

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 1, 1768.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE for August 1768.
REMARKS on the designed Treatment of
AMERICA.

To the PRINTER, &c.

S I R,

ARTICLES of Intelligence have for some Time been daily reiterated in the Public Papers, importing that Government has adopted and resolved to pursue vigorous Measures relative to our American Colonies; by which I understand, that an Armament is meant to be sent thither, to act offensively against the Inhabitants; and, that Troops were actually ordered on this Service, has been frequently asserted; and though for some Time I have flattered myself that these Assertions were but the idle Suggestions of those ignorant and inhuman Wretches among us, who wish to see the Miseries of War transplanted into our Colonies, as a Punishment for their Temerity, in denying the Omnipotence of a British Parliament, and its Right of disposing of their Property; yet, I now begin to fear there is some Reality in these Reports, which must be alarming to all but the ignorant. I have already publicly desired (and now repeat my Desire) to know from the Abettors of these hostile Measures, in what Service a military Force is to be employed in America? Is it to intimidate or insult a People who live in perfect Submission to the civil Authority? Or is it to murder those who have the honest Fortitude to protest against an Infringement of our natural Rights? These being the only Services in which Troops can be employed, in the present Situation of Things, unless an accidental Rabble might give them Opportunity to repeat the tragic Scene lately exhibited in St. George's Fields.

When I reflect on the Importance of our Connections with these Colonies, when I consider that the Balance of Trade, to almost every other Country, is against us, and that it is our Commerce with them which alone affords Employment, and consequently Subsistence to our Manufacturers, I am not a little alarmed at the precipitate Resolutions, so inconsiderately taken on an Object of the last Importance to the very Being of this Kingdom. The great Object of our present Dispute with the Colonies, is the Right of Parliamentary Taxation, which this Kingdom has lately assumed; but which they deny, and support their Denial by Arguments which are yet unanswered: Every Attempt that has been made for that Purpose, has only exposed the Weakness of our Pretensions. But if, in Reality, we have the Right which we claim, we have Men of sufficient Ability to make it apparent; which, if practicable, it is not only our Interest, but Duty to do, since convincing the Colonists of the Justice of our Pretensions, would be the most natural, and, I believe, the most successful Method of engaging their Compliance.

But, from the Weakness of the Attempts already made, for that Purpose, and from the Veneration they entertain for the Sentiments of those wise and illustrious Patriots, Lord Chatham, and the present Lord High Chancellor (expressed on this Subject) confirmed by the Reason and Aptitude of Things, I am fully convinced that the Parliament of this Kingdom has no constitutional Right to dispose of the Property of our Fellow-Subjects in America, until they are represented therein, which, at present, is far from being the Case.

We honour our glorious Ancestors for their Magnanimity in defending and transmitting to us the Blessings of our happy Constitution, and shall we condemn our American Brethren for endeavouring to preserve the Rights of this very Constitution, and transmit them inviolate to their Descendants? Shall we punish in them, the very Conduct we justly applaud in our Progenitors? Or, in a Word, shall we become the Abettors of Injustice, and that towards our Brethren and Fellow-Subjects, Descendants from our common Ancestors, and Heirs to our common Privileges? I blush, my Countrymen, at the Thought! Yet what else can be intended by those vigorous Measures which are to be pursued? Measures, pregnant with the most fatal Consequences to the common and inseparable Interest of this Kingdom and her Colonies! Should an Armament be sent to America, to enforce a Submission to Impositions which they judge unconstitutional, should our natural Superiority prevail, and should their natural Affection to us engage them rather to submit to the Tyranny of their Parent-Country, than implore foreign Aid; or, in a Word, should we reduce them to the most abject Submission, even then our very Success would prove our Ruin. Though oppressed by our Force, their Re-

sentment at our Injustice would prompt them to revenge our Inhumanity, by destroying all Intercourse with the Kingdom; a Measure, which by their Situation, is easily practicable; and which would render them useless to us. Our Trade would then languish, our Labourers starve, and intestine Divisions accelerate our Fall. These Consequences, however melancholy, are the most favourable which can result from those vigorous Measures which some so eagerly desire. But, should a hardy and brave People, inflamed by the Love of Liberty, even to Enthusiasm, resist our Force, and urged to Despair, should they prefer foreign Protection to British Tyranny, what would be the Consequence? What an Increase of Wealth and Power would the Accession of these Colonies, convey to our natural Enemies? These Events, to many, may appear chimerical; but my Situation has furnished me with peculiar Advantages of judging on this Subject, and I wish our Misconduct may not too soon convince us of their Reality.

We are told, and shall be told, that we are loaded with heavy Taxes, and that Justice requires that our Fellow-Subjects in America, should share the Burthen. By this, my Countrymen, you are rendered the Dupes to ministerial Policy. Impositions are not extended to America, with Design to lessen your Taxes, but to augment the Number of Placemen, and the Power of the Crown, already too enormous; besides, it ought to be considered, that in compelling the Colonies to purchase our Manufactures, they pay all the Taxes imposed on our Manufactures in the advanced Price to which they are raised by these Taxes; and, if that is not an equitable Share of the common Burthen, why is not Application made in a constitutional Manner to the Assemblies of their Representatives, as was practised during the late War, when they amply demonstrated their Loyalty, by complying with every Requisition made by his Majesty; and when Massachusetts-Bay, and Connecticut, alone, raised and supported Ten Thousand Soldiers, for the common Service, though the Pay of the Private Men was necessarily Three Times greater than that of those in the Pay of this Kingdom? And cursed be the Policy of that ignorant Financier, who first destroyed this constitutional Method of obtaining Assistance from the Colonies; and instead, projected the Stamp-Act, thereby impairing their natural Affection to this Kingdom, and exciting Jealousy and Distrust of its Intentions. This, however, might have been overcome, by the equitable Repeal of that Act, had it not been followed by others, of a similar, and not less pernicious Consequence. If the Advice of one, who is actuated by a Love of Justice, and an anxious Concern for the Prosperity of this Kingdom, might be pursued, our Pretensions to an unconstitutional Authority over the Colonies, would soon be disclaimed, and those Men only employed in the Public Service, who, from Principle, are its declared Enemies. This would soon conciliate our unhappy Differences, and revive our Commerce; the Colonies would then gratefully participate the common Burthen, when allowed to make it a voluntary Act. This is a Measure not only convenient, but necessary. The Time will soon arrive, when, from the incessant Migration of Foreigners to our Colonies, and their rapid Increase, other Motives than Force will be necessary to secure their Dependence on this Kingdom; and their Love, or Hatred, notwithstanding our present Indifference, will then become an Object of Importance.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

CAIUS MEMMIUS.

W A R S A W, August 24.

NOTWITHSTANDING the taking of Cracow, we are apprehensive that the Tranquillity of the Kingdom will not soon be restored; for besides that the Haydamacks have committed fresh Excesses, by burning Three Towns, about 50 Villages, and murdering 4 or 5000 People, among whom were great Numbers of Jews, most of whom were burnt alive; some Confederacies are apprehended in Lithuania, where the High-Ways are very dangerous.

POLOCKO, August 24. The Peasants of the Ukraine, who were Accomplices in the first Revolt, have been put in Irons, and are sentenced to work on the Fortifications, for Life. Three Hundred are to be sent to Warsaw, One Hundred to Lemberg, and the same Number to Kaminiack, the last of which Places is putting into a State of Defence.

VIENNA, August 27. The last Letters from Constantinople, confirm the Accounts before received, that the Porte was marching Troops towards the Frontiers of Ruffia, or Poland. It is possible that these Troops may be intended only as an Army of Observation, on account of the Disturbances in Poland.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 1. They write from Leghorn, that General Paoli lately made a Speech to the Corsican Youth, to animate them to defend their Country. "Every Nation, said he, which, like our own, has been zealous for its Liberty, has experienced Vicissitudes which have immortalized its Name. If, to maintain Liberty, nothing was to be done, but to desire it, the whole World would certainly enjoy it. But this valuable Jewel can only be acquired, by a Virtue and a Courage that overcome all Obstacles. The Condition and Prerogatives of a free People, as they are so considerable, that no just Idea of them can be conveyed, are the Astonishment and Envy of the greatest Men. We are now at the most critical of Epochas. If we do not withstand the Danger that threatens us, our Reputation and Liberty are at an End. In vain have we consoled ourselves with the Thought of our own Heroism; in vain have our Ancestors taken such Pains, and spilt their Blood.—No! ye famous and magnanimous Defenders, who have sacrificed your Lives to obtain and preserve your Liberty, fear not that you will be dishonoured by your Descendants. They have resolved to tread the Footsteps which you have marked."

Sept. 3. Letters from Rome advise, that the Pope has written with his own Hand, to the Kings of France, Spain, and Sicily, on the Subject of the present Disputes between his Holiness and the House of Bourbon; but that each of those Courts had refused even to receive his Letters, 'til such Time as the Brief issued against the Duke of Parma shall be revoked.

They write from Bassora, that the English have formed a Design of seizing the Isle of Karc; the Ships which they had on the Tigris are failed on this Expedition. We are assured, that Kerim Kan, Regent of Persia, has engaged to furnish them with a Body of 9000 Men.

Sept. 15. A certain Lord, it is said, will not quit the Place he holds, without a very handsome Equivalent in the Way of Pension; and which Demand is under Consideration. This, and numberless other Instances, justly display the patriotic Principles of our great People in great Offices; and the Weakness of a State, to admit of such venal Proceedings.

By a Letter from Geneva, we are informed, that, from the present Aspect of Affairs, the Differences there, which have for some Time subsisted, are expected to rekindle: If so, it is feared the Consequences will prove fatal.

Sept. 20. A certain Lord, it is said, who has lately gone abroad, proposes to make a long Stay, if not even to abide wholly in some foreign Country, he having had Reason to apprehend, that should a War happen, with any of the neighbouring States, which at present seems unavoidable, it would blow up afresh the Embers of popular Prejudice here, and probably bring on such Consequences, as might have been more to be feared, than desired by him, had he remained in this Kingdom.

The Conduct of a great Northern Potentate, equally known for the Father of his People, and the greatest Hero of the Age, is an Example worthy Applause and Imitation, whose Maxim is, whenever he suspects the pacific Disposition of any of his Neighbours, always to strike first.—If this spirited Behaviour was adopted by a certain great C---t, would it not be of more effectual Service, raise their Reputation, and consequently make them more respected, than idle Remonstrances? This noble Advice was given some Years ago, by a then great C---t, as the best and most definitive Method of frustrating the perfidious Intentions of the C---t of S---n, but was over-ruled by the pusillanimous Councils of those, who afterwards confessed their Error, in opposing a Measure, which, if followed, would certainly have been productive of the most salutary Effects.

We are assured, that just before his Danish Majesty left Copenhagen, he cleared every Prisoner, confined for Debt, throughout his Dominions.

On Saturday, the 10th of September last, after the Opera, the King of Denmark, attended by the principal Noblemen who compose his Train, went to take a View of Mrs. Cornely's House, in Soho-Square. Several of the foreign Ministers, other Foreigners of Distinction, and of the English Nobility, were also present, to meet his Majesty on the Occasion. Mrs. Cornely had put the Apartments in all the possible Order that a few Hours Notice would admit of, and the whole were splendidly illuminated, with upwards of 2000 Wax-Lights. The Moment the King entered into the Grand-Room, the Music (consisting of French-Horns, Clarinets, Bassoons, &c.) began playing, and his Majesty seemed very much pleased at the agreeable Manner of his Reception. Dancing was proposed; the King opened the Ball with the Dutches of Ancaster, and named the Second Minuet with the Countess of Harrington: The Minuets were succeeded by English Country Dances, and those by the French Cotillons. The Company then withdrew to Tea, &c. Amongst the Persons of high Rank, who were present on the Occasion, were the Prince and Princess of Masserano; the Princess Barbarigo; their Excellencies the Prussian, Danish, Swedish, and Venetian Ministers, their Graces the Duke and Dutches of Ancaster, and their Son, the Marquis of Lindsey; the Countess of Harrington, and her Daughters, Lady Bell, and Lady Harriet Stanhope; Lady Grosvenor, Lady Sondes, Lady Jane Scott, the Earl of Huntingdon, Earl of March, the Russian General Filofow, &c.

On Sunday his Danish Majesty, attended by several of his principal Nobility, and preceded by Lord Weymouth, arrived at Hampton-Court Palace, at Two o'Clock. His Lordship alighted at the Outer Gate. His Majesty's Carriage proceeded to the Inner Court, and alighted at the Colonnade, at the Bottom of the Grand Stair-Cafe, where he was received by the Hon. Mrs. Moylin, who attended him through the Apartments. His Majesty expressed the utmost Satisfaction at the Magnificence of the Palace, paid particular Attention to the Portrait of Christian the IV. King of Denmark, and the superb Tapestry, representing the Battles of Alexander. The Right Hon. Lady Fitzroy, and several other Persons of Distinction were introduced to his Majesty in the Presence Chamber, who received them with the utmost Politeness. The Guard appeared under Arms in their new Cloaths, and saluted his Majesty by beat of Drum, &c. He went from the Palace to Lord Weymouth's, in Bushy-Park, where he was most elegantly entertained, and in the Evening returned to St. James's.

A certain Justice of Peace, who lately attended a noted Trial, wanting "the Acts relating to a Justice of Peace," wrote to a Tradesman to borrow them, in the following Manner, exactly, *Send me the Act Re Latin to a Justice of Peace.*

A Writer in one of the Morning Papers, says, "Through the Ignorance and Folly of a pretty Set of People, called M—s, his M—y has (since they have been at the Helm) lost Two of the most eminent Officers, in their different Professions, that this Country can boast of, and who have done most Service to their Country, Sir George Pocock and Sir Jeffery Amherst—Poor Encouragement for Officers to distinguish themselves for the future; and a bad Prospect for all those who have already dearly earned what they have obtained. The very Man for whom Sir Jeffery Amherst was displaced, is so distinguished by Favour and Countenance, for being the Tool of the F—, that even the slumbering B— of A— have, in their Doings, preferred the Honour and Convenience of this noble L—, to that of the King's own Brother; for they have, with the utmost Dispatch, fitted up a Ship of Sixty Guns, purposely to carry his L—p to his Government, (the First Instance of the kind in these Times of Peace) though the Week before they could only spare a Frigate to carry the D. of C— to Minorca and Gibraltar, to the great Discredit of this Country."

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) Oct. 3.

Yesterday Afternoon his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Charles Greville Montague, Governor in Chief, &c. of this Province, returned, much recovered in his Health, with his Lady, from the Northward, having travelled all the Way by Land from Boston, and was faintly by a Discharge of the Cannon here, and at Fort-Johnson, and the Ringing of St. Michael's Bells.

Our Letters from Dominica, dated the 11th Instant, advise, that the French King's Edict had taken Place in all his Islands, the Ports of Martinico having been shut up to all English Vessels on the first of August last, and those of Guadaloupe and Marigalante, on the 1st Instant; so that no English Vessel whatever is now suffered to enter any French Port, except at St. Lucia, and the Mole at Cape Nichola, on Hispaniola.

Nov. 1. We learn that John Stuart, Esq; Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has finished the Congress with the Cherokee Indians, having concluded the Treaty, ratifying the Boundary-Line between their Lands and the Provinces of South-Carolina, North-Carolina, and Virginia; but they have put off marking the Line behind Virginia, 'til next Spring; and, that the Superintendent was soon to set out for Mr. Galphin's, at Silver-Bluff, in order to meet sundry of the principal Chiefs of the Creek-Indians.

Extract of a Letter from Mecklenburg, in North-Carolina, September 16, 1763.

"Governor Tryon has been in Person, to command the Militia intended against the Orange County Regulators; but as the People had been informed of the intended Expedition, there were not 1000 Men under Arms, altho' at other Times, they usually mustered 17 Companies, or about 1900 Men. When the Review was over, the Governor produced an Oath to be administered to all the Men, the Purport of which was, that "they would, to the utmost of their Power, support "and defend all the Laws of the Province, that were "not repugnant to the Laws of Great Britain." This occasioned a great Murmuring among the Men, and Captain James Hannah told his Excellency, that for his own Part, he must decline taking the Oath, as he knew, that since the Stamp-Act, other Acts of as evil Tendency, were daily making; that he was ready to support every good Law, but no Consideration should prevail on him to distress his Country; and that his Commission being, at present, rendered very disagreeable to him, it was at his Excellency's Service, and he accordingly delivered it up. The Men were ordered to remain on the Field all Night, under a Fine of Five Pounds Proclamation Money; but as few of them took the Oath, the rest retired, every one to his own home, unanimously determined not to fight against their Countrymen; especially to enforce an oppressive Act: So that the Governor set off for Salisbury, attended by only a small Number of Militia Officers, as Volunteers: It is imagined the Militia in Dobb's County, will do the same."

B O S T O N, Nov. 2.

This Night Orders were, it is said, read to the Officers, to hold the Troops in Readiness against the Morrow, as a large Mob was then expected.

Nov. 3. We can now account for the Orders of the last Night. This Morning Mr. Arodi Thayer, Marshal of the Court of Admiralty for Three Provinces, with a Hanger at his Side, came to the House of John Hancock, Esq; to serve him with a Precept for 3000 l. Sterling, and having arrested his Person, demanded Bail for 3000 l. Sterling. Mr. Hancock offered him divers Estates to the Value thereof, which were absolutely refused; he then made him an Offer of 3000 l. in Money, and afterwards of 9000 l. which were also refused; Mr. Thayer alleging that such were his Directions. Mr. Hancock, however, having heard of the Orders and Expectations of last Evening, prudently de-

termined to give Bail, as did Five other Gentlemen arrested for the same Sum, and on the same Account, from the like prudent Motives. Thus, the Commissioners of the Customs, not satisfied with the seizing and forfeiture of the Sloop Liberty, for a Non-Entry of a Part of her Cargo of Madeira Wines, which before the American Revenue Acts, were Duty free, have gone beyond every Thing of the Kind before heard of in America, in prosecuting the supposed Owner, and each Person they imagined concerned in unloading the Wines, for the Value of the whole Cargo, and treble Damages.

Nov. 5. Yesterday the Guards were withdrawn from the Cellar of the Manufactory-House, and Mr. Brown, and the other Manufacturers, are again permitted to pursue their several Businesses: They have still a Right of Action for Damages against the Sheriff, and other Trespassers; and it may be remarked, that he is the first Civil Officer of the Province, who ever applied for the Aid of the King's Troops, and this, before he had taken the previous Steps which the Law required.

Nov. 10. Monday last arrived here, the Sultana Schooner, with Dispatches for his Excellency the Governor, and for the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North-America: But, having had a long Passage, no late Intelligences by her: The Reports of additional Regiments, besides those which left Cork, the 7th of September, we can find no Grounds for. Certainly no authentic Advices of any such came by the Sultana.

This Morning arrived here several Transports from Cork, having on board Part of the 64th and 65th Regiments, destined for this Place: The Remainder are not yet got in.

Monday last arrived here the Magdalene armed Schooner, Captain Dundas, from Halifax.

We hear a Vessel from Bristol, belonging to New-London, was seized at Halifax, by the Officers of his Majesty's Customs there.

Nov. 14. Tuesday last arrived here Captain Jacob Parker, in 25 Days from the Bay of Bulls, Newfoundland, in whom came Passenger, Captain Robert Keele, who informs, he was Master of the Brig Diana, of St. Christophers, and on the 15th of September, in the terrible Gale of Wind (which has already been mentioned in the Papers) was drove ashore in that Port, the Vessel and Part of the Cargo lost.—Eleven Sail of Vessels were likewise drove ashore, at the same Time with Captain Keele, Two of which lost all their People but Two.—It is said 100 Sail of Top-sail Vessels, and others, were entirely lost at different Parts round the Island, and near 500 Souls perished.—It was the greatest Storm ever known there, and at the same Time there was a Shock of an Earthquake, which was sensibly felt by the People on Shore, who have also suffered greatly, by destroying the Flakes, &c.

A Letter from Mr. Agent De Berdt, of the 16th of August, advises, that the Earl of Hillsborough had received the Letter addressed to him by the late House of Representatives, in June last, relating to the Circular Letter of the former House to the other Colonies; and that he assured Mr. De Berdt, that he would lay the same before his Majesty, together with every Circumstance of Affairs in this Province.—By that Letter his Lordship must have been satisfied, beyond all Possibility of Doubt, that the Province was grossly misrepresented, —and by WHOM.

Yesterday arrived here the Romney, with Commodore Hood, and Family, from Halifax. It is also said, that Lord William Campbell is on board.

The 14th and 29th Regiments, with One of those from Ireland, are to be quartered in the Town, and the other to be quartered at the Castle 'til the Spring, when it is said, it is to be sent to the principal Sea-Port-Towns in New-England.

The Fowey Man of War, from New-York, to Halifax, which has been some Time missing, is put into Louisbourg.

The Hon. the Commissioners of the Customs, and the Gentlemen belonging to the Board, are now come up to Town, and the Board will be held as formerly, at the Concert-Hall.

We hear that Captain Whiting, in a Vessel belonging to Norwich, laden with Wines, was lately seized at Halifax, by the Officers of his Majesty's Customs there, and condemned.

It is now confidently reported, that the Dispatches by the Sultana, contain Orders for establishing the Head-Quarters of both Army and Navy, in this Town, —and that Four Regiments are, for the future, to be kept in New-England.

That Part of the 14th Regiment, which, since their Arrival, have been quartered in the Town-House, removed on Wednesday last to the Barracks.

N E W - Y O R K, November 17.

His Excellency William Franklin, Esq; Governor of New-Jersey, the Hon. Frederick Smyth, Esq; Chief Justice of New-Jersey, the Hon. Thomas Walker, Esq; Commissioner from Virginia, with several other Gentlemen, returned here a few Days ago, from Fort Stanwix, where they have been attending the Congress held by the Hon. Sir William Johnson, Bart. with the Six United Nations, and their Tributaries.

