, to appoint a Minister of a neighbouring Parish to officiate."—Here he is call'd upon to point out the Words, *Petition* and *Neighbouring*, in the Act, or he stands convicted of Two Interpolations, offensive to Truth and Modesty, and to the common Sense of every Inhabitant, who can read.

IV. THAT he says, "The Vestries wou'd be Ordained, Patrons, and Incumbents."—This is an extraordinary Charge, for which he is challeng'd to produce his Proofs, or the World will pronounce him-guilty of a vile Calumny.

V. THAT he declares—"When a Man accuses a nother of acting repugnant (*Anglice*, REPUGNANTLY) to the Law, he ought to be a Sage of the Law."—But this Falsehood ought, in Charity, to be imputed to the Head, and not to the Heart. Here seems to be no Obliquity of the Will; it is only silly.

VI. THAT he has quoted Co. 1 *Inst.* for what is not to be found according to his Reference, and complimented the Chancellor with a Power to punish, by *Fine* and *Imprisonment*, upon a Writ de *Vi Laica Removenda*.

VII. THAT he has had the amazing Effrontery to cite *Gadolphin*, about the Churches of MARYLAND, whereas the Book is totally silent about them, and was actually publish'd long before the Church of ENGLAND was establish'd in the Province, which may more at large appear in a Piece, sign'd C. D. to which I crave Leave to refer the curious Reader.

VIII. THAT he asserts—"Pluralities are tenable by Laws, the Effect of which no Act of Assembly can invalidate." He is call'd upon to shew—when a Tax upon the People is appropriated by a Provincial Law, by what Law or Authority the Appropriation may be alter'd. He is call'd upon to shew the Difference between imposing a Tax upon the People in the first Instance, and diverting it to a different Object, in Contradiction to the Mode prescribed by the Legislature.

IX. THAT he charges the *Querist*, with saying, "First, He is Minister of A, then he is not Minister of A.—Secondly, He is Minister of B, then he is not Minister of B, &c." Let him produce the Passage, of any Thing that implies it, from the *Querist*, or here again he incurs the Imputation of—saying the Thing that is not.

X. THAT he asserts—"The Qualification of a Vestryman must be determin'd by the Canon Law alone, because it is a Matter of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction," which, 'tis contended, is not true.

XI. THAT, in quoting *Gibson*, he has foisted in an &c. without any Warrant from the Authority, by which he has added one more—to the Score.

XII. THAT he has given a false Representation of the Case between the *Dissenters* and the City of London.

XIII. THAT he has perverted the Authority of *Lord Coke*, in the Case of the Exclusion of the Bishops, and misapplied it to serve the Turn of his unhallowed Pretensions.

XIV. THAT he asserts "The Act of Assembly makes it one great Branch of the Principal's Duty to refrain or set aside an irregular Representation" in the Vestry. To purge himself from this Charge, he has but one Way, and that is to point out the Act, the Chap. and Sect. wherein this Power is given to the Principal of the Vestry.

XV. THAT upon finding the Counsellor-Vestryman wou'd not bend to his Inclinations by consenting to his holding Two Livings against a positive Law of the Province, he had recourse to very improper Arts to dispossess him of his Seat in the Vestry, and to supply it, by Surprise upon the Parishioners, with another, whom he had ensnar'd into an unwary Promise of seconding his Schemes, by sundry false and delusive Pretences.—That altho' he was sworn as a Vestryman, to perform the Duties of that Office, according to the Act of Assembly, yet he, out of Favour and Affection to himself, and in diametrical Opposition both to the Spirit and Letter of the Act, was guilty of sundry unfair Practices, disgraceful to his Character, as a Minister, and of evil Example to his Flock, the Particulars whereof are stated at large, in a Piece, signed A Plain Dealer, his Answers to which are required to be precisely set forth.