We hear that about 3200 Indians, from the different Tribes of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagoes, Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscororas, Coghnowagos, Onoghguagos, Tuteloes, Shawanese, Delawares, Mingoes of Ohio, Nanticokes, Conoys, Chugnutts, Schoras and Oriscas, met Sir William Johnson at Fort-Stanwix, on the very important Business recommended by the King's Ministers. And we have now the Pleasure of assuring our Readers, that by his unwearied Application, Address, and extraordinary Influence (which never appeared more conspicuous than on this Occasion) the Six Nations, and all their Tributaries, have granted a vast Extent of Country to his Majesty, and to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and settled an advantageous Boundary-Line, between their Hunting Country, and this and the other Colonies to the Southward, as far as the Cherokee River; for which they received the most valuable Present in Goods and Dollars that was ever given at any Conference since the Settlement of America. An uncommon Sobriety and good Humour prevailed through all the numerous Indian Camps, for above 7 Weeks, and the Sachems and Warriors depart-

ed from the Congress in a very happy Disposition of Mind, from a firm Persuasion, that his Majesty will gratify them in their just and reasonable Expectations. —It is therefore earnestly to be hoped, that this grand Cession and Boundary will be rightly improved, as they will undoubtedly secure the future Tranquillity of these Colonies, and be productive of lasting commercial Advantages to them and Great-Britain.

Nov. 21. We hear the Line of Boundaries agreed on, at the above Congress, is to begin at the Mouth of the Cherokee or Hogotege River, where it empties into the River Ohio, and running from thence upwards along the South Side of the said River to Kittanning, which is above Fort-Pitt, from thence by a direct Line to the nearest Fork of the West Branch of Sasquehanna; thence through the Allegheny Mountains, along the South Side of the said West Branch, 'til it comes opposite to the Mouth of a Creek called Tiadaghton; thence across the West Branch, and along the South Side of that Creek, and along the North Side of Burnet's Hills, to a Creek, called Awandae; thence down the same to the East Branch of Sasquehanna, and across the same, and up the East Side of the River Owego; from thence East to Delaware River, and up that River, to opposite where Tianaaderha falls into Sasquehanna; thence to Tianaaderha, and up the West Side thereof, and the West Side of its West Branch to the Head thereof, and thence by a direct Line to Canada Creek, where it empties into Wood Creek, at the West End of the Carrying-Place beyond Fort Stanwix, and extending Eastward from every Part of the said Line, as far as the Land formerly purchased, so as to comprehend the whole of the Land between the said Line, and the purchased Lands or Settlements.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 24.

Letters from London mention, that Dr. FRANKLIN, is indefatigable in his Endeavours to convince the Ministry of the Loyalty of the Colonies, and that a tender and motherly Behaviour on the Part of Britain, would go farther to support her Authority with her American Children, than all her Forces by Sea and Land.

Captain M'Cartin, arrived here from Liverpool, on the 17th of September, between Six and Seven o'Clock in the Evening, in Lat. 46: 18, Long. 10: 46, took on board 17 Men, and Two Women, out of Two Boats, that had, about 4 Hours before, left the Snow Keppel, belonging to, and bound for Providence, from London, Captain Savage, who informed, that the said Snow sprung a Leak about 24 Hours before they left her, which gained on them so fast, there was no Possibility of keeping her above Water, and obliged them to take to their Boats. It was very fortunate for them that they met with Captain M'Cartin, as in all Probability they would not have survived 'til next Morning, the Sea running high, and the Ship then under her reefed Courses; the next Day he spoke a Brig from Lisbon for Dublin, when he put 4 of the Seamen on board her, the Captain, and the rest of the People, he brought in with him.—On the 3d Instant, in Lat. 38, Long. 70, he spoke a Schooner from Salem for Hispaniola, 5 Days out; and on the 11th, in Lat. 39, he spoke a Ship, Captain Bull, from Rhode-Island for the Coast of Africa, Two Days out, all well.

Captain Maion, from South-Carolina, on the 11th Inst. in the Gulf Stream, saw Nine Bunches of Philadelphia Shingles, floating along-side.

A N N A P O L I S, DECEMBER 1.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR has been pleased to issue a Commission under the Great Seal, appointing DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER, Esq; his Lordship's Agent and Receiver-General, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. BENNET ALLEN.

REUBEN MERIWETHER, Esq; has also received a Commission to be Rent-Roll-Keeper of the Western Shore of this Province.

The following NOTE we insert at the Request of a CORRESPONDENT.

* * Mr. ALLEN, in his Address to the Vestrymen, &c. of the Parish of ALL-SAINTS, has this Passage: "W. D. sent for DAKIN, and gave him a "Douceur of Two Doubloons, though he had "not paid him One Shilling for upwards of "Six Years before; yet DAKIN is ready to "confirm it by Affidavit." The said DAKIN being interrogated about it, declared, before a Number of Gentlemen of this City, that he never told Mr. ALLEN, or any body else, that Mr. W. D. gave him a Douceur or Bribe of Two Doubloons, and that he never made Use of any Words to that Effect; which Declaration he then promised to give from under his Hand, in order to its being inserted in the News-Paper, but has since refused, from whence it is plain, that he has had his Cue.

—Addictus jurare in Verba Magistri.

It is therefore hoped, for the future, that, whatever this Fellow may be brought in to assert or testify, or inveigled to sign his Name to, in Derogation from any Gentleman's Character, may have no more, than its proper Weight and Influence.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

HORATIO SHARPE, ESQUIRE,
Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of MARYLAND.

May it please your Excellency,

WHILE the general Voice laments that your Excellency is shortly to quit the Administration, permit us, his Lordship's JUSTICES, and the GRAND-JURY, for ANNE-ARUNDEL County, to express our deep Concern upon an Event so truly interesting to this Province:

As your Excellency's impartial Hand, of Government, and Chancellor, with Dignity and a PUBLIC Life, the General Good Succession of pleasure; and we hope, Happpiness.

Reverdy Gbifelin,
Henry Hall,
John Weems,
Robert Couden,
Stephen Watkins.

HORATIO SHARPE, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR.

May it please your Excellency, THE COURT of the County of Prince Georges, to express their Excellency's mil-

Truly sensible from your Excellency's Prosperity and the People of the Excellency has prefs the great C hension of being Duty, and a ste

HORATIO SHARPE, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR.

THE JUSTICES of the Peace

WE, his Excellency, the Justices of the Peace for the County of Prince Georges, on perceiving, of your Excellency is limited to a Truly sensible

fidence here, Rights, and equally your C That, by yration, the I Force, and the peached; and, it required mu political Helm conducted, by this Province

raffments, tha Permit us, we feel, at th and Chancello Stations, has The open, tion, so natur Address to yo We hope, Prefence am may reciproce lence and Gr

HORATIO SHARPE, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR.

May it please your Excellency, THE JURY by Experience lency hath how invalua upright and impart to yo der, at the from Govern

The Reg just Rights equitable D face of Cha your Admi ment, and tations we to our most the People Troubles o Behaviour Mark of H grateful Pe

THIS A Excellency's Happpiness, an Eviden cency, i truly merit

John Co David C Alexander Joseph S Isaac

As your Excellency dealt forth Justice with an impartial Hand, and constitutionally held the Reins of Government, the important Stations of Governor and Chancellor, have been filled by your Excellency, with Dignity and Approbation.

A PUBLIC Life, that has always been guided by the General Good, cannot fail to supply a constant Succession of pleasing Reflections in your Retirement; and we heartily wish your Excellency every Happiness.

Reverdy Ghiselin, Thomas Watkins,
Henry Hall, Eliza Harrison,
John Weems, Nicholas Worthington,
Robert Couden, John Dorsey.
Stephen Watkins, Foreman of the Grand-Jury.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
HORATIO SHARPE, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

May it please your Excellency,

THE COURT and GRAND-JURY of ST. MARY'S County, for the Time being, beg Leave to express their deep Sense of Gratitude, for your Excellency's mild, equitable, and beneficial Administration.

Truly sensible of the many Blessings flowing from your Excellency's unremitting Attention to the Prosperity and Happiness of his Majesty's Subjects, the People of this Province, during the Time your Excellency has presided over us: Permit us to express the great Concern we are under, at the Apprehension of being shortly deprived of a Ruler, who has proved himself a strict Observer of every relative Duty, and a steady Friend to constitutional Liberty.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
HORATIO SHARPE, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

The ADDRESS of the
JUSTICES of the PEACE and GRAND-JURY
for KENT County.

WE, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Justices of the Peace, and Grand-Jury, for the County of Kent, beg Leave to express to your Excellency, the unfeigned Sorrow and Regret we see, on perceiving, by the Public Papers, that the Time of your Excellency's continuing as Governor over us, is limited to a short Space.

Truly sensible, that during your Excellency's Residence here, the King's Prerogative, his Lordship's Rights, and the Liberty of the People, have been equally your Care.

That, by your prudent, just, and mild Administration, the Laws of the Land have had their full Force, and the Courts of Justice remained unimpeded; and, that at several different Periods, when it required much Skill and Judgment to direct the political Helm, Affairs were so wisely and prudently conducted, by your Excellency, that the People of this Province found themselves under fewer Embarrassments, than those of other Places.

Permit us, therefore, Sir, to declare the Concern we feel, at the Apprehension of losing a Governor and Chancellor, whose Conduct, in those important Stations, has given universal Satisfaction.

The open, polite, and free Benignity of Disposition, so natural to your Excellency, hath rendered all Address to you easy.

We hope, Sir, for a long Continuance of your Presence among us, that yourself, and the People, may reciprocally experience the Blessings of Benevolence and Gratitude.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
HORATIO SHARPE, ESQUIRE,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

May it please your Excellency,

THE MAGISTRATES, and present GRAND-JURY of PRINCE-GEORGE'S County, taught by Experience, during the whole Time your Excellency hath governed the People of this Province, how invaluable are the Blessings resulting from an upright and vigilant Administration, beg Leave to impart to your Excellency, the Concern we are under, at the Intelligence, that you are soon to retire from Government.

The Regard your Excellency hath shewn to the just Rights of the Subjects, your impartial and truly equitable Demeanor, in the high and important Office of Chancellor, and the Rectitude and Lenity of your Administration, in every Branch of Government, and more especially the favourable Representations we are informed your Excellency transmitted to our most gracious Sovereign, of the Conduct of the People of MARYLAND, at the Time of our Troubles on Account of the Stamp-Act, and your Behaviour here, during that Period, call for every Mark of Respect and Esteem, in the Power of a grateful People to give.

This Address is therefore humbly offered to your Excellency, as a thankful Acknowledgment of that Happiness, we have enjoyed through your Means, as an Evidence of that sincere Regard, which your Excellency, in our Apprehension, hath so justly and truly merited.

John Cooke, Richard Duckett, Jun.
David Craufurd, James Cross,
Alexander Symmer, John Harrison,
Joseph Sprigg, George Hardy,
Isaac Lantdale, Foreman of the Grand-Jury,

TO BE SOLD,

ON the 12th of December, on the Plantation, called ENFIELD CHACE, in Prince-George's County, that belonged to the late BENJAMIN TASKER, Esq; sundry NEGROES, and STOCK; and, on the 16th of the same Month, sundry NEGROES, and STOCK, on the Plantation that belonged to Mr. TASKER, near Annapolis, and near the Place where the late Mr. Joseph Hill lived—This Plantation also to be sold, at any Time. For which Purpose, apply to Mrs. TASKER.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

November 28, 1768.

RAN away from the Neabco Iron-Works, in Virginia, on, or about the 10th of October last, a Country born Negro Man Slave, named BILLIE, the Property of the Hon. John Tayloe, Esq; he is about 30 Years of Age, very black, well made, Five Feet Eight Inches high, puts on a fower Look when taxed with any Thing amiss; he had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue Broad Cloth Coat, black Cotton Velvet Jacket, and sundry other Sorts of Cloaths, besides Shoes and Stockings of various Kinds: He is by Trade a Ship-Carpenter, and is such a Proficient in that Business, as not only to repair, but to build all Sorts of small Craft. The Day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto Fellow, named SCIPIO, the Property of Mr. John McMillan of Prince-William County, in Virginia, of much the same Age and Size as himself. They crossed Patowmack-River together, in a Schooner's Boat, to the Maryland Shore, where they left her, and have, from that Time, kept themselves undiscovered. As Billie was some Time last Summer brought from Carolina, (to which Place, under the Sanction of a forged Pass, he had travelled as a Freeman) it is more than probable that if he is not now engaged by some Ship-Builders to the Northward, that he will endeavour to get on board of some Craft, bound for Charles-Town, or to some Place in Carolina, where he expects to be free.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, or Mulatto, and brings One, or both, to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Calvert, Manager of Col. Tayloe's Mine-Bank, in Baltimore County, or will secure them, so as they may be had again, shall receive, for each, a Reward of Five Pounds, if taken Forty Miles from home, or the above Reward, if at a greater Distance from the said Mr. John Calvert, or from

(tf) THOMAS LAWSON.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Gordon, near Bladenburgh, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a bright bay HORSE, about Fourteen Hands high, a Blaze in his Face, his hind Feet white, was shod before, branded on the off Shoulder CC, and, on the near Shoulder SD.

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

WANTED, on Hire, a PLANTATION, having a Sufficiency of Hands and Stock thereon.—For Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, living at the Plantation of Mr. Hefelin, on the North-Side of Severn. JOHN GRANT.

THERE is at the Plantation of Andrew Rench, near Anti-Eatam, in Frederick County, taken up as Strays, a middle-sized bay MARE, with a Star in her Forehead, is dock'd and branded on the near Shoulder with the Letters I M. Also a Horse COLT, of a brown Colour, has a Star in his Forehead, and is about Three Months old.

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

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Maryland, Sept. 1, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living on Bush-Creek, near Frederick-Town, in Frederick County, the Two following Convict Servants, viz.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, an Englishman, by Trade a Barber, is fond of expressing his Calling; he is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears his own Hair, of a sandy Colour, has large white Eyes, and very high Cheek Bones: Had on a Check Shirt, blue Cloth double-breasted Jacket, a Pair of Country Linen Trowsers, old Shoes, and a Castor Hat, half worn.

WILLIAM BURNS, an Englishman, a luffy well made Fellow, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears his own Hair, of a yellow Colour, has a very brazen Look, and is much given to Swearing, he also has a large Scar on his right Arm, which he often shows when in Company: Had on a Crocus Shirt, brown Kersey Jacket, a Pair of full'd Country Cloth Breeches, old Hat and Shoes; they also took with them, a strip'd Match-Coat Blanket. Whoever takes up the said Servants, and secures them, so as their Master may get them again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by

(7w) WILLIAM DUVAL.
I have been informed of Two Men, answering the above Description, being seen passing from Lower-Marlborough, down Patuxent River; and, as Freeman, offering themselves to man any Vessel going to Sea. If any Captains of Vessels, or others, should remember employing them, on giving me Notice thereof, the Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged; and, if they are taken up, the requested particular Care may be taken of them, as they are both grand Villains, and will endeavour, if possible, to make their Escape. W. D.

JAMES DICK & STEWART,

At their Store, in Church-Street, Annapolis, HAVE opened, for Sale, an Assortment of COARSE WOOLLENS, suitable for the Season, lately imported.—They have likewise a few Bales of said Woollens, unopened, which they will sell by Wholesale, at a reasonable Advance.—Also choice Barbados Rum, by the Hoghead, Madeira Sugar, by the Hoghead, Tierce, Barrel, or Hundred.—Old Madeira Wine, by the Pipe, Hoghead, or Quarter-Cask, St. Ube's Salt, Cordage, and Ship-Chandlery, as usual, &c. (3w)

October 20, 1768.

To be SOLD, or let on CHARTER,



THE SLOOP BETSEY, a strong Vessel, will carry about 3500 Bushels, now lying at Annapolis, but will sail the latter End of next Week, for St. Leonard's Creek, Patuxent. She is just cleaned, and well found, and will, if Chartered, be fit to receive her

Lading at Five Days Notice.

For Terms, apply to Mr. Joshua Johnson, at Annapolis, or the Subscriber, on board.

GEORGE COOK.

Queen-Ann, November 15, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, some Time in July last, a Mulatto Servant Man, named PHILIP GRAY, a well-set Fellow, about Five Feet Eight Inches high, and much pitted with the Small-Pox. It is supposed that he is harboured by some free Negro, near Elk-Ridge, or has made off to Baltimore County. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him, shall be paid TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and reasonable Charges, if brought to

W. T. WOOTTON.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away on the Night of the 14th of July last, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, the following Convict Servants, viz.

JAMES COOT, (alias COURT) born in the County of Kent, in England, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, and about 28 Years of Age, has an oval Face, and short Hair, which is dark; his Nose has a Calt to one Side, and his right Foot turns in more than his left, and speaks the Kentish Dialect: Had on, and took with him, a blue Fearnought Jacket, Two Osnabrig Shirts, Osnabrig Trowsers, an old Cloth Coat, and Breeches of a Spanish brown Colour, and the Coat has been mended in the Lining, with Pompadour coloured Shalloon, a flower'd cut Velvet Jacket, Yarn Stockings, half worn Shoes, and a new Carolina Felt Hat.

ISABELLA WATSON, of a fair Complexion, sandy-coloured Hair, has a round Face, pitted with the Small-Pox, of a middle Stature, but thick, and about 24 Years of Age: Had on, and took with her, an Osnabrig Shift, and a white Linen ditto, a striped Country Cloth Petticoat, a new blue Shalloon ditto, and a new Osnabrig ditto, a new Purple Sprig-stamped Cotton Gown, a blue and white short Gown, old Stays, and a black Silk Bonnet, a Silk Handkerchief, Two red stamped Linen ditto, white Yarn Stockings, and a Pair of Country-made Pumps, and a small Looking-Glass, with sundry other Things.—The above Servants came into the Country in the Year 1764, in the Neptune, Capt. Somerville.—Whoever takes up said Servants, and brings them to their Master, or secures them in any jail, and gives Notice thereof, so as he may hear of them soon after their Commitment, shall have FOUR POUNDS Reward for each; and, if taken, and brought home, reasonable Charges, paid by

(4w) JOHN F. A. PRIGGS.

To be Sold by THOMAS ADDISON, Jun. living upon Patowmack River, Prince-George's County.

TWO HUNDRED BARRELS OF INDIAN CORN.

Charles County, October 18, 1768.

I HAVE for Sale at my own House, between Twenty and Thirty valuable Slaves, and will give Credit for Two or Three Years, on giving Security, if required, also Land to lease out for Twenty-One Years.

SAMUEL HANSON.

To be SOLD, pursuant to the Will and Testament of Thomas Sappington, deceased,

ABOUT 700 Acres of LAND, being Part of a TRACT, called SAPPINGTON'S SWEEP, lying in Anne-Arundel County, about 3 Miles from Patuxent Iron-Works. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may see the Land, and know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, living about 6 Miles from said Works.

(w4) FRANCES SAPPINGTON, Executrix.

Annapolis, July 19, 1768.

MARIA HUME, MILLINER,

From LONDON,

Is just arrived in Town, at Mrs. HOWARD'S, near the PRINTING-OFFICE,

WHERE she makes all Sorts of MILLINERY WORK.—Ladies Head Dresses in the newest Fashion, Hats, Bonnets, Cloaks, &c. Slips and Frocks, for young Ladies, made in the newest Manner.—She also washes Laces, Blond Lace and Gauzes, to look equal to new; likewise Silk Stockings, &c. and makes Mens Linen of all kinds.

Frederick-Town, Cecil County, Oa. 24, 1768.

TO be Sold, by virtue of a Power of Attorney from George and William Buck, Esqrs. Merchants of Biddeford, a Dwelling-House in Chester-Town, completely finished, with Eight Rooms, Six of which are richly papered. There is an excellent Kitchen adjoining, in which are Two good Fire-Places, and every Thing compleat. On the Lot is a commodious Stable, with Nine Stalls, Two of which are close; a large Yard, with a good Well and new Pump in it, and every other Convenience fit for a Gentleman's Family in private Life, or public Business. On the same Lot is a large Brick House, which, with a little Expence, might be converted into a good Store-Room and Compting-House. For Terms of Sale, apply to

(tf)

JOSEPH EARLE.

S C H E M E O F A L O T T E R Y

For raising the Sum of FOUR HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS, for purchasing an ORGAN for the New-Church, and building a MARKET-HOUSE, in the Town of ALEXANDRIA, viz.

Prizes.	Pounds.	are	500
5	of	100	—
5	—	50	—
10	—	25	—
20	—	10	—
100	—	5	—
860	—	30s.	—
1000	Prizes.	First drawn Blank,	5
2000	Blanks.	Last drawn Blank,	5
3000	Tickets at 20s.		£. 3000

Fifteen per Cent. deducted from the Prizes, amounts to £. 450, the Sum wanted.

In this Scheme, there are no more than Two Blanks to a Prize; and, for the small Value, and Number of Tickets, there are many considerable Prizes.—Many Schemes of Lotteries, for various Purposes, and of various Constructions, are offered to the Public, they are indeed become common; by many it is reckoned a Species of Gaming, it may be so, yet certainly this is the most justifiable, perhaps laudable, because for Public Uses. The Promoters hope they will meet with that Encouragement in the Sale of the Tickets, which so good and useful an Intention merits, and will enable them to draw the Lottery in Six Months. The Adventurers may be assured it will be drawn as soon as the Tickets are sold.—Immediately after Drawing, a List of the Prizes will be published in the *Virginia and Maryland GAZETTES*.

Prizes not demanded in Six Months, after Drawing, will be esteemed given for the Benefit of the Lottery.

The Managers are, William Ramsay, John Carlyle, John Dalton, Robert Adam, John Muir, Harry Piper, Thomas Fleming, George Washington. Trustees, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Henry Riddle, Richard Arle, Hall and Gilpin, William Rumney, Robert Harison, Thomas Carson, of whom Tickets may be had: They act upon Oath, and give Bond faithfully to discharge their Trust.

Dollars will be taken at Six Shillings, and paid away at the same Rate.

October 10, 1768.

RAN away Yesterday Morning, from the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, near Nottingham, an indentured Servant Man, named GEORGE LILLADD, a Bricklayer by Trade, about Five Feet Nine Inches high, he is about Forty Years of Age, an Englishman, born in or near Liverpool, of a dark Complexion, and pitted with the Small-Pox; is afflicted with a remarkable Lameness, occasioned by being shot through the left Leg, when in the Service, as a Soldier, in One of the Regiments in the late Wars in America, which makes him halt and tread on his left Toes; the Calf of which Leg is much withered, and is much smaller than the other: Had on, when he went away, a blue Coat with Horn Buttons, a brown Jacket, Osnabrig Shirt, Breeches and Trowsers, Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, a Bob-Wig, and an old Hat: has also with him sundry Papers, among which is a Discharge from the Regiment he served in, and a Discharge from the Hospital where the Cure of his Leg was effected, (which is now broke out again) he may probably make Use of the said Discharges to pass him off as a Freeman.—Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

JOHN F. A. PRIGGS.

L A T E L Y P U B L I S H E D,

And to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

T H E M A R Y L A N D A L M A N A C K,

F O R T H E Y E A R 1 7 6 9,

CONTAINING many instructive and entertaining Pieces, both in Prose and Verse; together with Receipts for the Cure of different Disorders incident to this Climate, &c. We have added a Sheet extraordinary this Year, for the Benefit of our Customers only, as we shall dispose of them at the usual Price of 5s. per Dozen, or 8 Coppers single.

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

J U S T I M P O R T E D,
In the Ship NANCY, JAMES THOMPSON Master,
from Liverpool and Dublin, by

H U D S O N & T H O M P S O N,

Who came in said Ship, to settle at Baltimore-Town,

A LARGE Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, viz. Woollen-Draperies; in all its Branches; Mercery; Haberdashery; Millinery; Manchester Goods; Saddlery; Stationary; Ship-Chandlery; Braziers; Cutlery and Hard-Ware; Dry-Saltery; Groceries; Felt and Castor Hats; Sailors, and Hunting Caps; strip'd Linseys; Grograms; Superfine ribb'd Stockings; Worsted and Yarn ditto; Silk and Worsted ditto; Rugs; Indian Blanketing; full Suits of Superfine Broad-Cloaths, and Trimmings; Womens, Girls, and Childrens Stays; home-made Checks; brown Hollands; brown Sheetings; white Sheetings; a large Assortment of Irish Linens; German, English, Irish, and Scotch Osnabrigs; Hempen-Rolls; German, English, and Irish Dowls; hempen and flaxen Sacking; War-rington Sail-Cloth; Kendal, and Welsh Cottons; Crown-Glass Squares of all Sizes; FF Gunpowder; Drop-Shot; Bar-Lead; common and double Flint; Glass-Ware; Gardevine Squares; French Indico; bottled Snuff; Roll-Brimstone; Saltpetre; Coppe-ras; Allum; Mens Boots and Shoes; Womens, Leather, Calimanco, and Everlasting Shoes; Childrens Morocco ditto; Hair Sifters; Lawn, and Silk Searchers; Pipes; Brushes of all Sorts; Nails of all Sorts and Sizes; Wigs; Sail-Twine; Bed-Cords; Top-Sean Twine; deep Sea, Log, Drum, Cat, and Perch Lines; Halters and Tresses; white Rope; Box-Cordage; Corks, and Cork-Wood for Sean-Nets; mix'd Paints; Iron Pots, Pans, Frying-Pans, Cast Iron Tea-Kettles, Skillets, &c. English Loaf-Sugar; a large Quantity of Five and Seven Years old bottled Beer, in Tierces, containing 5½ Dozen each; a very large Assortment of Crockery, and Earthen-Ware, consisting of most of the Articles in that Branch; China, and Copperplate Ware; Liverpool fine Salt; and a Parcel of Coals.

The above Goods, with many other Articles too tedious to insert here, will be sold by Wholesale and Retail, at a low Advance. The said HUDSON and THOMPSON will import, annually, Spring and Fall, Cargoes of Goods. Such as please to favour them with their Custom in the Wholesale Way, may depend on being served on easy Terms, and their Orders to England punctually observed and complied with. Patterns of several Sorts of Goods, suitable for the Spring, may be seen at their Store, in Gay-Street. Market Prices for all Sorts of Produce.

A young Man is wanted, that understands Business, and is well acquainted in Baltimore County. * * * The above Ship Nancy, James Thompson Master, now lying at Fell's Point, sails for Dublin, the 20th of December next, and will take in Goods at a low Freight. For Particulars, apply to Hudson and Thompson, or the Captain, on Board.

October 14, 1768.

STOLEN last Night, from the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, near Upper-Marlborough, a likely bright bay HORSE, Four Years old, and about 14 and an Half Hands high, branded on the near Buttock, B; he paces, trots, and gallops, and carries his Head high, when rode.

Whoever secures the said Horse, so as I may get him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and Five Pounds for the Thief, if he be convicted, paid by

BENJAMIN HALL, (Son of FRANCIS.)

Rock-Hall, August 30, 1768.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the Public, that he keeps the Ferry, from Rock-Hall to Annapolis, and from Annapolis to Rock-Hall, and from Rock-Hall to Baltimore-Town, at the following Rates, viz.

From ROCK-HALL, to ANNAPOLIS,

For a Single Man,	£ 0 15 0
If more, each,	0 7 6
A Single Man and Horse,	0 15 0
For an open Chair,	0 7 6
A Chaise, with a Top,	0 10 0
For a Four-Wheel Carriage,	0 15 0

From ANNAPOLIS, to ROCK-HALL,

For a Single Man,	0 7 6
For Man and Horse,	0 12 6
An open Chair,	0 7 6
A Chaise, with a Top,	0 10 0
For a Four-Wheel Carriage,	0 15 0
On every Tuesday, Men at	0 5 0

From ROCK-HALL, to BALTIMORE-TOWN,

A Single Man,	1 0 0
For more than one,	0 12 6
For Man and Horse,	1 5 0

And, as he keeps the best Boats, Hands, and good Entertainment for Man and Horse, hopes he shall meet with Encouragement. Those who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on their being faithfully and expeditiously served, by

Their humble Servant,

ABRAHAM AYRES.

(3w)

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living near Hugh's Forge, on the 10th of October last, a black MARE, Seven Years old, about 14 Hands high, has a small white Spot in her Forehead, shod all round, trots, and is branded on the near Buttock, F R.—Whoever takes up, and secures said Mare, and Thief, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and for the Mare alone, Forty Shillings. I have strong Suspicion of one James Bigger, a noted Rogue, who has, within these Three Years, broke several Jails: He was seen near my House the Night before, and had on a new Pair of Leather Breeches, with blue Leggings over them, and had on a Hunting-Shirt over his other Cloaths; he is about Five Feet Nine Inches high, of a red Complexion.

JOHN ROHRER.

Annapolis, July 28, 1768.

WHEREAS my late Master, Mr. ANDREW BUCHANAN, has generously declined his Business, of BARBER and PERUKE-MAKER, in Favour of the Subscriber, who has removed next Door to Mr. Robert Couden's, where he has supplied himself with a fresh Assortment of Hair, and other Materials, for carrying on his Business, and hopes for the Encouragement of all Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, as they may depend on being served honestly, with every Article, in his Way, and after the newest Fashions.

(tf)

JAMES REID.

Annapolis, Sept. 21, 1768.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are hereby requested to discharge their respective Accounts immediately, without further Notice. And, whereas I have, through a Course of several Years Dealing, given large and extensive Credits, so as in many Instances to be a considerable Sufferer thereby; yet, from Principles of Lenity and Forbearance, and a Conviction of the Difficulties arising to Debtors in general, from the great Scarcity of Cash in the Province, I have hitherto neglected to take the necessary Steps to compel Payment: I am however at last reduced to the Necessity of taking this preparatory Step, towards collecting my outstanding Debts. Those therefore who are interested, will, by a speedy Compliance with this Requisition, avoid the Trouble and Expence attending the usual Method of Recovery by Law.

HENRY CATON.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to inform the Public, that he keeps the Ferry from Annapolis, to Kent-Island, and Rock-Hall; and proposes to carry, at the following Rates:

To KENT-ISLAND,

For a Single Man,	£ 0 7 6
If more than one, each,	0 3 9
A Single Man and Horse,	0 10 0
If more, going in the same Boat, each,	0 7 6
For an open Chair,	0 7 6
A Chaise, with a Top,	0 10 0
A Four-Wheel Chaise,	0 15 0
A Chariot, or Coach,	0 17 6

To ROCK-HALL,

For a Single Man,	0 15 0
If more, each,	0 7 6
A Single Man and Horse,	0 17 6
If more, in the same Boat, each,	0 12 6
For an open Chair,	0 12 6
A Chaise, with a Top,	0 15 0
A Four-Wheel Chaise,	0 17 6
A Chariot, or Coach,	1 2 6

And, as he keeps the best Entertainment, and as good Boats and Hands, as any that cross the Bay, hopes to meet with Encouragement. Those who shall favour him with their Custom, will greatly oblige,

Their humble Servant,

(tf) SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

THE Subscriber intending to remove next Spring, will sell his Dwelling Place, containing 30 Acres of Land, lying within one Mile of Frederick-Town, in Cecil County, Maryland. There is on said Land, a Brick Dwelling-House and Kitchen, a fram'd Meat-House, a good Garden, about Six Acres of good Meadow, Eight or Nine Acres of Pasture, the remaining Part Branch and Wood-Land. There is also on said Place, a good Grist-Mill, with a Pair of French Burs, and a Pair of Bucks County Stones therein, a separate Boulting-Chest for Merchants and Country Work, and every other Article for carrying on the Milling-Business. In one of the Meadows is a Spring of excellent good Water, and many other Conveniences, too tedious to mention.—Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Time, and view the Premises, by applying to James Hughes, living thereon.

N. B. The above mentioned Place is a good Stand for a Store of West-India and European Goods. The Mill may be entered on immediately.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of James Hughes, late of Cecil County, deceased, are desired to make Payment to prevent Trouble; and those who have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring them in, properly proved, so as they may be settled and paid, by

JAMES HUGHES.

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.



Huffart, to escort of Silefia.

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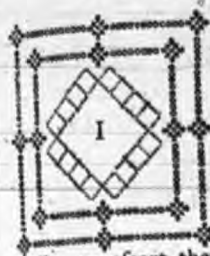
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MARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 8, 1768.

W A R S A W, August 10.



It is reported that the King of Prussia has made a Proposal to the Confederates of Cracow, by Baron Tanenztin, Governor of Breslau, that the Disfranchisement in Cracow shall have the Liberty of retiring with their Effects; and, we are informed, that his Majesty is disposed to grant them a Detachment of Hussars, to escort them from Cracow to the Borders of Silesia.

MORATO, (in CORSIKA) August 18. The Day before Yesterday the French, who are in Garrison at Calvi, having taken the Field, to the Number of 800 Men, together with 200 others whom they had in their Pay, they marched along the Coast of the Gulf, as far as the Tower of St. Catherine, with Four Pieces of Cannon, Eight Pounders, and whatever else was necessary for the throwing up of Entrenchments, which they soon finished, and planted their Artillery very advantageously. But, notwithstanding all this, the Flying Squadron of our Militia had the Courage to go up to them, which occasioned a sharp Skirmish, the Tumult of which, brought up, in less than Half an Hour, 600 Men, from Calenzana, Pino, and Lummio, who attacked the French with so much Impetuosity, that, notwithstanding their advantageous Position, and the Fire of their Cannon, they were forced to quit their Entrenchments, and, in their Retreat, made no other Resistance, than just to preserve their Artillery, which, on account of the Marshiness of the Soil, they would certainly have lost, if Two Vessels had not arrived in that instant, and taken it on board. Our People pursued the Runaways as far as Paggiola, where a Swamp enabled them to draw up again, and so resume their Way to Calvi. If the other Troops in the Neighbourhood had come up, this Enterprize of the French had cost them very dear. At present we cannot tell their Loss, but they had the Fire of our Musquetry during the whole Pursuit, both in Flank and Front. On our Side, we lost in the Attack, One of our best Officers, and had Three Men wounded.

LEGHORN, August 21. The Marquis de Chauvelin hath demanded that all the Ships of Corsica shall carry Flags bearing the Arms of France, and all those who, after a certain Time, shall not be provided with them, will be considered by the French Ships as Pirates.

PETERSBURGH, August 21. The Day before Yesterday, Lord Cathcart, the British Ambassador, had a formal Audience of her Imperial Majesty, when he delivered to her his credential Letters.

It appears by divers Circumstances, that some delicate and intricate Affairs are on the tapis between this Court and the Ottoman Porte, relative to the Troubles of Poland. It is certain that the Ministry hath dispatched lately a Courier to the Empress's Resident at Constantinople.

TOULON, August 28. It is assured, that as soon as the Marquis de Chauvelin arrived in Corsica, he was to publish the King's Orders, setting forth, that by his Treaty with the Genoese, he was become Sovereign of that Island; that his Majesty was disposed to treat the Inhabitants kindly, and maintain them in all their Rights and Privileges, provided they behaved with due Submission to his Authority; but that those, who should take upon them to resist it, should be treated as Rebels, &c. That after this Declaration, the Marquis de Chauvelin was to take Possession of Corsica, in the King's Name, fix his Arms in all the principal Places, and establish the Civil and Military Government. That the Marquis was then to proceed to the Expulsion of the Jesuits, the Places they are possessed of in that Island, being necessary for his Majesty's Troops. For this Purpose 40 Flat-bottomed Boats were sent from hence the Day before Yesterday, which are to carry all those Jesuits to the nearest Port belonging to the Ecclesiastical State, where, if they are refused Admission, they are to be left upon the Shore.

WARSAW, August 30. We have received Advice, that the Russian Major Gendre has defeated a large Body of Confederates at Siwick, 100 of whom were killed, and 22 made Prisoners; The Booty obtained by the Russians, consists of 9 Pieces of Cannon, and a great Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions.

BERLIN, September 10. Sir Andrew Mitchell, his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, has been at Potsdam some Days, waiting the King of Prussia's Return from Silesia. This, and some other Circumstances, occasion many Persons here to believe that there are some very important Affairs on the tapis between the Two Courts.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 3. Thursday, Col. Pattison took Leave of his Majesty at St. James's on his Departure for Venice, being appointed to the Rank of General, to assist in new disciplining the Troops of that State. It is said the Reason of this Officer being lent to the Republic, is, that they have resolved to assist the Corsicans.

Sept. 10. They write from Leghorn, that General Paoli had very narrowly escaped being taken Prisoner by a reconnoitring Party of the French, led on by a Corsican Deserter, whom the commanding Officer had bribed with a large Sum of Money.

Letters from Leghorn, of the 19th, say, that the Corsicans are increasing their Privateers considerably;

these Letters further add, that besides the Genoese, those brave Islanders will now have the French, Spaniards, and Neapolitans, for Enemies.

Private Advices from Genoa, inform, that it was daily expected the French would set a Price upon General Paoli's Head.

We have the Pleasure to inform the Public, lenitive Measures are yet predominant in regard to the Colonies, notwithstanding such Numbers of inflammatory Assertions have lately been issued from the Press, against that respectable Body of People; who, it seems, deserve to be heard in their own Defence; which, we are assured, will most certainly be granted, with that Equity and Justice, so conspicuous in the Constitution of this free independent Empire.

Sept. 16. We are told, that a noble Lord intends to support the Interest of America, as strenuously this Winter, as he did the last Session of Parliament.

Divisions run remarkably high in the Ministry, respecting the Affairs of America.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, Sept. 3.

"Our last Advices from Constantinople assure us, that the Grand Signor hath declared War against Russia with all the Formalities usual on such an Occasion. They add, that the Grand Visir hath declared to the Minister of their Imperial and Royal Majesties, that this War will be carried on against Russia only."

Sept. 17. We are desired, by a principal House in the North-American Trade, to assure the Public, that the Hayannah, Capt. Jarvis, lately arrived from Boston, brought in Gold and Silver Specie to the Value of Six Thousand Pounds, and as she is the last Ship from that Place, the Account in our Paper of Yesterday (copied from an Evening Paper) that not a single Dollar had been brought from thence for some Months, was entirely without Foundation.

Sept. 21. A Letter from New-York mentions, that Lord Charles Montague, Governor of Carolina, and his Lady, were obliged to return there from Boston, on account of the Disturbances at that Place.

Letters from Genoa inform, that the French Commander in Chief in Corsica, had published an Ordinance, obliging all Ships, of what Nation soever, to depart the Island within a limited Time, on Pain of Seizure and Confiscation.

They advise from Leghorn, that the English, Dutch, and other Foreign Merchants, were struck with the greatest Consternation, on the News of the late daring Infult on the high Seas, committed by the French on a Danish Ship.

Private Letters by the Jenny, Captain Orr, who is just arrived from Boston, say, that the principal Merchants and Traders of that Place have resolved not to receive any British Manufactures, from the 1st of January 1769, to the 1st of January 1770.

By the last Accounts from France, we hear, it is looked on there by the most sensible People, that War is not far off from being declared against more Maritime States than One, who are suspected of aiding and giving Succours to the Corsicans: Likewise it is expected several Ships of the Line, from their respective Powers, will shortly make their Appearance in the Mediterranean Seas, in Order to protect their Trade from Insults, which Resolution, we are told, will immediately take Place.

This Day was published, No. I. *The American Gazette*, being a Collection of all the authentic Addresses, Memorials, Letters, &c. which relate to the present Disputes between Great-Britain and her Colonies; containing also many original Papers, never before published, 2vo. 15. 6d. Kearsley.

A valuable Compilation, well worthy the Perusal of all those who wish to be acquainted with the unhappy Difference subsisting between the English and Americans, in which the Sentiments of a brave, oppressed People, are delivered with great Spirit and Freedom.

Sept. 22. They talk now at the West-End of the Town, and it is asserted by many shrewd Politicians, that Corsica will eventually submit to France, provided that restless Nation will grant them a free Trade, and some other Immunities, which were always refused by their former Masters, the insatuated, cruel, and blood-thirsty Genoese. 'If this takes Place, 'tis said Paoli is to be created a Peer of France, with a handsome Pension annexed thereto during Life.

Extract of a Letter from Breslau, September 2.

"The King of Prussia arrived here this Day, accompanied by the Prince of Prussia, and the Two Princes of Brunswick. His Majesty has been no far from Neiss, where he had some long Conferences with General Finck; since which Time certain Preparations are carrying on, that occasions various Speculations."

A Letter from Rome, dated August 24, says, "We experience unheard of hot Weather. The great Drought produces an absolute Scarcity of Herbs, Pulse, and many of the Necessaries of Life. We have every Thing to fear for our Vines. The Heat is so ardent, that it hath occasioned Fires to break out in some Forests and Harvest Fields."

Letters from the same Place, of the 27th Ult; say, "We are informed, that if the Imperial Troops present themselves before Ferrara, the Gates will be opened to them, and that no Resistance will be made, but to those of the Duke of Modena."

According to Advices from Bologna, of the 30th Ult. all the Troops which are in the Legation of Urbino, to the Number of 6000 Men, are already under

Arms; and the Garrison of Fort-Urbino, on the Confines of Modena, is reinforcing with an additional Body of Militia.

A great Man is said to have declared, that the Court of Versailles, by their late Invasion of Corsica, and searching foreign Ships, belonging to our Allies in the Mediterranean, have as fully declared War against Great-Britain, and her Allies, as if they had done it by the Mouth of their Ambassador.

It was rumoured this Morning, that Letters are received from Gibraltar, which mention Commodore Spry's having demanded Satisfaction of the French Commander in Corsica, for some insults committed on an English Ship lately in the Mediterranean.

They write from Leghorn, that a Report prevails, that the Genoese had been threatened from a certain Quarter, with having all the Ships of War in their Ports burnt, which are now building there for the French Service.

It is reported that a Nobleman of the first Parts and Distinction, will soon set out in the Character of Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France.

It is said that Edinburgh Castle is ordered to be prepared for the Reception of his Danish Majesty, who soon proposes to set out for that Capital, and will lodge in his Grace the Duke of Hamilton's Apartments, in the Palace of Holyrood-House.

Some of the late Dutch Mails have brought Advice, that 10 per Cent. Duty, are laid on all English Manufactures imported into the Hanoverian Dominions; and these Letters add, that if our Government does not make a proper Provision for paying the Debt contracted in the late War in Germany, that some of the German Powers will come to a Determination of prohibiting all the English Manufactures, until their Demands are paid.

Sept. 24. Letters by this Day's Mails, inform us, that it is not probable the Porte will proceed to Extremities against Russia; and that they only mean to demand Satisfaction of the Russians, for having attacked and seized the Town of Balta, in Little-Tartary, where some Polish Confederates had taken Refuge; so that if the Court of Russia refuse not Satisfaction on this Account, all further Troubles will be prevented.

It is confidently reported, that a great Man has actually proposed the fitting out a large Naval and Military Force, to dispossess the French Invaders of Corsica.

It is rumoured that Sir Edward Hawke will soon set out for Portsmouth, to take on him the Command of a Squadron for the Mediterranean.

A Morning Paper says, a certain great Personage having asked another great Personage for his Permission to give a Masquerade, was answered, "I have no Objection, but how will you satisfy our Bishops?" To which he replied, "Sir, I will send them all Tickets."

We hear that the Account of Sir James Lowther's being created Lord Londale, is premature.

By a Gentleman just arrived from Cadix, we are informed, that the Spaniards are greatly augmenting their Marine, both in Europe and America.

They write from Bresl, that the Court had given Orders for some additional Fortifications to be erected at the Mouth of the River Villaine.

Yesterday Lord Egmont was at Court; but every Department of Administration is in the same Hands as usual.

They write from Toulon, that Orders had just been received from Court, to fit out the Enterprize, and Capricious Men of War of the Line, with Three Frigates, several Transports, and Tenders, to sail with all Expedition, with several Regiments on board, for Corsica.

We hear, that at an interview between the Duke of G-----n and General Amherst, the latter demanded, as a Reward of his Prowess, and Achievements in the Conquest of America. 1. A British Peerage, and a Reversion for his Brother. 2. An American Peerage, if such be created, and that he be the first. 3. The Coal-Mines of Cape-Breton, which are preferable to any Estate in England. 4. A Grant of Land in America.