THESE are the Points to which the Principal should apply himself, if he is really in Earnest, when he says, "to stand well in the Opinion of the Public is one of the chief Objects of his Ambition."—It is of no Consequence to the Community, whether Mr. C. D. is a black or a fair Man, and of as little, whether the Bylander has a tallow, or fallow Face, whether he has

ricketty Legs, is barely express'd by whether, with the Affliction are Matters eccent I agree entirely with final Reflections are mitted into Public finging of Catches, ment of Matters of this Method is intri pears from abunda his Turn, to make Privilege, without cence.—If he t real Merits of the his Purpose in this has but here and th a great Poet somev The World's

Let this Gentleman himself to the better Ward, and especially is but a sorry Song gainst the Charges sufficiency of the Pr him. Until he has it will be in vain fo to brag of his Virt upon the Favours of Real Merit, like Ch praise is generally t Front.—As litt engaging War—of his Knack at pai Eleus—or coveri are all empty Mer in which he at pre real Wound, he RAISES, blacken i red. In Answer t may apply to himse of the Poet;

On me when I take it for Hated by Ki Be that my

THE COMMISS TIMORE, is Day of Novembe his LORDSHI LANDS, give No me-Office, on Tue the Purchasers sha der, during the S order to dispose of

Anne-Arundel, Gunpowder, Concochegue, Monocoff, Zachariah, Pangaiab, Calverton, Chaptico, Bea-verdam, Mill, Whaley, West St. Mary's, Snow-Hill, St. Barbaras, and St. Johns, Kent, Queen-Anne's, Nanticoke, The above Land and put up in Le Purchasers; some o Cultivation, woul dows, Correct Plat and the Terms of Authority of the Sale, may be seen, Signed per

To be Sold, at PU of April next, at Upper-Marlbore London, Sterling TWELVE hea fitting of Me them is a valuable Wash, and Iron w Afternoon.

* At same Ti ro Carpenter, fo ro, at the nomin

LATE From LIVERPOOL BURNER, at B by the Lump, or RISH Linens, Kendal Cotton and Trimmings, Womens Stocking Ware, English re imiths Coals, fine He has allo

SAMUEL CR sufficient to do eq thereby give Notie tender up all o be proportiona and earnestly requ ame.

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

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

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

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

JAMES M M O R D I E,
HEREBY informs the Public, that he has open'd a TAVERN, on the Dock, at the Sign of the BLUE-BALL, near Charles Carroll's, Esq; where all Gentlemen Travellers, and others, will meet with good Entertainment, both for themselves and Horses. He likewise would be obliged to his Friends and Acquaintances, both on the Western and Eastern Shore, for their Custom.
(3^m)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following Advertisement, just come to Hand, we insert, tho' the Subscriber omitted signing his Name, which we request be will send by the first Opportunity.

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

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

March 30, 1768.
WHEREAS Thomas Rutland, senior, Administrator of Benjamin Welsh, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, doth hereby give Notice, to all that are indebted, to come immediately, and pay off their just Balances, to enable the said Administrator, to settle and pay the Debts due from the said Estate, which will prevent them further Trouble; and all those that have any just Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring them in, which will oblige their humble Servant,
(2^m) THO. RUTLAND, Administrator.

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

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

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

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

JAMES FOWLER, about 28 Years of Age, Country-born, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a pale Complexion, thin Visage'd, a pert impudent looking Fellow, and wears his own Hair, which is of a brown Colour: Had on a blue lappell'd Vest, Leather Breeches, good Shoes, and white Worsted Stockings. Whoever takes up said Prisoners, and secures them, or brings them to Queen-Anne's County Jail, shall receive, for Nevill, TEN POUNDS, for Hussey, FIVE POUNDS, and for Fowler, THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by
(6^m) WILLIAM HINDMAN, Sheriff.

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

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

Baltimore County, March 10, 1768.
TAKEN up by Sabrett Sellers, a small BATTOE, about 14 Feet long, 4 Feet wide, 3 Places for Rowing, a Locker fore and aft, 2 Thwarts, the Bottom paid black, and the Sides with Turpentine, is quite new, has a Spike in her Stern.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Basil Talburt, living near Broad-Creek, in Prince George's County, taken up as a Stray, a white HORSE, about 12 Hands high, and about 10 Years old, has no perceivable Brand.