In the Year 1745, when Cape-Breton was reduced, (chiefly by the People of New-England) a Calculation was then made, what Numbers were fitting to bear Arms, in case of Non-Success in that famous Enterprize, it was found 100,000 Men, from 18 to 60, could be mustered in 24 Hours, with Arms and Provisions for Six Days each Man, in, or near Boston. It is well known the Militia of New-England, and New-Hampshire, exceed 200,000 Men, capable of bearing Arms; notwithstanding those People are at present (to serve, no Doubt, sinister Views) represented as a disloyal and disaffected Community; the judicious Answer is, Great-Britain itself cannot produce loyal, nor better Subjects, than those despised misrepresented Colonies are looked on at this Time.

Yesterday at Noon his Danish Majesty came from his Apartments at St. James's, attended by his Nobles, through St. James's Park to Westminster-Bridge, where he embarked on the Upper Side, with his Retinue, being met by Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knight, Locum Tenens, with the City Officers Regalia, &c. at whose Meeting his Majesty expressed the greatest Satisfaction; the King, his Nobles, the Locum Tenens, and all the Company being seated in the City Barge, the Music playing, Drums beating, Cannons firing, and amidst the glad Acclamations of Thousands of British Subjects, the Barge was put off, and taking a stretch as high as

PRINTING-TISEMENTS, Long Ones, of BLANKS, proper BONDS, performed

Parliament Stairs, took a Sweep into the Middle of the Stream, went through the Center Arch of Westminster Bridge, saluted by the firing of Cannon at Lambeth, Stangate, &c. being followed by all the Companies Barges; his Majesty embarked at One, landed at the Temple about Half an Hour after Two, from which he walked on the Temporary Platform, which was covered over, to the Middle Temple Hall, where an elegant cold Collation was provided; and after viewing the Hall some Time, his Majesty went into the Lord Mayor's State Coach, (which waited in Temple-Lane) attended by Sir Robert Ladbroke; and, from thence proceeded to the Mansion-House, the Pioneers, the Cripplegate Grenadiers, the Artillery-Company, and the Livemen of the Goldsmiths Company, marching before the State Coach, and several of the Aldermen, with the Sheriffs, in their respective Carriages, following it; the whole forming a very pleasing Sight to an exceeding numerous Concourse of Spectators. His Majesty reached the Mansion-House a Quarter before Four in the Afternoon, and when he got under the Portico, he stood for several Minutes looking over the Banisters, and bowing to the People, in Return to their loud Acclamations. His Majesty, after partaking of a very elegant Entertainment prepared for him, left the Mansion-House, about a Quarter before Eight in the Evening, and returned to St. James's. The Disposition of the Lights, (at least 2000) the Arrangements of the Tables, the Erection of the Temporary Orchestra, and the whole of the ornamenting of the Egyptian-Hall, were executed with the utmost Propriety and Elegance, under the Direction of Mr. George Dance, Clerk to the City-Works.

A Morning Paper says, the intended Change of the Militia is postponed. The Price of those who were to succeed the present, was so enormous, considering what was to be paid to those who were to go out, that it was thought most prudent to wait for better Offers.

Extract of a Letter from Plocko, in Poland, dated Aug. 24. "On the Eve of taking of Cracow, the Marshal of the Confederacy demanded of the Jews, who inhabited the Suburbs, to furnish him with 600 Men; but, upon their representing to him, the impossibility of complying with his Demand, he ordered them to pay 80,000 Florins. To this they made Answer, that they had no Money, owing to the Interruption of their Trade, and desired he would have a little Patience; upon which he sent Soldiers among them, who cut off the Beards and Hair of some of the oldest of them, threatening, unless they complied with the Sum demanded, within Two Days, to serve them all in the same Manner; but the following Night they were acquitted of the Obligation, by the Russians. The Confederates had got a great Number of horned Cattle in the Neighbourhood, which the Russian Troops seized, and the Quantity was so considerable, that an Ox was sold for a Ducat, and a Cow for a Crown."

According to Letters from Leghorn, the Loss of the French in Corsica, up to the 10th of August last, is computed at 1300 Men, and that of the brave Islanders, who have perished in their own Defence, at 159.

Letters from Leghorn observe, that the French have very great Advantages over the Corsicans, in the Goodness and Quantity of their Artillery, as well as in their Superiority at Sea, which last Circumstance enables them to furnish themselves with all Sorts of Necessaries, from Provence. But, notwithstanding these boasted Advantages, we hope, for the Encouragement of Liberty and Bravery, and the Discouragement of Tyranny and Oppression, in all Parts of the World, that the latter will meet with such Chastisement from the Valour of the Inhabitants, as their inexcusable Meddling on the present Occasion merits from Earth and Heaven.

A Report circulates at the West End of the Town, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham, with his usual Confidence, has advised a total Change, both of Men and Measures, in the present critical Conjuncture of Affairs.

Certain Politicians at the West End of the Town have, within a few Days past, insinuated, that as the alarming and critical Posture of Affairs in the Colonies demand the immediate Attention of the Legislature, it will be the first Business which a certain august Assembly will take into Consideration upon its Meeting; and it is thought this critical Affair, with some other important Matters, will take up so much Time, that all Petitions and Scrutinies about contested Elections, will be adjourned *sine Die*.

It is strongly reported, that Three Persons, who hold the greatest Offices in this Kingdom, are going to resign; and the Reason alleged for it is, the Treatment which a certain Gentleman has lately received.

If the Resignations so much talked of take Place, the Vacancies thereby made will be filled up from the Court of King's-Bench, the War-Office, and the Household.

Extract of a Letter from Moira, in Ireland, dated August 10, 1768.

"A melancholy Accident happened at Balenderry last Wednesday; Mr. Thomas Higginson, with his Brother, and a Carpenter, were all suffocated in a Well at his Father's. Something went wrong in the Pump, and they opened a Hole at the Top to get down a Ladder; Mr. Thomas Higginson went down first, and had not been many Feet in 'til he gave a Shout, and fell into the Water; his Brother ran to his Assistance, fell likewise, then the Carpenter, who was to have mended the Pump, and he met the same Fate; old Mr. Higginson then attempted to go down, but was pulled up by his Hair, or he would have perished likewise; they then tied a Rope about another Person and let him down, who also fell, but being immediately pulled up he recovered, though seemingly dead for Half an Hour.

B O S T O N, November 9.

Yesterday the Superior Court met by Adjournment at the Court-House. In the Afternoon a Motion was made by J—s O—s, Esq; one of the Bar, that the Court would adjourn to Faneuil-Hall, not only as the Stench occasioned by the Troops in the Representatives Chamber, may prove infectious, but as it was derogatory to the Honour of the Court, to administer Justice at the Mouths of Cannon, and at the Points of Bayonets.—This Day the Troops were removed from that Chamber, much to the Satisfaction of the People,

who have looked upon their being placed there at first by the G—r as an Insult upon the whole Province.

The Town-House Watch being on the Return at Two o'Clock in the Morning, heard a great Noise and Uproar in the Streets, they soon found it was made by a Number of Officers, and presuming to speak to them, tho' with great Mildness, they were threatened with being seized and put in Irons, and otherways insulted in a gross Manner.—Several Soldiers late at Night, entered the House of Mr. Justice W—ls, and in humble Imitation of some of their Superiors, were very free with the Blacks, to whom they declared a Liking, and that their Assistance was wanted; the Justice being confined by Sickness, was obliged to call in the Assistance of some Neighbours, who coming armed, soon forced those Intruders to decamp.—A married Woman living in Long-Lane, returning home in the Night, was seized by the Neck and almost strangled, she was thrown upon the Ground, and treated with great Indecencies: Another Woman at New-Boston was rudely handled. Mr. N—w—l of Needham, passing near the Town-Gates, was struck with a Mallet, and without the least Provocation received another Stroke from a drunken Guard, which stunned him.—[The Mention of such Abuses as these is by no Means intended to insinuate a Want of Care in the commanding Officers, but to shew the great Impropriety and Grievance of quartering Troops in the Town, inasmuch as even under the Eye of the General, the Inhabitants are exposed to such great Insults and Injuries.]

Nov. 17. We have authentic Advice, by the Thames,

Capt. Watt, that the Petition of the honourable his Majesty's Council of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, has been received by his Majesty in a most gracious Manner; and that the said Petition, with his Excellency the Governor's Reasoning in Support of it, would have a due Consideration before the Meeting of Parliament, which was appointed for the 8th of November.

Our other Advices by Capt. Watt, besides the Collection from the Public Prints, are, That it is the general Opinion among People who know the Business of the Cabinet, that L. Eg—m—t will be soon appointed Secretary of S—e, in the room of L. Sh—ne, and in case of L. Ch—m's Sickness continuing, some more considerable Changes will take Place. L. Eg—m—t is in Principle our best Friend, and is very desirous of having all the Troops removed from the well-settled Provinces, and to have more Reliance on the Affections of the People there.

Some late Advices from London are, that the Administration are solicitous for a Repeal of the late Acts of Parliament; but that while the King's Officers are mal-treated, they cannot in Honour do any Thing towards it. They say they are convinced of the Impropriety of the Board of Commissioners, and of the Impolicy of the late Acts; but the Honour of the Nation is at Stake, and that must be consulted in their Repeal.—It is therefore wished by our Friends, while we firmly adhere to and defend our Rights, that we should conduct ourselves with Wisdom, Prudence, Steadiness and Uniformity; and that in all our Proceedings we behave with due Respect to Government; and avoid every Thing that has the Appearance of Tumult: In this Way we shall stand fair in the Judgment of those who shall consider our Case, and in the End obtain Relief.

We hear that Sir William Baker, and Mr. Haley, are extremely friendly, and exert themselves in our Favour.

We hear that the Battalion-Men of the Detachment of the 59th Regiment now here, are to return soon to Halifax; but the Company of Grenadiers is to remain here.

Nov. 21. Private Letters from London mention, that the Turks have declared War against the Russians, and that the Court of England is highly incensed at the Treatment which one of our Generals received from the Officers and Crew of a French Xebec in the Mediterranean, in Consequence of which, Orders have been issued for our Vessels not to submit to be searched by those of any other Nation whatever.

A War is also expected between Austria and Prussia. Great Changes are talked of in the Ministry; the Earl of Egmont having had of late several Conferences with his Majesty; it is imagined he will have a principal Place; he is a great Friend to the Colonies.—The Public Dispatches from this Province, were to be taken into immediate Consideration by the Privy Council.

S A L E M, November 15.

We hear from Marblehead, that last Saturday Capt. Granby arrived there, after a tedious Passage, from Lisbon; having met with a Misfortune, was obliged to put into Halifax to water; the Vessel had scarcely anchored, but was boarded by the Officer of the Customs, who carried the Vessel to a Wharf, and, after having trenched and spitted his Salt, searched the Chests, &c. Finding nothing to condemn the Vessel, tampered with the Sailors; and used the Master very scurrilously, by threatening to imprison him, and lay him under Bonds, altho' he had no Contraband Goods on board; when after a Detention of Two Days, the Master demanded his Vessel, they threatened to unload her; but finding their Threats had no Effect, endeavoured to persuade him to leave his Vessel; which when they could not prevail on him to do, delivered her to him. These Circumstances sufficiently shew, not only the infamous Arts used to distress the fair Trader, but the base Dispositions of a set of hungry Miscreants, whose only Aim seems to be to enrich themselves, by distressing honest Trade, under Pretence of securing the Revenue. Such Instances of Oppression, though countenanced by those in Office, ought, however, to be made public, and the Actors in such dirty Scenes treated with the Contempt they deserve from every honest Man.

N E W P O R T, November 21.

By a Letter from St. Vincent we are informed, That, not long since, Mr. Hurst, a Custom-House Officer, went on board the Schooner Sally, Capt. Hobbs, lying at Anchor in Terrel's Bay; and without Ceremony demanded the Vessel's Papers, being afraid what right he had to the Papers, he cock'd his Pistol, pointed it at the Capt. and said if he did not retire to his Cabin, he would blow his Brains out. The

Capt. went into the Cabin, and the Waiter went to hoisting out and weighing the Coffee on board, to see whether there were not a sufficient Trifle, more than was properly cleared, to condemn the Vessel, &c. But finding all regular and right, he told the Capt. he did not want to take any Advantage of him, &c.

A N N A P O L I S, DECEMBER 8.

* * * Instead of the Word *see*, in the fourth Line of the KENT County Address, inserted in our last, read *feel*.

The following NOTE we insert at the Request of a CUSTOMER.

The Person who uses so much Freedom with Mr. Dakein's Character in the last Gazette, is hereby called upon to produce even One Gentleman of this City, to prove that he promised to give any Thing from under his Hand.—The Threats and Menaces made Use of for that Purpose, would not, (nor will they) compel him, as he stands, (save due Allegiance). Nullius in verba jurare in Verba Magistri.

T O T H E P R I N T E R S.

Some neither can for Wits nor Critics pass,
As heavy Mules are neither Horse nor Ass. POPE.

FROM the servile Employment of Printer's Devil, we have seen Mr. Clapham gradually rising to the important Office of Corrector of the Press, and he has now ascended the Critic's Chair—no unusual Climax amongst the GRUB-STREET Fraternity.—But lest Mr. Clapham should fall under the Character described—*Critics ne'er bred at School*—he, like a prudent General, calls in the Assistance of a Body of Auxiliaries.—But as *simile simili gaudet*, (like loves its like) these too are of GRUB-STREET Race.—But what in the Name of common Sense has a Critique upon a Poem written in England in the Year 1764 to do with a Controversy in America in the Year 1768?—This shows People reduced to their last Shifts.—As for the Character of a Wit it is by no Means a desirable one—

"Unhappy Wit like most mistaken Things,
Atones not for the Envy that it brings;
'Tis what the vicious fear, the virtuous shun,
By Fools 'tis hated and by Knaves undone."

But what say the Reviewers?—Hungry Wretches who live upon the Bits and Scraps of Song.—Who to humour the ill-nature of the World, pick out a few Lines in a Poem to exercise their pitiful Talents upon—and who for a Dinner will turn Sayre into Panegyric.—The inimitable Sterne, on whom they spit all their Venom, treats them with the Contempt they merit, in comparing them to a Fly which Uncle Toby had caught, and holding between his Finger and Thumb instead of crushing it to death, said, "Go poor Wretch, get thee gone, there is room enough in the World both for thee and me"—and the nervous and expressive Churchill, whose Genius these malicious Junco's endeavoured to crush by the most ill-natured Sarcasms, characterizes them thus:

Our Critics bawl,

"In praise of Candour with a Heart of Gall,
"Conscious of Guilt and fearful of the Light,
"They lurk, enshrouded in the Veil of Night;
"Safe from Detection, seize th' unwary Prey,
"And stab, like Bravoes, all who come that Way."

And next in contempt to the Critics themselves does he hold their Followers, those

"Who pick their little Learning from Reviews,
who, without either Reading, Judgment, or Opinion of their own, retail their smart Sayings, and think joining in the Cry, and bandying the Abuse up and down, is some Apology for their own Ignorance."

The Poem on the Peace, for any Thing said to its Discredit by the Reviewers, might be excellent in its Kind, for supposing the Passages criticised, to be the most blameable in the whole Composition (and we may suppose they culled out the weakest Part) it is an easy Matter to show the Futility of their Remarks, and thence may conclude the Piece to have some Degree of Merit.—What an Introduction do they usher in their Strictures with—"a Man who courts the Muse should come as gay and lively as an Alderman to a Turtle-Feast"—A Man that goes to Bed with an empty Stomach generally dreams of a Feast—and these hungry Wretches borrow all their Ideas of Gaiety and Liveliness from a substantial Dinner.—an Alderman at a Turtle-Feast is to be sure a very proper Gallant for a Muse.—He comes very gay and lively, and after he has swallow'd Two or Three Pounds of Turtle, he goes away very gay and lively.—Nor are these Gentlemen more fortunate in their Illustration upon the Satirical Trifle by a Quill passing from Goose to Goose, which sticks more closely to its Second, than its First Possessor.—Who ever saw, or heard of a Quill falling out of the Wing of one Goose, and sticking close, as the Ladle did in the old Woman's Breech, in the Tail of another?—Illustrations should be drawn from Things more evident, not from such as never existed, but in the confused and addle Brain of a Reviewer.—By neglecting courting the Muse as an Alderman courted Turtle, the Poet is said to have made sad Work.—and by being confined to a Garret, without an Opportunity of ever being present at a Turtle-Feast, our Critics form the strangest Idea of such an Entertainment as ever was—and had these Gentlefolk descended now and then from their aerial Mansion

into the common humble and meriting Shoes, crying a Dust-Card, they might be a little wiser.

We will now c Reviewers, to examine which will be for the benefit of their Wits, as old in Folly expect a Conclusion, he has a Gay Ideas, and a Production of a Head, as of a full Man spends as well as a Reviewer, and if to Genius, it is their Remarks, made such *ad Vultu*. The first Line, say, are enough, they are enough, hungry Curs are short.—

Crevell, indeed, But Wilhelmst Kirch-denckers, Alike the Mu

These Lines are following ones by the Authority of the Author, Mr. Pope made In their little Rea

Quelle muse a Ojroit appro Comment en Zuphen, W

And all

Here, say the prehenible—the Phraze, tation, is not from—but this Line of P the purple Y the purple Y would not wa comprehensib

Epire can That With

Some Men others: I t manifest, and who can fee v

Each tend Dwells on

How can his Words?—ceiving a Hupaign, the makes Enqu Dangers, F It is very ir answer Foo

Who shal The Crit Trifles, dir ly. They fa lent, and a nal.— selves, the Edition of And; if If wrong

To Mr

YOUR lent only be in gar, as th deemed s ment.— charge yo of the mo Chronicle you say, was ahar mous Aff the Part and Repti traction, me the plain Qu to the C Did y on my R Proof to Have mation of Did I signed, Piece, l

Nov. 26, 1768.

THE SNO
APOLLO,
Capt. JOHN MIDFORD,
(Being a Free-Bottom in MARYLAND)



bound to Patuxent River, is expected to leave Barbados in January or February next. Any Gentleman inclined to ship WEST-INDIA GOODS in her, from thence, are requested to inform their Correspondents thereof. She will also take in MERCHANDIZE for any other Part of MARYLAND; provided it is agreeable to the Owners to receive them in the Eastern Branch of said River.

(2w) CHRISTOPHER LOWNDES.

Was not the Introduction, you mention, omitted to be republished by the Printers here, only for want of the Author's Name (tho' neither that, nor Dakein's, were offered to the Maryland Press) and were not they sufficiently attacked therein, to justify their Report?

Was it not incumbent on you, as a Printer, after an Attempt to sacrifice my Reputation, to insert the whole of my Justification, instead of the Part, only, which related to yourself?

Would it not have been prudent in you, (if Reports are true) to have omitted your Threat?

JOHN CLAPHAM.

N. B. Give me Notice, in your Chronicle if you please, of your Charge against me, and I will transmit the Money.

A few ACTS of ASSEMBLY, to compleat BACON'S LAWS, to this Time, may be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE, if applied for soon.

S C H E M E
OF A
L O T T E R Y
FOR RAISING
SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS,
FOR FINISHING THE
MARKET-HOUSE & TOWN-HALL
IN

FREDERICK-TOWN, in FREDERICK County.

TO CONSIST OF

TWO THOUSAND TICKETS,
AT TWO DOLLARS each.

FIVE HUNDRED and FIFTY-SEVEN of which will be fortunate, without any Deduction, viz.

1 Prize of 200 Dollars, is	200 Dollars.
3 - 100 - - -	200
3 - 50 - - -	150
4 - 25 - - -	100
20 - 15 - - -	300
50 - 10 - - -	500
475 - 4 - - -	1900

PRIZES, 557 First drawn Blank, - 25
BLANKS, 1443 Last drawn Blank, - 25
600 \$ raised.

2000 Tickets, 2 Dollars each, 4000 Dollars.

By the above SCHEME, there are little more than TWO BLANKS and an HALF to a PRIZE; and the Profits retained, are Fifteen per Cent. on the Whole.—When the TICKETS are disposed of, the Drawing is to begin, (on Fourteen Days previous Notice, at least, to be given in the MARYLAND GAZETTE) in the Court-House of the said County, in Presence of Five of the Managers, at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend. The Drawing, it is hoped, will be in Six Months, at farthest, as a great Number of the Tickets are already engaged.

The Managers are Messrs. Christopher Edelen, Casper Schaaff, Thomas Price, George Murdock, Levy Cohan, Jacob Young, Lodowick Welner, Charles Beatty, Joseph Gaither, George Scott, Adam Fisher, John Horfe, William Parker, Jacob Schley, Daniel Heugbs, Upton Sheredine, George Stricker, Thomas Crampin, Jun. William Deakin, Jun. and Andrew Stigar, who are to give Bond, and be on Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, as soon as the Drawing is finished, and the Prizes to be paid off, without any Deduction.—PRIZES not demanded within Six Months from the Publication aforesaid, to be deemed as generously given for the Use intended, and applied accordingly.

The Value of Seven Shillings and Six-pence, in PENNSYLVANIA Currency, will be received in Lieu of each Dollar, in the Sale of TICKETS; and the same Currency to be accepted in Payment of the Prizes drawn by the fortunate Adventurers.

N. B. TICKETS to be had of any of the MANAGERS, and at the PRINTING-OFFICE, in ANNAPOLIS.

(3m)

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, for Cash or Bills, the following Tracts of Land:

THE NEW LITTLE-WOOD FOREST, 500 Acres.—The REFORM'D REBECCA, 240 Acres. This is under Lease for Seven Years, at 900 lb. of Tobacco per Year; and 30 or 40 Acres of it, if properly cultivated, will make good Meadow.—POPLAR THICKET, 133 Acres; a little Part of it cleared, and in good Fence. All these Lands lie near each other, and near, or on the Line that divide Prince-George's and Charles Counties.—Credit will be given for all the Purchase-Money, on paying Interest, with Security.—Terms may be known, by applying to CLEM WHEELER.

into the common Walks of Life, tho' it were in the humble and menial Capacities of making Baskets, mending Shoes, crying Jerusalem Artichokes, or driving a Dust-Cart, they might have had a better Opportunity of being acquainted with the Nature of their cackling Brothers of the Quill.

We will now condescend to take a Review of our Reviewers, to examine the Justness of their Remarks, which will be found upon a Level with the Poignancy of their Wit, and tho' an Author who derides them as old in Folly and impotent in Rage, could hardly expect a Compliment, yet, Thanks to their Inability, he has escaped unhurt by their Resentment.—Gay Ideas, and lively Remarks, being as seldom the Production of an empty Stomach, and a swimming Head, as of a full Belly—the heaviest Hours a Man spends are when his Pockets are lightest; Reviewers, as well as Poets, therefore have their heavy Hours, and if a full Stomach be really an Assistant to Genius, it is a good Apology for the Heaviness of their Remarks, and it is less Wonder that they have made such sad Work in the following Critique—

The first Lines they cavil at, they are pleased to say, are enough to make a Dog howl—it is clear they are enough to make Curs snarl—but though hungry Curs are very snappish, they generally bite short.

Crevell, indeed, one may bring into Rhime, But Wilhelmshabl will hardly come in Time. Kirch-denkern runs still rougher in the Verse, Alike the Muses and the Frenchman's Curse.

These Lines are a pretty close Imitation of the Four following ones of Boileau, and therefore warranted by the Authority of a Poet, the purest, correctest, and most harmonious in the French Language, and whom Mr. Pope made his Model in many Parts of his Writings.—In this Stricture the Reviewers betray their little Reading—

Quelle muse a rimé en tous lieux disposée
Oseroit approcher des bords du Zuerd-zee?
Comment en vers beaux affiger Doijbourg,
Zuiphen, Wageninghen, Harderwic, Knotzembourg?

And all his Country's painted in his Eye:

Here, say the Reviewers, the Author is quite incomprehensible—but how so?—Shakespeare uses the Phrase, the Mind's Eye; painted by the Imagination, is not only a common, but beautiful Expression—but what would our Reviewers think of this Line of Pope's and "Lavisb Nature paints the purple Year."—Nature paints the Year—the purple Year too—if the Year was purple, it would not want Painting.—The Poet is quite incomprehensible!

Epire can satisfy each just Desire,
That With may form, or Appetite require.

Some Men may see farther into a Mill-Stone, than others: I think, the Sense of these Two Lines is manifest, and their Meaning clear and plain, to those who can see with their Eyes, and hear with their Ears.

Each tender Wife now clasps her warlike Lord,
Dwells on his Lips, and hangs on ev'ry Word.

How can she dwell on his Lips, while she hangs on his Words?—I believe, the Custom is, upon receiving a Husband after a long and dangerous Campaign, the Salute first passes, and then the Wife makes Enquiries, and attends to the Relation, of the Dangers, Fatigues, and Escapes he underwent.—It is very irksome, tho' sometimes recommended, to answer Fools according to their Folly.—But,

Who shall decide, when Doctors disagree?

The Critical Reviewers, speaking of the Satirical Trifles, directly contradict the Opinion of the Monthly. They say, that the Author shews a fine poetical Talent, and advise him to make his Satire more general.—But, that the Public may judge for themselves, the Author intends presenting them with an Edition of the Satirical Trifles,

And, if some sober Critic come abroad,
If wrong, he'll smile; if right, he'll kiss the Rod.

To Mr. WILLIAM GODDARD.

YOUR Publication, consisting of the most virulent Abuse, without a Shadow of Proof, can only be intended to make an Impression on the Vulgar, as the more sensible Part of Mankind have ever deemed such Productions an Insult on their Judgment.—I did, indeed, with great Reason, charge you, in one Instance, with having been guilty of the most flagrant Partiality, by inserting in your Chronicle, an anonymous Piece, (having been, as you say, WELL PAID) of which the Author himself was ashamed, conscious he could not justify his infamous Assertions, much less can you be justified in the Part you have acted.—However, my Character and Reputation being so well established, your Detraction, founded on dark Intelligence, cannot do me the least Injury.—I shall just ask you a few plain Questions, and leave you and your Informant to the Censure and Contempt of the Public.

Did you not first make an unprecedented Attack on my Reputation in your Chronicle, without a single Proof to support you for so doing?

Have you not retailed your Abuse from the Information of Mr. Allen?

Did I reflect on you for inserting what Mr. Dakein signed, or only for publishing the Supporters to that Piece, by way of Preface and Conclusion?

TAKEN up on the last of October, near Cove-Point, Calvert County, by Roger Spicer, at Mrs. Cleverly Dares, Lower-Cliffs, a small red painted BOAT, about Eleven Feet Keel, and Four Feet and an Half Beam.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of William Hardy, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a bay MARE, 13 Hands high, and between 4 and 5 Years old; has some Saddle Spots, and is branded on the near Buttock, but with what is unknown.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Joshua Saunders, in Charles County, near Bryan-Town, taken up as a Stray, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 Hands high, has a sprig Tail, and hanging Mane, branded on the near Shoulder, with something resembling a Capital N: He has Saddle Spots on both Sides of his Back, near his Withers, as also some white Spots underneath his near hind Foot Lock; is a natural Pacer, and about 6 Years old.

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

TO BE SOLD.

ON the 12th of this Instant, the Plantation, called ENFIELD CHACE, in Prince-George's County, that belonged to the late BENJAMIN TASKER, Esq; sundry NEGROES, and STOCK; and, on the 16th of the same Month, sundry NEGROES, and STOCK, on the Plantation that belonged to Mr. TASKER, near Annapolis, and near the Place where the late Mr. Joseph Hill lived.—This Plantation also to be sold, at any Time. For which Purpose, apply to Mrs. TASKER.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Maryland, Sept. 2, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living on Bush-Greek, near Frederick-Town, in Frederick County, the Two following Convict Servants, viz.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, an Englishman, by Trade a Barber, is fond of expressing his Calling; he is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears his own Hair, of a sandy Colour, has large white Eyes, and very high Cheek Bones: Had on a Check Shirt, blue Cloth double-breasted Jacket, a Pair of Country Linen Trowsers, old Shoes, and a Castor Hat, half worn.

WILLIAM BURNS, an Englishman, a luffy well made Fellow, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears his own Hair, of a yellow Colour, has a very brazen Look, and is much given to Swearing, he also has a large Scar on his right Arm, which he often shows when in Company: Had on a Crocus Shirt, brown Kersey Jacket, a Pair of full'd Country Cloth Breeches, old Hat and Shoes; they also took with them, a strip'd Match-Coat Blanket. Whoever takes up the said Servants, and secures them, so as their Master may get them again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by WILLIAM DUVAL.

(7w)

I have been informed of Two Men, answering the above Description, being seen passing from Lower-Marlbrough, down Patuxent River; and, as Freeman, offering themselves to man any Vessel going to Sea. If any Captains of Vessels, or others, should remember employing them, on giving me Notice thereof, the Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged; and, if they are taken up, 'tis requested particular Care may be taken of them, as they are both grand Villains, and will endeavour, if possible, to make their Escape. W. D.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Gordon, near Bladenburgh, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a bright bay HORSE, about Fourteen Hands high, a Blaze in his Face, his hind Feet white, was shod before, branded on the off Shoulder CC, and, on the near Shoulder Sd.

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

To be SOLD, pursuant to the Will and Testament of Thomas Sappington, deceased,

ABOUT 700 Acres of LAND, being Part of a TRACT, called SAPPINGTON'S SWEEP, lying in Anne-Arundel County, about 3 Miles from Patuxent Iron-Works. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may see the Land, and know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, living about 6 Miles from said Works.

(w)

FRANCES SAPPINGTON, Executrix.

November 28, 1768.

RAN away from the *Newble Iron-Works*, in Virginia, on, or about the 10th of October last, a Country born Negro Man Slave, named *BILLIE*, the Property of the Hon. *John Taylor, Esq.* he is about 30 Years of Age, very black, well made, Five Feet Eight Inches high, puts on a fower Look when taxed with any Thing amiss; he had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue Broad Cloth Coat, black Cotton Velvet Jacket, and sundry other Sorts of Cloaths, besides Shoes and Stockings of various Kinds: He is by Trade a Ship-Carpenter, and is such a Proficient in that Business, as not only to repair, but to build all Sorts of small Craft. The Day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto Fellow, named *Scario*, the Property of Mr. *John McMillan* of *Prince-William County*, in Virginia, of much the same Age and Size as himself. They crossed *Potomack-River* together, in a Schooner's Boat, to the Maryland Shore, where they left her, and have, from that Time, kept themselves undiscovered. As *Billie* was some Time last Summer brought from *Careless*, (to which Place, under the Sanction of a forged Pass, he had travelled as a Freeman) it is more than probable that if he is not now engaged by some Ship-Builders to the Northward, that he will endeavour to get on board of some Craft, bound for *Charles-Town*, or to some Place in *Careless*, where he expects to be free.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, or Mulatto; and brings One, or both, to the Subscriber, or to Mr. *John Calvert*, Manager of Col. *Parke's* Mine-Bank, in *Baltimore County*, or will secure them, so as they may be had again, shall receive, for each, a Reward of Five Pounds, if taken Forty Miles from home, or the above Reward, if at a greater Distance from the said Mr. *John Calvert*, or from

(17) THOMAS LAWSON.

WANTED, on Hire, a PLANTATION, having a Sufficiency of Hands and Stock thereon.—For Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, living at the Plantation of Mr. *Hobbs*, on the North Side of *Savannah*.

JOHN GRANT.

October 20, 1768.

To be SOLD, or to be CHARTER.



THE *SHOOR BETSEY*, a strong Vessel, will carry about 1000 Bushels, now lying at *Annapolis*, but will sail the latter End of next Week, for *St. Lawrence's Creek, Pennsylvania*. She is just cleaned, and well found, and will be Chartered, be fit to receive her Loading at Five Days Notice.

For Terms, apply to Mr. *Johns* at *Annapolis*, or the Subscriber, on board.

GEORGE COOK.

Queen Anne, November 15, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, some Time in July last, a Mulatto Servant Man, named *PHILIP GRAY*, a well-set Fellow, about Five Feet Eight Inches high, and much pitted with the Small-Pox. It is supposed that he is harboured by some free Negro, near *Pic-Pic*, or has made off to *Baltimore County*. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him, shall be paid TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and reasonable Charges, if brought to

JOHN T. WOOLTON.

October 20, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, from the Subscriber, living in *Prince-George's County*, near *Roxbury*, an indentured Servant Man, named *GEORGE PHILLIPS*, a Blacking by Trade, about Five Feet Nine Inches high, he is about Forty Years of Age, has a dark complexion, and is a dark man, with a small-Pox, a remarkable Lameness, occasioned by a fall from the left Leg, when in the Service, being that through the left Leg, when in the Service, as a Soldier, in One of the Regiments in the late War in *America*, which makes him halt and tread on his left Foot; the Call of which Leg is much withered, and is much smaller than the other. Had on, when he went away, a blue Coat with Horn Buttons, a brown Jacket, Osnaburgh Shirt, Breeches and Trowsers, Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, a Red Wig, and an old Hat. He also with him sundry Papers, among which is a Discharge from the Regiment he served in, and a Discharge from the Hospital where the Cure of his Leg was effected, (which is now broze out again) he may probably make off to the said Discharge to put him off as a Freeman. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

JOHN F. A. FRIGES.

S C H E M E O F A L O T T E R Y

For raising the Sum of FOUR HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS, for purchasing an ORGAN for the New-Church, and building a MARKET-HOUSE, in the Town of ALEXANDRIA, viz.

Prizes.	of	100	are	500
5	—	50	—	250
10	—	25	—	250
20	—	10	—	200
100	—	5	—	500
800	—	301	—	1290
1000	Prizes.	First drawn Blank,	5	
2000	Blanks.	Last drawn Blank,	5	
3000	Tickets at 20s.			£. 3000

Fifteen per Cent. deducted from the Prizes, amounts to £. 450, the Sum wanted.

In this Scheme, there are no more than Two Blanks to a Prize; and, for the small Value, and Number of Tickets, there are many considerable Prizes.—Many Schemes of Lotteries, for various Purposes, and of various Constructions, are offered to the Public, they are indeed become common; by many it is reckoned a Species of Gaming, it may be so, yet certainly this is the most justifiable, perhaps laudable, because for Public Uses. The Promoters hope they will meet with that Encouragement in the Sale of the Tickets, which so good and useful an Intention merits, and will enable them to draw the Lottery in Six Months. The Advertisers may be assured it will be drawn as soon as the Tickets are sold.—Immediately after Drawing, a List of the Prizes will be published in the *Virginia* and *Maryland GAZETTES*.

Prizes not demanded in Six Months, after Drawing, will be esteemed given for the Benefit of the Lottery.

The Managers are, *William Ramsay, John Carlyle, John Dallas, Robert Adam, John Muir, Harry Piper, Thomas Fleming, George Washington*. Trustees, *Thomas Kirkpatrick, Henry Riddle, Richard Arle, Hall and Gilpin, William Ramsay, Robert Harrison, Thomas Corjee*, of whom Tickets may be had: They act upon Oath, and give Bond faithfully to discharge their Trust.

Dollars will be taken at Six Shillings, and paid away at the same Rate.

LATELY PUBLISHED.

And it be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

THE MARYLAND ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1769.

CONTAINING many instructive and entertaining Pieces, both in Prose and Verse; together with Receipts for the Cure of different Disorders incident to this Climate, &c. We have added a Sheet extraordinary this Year, for the Benefit of our Customers only, as we shall dispose of them at the usual Price of 5s. per Dozen, or 8 Copper single.

Frederick-Town, Cecil County, O.S. 24, 1768.

TO be Sold, by virtue of a Power of Attorney from *George and William Buck, Esqrs.* Merchants of *Baltimore*, a Dwelling-House in *Chester-Town*, completely finished, with Eight Rooms: Six of which are richly papered. There is an excellent Kitchen adjoining, in which are Two good Fire-Places, and every Thing complete. On the Lot is a commodious Stable, with Nine Stalls, Two of which are close; a large Yard, with a good Well and new Pump in it, and every other Convenience fit for a Gentleman's Family in private Life, or public Business. On the same Lot is a large Brick House, which, with a little Expence, might be converted into a good Store-Room and Companying-House. For Terms of Sale, apply to

JOSEPH EARLE.

The Subscriber takes this Method to inform the Public, that he keeps the Ferry from *Annapolis*, to *Ken-Blind*, and *Race-Hall*; and proposes to carry, at the following Rates:

To KENT-ISLAND.			
For a Single Man,	—	—	7 6
If more than one, each,	—	—	3 3
A Single Man and Horse,	—	—	20 0
If more, going in the same Boat, each,	—	—	7 6
For an open Chair,	—	—	7 6
A Chair, with a Top,	—	—	20 0
A Four-Wheel Chair,	—	—	25 0
A Chariot, or Coach,	—	—	37 6

To ROCK-HALL.

For a Single Man,	—	—	13 0
If more, each,	—	—	7 6
A Single Man and Horse,	—	—	17 6
If more, in the same Boat, each,	—	—	13 0
For an open Chair,	—	—	13 0
A Chair, with a Top,	—	—	25 0
A Four-Wheel Chair,	—	—	27 6
A Chariot, or Coach,	—	—	37 6

And, as he keeps the best Entertainment, and as good Beds and Hands, as any other cross the Bay, hopes to meet with Encouragement. Those who shall favour him with their Custom, will greatly oblige,

SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship NANCY, JAMES THOMPSON Master, from Liverpool and Dublin, by

HUDSON & THOMPSON,

Who came in said Ship, to settle at Baltimore-Town, A LARGE Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, viz. Woollen-Drapery, in all its Branches; Mercery; Haberdashery; Millinery; Manchester Goods; Saddlery; Stationary; Ship-Chandlery; Braziers; Cutlery and Hard-Ware; Dry-Saltery; Groceries; Felt and Castor Hats; Sailors, and Hunting Caps; strip'd Linseys; Grograms; Superfine ribb'd Stockings; Worsted and Yarn ditto; Silk and Worsted ditto; Rugs; Indian Blanketing; full Suits of Superfine Broad-Cloaths, and Trimmings; Womens, Girls, and Childrens Stays; home-made Checks; brown Hollands; brown Sheetings; white Sheetings; a large Assortment of Irish Linens; German, English, Irish, and Scotch Onabrigs; Hempen-Rolls; German, English, and Irish Dowls; hempen and flaxen Sacking; Worrington Sail-Cloth; Kendal, and Welsh Cottons; Crown-Glass Squares of all Sizes; FF Gunpowder; Drop-Shot; Bar-Lead; common and double Flint; Glass-Ware; Gardevine Squares; French Indico; bottled Snuff; Roll-Brimstone; Saltpetre; Copperas; Allum; Mens Boots and Shoes; Womens, Leather, Calimanco, and Everlasting Shoes; Childrens Morocco ditto; Hair Sifters; Lawn, and Silk Searchers; Pipes; Brushes of all Sorts; Nails of all Sorts and Sizes; Wigs; Sail-Twine; Bed-Cords; Top-Sean Twine; deep Sea, Log, Drum, Cat, and Perch Lines; Halters and Tressles; white Rope; Box-Cordage; Corks, and Cork-Wood for Seamen; mix'd Paints; Iron Pots, Pans, Frying-Pans, Cast Iron Tea-Kettles, Skillets, &c. English Loaf-Sugar; a large Quantity of Five and Seven Years old bottled Beer, in Tierces, containing 51 Dozen each; a very large Assortment of Crochery, and Earthen-Ware, consisting of most of the Articles in that Branch; China, and Copperplate Ware; Liverpool fine Salt; and a Parcel of Coals.

The above Goods, with many other Articles too tedious to insert here, will be sold by Wholesale and Retail, at a low Advance. The said *Hudson and Thompson* will import, annually, Spring and Fall, Cargoes of Goods. Such as please to favour them with their Custom in the Wholesale Way, may depend on being served on easy Terms, and their Orders to *England* punctually observed and complied with. Patterns of several Sorts of Goods, suitable for the Spring, may be seen at their Store, in *Gay-Street*. Market Prices for all Sorts of Produce.—A young Man is wanted, that understands Business, and is well acquainted in *Baltimore County*.

The above Ship *Nancy*, James Thompson Master, now lying at *Fell's Point*, sails for *Dublin*, the 20th of December next, and will take in Goods at a low Freight. For Particulars, apply to *Hudson and Thompson*, or the Captain, on Board.

October 14, 1768.

STOLEN last Night, from the Subscriber, living in *Prince-George's County*, near *Upper-Maryland*, a likely bright bay HORSE, Four Years old, and about 14 and an Half Hands high, branded on the near Buttock, B; he paces, trots, and gallops, and carries his Head high, when rode. Whoever recovers the said Horse, so as I may get him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and Five Pounds for the Thief, if he be convicted, paid by

BENJAMIN HALL, (Son of FRANCIS.)

Annapolis, July 25, 1768.

WHEREAS my late Master, Mr. *Andrew Buchanan*, has generously bequeathed his Beneficence of *BARBER and PERUKE-MAKER*, in Favour of the Subscriber, who has removed near *Doct. to Mr. John's* Church, where he has supplied himself with a fresh Assortment of Hair, and other Materials, for carrying on his Business, and hopes for the Encouragement of all Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, as they may depend on being served himself, with every Article, in his Way, and after the newest Fashions.

JAMES REID.

Annapolis, Sept. 25, 1768.

All Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are hereby required to discharge their respective Accounts immediately, without further Notice. And, whereas I have, through a Course of several Years, bearing, given large and extensive Credit, to many Instances to be a considerable Sufferer thereby, from Principles of Liberty and Fairness, and a Consideration of the Difficulties arising in Debtors in general, from the great Scarcity of Cash in the Province, I have thought neglected to take the necessary Steps to the compel Payment: I am however at last reduced to the Necessity of taking this necessary Step, towards collecting my outstanding Debts. Those therefore who are indebted, will, by a speedy Compliance with this Requisition, avoid the Trouble and Expence attending the usual Method of Recovery by Law.

JOHN CATON.

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1768.

THE NORTH-BRITON, N^o. LXI.
To the NORTH-BRITON.

S I R,

GREEABLE to the Promise I made in my last Letter, I shall now proceed to consider the Religious Grievances of the AMERICANS; which, tho' not carried, as yet, to so great a Height as those of a civil Nature, are, nevertheless, as real, and, if allowed to continue, and to operate their full Effect, may perhaps become, in Time, still more intolerable. What I mean, is, the Design that has been formed to introduce into AMERICA, the Episcopal Persuasion, as the established Religion.

This Design, which is now no Secret, has justly excited the Apprehension and Indignation of almost every AMERICAN. They say, and they say it truly, that it was in order to free themselves from the Tyranny and Despotism of the Episcopal Hierarchy, that their Ancestors abandoned their native Country, and took Refuge in the barren Wilds of the Western Continent. And, is it to be supposed, that they will patiently bend their Necks to a Yoke, which neither they nor their Forefathers have been able to bear? Is it to be supposed, that, after having enjoyed, for so long a Time, the Blessings of Religious, and consequently of Civil Liberty, they will tamely forego them without a single Struggle? Those who think so, know not human Nature; for every one that knows it, must be fully satisfied, that there is nothing of which Mankind are so very tenacious as of their religious Principles; and that almost every Attempt to change these Principles, in Opposition to the Humour of the People, has terminated in the Destruction of the Person who made it. Witness the injudicious and ill-timed Attempt of King CHARLES the First to introduce into Scotland the Episcopal Form of Government. For it may be safely affirmed, that, notwithstanding the many rude Encroachments which that Prince had made upon the Civil Rights of his English and his Scottish Subjects, neither of these People would, at least for some Time, have risen in Arms, had it not been for the violent Step, which his Majesty took to change the religious Principles of the latter. This was the true Source of the Civil Wars; and, in the like Circumstances, will ever be the Source of Civil Wars. Nor, indeed, is it at all surprising that it should; for can it be expected, that a People should change their Religion, their Manners, and their Customs, in an Instant, and with the same Rapidity with which a Prince, or his Ministry, may publish the Ordinance that establishes a new Religion?