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

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

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

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

ricketty Legs, is bleer-eyed, and has a certain Leer, vulgarly express'd by the Name of a Hanging-Look, and whether, with the Pop in the Play, he is ugly all over, with the Affection of being a fine Gentleman. These are Matters eccentric to the Merits of the Dispute, and I agree entirely with the humane Mr. P. Hint, that personal Reflections are ungenerous, and shou'd never be admitted into Public Disquisitions.—Nor, can I see, that singing of Catches, conduces any Thing to the Settlement of Matters of Law or Fact, or so what Purpose this Method is introduc'd by the Bystander, since it appears from abundant Instances, that whenever it serves his Turn, to make free with Truth, he can assume the Privilege, without relying upon the Plea of Poetic Licence.—If he thinks it for his Interest to display the real Merits of the Cause, plain Prose will better answer his Purpose in this Part of the World, where Phœbus has but here and there a Favourite. If I don't forget, a great Poet somewhere says,

The World's good Word is better than a Song.

Let this Gentleman, then, leave off Singing, and apply himself to the better Object of gaining the World's good Word, and especially, as the Secret is now out, that he is but a forry Songster.—Let him vindicate himself against the Charges of his Adversaries, and shew the Insufficiency of the Proofs which have been advanc'd against him. Until he has satisfied the Public in these Points, it will be in vain for him, to vaunt of his sacred Name, to brag of his Virtue, to boast of his Fame, or to rely upon the Favour of Phœbus, or the Smiles of the Muses. Real Merit, like Charity, vaunteth not herself; but Self-praise is generally the Issue of a base Heart and a brazen Front.—As little to his Purpose is it to talk of engaging War—of his Resentment—of his Rage—of his Knack at painting grotesque Figures—hideous Eyes—of covering his Enemies with Infamy—These are all empty Menaces!—According to the Light, in which he at present appears, if he would inflict a real Wound, he must turn Panegyrist, and by his PRAISES, blacken into Infamy, the Objects of his Hatred. In Answer to all his Railing and Abuse, C. D. may apply to himself, with a little Variation, the Words of the Poet;

On me when R— is satyric,
I take it for a Panegyric.
Hated by Knaves, and Knaves to hate,
Be that my Motto, and my Fate.

Your's

CLERICUS.

Annapolis, March 29, 1768.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by LORD BALTIMORE, in a Commission, bearing Date the 15th Day of November, 1767, for continuing the SALE of his LORDSHIP'S MANORS and RESERV'D LANDS, give Notice, that they will meet at the Revenue-Office, on Tuesday the 17th of May next, and in the Purchasers shall appear, will attend, from Day to Day, during the Sitting of the Provincial Court, in order to dispose of the following MANORS, &c. viz.

ACRES.	
Anne-Arundel, - 1380	lying in Anne-Arundel Cy.
Gumpowder, - 5000	Baltimore County.
Canoechegue, - 13000	Frederick County.
Monocoffy, - 10000	
Zachanab, - 9600	Charles County.
Pangaiab, - 1500	
Calverton, - 5000	
Choptico, - 6500	
Beaverdam, - 8000	
Mill, - - -	
Wholey, - - -	
West St. Mary's, - 7500	St. Mary's County.
Snow-Hill, - - -	
St. Barbaras, and St. Johns, - - -	
Kent, - 7500	Kent County.
Queen-Anne's, - 5000	Queen-Anne's County.
Nanticoke, - 5500	Dorchester County.

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

March 30, 1768.

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

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

(1st) CHARLES GRAHAME.

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

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

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

He has also for Sale, a few African SLAVES.

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

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

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

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Days Notice, if Chartered. For Terms, apply to Mr. *Josua Johnson*, at *Annapolis*, or the Subscriber, at *St. Leonard's Creek*.

GEORGE COOK.

S C H E M E

OF THE

MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

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

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

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

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

PRIZE	of	£. 500	is	£. 500
1	—	250	—	250
1	—	100	—	100
2	—	50	are	100
4	—	30	—	60
4	—	20	—	80
4	—	15	—	60
10	—	10	—	100
20	—	5	—	100
50	—	4	—	200
80	—	3	—	240
73	—	2:10	—	182:10
2250	—	2	—	4500
1	First drawn Blank,	—	—	13:15
1	Last drawn Blank,	—	—	13:15
2500	Prizes,	—	—	£. 6500
2500	Blanks,	—	—	£. 6500

5000 { Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to } £. 7500
From which deduct - 1000 £. 6500

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

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

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

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Baltimore-Town, February 10, 1768.

February 21, 1768.

ANNAPOLIS, October 29, 1767.

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RICHARD HENDERSON.

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

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published Janu
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