The Truth is, most Ministers consider the People, as Clay in the Hands of the Potter, which they think they may mould into any Shape they please; but I am afraid, that our present Ministers will find the AMERICANS composed of very different Matter. I am afraid, that, instead of Clay, they will find them composed of Steel, that will break before it will bend, and will perhaps cut the Hand that shall attempt to bend it.

But admitting the Possibility of establishing Episcopacy in AMERICA, such a Scheme, could it actually be executed, ought to be strenuously opposed by every Friend to his Country; as, were it once actually executed, it would certainly be attended with the most pernicious Consequences. It was, I think, a Saying of King JAMES the First, No BISHOP, NO KING; and, might I take the Freedom of opposing a Maxim of mine to that Royal Chopper of Sentences, I would say, and, I believe, with equal Truth, No DISSENTER, NO LIBERTY. The DISSENTERS are, and ever have been, the very Life and Soul of the republican Part of our Government. They have often saved it, when upon the Brink of Destruction; and it is to be hoped, they will still save it, if ever it should be again brought to the Brink of Destruction.

The PURITANS, — says a celebrated Historian *, who cannot be supposed partial to that republican Sect — the PURITANS preserved alive the small Sparks of the Love of Liberty that were to be found in the Nation, during the Reign of ELIZABETH, and of the Two first Princes of the STUART Line. And, whatever Ridicule may be thrown upon the Puritans, by some Court Sycophants, I must confess, for my own Part, I would rather be a Puritan, attached to Law and Liberty, than a Churchman, attached to Slavery and Despotism: I would rather

be a Puritan, who can sit quietly under his own Vine, and his own Fig-Tree, and none to make him afraid, than a Churchman, who is either employed in ravishing the Vineyards of others; or, who, like Naboth, is in Danger of having his own Vineyard ravished from him.

Accustomed to think freely in religious Matters, the Protestant Dissenters have ever exercised the same Freedom in their political Speculations. They plainly perceived the absurd Nature and pernicious Tendency of the Doctrine of Divine Indefeasible hereditary Right, and of Passive Obedience, and Non-resistance; and they accordingly rejected it, with the utmost Indignation. They boldly maintained, that all Government was instituted for the good of the People; that the *Salus Populi* was the *Suprema Lex*; that the Sovereign was only the first Servant to the Public; that the Prince, as well as the Subject, was bound to obey the Laws; that the Moment the Prince violated the Laws, the Subject was, at least in that Instance, freed from the Obedience; and, that if ever the Prince proceeded to such a Length, as to violate the Laws essential to the Constitution, the Subject was entirely freed from his Allegiance.

These are the Principles which the Dissenters have ever embraced, and which they still embrace. These are the Principles, upon which the Civil War was begun, and the Revolution effected. These are the Principles upon which the present Family was established on the Throne, upon which it still possesses it, and upon which alone it can continue to possess it. And, if ever any Minister should be so daringly wicked, as to advise any Prince of that Family, to violate the Principles, he ought to be punished as a Traitor to his King and to his Country.

But, perhaps, it will be said, that these Principles have been always embraced, and with as much Sincerity, by the Episcopalians, as by the Dissenters. If any one should say so, the whole English History would give him the Lie. Were they embraced by them in the Reign of King JAMES the First, who, when, in the Conference of Divines at Hampton-Court, he exalted his own Prerogative and the prelatial Character, was told by the Archbishop of Canterbury, *that undoubtedly his Majesty spoke by the special Assistance of God's Spirit*? Were they embraced by them in the Reign of King CHARLES the First, whom they wickedly intoxicated with such high Notions of the Royal Prerogative, as precipitated him into Measures that terminated in his own Destruction, and in the Destruction of the Monarchy? Were they embraced by them in the Reign of King CHARLES the Second, to whom they suggested the most arbitrary Councils, and whom they strongly advised to get the Doctrine of Passive Obedience enacted into a Law; and who, when that Prince made a bold, and, unhappily, but too successful an Effort, to reign without Parliaments, so vigorously assisted him in his unconstitutional Measures, that the Historian † already quoted, expressly says; “the Clergy especially were busy in this great Revolution; and being moved, partly by their own Fears, partly by the Insinuations of the Court, they represented all their Antagonists as Sectaries and Republicans, and rejoiced in escaping all those Perils, which they believed to have been hanging over them. Principles, the most opposite to Civil Liberty, were every where enforced from the Pulpit, and adopted in numerous Addresses; where the King was flattered in his present Measures, and congratulated on his Escape from Parliaments. Could Words have been depended on, the Nation appeared to be running fast into voluntary Servitude, and seemed even ambitious of resigning into the King's Hands, all the Privileges transmitted to them, through so many Ages, by their gallant Ancestors.”

And though they made some Opposition to the violent Measures of King JAMES the Second, yet was it chiefly because their own Order was attacked; for, had that Prince been contented with destroying only the Civil Liberties of the Nation, without endeavouring to undermine its Religion, 'tis more than probable that he might have carried his Point, at least for any Interruption he was likely to have met with from the established Clergy.

True it is, they concurred in the Revolution; but with what Sincerity, the great Number of them who refused to take the Oaths to the New Government, and the endless Plots and Conspiracies they hatched against it, sufficiently declare.

Let it not, however, be imagined, that I mean to impute the above Principles and Practices to the whole Body of the Episcopal Clergy. God forbid! I know there are some of the Episcopal Clergy, who are as staunch Friends to the Liberty of the Subject,

as any Dissenter in the Kingdom: Witness the worthy Author of the *Confessional*, and several others. I only mean to impute them to the high-flying Jacobite Clergy, and to their deluded Followers among the Laity, who never were, and I believe, never will be thoroughly reconciled to our free Government. I shall begin, I must own, to entertain a Suspicion, that our Government is no longer free.

But though I mean not to impute the above Principles and Practices to the whole Body of the Episcopal Clergy, I may yet, I am persuaded, take upon me to assert, that the Episcopal Form of Church Government is much better adapted, than that of the Presbyterians, or of any other Sect, to an absolute Monarchy; and for the Truth of that Assertion I appeal to the Sentiments of the most sensible Writers, who have treated of Politics. The Distance between the proud Prelate and the poor Curate is almost as great, as that between the Grand Monarch and the meanest of his menial Servants. The Truth is, the Spirit of Subordination that prevails in the Episcopal Form of Church Government, is admirably calculated to preserve Order, or rather Slavery, in Civil Society; for is it to be supposed, that a Man possessed of about Ten Pounds a-Year, will dare to disobey the Orders of one, possessed, perhaps, of as many Thousands?

'Tis an old and just Observation, that Superstition is an Enemy to Civil Liberty, and Enthusiasm a Friend to it. — But it is well known, that the Church of England partakes considerably of the superstitious Character; and that all the Dissenters are more or less, remarkable for Enthusiasm. That this is the natural Tendency of Superstition, will be evident to any one who considers the Situation of France, of Spain, or of any other Roman Catholic Country, where Superstition prevails in its full Force, and where the poor People are held in such a slavish Subjection by their Spiritual and Temporal Rulers, that they are almost looked upon as Beings of an inferior Species. It is commonly reported of a French Bishop, who was a Man of Quality, as most of the French Bishops are, that, thinking it beneath his Dignity to address his Flock in the usual Style, *Mes cheres Freres*, or *Dearly beloved Brethren*, he began his Sermon thus; *Canaille ebetie, ecoutez la Parole de Dieu; Ye Christian Scoundrels, listen to the Word of God!* Such were the Ideas of a due Subordination, with which Superstition inspired this Right Reverend and Honourable Prelate!

But not only is the Episcopal Form of Church Government, an Enemy to Liberty, and a Friend to Slavery, by the strong Mixture of Superstition which it contains, and by the infinite Distinction it makes among the different Members, of which it is composed: It is likewise so, by the great Number of useless Priests with which it is incumbered, by the immense Wealth possessed by these Priests, and by the unequal Distribution of that Wealth among the several Persons belonging to the Priesthood.

The Clergy of Scotland, if I am rightly informed, do not amount to One Thousand. The Clergy of England, I believe, fall not greatly short of Twelve Thousand. — So that, supposing the Clergy to bear the same Proportion to the Laity, in both these Kingdoms, England should contain Twelve Times as many Inhabitants as Scotland. But England, according to the highest Computation, does not contain above Three, or, at most, Four Times as many Inhabitants as Scotland; so that, making allowance for the greater Number of People in the former than in the latter, for every Clergyman in Scotland, there are at least Three, if not Four in England. And, as the Number of Clergy in England, is so much larger than in Scotland, their Revenues, it is well known, are proportionably large. The whole annual Revenue of the Scottish Clergy, does not exceed 80,000 Pounds; a Sum hardly equal to what is possessed by the Bishops alone, and perhaps not One Tenth of what is possessed by the whole Body of the English Clergy. And as the annual Revenue of the English Clergy is so much greater, than that of the Scotch, it is divided, it is certain, among the different Members, in a much more unequal and disproportionate Manner. Few Scottish Clergymen have less than Fifty, and few more than a Hundred Pounds a-Year. But, as I hinted above, some English Clergymen have Ten Thousand, and some little more than Ten Pounds a-Year. Such an infinite Difference is there, in the Number of Clergymen, in the Amount of their Revenue, and in the Distribution of that Revenue, between the Episcopal and the Presbyterian Establishments; and so much more favourable is the former, than the latter, to an absolute and pure Monarchy! But as the English Government never was, is not now, and I hope never will be, an absolute and pure Monarchy, so I pray I may never be so unhappy as to live to see the Time when the Episcopal Persuasion shall be extended over the whole British Dominions; for, if ever that Time should

November 28, 1768:

RAN away from the *Newby* Iron-Works, in Virginia, on, or about the 10th of October last, a Country born Negro Man Slave, named BILLIE, the Property of the Hon. *John Taylor*, Esq; he is about 30 Years of Age, very black, well made, Five Feet Eight Inches high, puts on a sower Look when taxed with any Thing amiss; he had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue Broad Cloth Coat, black Cotton Velvet Jacket, and sundry other Sorts of Cloaths, besides Shoes and Stockings of various Kinds: He is by Trade a Ship-Carpenter, and is such a Proficient in that Business, as not only to repair, but to build all Sorts of small Craft. The Day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto Fellow, named SCIPIO, the Property of Mr. *John McMillian* of Prince-William County, in Virginia, of much the same Age and Size as himself. They crossed *Potomack-River* together, in a Schooner's Boat, to the Maryland Shore, where they left her, and have, from that Time, kept themselves undiscovered. As *Billie* was some Time last Summer brought from Carolina, (to which Place, under the Sanction of a forged Pass, he had travelled as a Freeman) it is more than probable that if he is not now engaged by some Ship-Builders to the Northward, that he will endeavour to get on board of some Craft, bound for *Charles-Town*, or to some Place in Carolina, where he expects to be free.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, or Mulatto, and brings One, or both, to the Subscriber, or to Mr. *John Calvert*, Manager of Col. *Taylor's* Mine-Bank, in Baltimore County, or will secure them, so as they may be had again, shall receive, for each, a Reward of Five Pounds, if taken Forty Miles from home, or the above Reward, if at a greater Distance from the said Mr. *John Calvert*, or from

(tf)

THOMAS LAWSON.

WANTED, on Hire, a PLANTATION, having a Sufficiency of Hands and Stock thereon.—For Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, living at the Plantation of Mr. *Hesslium*, on the North-Side of *Severn*.

JOHN GRANT.

October 20, 1768.

To be SOLD, or let on CHARTER,



THE SLOOP BETSEY, a strong Vessel, will carry about 3500 Bushels, now lying at Annapolis, but will sail the latter End of next Week, for St. Leonard's Creek, Patuxent. She is just cleaned, and well found, and will, if Chartered, be fit to receive her Lading at Five Days Notice.

For Terms, apply to Mr. *Joshua Johnson*, at Annapolis, or the Subscriber, on board.

GEORGE COOK.

Queen-Anne, November 15, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, some Time in July last, a Mulatto Servant Man, named PHILIP GRAY, a well-set Fellow, about Five Feet Eight Inches high, and much pitted with the Small-Pox. It is supposed that he is harboured by some free Negro, near *Elk-Ridge*, or has made off to Baltimore County. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him, shall be paid TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and reasonable Charges, if brought to

(tf)

Wm. T. WOOTTON.

October 10, 1768.

RAN away Yesterday Morning, from the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, near *Nettingham*, an indentured Servant Man, named GEORGE DILLADD, a Bricklayer by Trade, about Five Feet Nine Inches high, he is about Forty Years of Age, an Englishman, born in or near *Liverpool*, of a dark Complexion, and pitted with the Small-Pox; is afflicted with a remarkable Lameness, occasioned by being shot through the left Leg, when in the Service, as a Soldier, in One of the Regiments in the late Wars in America, which makes him halt and tread on his left Toes; the Calf of which Leg is much withered, and is much smaller than the other: Had on, when he went away, a blue Coat with Horn Buttons, a brown Jacket, *Onabrigs* Shirt, Breeches and Trowsers, Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, a Bob-Wig, and an old Hat: has also with him sundry Papers, among which is a Discharge from the Regiment he served in, and a Discharge from the Hospital where the Cur of his Leg was effected, (which now broke out again) he may probably make Use of the said Discharges to pass him off as a Freeman.—Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

JOHN F. A. FRIGGS.

S C H E M E

OF A
L O T T E R Y
For raising the Sum of FIVE HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS, for purchasing an ORGAN for the New-Church, and building a MARKET-HOUSE, in the Town of ALEXANDRIA, viz.

Prizes.	Pounds.	Pounds.
5 of	100	are 500
5 —	50	— 250
10 —	25	— 250
20 —	10	— 200
100 —	5	— 500
860 —	30s.	— 1290
1000 Prizes.	First drawn Blank,	5
2000 Blanks.	Last drawn Blank,	5
3000 Tickets at 20s.		£. 3000

Fifteen per Cent. deducted from the Prizes, amounts to £. 450, the Sum wanted.

In this Scheme, there are no more than Two Blanks to a Prize; and, for the small Value, and Number of Tickets, there are many considerable Prizes.—Many Schemes of Lotteries, for various Purposes, and of various Constructions, are offered to the Public, they are indeed become common; by many it is reckoned a-Species of Gaming, it may be so, yet certainly this is the most justifiable, perhaps laudable, because for Public Uses. The Promoters hope they will meet with that Encouragement in the Sale of the Tickets, which so good and useful an Intention merits, and will enable them to draw the Lottery in Six Months. The Adventurers may be assured it will be drawn as soon as the Tickets are sold.—Immediately after Drawing, a List of the Prizes will be published in the *Virginia* and *Maryland* GAZETTES.

Prizes not demanded in Six Months, after Drawing, will be esteemed given for the Benefit of the Lottery.

The Managers are, *William Ramsay*, *John Carlyle*, *John Dalton*, *Robert Adam*, *John Muir*, *Harry Piper*, *Thomas Fleming*, *George Washington*. Trustees, *Thomas Kirkpatrick*, *Henry Riddle*, *Richard Arle*, *Hall and Gilpin*, *William Rumney*, *Robert Harison*, *Thomas Carson*, of whom Tickets may be had: They act upon Oath, and give Bond faithfully to discharge their Trust.

Dollars will be taken at Six Shillings, and paid away at the same Rate.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

MARYLAND ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1769,

CONTAINING many instructive and entertaining Pieces, both in Prose and Verse; together with Receipts for the Cure of different Disorders incident to this Climate, &c. We have added a Sheet extraordinary this Year, for the Benefit of our Customers only, as we shall dispose of them at the usual Price of 5s. per Dozen, or 8 Coppers single.

Frederick-Town, Cecil County, OB. 24, 1768.

TO be Sold, by virtue of a Power of Attorney from *George* and *William Buck*, Esqrs. Merchants of *Biddesford*, a Dwelling-House in *Chester-Town*, completely finished, with Eight Rooms, Six of which are richly papered. There is an excellent Kitchen adjoining, in which are Two good Fire-Places, and every Thing complete. On the Lot is a commodious Stable, with Nine Stalls, Two of which are close; a large Yard, with a good Well and new Pump in it, and every other Convenience fit for a Gentleman's Family in private Life, or public Business. On the same Lot is a large Brick House, which, with a little Expence, might be converted into a good Store-Room and Compting-House. For Terms of Sale, apply to

(tf) JOSEPH EARLE.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to inform the Public, that he keeps the Ferry from Annapolis, to Kent-Island, and Rock-Hall; and proposes to carry, at the following Rates:

To KENT-ISLAND,

For a Single Man,	£ 0 7 6
If more than one, each,	0 3 9
A Single Man and Horse,	0 10 0
If more, going in the same Boat, each,	0 7 6
For an open Chair,	0 7 6
A Chaise, with a Top,	0 10 0
A Four-Wheel Chaise,	0 15 0
A Chariot, or Coach,	0 17 6

To ROCK-HALL,

For a Single Man,	0 15 0
If more, each,	0 9 6
A Single Man and Horse,	0 17 6
If more, in the same Boat, each,	0 13 6
For an open Chair,	0 13 6
A Chaise, with a Top,	0 15 0
A Four-Wheel Chaise,	0 17 6
A Chariot, or Coach,	1 2 6

And, as he keeps the best Entertainment, and as good Boats and Hands, as any that cross the Bay, hopes to meet with Encouragement. Those who shall favour him with their Custom, will greatly oblige,

Their humble Servant,

SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

(tf)

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship NANCY, JAMES THOMPSON Master, from Liverpool and Dublin, by

HUDSON & THOMPSON,

Who came in said Ship, to settle at Baltimore-Town,

A LARGE Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, viz. Woollen Drapery, in all its Branches; Mercery; Haberdashery; Millinery; Manchester Goods; Saddlery; Stationary; Ship-Chandlery; Braziers; Cutlery and Hard-Ware; Dry-Saltery; Groceries; Felt and Castor Hats; Sallors, and Hunting Caps; Strip'd Linseys; Grograms; Superfine ribb'd Stockings; Worsted and Yarn ditto; Silk and Worsted ditto; Rugs; Indian Blanketing; full Suits of Superfine Broad-Cloaths, and Trimmings; Womens, Girls, and Childrens Stays; home-made Checks; brown Hollands; brown Sheetings; white Sheetings; a large Assortment of Irish Linens; German, English, Irish, and Scotch Onabrigs; Hempen-Rolls; German, English, and Irish Down; hempen and flaxen Sacking; Worrington Sail-Cloth; Kenedal, and Welsh Cottons; Crown-Glass Squares of all Sizes; FF Gunpowder; Drop-Shot; Bar-Lead; common and double Flint; Glass-Ware; Gardevine Squares; French Indico; bottled Snuff; Roll-Brimstone; Saltpetre; Copperas; Alum; Mens Boots and Shoes; Womens, Leather, Calimanco, and Everlasting Shoes; Childrens Morocco ditto; Hair Sifters; Lawn, and Silk Searchers; Pipes; Brushes of all Sorts; Nails of all Sorts and Sizes; Wigs; Sail-Twine; Bed-Cords; Top-Sean Twine; deep Sea, Log, Drum, Cat, and Perch Lines; Halters and Tresses; white Rope; Box-Cordage; Corks, and Cork-Wood for Seamen; mix'd Paints; Iron Pots, Pans, Fryings-Pans, Cast Iron Tea-Kettles, Skillets, &c. English Loaf-Sugar; a large Quantity of Five and Seven Years old bottled Beer, in Tierces, containing 51 Dozen each; a very large Assortment of Crochery, and Earthen-Ware, consisting of most of the Articles in that Branch; China, and Copperplate Ware; *Liverpool* fine Salt; and a Parcel of Coals.

The above Goods, with many other Articles too tedious to insert here, will be sold by Wholesale and Retail, at a low Advance. The said *Hudson* and *Thompson* will import, annually, Spring and Fall, Cargoes of Goods. Such as please to favour them with their Custom in the Wholesale Way, may depend on being served on easy Terms, and their Orders to *England* punctually observed and complied with. Patterns of several Sorts of Goods, suitable for the Spring, may be seen at their Store, in Gay-Street. Market Prices for all Sorts of Produce.—A young Man is wanted, that understands Business, and is well acquainted in Baltimore County.

The above Ship *Nancy*, James Thompson Master, now lying at Fall's Point, sails for Dublin, the 20th of December next, and will take in Goods at a low Freight. For Particulars, apply to *Hudson* and *Thompson*, or the Captain, on Board.

October 14, 1768.

STOLEN last Night, from the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, near *Upper-Marlborough*, a likely bright bay HORSE, Four Years old, and about 14 and an Half Hands high, branded on the near Buttock, B; he paces, trots, and gallops, and carries his Head high, when rode.

Whoever secures the said Horse, so as I may get him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and Five Pounds for the Thief, if he be convicted, paid by

BENJAMIN HALL, (Son of FRANCIS.)

Annapolis, July 23, 1768.

WHEREAS my late Master, Mr. *Andrew Buchanan*, has generously declined his Business, of BARBER and PERUKE-MAKER, in Favour of the Subscriber, who has removed next Door to Mr. *Robert Coulson's*, where he has supplied himself with a fresh Assortment of Hair, and other Materials, for carrying on his Business, and hopes for the Encouragement of all Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, as they may depend on being served honestly, with every Article, in his Way, and after the newest Fashions.

(tf)

JAMES REID.

Annapolis, Sept. 21, 1768.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are hereby requested to discharge their respective Accounts immediately, without further Notice. And, whereas I have, through a Course of several Years Dealing, given large and extensive Credits, so as in many Instances to be a considerable Sufferer thereby; yet, from Principles of Lenity and Forbearance, and a Conviction of the Difficulties arising to Debtors in general, from the great Scarcity of Cash in the Province, I have hitherto neglected to take the necessary Steps to compel Payment: I am however at last reduced to the Necessity of taking this preparatory Step, towards collecting my outstanding Debts. Those therefore who are interested, will, by a speedy Compliance with this Requisition, avoid the Trouble and Expence attending the usual Method of Recovery.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1768.

THE NORTH-BRITON, No. LXI.

To the NORTH-BRITON.

SIR,



GREENABLE to the Promise I made in my last Letter, I shall now proceed to consider the Religious Grievances of the AMERICANS; which, tho' not carried, as yet, to so great a Height as those of a civil Nature, are, nevertheless, as real, and, if allowed to continue, and to operate their full Effect, may perhaps become, in Time, still more intolerable. What I mean, is, the Design that has been formed to introduce into AMERICA, the Episcopal Persuasion, as the established Religion.

This Design, which is now no Secret, has justly excited the Apprehension and Indignation of almost every AMERICAN. They say, and they say it truly, that it was in order to free themselves from the Tyranny and Despotism of the Episcopal Hierarchy, that their Ancestors abandoned their native Country, and took Refuge in the barren Wilds of the Western Continent. And, is it to be supposed, that they will patiently bend their Necks to a Yoke, which neither they nor their Forefathers have been able to bear? Is it to be supposed, that, after having enjoyed, for so long a Time, the Blessings of Religious, and consequently of Civil Liberty, they will tamely forego them without a single Struggle? Those who think so, know not human Nature; for every one that knows it, must be fully satisfied, that there is nothing of which Mankind are so very tenacious as of their religious Principles; and that almost every Attempt to change these Principles, in Opposition to the Humour of the People, has terminated in the Destruction of the Person who made it. Witness the injudicious and ill-timed Attempt of King CHARLES the First to introduce into Scotland the Episcopal Form of Government. For it may be safely affirmed, that, notwithstanding the many rude Encroachments which that Prince had made upon the Civil Rights of his English and his Scottish Subjects, neither of these People would, at least for some Time, have risen in Arms, had it not been for the violent Step, which his Majesty took to change the religious Principles of the latter. This was the true Source of the Civil Wars; and, in the like Circumstances, will ever be the Source of Civil Wars. Nor, indeed, is it at all surprising that it should; for can it be expected, that a People should change their Religion, their Manners, and their Customs, in an Instant, and with the same Rapidity with which a Prince, or his Ministry, may publish the Ordinance that establishes a new Religion?

The Truth is, most Ministers consider the People, as Clay in the Hands of the Potter, which they think they may mould into any Shape they please; but I am afraid, that our present Ministers will find the AMERICANS composed of very different Matter. I am afraid, that, instead of Clay, they will find them composed of Steel, that will break before it will bend, and will perhaps cut the Hand that shall attempt to bend it.

But admitting the Possibility of establishing Episcopacy in AMERICA, such a Scheme, could it actually be executed, ought to be strenuously opposed by every Friend to his Country; as, were it once actually executed, it would certainly be attended with the most pernicious Consequences. It was, I think, a Saying of King JAMES the First, NO BISHOP, NO KING; and, might I take the Freedom of opposing a Maxim of mine to that Royal Chopper of Sentences, I would say, and I believe, with equal Truth, NO DISSENTER, NO LIBERTY. The DISSENTERS are, and ever have been, the very Life and Soul of the republican Part of our Government. They have often saved it, when upon the Brink of Destruction; and it is to be hoped, they will still save it, if ever it should be again brought to the Brink of Destruction.

The PURITANS, — says a celebrated Historian*, who cannot be supposed partial to that republican Sect — the PURITANS preserved alive the small Sparks of the Love of Liberty that were to be found in the Nation, during the Reign of ELIZABETH, and of the Two first Princes of the STUART Line. And, whatever Ridicule may be thrown upon the Puritans, by some Court Sycophants, I must confess, for my own Part, I would rather be a Puritan, attached to Law and Liberty, than a Churchman, attached to Slavery and Despotism: I would rather

be a Puritan, who can fit quietly under his own Vine, and his own Fig-Tree, and none to make him afraid, than a Churchman, who is either employed in ravishing the Vineyards of others; or, who, like Naboth, is in Danger of having his own Vineyard ravished from him.

Accustomed to think freely in religious Matters, the Protestant Dissenters have ever exercised the same Freedom in their political Speculations. They plainly perceived the absurd Nature and pernicious Tendency of the Doctrine of Divine indefeasible hereditary Right, and of Passive Obedience, and Non-resistance; and they accordingly rejected it, with the utmost Indignation. They boldly maintained, that all Government was instituted for the good of the People; that the *Salus Populi* was the *Suprema Lex*; that the Sovereign was only the first Servant to the Public; that the Prince, as well as the Subject, was bound to obey the Laws; that the Moment the Prince violated the Laws, the Subject was, at least in that Instance, freed from the Obedience; and, that if ever the Prince proceeded to such a Length, as to violate the Laws essential to the Constitution, the Subject was entirely freed from his Allegiance.

These are the Principles which the Dissenters have ever embraced, and which they still embrace. These are the Principles, upon which the Civil War was begun, and the Revolution effected. These are the Principles upon which the present Family was established on the Throne, upon which it still possesses it, and upon which alone it can continue to possess it. And, if ever any Minister should be so daringly wicked, as to advise any Prince of that Family, to violate the Principles, he ought to be punished as a Traitor to his King and to his Country.

But, perhaps, it will be said, that these Principles have been always embraced, and with as much Sincerity, by the Episcopalians, as by the Dissenters. If any one should say so, the whole English History would give him the Lie. Were they embraced by them in the Reign of King JAMES the First, who, when, in the Conference of Divines at Hampton-Court, he exalted his own Prerogative and the prelatial Character, was told by the Archbishop of Canterbury, that undoubtedly his Majesty spoke by the special Assistance of God's Spirit? Were they embraced by them in the Reign of King CHARLES the First, whom they wickedly intoxicated with such high Notions of the Royal Prerogative, as precipitated him into Measures that terminated in his own Destruction, and in the Destruction of the Monarchy? Were they embraced by them in the Reign of King CHARLES the Second, to whom they suggested the most arbitrary Councils, and whom they strongly advised to get the Doctrine of Passive Obedience enacted into a Law; and who, when that Prince made a bold, and, unhappily, but too successful an Effort, to reign without Parliaments, so vigorously assisted him in his unconstitutional Measures, that the Historian † already quoted, expressly says; "the Clergy especially were busy in this great Revolution; and being moved, partly by their own Fears, partly by the Insinuations of the Court, they represented all their Antagonists as Sectaries and Republicans, and rejoiced in escaping all those Perils, which they believed to have been hanging over them. Principles, the most opposite to Civil Liberty, were every where infused from the Pulpit, and adopted in numerous Addresses; where the King was flattered in his present Measures, and congratulated on his Escape from Parliaments. Could Words have been depended on, the Nation appeared to be running fast into voluntary Servitude, and seemed even ambitious of resigning into the King's Hands, all the Privileges transmitted to them, through so many Ages, by their gallant Ancestors."

And though they made some Opposition to the violent Measures of King JAMES the Second, yet was it chiefly because their own Order was attacked; for, had that Prince been contented with destroying only the Civil Liberties of the Nation, without endeavouring to undermine its Religion, 'tis more than probable that he might have carried his Point, at least for any Interruption he was likely to have met with from the established Clergy.

True it is, they concurred in the Revolution; but with what Sincerity, the great Number of them who refused to take the Oaths to the New Government, and the endless Plots and Conspiracies they hatched against it, sufficiently declare.

Let it not, however, be imagined, that I mean to impute the above Principles and Practices to the whole Body of the Episcopal Clergy. God forbid! I know there are some of the Episcopal Clergy, who are as staunch Friends to the Liberty of the Subject,

as any Dissenter in the Kingdom: Witness the worthy Author of the *Confessional*, and several others. I only mean to impute them to the high-flying Jacobite Clergy, and to their deluded Followers among the Laity, who never were, and I believe, never will be thoroughly reconciled to our free Government. I shall begin, I must own, to entertain a Suspicion, that our Government is no longer free.

But though I mean not to impute the above Principles and Practices to the whole Body of the Episcopal Clergy, I may yet, I am persuaded, take upon me to assert, that the Episcopal Form of Church Government is much better adapted, than that of the Presbyterians, or of any other Sect, to an absolute Monarchy; and for the Truth of that Assertion I appeal to the Sentiments of the most sensible Writers, who have treated of Politics. The Distance between the proud Prelate and the poor Curate is almost as great, as that between the Grand Monarch and the meanest of his menial Servants. The Truth is, the Spirit of Subordination that prevails in the Episcopal Form of Church Government, is admirably calculated to preserve Order, or rather Slavery, in Civil Society; for is it to be supposed, that a Man possessed of about Ten Pounds a-Year, will dare to disobey the Orders of one, possessed, perhaps, of as many Thousands?

'Tis an old and just Observation, that Superstition is an Enemy to Civil Liberty, and Enthusiasm a Friend to it. — But it is well known, that the Church of England partakes considerably of the superstitious Character; and that all the Dissenters are more or less, remarkable for Enthusiasm. That this is the natural Tendency of Superstition, will be evident to any one who considers the Situation of France, of Spain, or of any other Roman Catholic Country, where Superstition prevails in its full Force, and where the poor People are held in such a slavish Subjection by their Spiritual and Temporal Rulers, that they are almost looked upon as Beings of an inferior Species. It is commonly reported of a French Bishop, who was a Man of Quality, as most of the French Bishops are, that, thinking it beneath his Dignity to address his Flock in the usual Style, *Mes chers Freres*, or *Dear beloved Brethren*, he began his Sermon thus; *Canaille chetive, ecoutez la Parole de Dieu*; *O ye Christian Scoundrels, listen to the Word of God*! Such are the Ideas of a due Subordination, with which Superstition inspired this Right Reverend and Honourable Prelate!

But not only is the Episcopal Form of Church Government, an Enemy to Liberty, and a Friend to Slavery, by the strong Mixture of Superstition which it contains, and by the infinite Distinctions it makes among the different Members, of which it is composed: It is likewise so, by the great Number of useless Priests with which it is incumbered, by the immense Wealth possessed by these Priests, and by the unequal Distribution of that Wealth among the several Persons belonging to the Priesthood.

The Clergy of Scotland, if I am rightly informed, do not amount to One Thousand. The Clergy of England, I believe, fall not greatly short of Twelve Thousand. — So that, supposing the Clergy to bear the same Proportion to the Laity, in both these Kingdoms, England should contain Twelve Times as many Inhabitants as Scotland. But England, according to the highest Computation, does not contain above Three, or, at most, Four Times as many Inhabitants as Scotland; so that, making allowance for the greater Number of People in the former than in the latter, for every Clergyman in Scotland, there are at least Three, if not Four in England. And, as the Number of Clergy in England, is so much larger than in Scotland, their Revenues, it is well known, are proportionably large. The whole annual Revenue of the Scottish Clergy, does not exceed 80,000 Pounds; a Sum hardly equal to what is possessed by the Bishops alone, and perhaps not One Tenth of what is possessed by the whole Body of the English Clergy. And as the annual Revenue of the English Clergy is so much greater than that of the Scotch, it is divided, it is certain, among the different Members, in a much more unequal and disproportionate Manner. Few Scottish Clergymen have less than Fifty, and few more than a Hundred Pounds a-Year. But, as I hinted above, some English Clergymen have Ten Thousand, and some little more than Ten Pounds a-Year. Such an infinite Difference is there, in the Number of Clergymen, in the Amount of their Revenue, and in the Distribution of that Revenue, between the Episcopal and the Presbyterian Establishments; and so much more favourable is the former, than the latter, to an absolute and pure Monarchy! But as the English Government never was, is not now, and I hope never will be, an absolute and pure Monarchy, so I pray I may never be so unhappy as to live to see the Time when the Episcopal Persuasion shall be extended over the whole British Dominions; for, if ever that Time should

unfortunately arise, I will take upon me to affirm, that our Liberties are, from that Moment, irrecoverably ruined.

I will, indeed, admit, that the Episcopal Religion is the chief Support of the Monarchical Part of our Government; and so far I wish it may always be preserved in its present Condition. But, as I never desire to see the Monarchical Part of our Government enlarged, so neither do I desire to see the Episcopal Religion extended beyond its present Bounds. Our Government, as I observed in my last Letter, partakes more of a Republic than of a Monarchy. The Episcopalians are the chief Support of the monarchical Part of it; the Dissenters, of the Republican: And therefore I wish, that there may be always a greater Number of Dissenters than Episcopalians in the British Dominions. The Crown, God knows! does not at present stand in Need of any additional Assistance from the Hierarchy. It is daily receiving fresh Accessions of Strength, from a Variety of other Quarters; Quarters, which, I am afraid, it is not so easy to block up; and which yet, if they are not blocked up, will, in Time, confer upon it, such an exorbitant Degree of Power, as will enable it to overturn the Liberties of the Nation.

Let the Ministry, therefore, drop their ill-judged Scheme of establishing Episcopacy in America; and let the Bishop of London, who has lately been appointed one of the Lords of Trade and Plantations, direct his Attention rather to Temporal than to Spiritual Objects. Nor need he be afraid of being put out of Countenance by the superior Abilities of his fellow Commissioners; for, however ignorant he may be of the Nature of Commerce, I will venture to assure him, that he cannot well be more ignorant than his Colleagues. I am, SIR, Yours, &c.

FROM THE GAZETTEER AND NEW DAILY ADVERTISER.

The Romans, by destroying others, were themselves destroyed: Suffering in Action, in the Heat of Battle, in the most violent Attempts, they wore out like a Weapon kept constantly in Use. MONTESQUIEU.

THE Romans, not content with the Fruits of their own fertile Country, carried, through a false Notion of Glory, Desolation, Fire and Sword, through Asia, Africa, and the greatest Part of Europe; and when they had, for more than a Thousand Years, at the Expence of Millions of their Subjects Lives, rifled and plundered the World, they turned their Weapons upon themselves, and exposed the feeble Carcass of their Empire to be torn to Pieces.

The Fate of the inequitable Romans, and the Fall of their vast Empire, one would think, ought to serve as a Lesson to Britons, and teach them to be content with the Fruits of their own fertile Island, and the Enjoyment of their Virtue and Honour, rather than to ride and plunder not only India and Africa, and there, by destroying others, destroy themselves. But that they should, Roman-like, turn their Weapons upon themselves, I mean upon their own Sons and Fellow-Citizens, the Colonies of North-America, is a Step so astonishing, that one would think God in his Wrath had confuted our Councils, in order that this wide extended Empire should undergo a similar Fate with that at Rome.

If the Reader be desirous of knowing from what Cause the Differences between us, and our Colonies, arise, I answer, from Duties being imposed on them, for the Purpose of a Revenue; this has occasioned great Uneasiness and Disturbances amongst them, and therefore it is thought necessary to send Troops, and keep a Standing Army in the Colonies, to enforce the Collection of a Revenue from a People who have none to give, because all they receive by a circuitous Trade, from the rest of the World, is remitted hither to our Merchants, in Payment for the immense Quantities of our Manufactures which they consume.

I ask then which is most desirable, "that Duties be collected for the Support of a Standing Army in the Colonies, or that their Money pass through the Hands of our Merchants and Manufacturers? The Absurdity of a Standing Army in the Colonies, and to create a Revenue for their Support, will appear still greater, when it is considered, that such Troops are not only quartered in their great Towns, but many of them employed several Hundred Miles back in the Country at Detroit, Presque Isle, Michilimackinac, Oswego, Niagara, the Natchez, on the Lakes Huron and Ontario, where we have built many Vessels for useless Purposes; and from whence it is as impossible that Great Britain can ever derive any more Advantage than from a Crusade to the Holy Land, or from an Expedition to Faulkeners Island, the Land of Giants; yet for such amazingly mistaken Enterprizes, not only the People of England labour under heavy Taxes, but the Colonies must also pay Duties for the Purpose of a Revenue, in order to pay an Army to penetrate the unknown Regions and endless Forests of America, which ought to be left to the Americans themselves to open as they become more populous.

But such is the boundless Ambition of Britons, or their mistaken Leaders, that they are grasping at the unexplored Regions of a Continent which most probably extends to Tartary, whilst our Colonies which bound on the Atlantic, can only be useful to us, but whose Additions, by our late Policy, we have in great Measure forfeited, and, by our present Operations, we may totally lose. What therefore have we to expect on the Arrival of our Troops at Motion. I leave the Reader to conjecture, and shall conclude with my Motto, "That, Roman-like, by destroying others, we shall destroy ourselves; and that being incessantly in Action, or in Battle, in the most violent Attempts, we are wearing out, like a Weapon kept constantly in Use."

MARCUS AURELIUS.

FROM THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

BOYER in his History of the Reign of Queen ANNE (speaking of Lord Chief Justice HOLT) says, As no Lord Chief Justice, ever, perhaps, continued in that high Station so long as he, in there never was an abler, more unbiassed, or more upright Judge, since England was a Nation; he was a perfect Master of the Common Law; and as his Judgment was most solid, his Capacity great, and Understanding most clear, so he had a Firmness of Mind, and such a Degree of Courage and Resolution, as never to be brought to swerve in the least from what he thought to be Law and Justice, not even by any Part of the Legislature itself.

There happened in his Time a Riot in Holborn; Notice of this being sent to Whitehall, a Party of Guards were commanded to march to the Place, but they first sent an Officer to the Chief Justice to acquaint him with the Design, and desired him to send some of his People to attend the Soldiers, in order to give it a better Countenance. The Officer having delivered his Message, Lord Chief Justice HOLT said to him, "Suppose the People should not disperse at your Appearance, what are you to do then?" Sir, answered the Officer, we have Orders to fire upon them. Have you, Sir, replied his Lordship? Then take Notice of what I say, "If there be one Man killed, and you are tried before me, I will take Care that you, and every Soldier of your Party, shall be hanged: Sir, added he, Go back to those who sent you, and acquaint them, that no Officer of mine shall attend Soldiers, and let them know, at the same Time, that the Law of this Kingdom are not to be executed by the Sword; these Matters belong to the Civil Power, and you have nothing to do with them."

Upon this the Lord Chief Justice ordered his Tipstiffs, with a few Constables to attend him, and he went himself in Person to the Place where the Tumult was, expostulated with the Mob, assured them that Justice should be done upon the Persons who were the Objects of their Indignation, and thus they all dispersed quietly. I am, Sir, &c. VERAX.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER, of Aug. 10.

I SHALL not pretend to enter into the Merits of Sir J—y A—t's Dismissal from his Government of V—A. Every body knows he deserves a great deal of the Public: And if what I have heard be true, even the present A—t do not refuse it him. But there are a Number of busy Incendiaries, who use every Means to poison the Minds of the good People of England, and to abuse those in Power, whoever they are. These neither enquire into the Truth of the Matter, nor do they fail to shew the most disagreeable View of every Action of the Ministry. An impudent Varlet Y. Z. in this Day's Paper, talks of Forty or Fifty Lives lost in St. George's Fields. When was it? Others have heaped together a Parcel of ill-natur'd Lies, and given it the Name of an Account of the Dismissal of Sir J—y A—t.

The Particulars of Sir J—y A—t's Dismissal, I am told, are as follow: For very urgent Reasons, it had been determined the Governor-General of every Province in America, should reside. Upon which Lord H— wrote a Letter to Sir J—y, acquainting him of this Resolution. After making very honourable Mention of his Service in America; how much his Country was obliged to him, for that Activity, Steadiness, and Courage, which so eminently distinguished the Commander, and which, from his Example, diffused itself through the whole Army, by which Means the British Arms were crowned with Success, and the War so happily concluded in that Part of the World. He mentioned the very high Opinion his M—y had of him both as a Man and as a Soldier, and how much it would be to his Satisfaction, was it suitable to Sir J—y's Inclinations and Circumstances, to go to Virginia, and take upon him the supreme Command in that Province: But if it was not convenient, he might depend on it, that his M—y would take the earliest Opportunity of doing Justice to his Merits, by making him a Recompence equivalent at least to the Loss of his Government.

This Letter was scarce finished when Sir J—y A—t called at Lord H—'s on some other Business. His Lordship took that Opportunity to explain the Intentions of Administration by such a Measure, gave him the Letter, and Sir J—y seemed to be convinced of the Necessity of the Arrangement, acquiesced in the Proposals made to him, and went away with all Appearance well satisfied.

If it was next Day or not, I know not, but Sir J—y very soon after this, demanded an Audience of his M—y, and resigned the Command of his Regiments.

This not being accepted of, and the Ministry willing to keep such a Man in the Service, and not wishing to give Cause for his Resignation, endeavoured to reason with him; upon which he (Sir J—y A—t) delivered or sent to the D. of G—n the following Articles of Accommodation.

1. A British Peerage to himself, and failing Heirs of his Body, to descend to his Brother the Colonel.
2. A Recompence equivalent to the Loss of his Government.
3. An exclusive Right of working the Coal-Mines at Louisbourg, to him, and his Heirs, for ever.
4. A Grant of Lands in America, to a certain Extent.
5. And in Case it should be judged expedient to create American Peers, that he should have the Pre-eminence.

The D. of G—n, on receiving this, begged to see Sir J—y; who sent him Word, if the Interview was intended to induce him to lower his Demands, it was totally unnecessary. His Grace then went to him, and gave him the following Answers.

1. British Peerages were generally given to such, whose eminent Services enabled them to support that high Dignity. This Reason he apprehended Sir J—y could not plead.

2. It always had been his M—y's Intention to make him a Recompence equivalent to his Government.

3. Reasons, Political and Commercial, forbade the working of the American Coal-Mines at all.

4. He might have a Grant of Lands in America, when, where, and to what Extent he pleased; but he did not apprehend there was the least Reason to make the Fifth Demand, as he supposed a Creation of American Peers would never take Place.

Sir J—y A—t's Regiments are not given away.

I shall make no Comment on this. I tell it as a Fact, which I have heard, from what People call good Authority. The Dismissal of an experienced and deserving Commander, requires some Attention; and there can be no Harm in making the Public acquainted with it. The Number of Falshoods that have been spread abroad about this Transaction have induced me to send you this.

I must tell you, however, that my Information is Second-hand; but it may have this good Effect, even if not true, to induce those who knew the contrary to do as I have done. I shall therefore conclude with this Question: Are these Things true or not?

I am, &c.

Your humble Servant,
CLEOPAS.

FROM THE GAZETTEER AND NEW DAILY ADVERTISER.

THE Minds of all who love Peace, and wish well to the British Empire, are at present in Distress about the Event of the Dispute between the Mother-Country and Colonies. There are Two Methods of Proceeding in this Affair, either of which is infinitely more eligible, than the vigorous Measures proposed by some.

1. To offer the Colonists a Representation in Parliament, which, though incompetent, will place them on the same Footing with the Mother-Country (to which they have an unquestionable Right) and will render them more inexcusable than they are at present, in refusing Submission to the Laws, which they will then have in some Measure concurred in by their Representatives.

2. Or, which is still more eligible, to restore Things to the peaceful State they were in before the fatal Thought of Taxing the Colonies without giving them Representatives, was started. This may be done, and the Authority of Government preserved, by leaving the whole Affair to the K. who has it in his Power to delay the enforcing of the Taxation Laws, and to suffer the present ill-advised and oppressive Measures to prove ineffectual, and the former Method of Regulation to take Place again; all to be done by Comivance and Understanding between the different Parts of the Legislature, and between the Mother-Country and Colonies.

O. M. P. R. S. J. A.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

HIS Majesty's Postmaster-General, has been pleased to establish a sufficient Number of Packet-Boats to sail between Falmouth and New-York, Charleston, Town, and the West-India Islands, to support a regular Monthly Correspondence to, and from the Kingdom of Great-Britain, and all Parts of his Majesty's extensive Dominions in America. The several Mails for America, upon this new Arrangement, were to be made up at the General Post-Office, in London, on Wednesday the 5th of October, and will continue to be dispatched from thence in the same Manner upon the first Wednesday in every Month. The Mails for New-York to contain the Letters for all the Provinces on the Continent of America, from Virginia Northwards. That for Charleston, Town, to include all Letters for North and South-Carolina, Georgia, East and West-Florida, except for Pensacola, the Letters for which Place are to be forwarded from Jamaica by every Opportunity. And the Mail for the West-Indies to contain the Letters for Barbados, all the Leeward-Islands, and Jamaica, from whence Packet-Boats are, instead of proceeding to Pensacola, to return immediately to Falmouth. Upon the Arrival of the several Mails from the General Post-Office, at Falmouth, the Packet-Boats are to proceed with them to Sea immediately, Wind and Weather permitting; but, if they should be unavoidably detained one or more Days, such Letters as come to the General Post-Office in London, are to be sent every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for Falmouth, for the Chance of the Packers under Sailing Orders; and, if failed, they are to be forwarded by the next Boat in Turn.

There was no Mail dispatched for the Month of September; the first expedited at New-York, is that which was to be made up the Fifth of October, according to the above new Arrangement.

There is now living in a Village in Kent, a Woman aged 92, who has a Daughter aged 71—a Grand-Daughter 54, a Great-Grand-Daughter 36, which last has a Daughter, aged 17, and on the Point of Marriage.

There is now living at Rochester, Three Maiden Aunts, and Three at Town-Maiden, in Kent, all Sisters, whose Ages together amount to 370 Years.

There is now living at Little, in Hants, a Man aged 72, who has had by Two Wives 43 Children. He lately invited a Merchant of that Place to dine with him. He replied, he did not like Company; but, on his assuring the Merchant, there would be Nobody at home but his own Family, he accepted the Invitation; but, on his entering the Room, he was surprised to find 43 Places on the Table, whereupon he was going to retire, when the old Gentleman assured him, that there would be only himself, his Wife, and 42 Sons and Daughters, who constantly dined with him on his Birth-day. The Merchant said, and spent the Day with great Mirth and Felicity.

Extract, and Translation of a Letter from Rome, dated August 1.

We are informed that a noble Personage, a near Relation of his Holiness, will soon set out for England.

been Matters of this State.

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S C H E M E OF A L O T T E R Y FOR RAISING SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS, FOR FINISHING THE MARKET-HOUSE & TOWN-HALL IN FREDERICK-TOWN, in Frederick County, TO CONSIST OF TWO THOUSAND TICKETS, AT TWO DOLLARS each.

FIVE HUNDRED and FIFTY-SEVEN of which will be fortunate, without any Deduction, viz.

1 Prize of 200 Dollars, is	200 Dollars.
2 - - 100 - - -	200
3 - - 50 - - -	150
4 - - 25 - - -	100
20 - - 15 - - -	300
50 - - 10 - - -	500
475 - - 4 - - -	1900

PRIZES, 557 First drawn Blank, - 25
BLANKS, 1443 Last drawn Blank, - 25
600th rais'd.

2000 Tickets, 2 Dollars each, 4000 Dollars.

By the above SCHEME, there are little more than TWO BLANKS and an HALF to a PRIZE; and the Profits retained, are Fifteen per Cent. on the Whole.—When the TICKETS are disposed of, the Drawing is to begin, (on Fourteen Days previous Notice, at least, to be given in the MARYLAND GAZETTE) in the Court-House of the said County, in Presence of Five of the Managers, at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend. The Drawing, it is hoped, will be in Six Months, at farthest, as a great Number of the Tickets are already engaged.

The Managers are Messrs. Christopher Edden, Captain Shaff, Thomas Price, George Murdock, Levy Cohen, Jacob Young, Lodowick Welner, Charles Beatty, Joseph Gaiter, George Scott, Adam Fisher, John Horfe, William Parker, Jacob Schley, Daniel Hughes, Upton Sheredine, George Stricker, Thomas Grapbin, Jun. William Deakin, Jun. and Andrew Stiger, who are to give Bond, and be on Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, as soon as the Drawing is finished, and the Prizes to be paid off, without any Deduction.—PRIZES not demanded within Six Months from the Publication aforesaid, to be deemed as generously given for the Use intended, and applied accordingly.

The Value of Seven Shillings and Six-pence, in PENNSYLVANIA Currency, will be received in Lieu of each Dollar, in the Sale of TICKETS; and the same Currency to be accepted in Payment of the Prizes drawn by the fortunate Adventurers.

N. B. TICKETS to be had of any of the MANAGERS, and at the PRINTING-OFFICE, in ANNAPOLIS.

(3m)

Nov. 26, 1768.

THE SNOW
A P O L L O,
Capt. JOHN MIDFORD,
(Being a Free-Bottom in MARYLAND)



bound to Patowmack River, is expected to leave Barbados in January or February next. Any Gentleman inclined to ship WEST-INDIA GOODS in her, from thence, are requested to inform their Correspondents thereof. She will also take in MERCHANDIZE for any other Part of MARYLAND; provided it is agreeable to the Owners to receive them in the Eastern Branch of said River.

CHRISTOPHER LOWNDES.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, for Cash or Bill, the following Tracts of Land:

THE NEW LITTLE WOOD FOREST, 500 Acres.—The REFORM'D REBECCA, 240 Acres. This is under Lease for Seven Years, at 900th of Tobacco per Year; and 30 or 40 Acres of it, if properly cultivated, will make good Meadow.—POPLAR THICKET, 135 Acres; a little Part of it cleared, and in good Fence. All these Lands lie near each other, and near, or on the Line that divide Prince-George's and Charles Counties.—Credit will be given for all the Purchase-Money, on paying Interest, with Security.—Terms may be known, by applying to CLEM WHEELER.

THERE is at the Plantation of Joshua Saunders, in Charles County, near Bryan-Town, taken up as a Stray, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 Hands high, has a long Tail, and hanging Mane, branded on the near Shoulder, with something resembling a Capital N. He has Saddle Spots on both Sides of his Back, near his Withers, as also some white Spots underneath his near hind Foot Lock; is a natural Pacer, and about 6 Years old.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Garrett Davis, living near the Head of Lincolnton, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a small bay MARE, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Thigh, with a B, has some Saddle Spots, and trots and gallops.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of John Ridgely, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, in the Year 1765, a red and white BULL, yearling, mark'd with a Crop and a Hole in the right Ear, and a Crop in the left; and has been ever since with my Cattle.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of Samuel Dorsey, Jun. on Elk-Ridge Lending, taken up as Strays, Two bright Bay Horses, each Fourteen Hands and an Half high; One of them appears to be about Four, and the other Seven Years old; they have each a Star in the Forehead, and Snip on the Nose, but no perceivable Brand.

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

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office in BALTIMORE-TOWN, on the 3d Day of DECEMBER, 1768.

HERCULES COURTENAY, D. P. M.

JAMES BARNES, near Elk-Ridge. Patr. Doyle, to the Care Mr. George Stewart, at the Cross-Roads. Hugh Birnie, to the Care of Mr. Robt. Greig, in Baltimore-Town. David Barclay, to the Care of the Rev. Mr. Landrum, in Baltimore County. Matthew Butler, to the Care Mr. Wm. Spear, Baltimore-Town. Richard Bennett, to be left at Thos. Presbury's, in Gunpowder-Neck, Baltimore County. Hannah Bell, Servt. to Mordic Selby, at Mr. Hall's, Mercht. Elk-Ridge. Mathew Brown, and John Richely, Baltimore County. Robert Bryarly, John Bryarly, Mary Brown, Baltimore County.

David Crafford, at Little-Pipe-Creek, Frederick County. George Crim, to the Care Conrod Smith, Baltimore-Town. 3 Letters. Capt. Alexr. Colder, at Mr. Pamer's, Baltimore-Town. Palfry Collins, John Casey, Capt. Mathew Craymor, Cornelius Calvert, 3 Letters, Baltimore-Town. John Calvert, Robt. Chalfant, Baltimore County.

Lewis Dawson, to the Care Mr. Robt. Purviance, Baltimore-Town. Thomas Demitt, Baltimore-Town.

Eunice Ellis, to the Care Geo. Wells, Baltimore-Town. Thomas Everton, at Mr. Stephen Gaiters, Elk-Ridge.

Christopher Ferrell, at Mr. Christ. Curtis, Cooper, Baltimore-Town. John Frisby, at Mr. M'Chimly's Cross-Roads, Baltimore County. William Filips, Chair-maker, Thos. Fisher, Baltimore-Town.

Stephen Grefchene, at Mr. Preston's, Stay-maker, Baltimore-Town. Mary Griffith, to the Care of Mr. Andrew Armstrong, near Deer-Creek Baltimore County. Geo. Gaylor, at Benj. Culven, near the Cross-Roads, Baltimore County. Robt. Greig, John Goowin, Baltimore-Town.

Joseph Hayward, on Susquehannah, Baltimore Coy. John Harris, at John Bonds, Baltimore-Town. John Hunt, at Mr. Bryan Philpot's, in Baltimore-Town. Moses Hallet, to the Care Dr. Henry Stevenson, Baltimore-Town. Joseph Hare, to the Care of Mr. John Cunyngham, Bush River, Baltimore County. Mary Hunter, to the Care Capt. Fahan Spade, in Baltimore County. James Hoppe, at Mr. Pentons, in Baltimore-Town. James Huttam, at Mr. Thomas Dorsey's, Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel County. Ephraim Howard, Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel County. George Hooks, Andrew Houch, Tanner, Baltimore-Town. De. Philip Henderfon, Baltimore County. John Hollett, Fr. Co.

Robt. or Thos. Johnson, to the Care Mr. Long, Adam Inkenpront, Baltimore-Town.

Edmond Kelly, Chairmaker, Capt. William Keais, Baltimore-Town.

John Lewis, James Louthill, Robert Long, 2, Baltimore-Town. Cornelius Lynch, Baltimore County.

Jason Moore, to the Care of Thos. Moore, Junior, near Deer-Creek, Mr. John M'Lure, to the Care of Jno. Hanna, Baltimore County. John Magin, Esq; Sarah Mitchell, to the Care of Alexr. Stewart, 21 Mr. Manly, Chairmaker, Peter Maxwell, to the Care of Capt. Jno. Ross, Capt. Molerion, to the Care Mr. Jno. Purviance, Baltimore-Town.

John Nutbrown, to the Care John Smith, Baltimore-Town.

Mr. Rigel, George Robertson, to the Care Mr. Jno. Ross, Baltimore-Town. Thos. Rainhart, near Cross-Roads, Baltimore County.

Wm. Stevenson, Shipwright, at Susquehannah, Baltimore County. Robert Saunders, Baltimore-Town.

Capt. Siljah Tilghman, to be left with Dr. Jno. Stevenson, Baltimore-Town.

John Wallis, To the Rev. Mr. John M'Pherson, to the Care of Jno. M'Pherson, Esq; Maryland. Marth Wallis, Baltimore-Town. Charles Wardin, to the Care of the Rev. Mr. Andrew Bay, Baltimore County.

upon Matters of very interesting Political Business to this State.

That a Permission may be obtained from the Court of London to raise in Ireland, Four Battalions of Catholics, and in Scotland, Two Battalions of Highlanders, each consisting of 500 Men, and to be officer'd by Natives from those Countries. That Three Battalions are to garrison the Town of Civita Vecchia, the others the Town of Ancona. Their Battalions nominally to be paid by us, but in Fact by Great-Britain. The Treasury of Loretto is to be Security for the Re-payment of that Sum. And, that the Two Ports of Ancona and Civita Vecchia, are to be declared free Ports, only to the English, with certain Privileges of Trade, and likewise at Rome, that will prove of mutual Benefit to the Two States, and particularly to the Commerce of Great-Britain.

This Political Arrangement can only account for the Langour of your Ministry, in tamely permitting the French so easily to become Masters of Corsica, of more Importance to your Trade in the Mediterranean, as well as to the Levant, than you are now sensible of; but you will hereafter.

How happy a Prospect for Rome! Should we be under your Protection, we may see English Colonies fixed in the Campagna, surely as good a Country as Florida, where they will never prove so ungrateful as the Americans.

NEWCASTLE, August 17. A few Days ago as Two Men were passing through Long-Benton Churchyard, they observed some Bees rising out of the Ground, and having a Spade with them, one of them, merely out of Curiosity, struck the Spade into the Ground, and finding the Bees come out thicker, the deeper he dug, he continued digging until he unexpectedly came to a Coffin (there being no Similitude on the Spot of any Grave) which one of them struck with the Spade, and immediately mouldered into Dust. They then observed a Lump of Honeycomb, which One of them snatched up, and in breaking the same, found a human Skull, in the Cavity of which, the Bees had made the Honey.

ANNAPOLIS, DECEMBER 15.

Some Days ago, a Man, belonging to the *Severn* Ferry-Boat, as he was sitting on the Bow of the same, and the Thowl Pin breaking, by the Force of his Stroke, he fell backwards, and was unfortunately drowned.

* The Northern Pest is not yet come in.

December 2, 1768.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, pursuant to the Last Will and Testament of Charles Brooks, late of Prince-George's County, on Monday the 2d Day of January next,

THE whole Personal Estate of the Deceased, consisting of NEGROES, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, HOUSEHOLD-FURNITURE, &c. &c. The Sale to continue 'til all is sold off. The whole to be sold for Sterling Cash, or Current Money of Maryland.—Any Person, or Persons, having any just Claims against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, legally proved; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment, without further Trouble.

CHARLES MOONE, Executor.

December 7, 1768.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

TWO Hundred Acres of LAND, being Part of a Tract, called BRACHTON-ARMY, lying in Anne-Arundel County, about Three Miles from Herring-Bay. For Title and Terms, apply to Thomas Galloway Howard, living near the said Land FRANCIS HOLLAND.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Country-born Negro BOYS; the one about Twelve Years of Age, the other about Eight, and have both had the Small-Pox.—Any Person wanting such, may know the Terms, by enquiring of the Printers.

Likewise a good HOUSE-CARPENTER, who has near Five Years to serve.

December 14, 1768.

BROKE out of Anne-Arundel County Jail, on the Night of the 13th Instant, the Two following Men, viz.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, a Sailor, low Stature, black Hair, was committed as a Runaway last July. His Dress unknown.

THOMAS LEWIS, a Middle-sized Man, pale Complexion, fair Hair; Had on, when he went away, an old Beeskin Coat, red Everlasting Jacket, with Metal Buttons, and a Pair of Leather Breeches, and is by Trade a Shoemaker.—He was tried at last April Assize Court, on Suspicion of murdering John Frow, and was committed by said Court, for Want of Security, for his good Behaviour.

Whoever secures the above Men, shall have what Reward the Law allows, paid by

WILLIAM STEUART.

THERE is at the Plantation of Richard King, in Stenton, taken up as Strays, the Three following COWS, viz. one black, with a little White in her Flank, marked with a Crop in her left Ear, and a Skt in her right. The other Two red, the one mark'd with a Crop in the right Ear, a Crop and Under-Kel in the left Ear; and the other mark'd with a Crop and Two Slits in each Ear.

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

November 28, 1768

RAN away from the *Neahco* Iron-Works, in Virginia, on, or about the 10th of October last, a Country born Negro Man Slave, named BILLIE, the Property of the Hon. John Taylor, Esq; he is about 30 Years of Age, very black, well made, Five Feet Eight Inches high, puts on a sower Look when taxed with any Thing amiss; he had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue Broad Cloth Coat, black Cotton Velyet Jacket, and sundry other Sorts of Cloaths, besides Shoes and Stockings of various Kinds: He is by Trade a Ship-Carpenter, and is such a Proficient in that Business, as not only to repair, but to build all Sorts of small Craft. The Day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto Fellow, named SCIRIO, the Property of Mr. John M'Millan of Prince-William County, in Virginia, of much the same Age and Size as himself. They crossed Patowmack-River together, in a Schooner's Boat, to the Maryland Shore, where they left and have, from that Time, kept themselves undiscovered. As Billie was some Time last Summer brought from Carolina, (to which Place, under the Sanction of a forged Pass; he had travelled as a Freeman) it is more than probable that if he is not now engaged by some Ship-Builders to the Northward, that he will endeavour to get on board of some Craft, bound for Charles-Town, or to some Place in Carolina, where he expects to be free.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, or Mulatto, and brings One, or both, to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Calvert, Manager of Col. Taylor's Mine-Bank, in Baltimore County, or will secure them, so as they may be had again, shall receive, for each, a Reward of Five Pounds, if taken Forty Miles from home, or the above Reward, if at a greater Distance from the said Mr. John Calvert, or from

(tf)

THOMAS LAWSON.

WANTED, on Hire, a PLANTATION, having a Sufficiency of Hands and Stock thereon.—For Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber living at the Plantation of Mr. Heslin, on the North-Side of Severn.

JOHN GRANT.

October 20, 1768.

To be SOLD, or let on CHARTER,



THE SLOOP BETSEY, a strong Vessel, will carry about 3500 Bushels, now lying at Annapolis, but will fail the latter End of next Week, for St. Leonard's Creek, Patuxent. She is just cleaned, and well found, and will, if Chartered, be fit to receive her Lading at Five Days Notice.

For Terms, apply to Mr. Joshua Johnson, at Annapolis, or the Subscriber, on board.

GEORGE COOK.

Queen-Anne, November 15, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, some Time in July last, a Mulatto Servant Man, named PHILIP GRAY, a well-set Fellow, about Five Feet Eight Inches high, and much pitted with the Small-Pox. It is supposed that he is harboured by some free Negro, near Elk-Ridge, or has made off to Baltimore County. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him, shall be paid TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and reasonable Charges, if brought to

(tf)

Wm. T. WOOTTON.

October 10, 1768.

RAN away Yesterday Morning, from the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, near Nottingham, an indentured Servant Man, named GEORGE DILLADD, a Bricklayer by Trade, about Five Feet Nine Inches high, he is about Forty Years of Age, an Englishman, born in or near Liverpool, of a dark Complexion, and pitted with the Small-Pox; is afflicted with a remarkable Lameness, occasioned by being shot through the left Leg, when in the Service, as a Soldier, in One of the Regiments in the late Wars in America, which makes him halt and tread on his left Toes; the Calf of which Leg is much withered, and is much smaller than the other: Had on, when he went away, a blue Coat with Horn Buttons, a brown Jacket, Osnabrig Shirt, Breeches and Trowsers, Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, a Bob-Wig, and an old Hat, has also with him sundry Papers, among which is a Discharge from the Regiment he served in, and a Discharge from the Hospital where the Cure of his Leg was effected, (which is now broke out again) he may probably make Use of the said Discharges to pass him off as a Freeman.—Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

JOHN F. A. PRIGGS.

LOTTERY

For raising the Sum of FOUR HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS, for purchasing an ORGAN for the New Church, and building a MARKET-HOUSE, in the Town of ALEXANDRIA, viz.

Prizes.	of	Pounds.	are	Pounds.
5	—	50	—	250
10	—	25	—	250
20	—	10	—	200
100	—	5	—	500
860	—	30s.	—	1200

1000 Prizes. First drawn Blank, 5
2000 Blanks. Last drawn Blank, 5
3000 Tickets at 20s. £3000

Fifteen per Cent. deducted from the Prizes, amounts to £450, the Sum wanted.

In this Scheme, there are no more than Two Blanks to a Prize; and, for the small Value, and Number of Tickets, there are many considerable Prizes.—Many Schemes of Lotteries, for various Purposes, and of various Constructions, are offered to the Public, they are indeed become common; by many it is reckoned a Species of Gaming, it may be so, yet certainly this is the most justifiable, perhaps laudable, because for Public Uses. The Promoters hope they will meet with that Encouragement in the Sale of the Tickets, which so good and useful an Intention merits, and will enable them to draw the Lottery in Six Months. The Adventurers may be assured it will be drawn as soon as the Tickets are sold.—Immediately after Drawing, a List of the Prizes will be published in the *Virginia* and *London* GAZETTES.

Prizes not demanded in Six Months, after Drawing, will be esteemed given for the Benefit of the Lottery.

The Managers are, William Ramsay, John Carlyle, John Dalton, Robert Adam, John Muir, Harry Piper, Thomas Fleming, George Washington. Trustees, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Henry Riddle, Richard Arle, Hall and Gilpin, William Runney, Robert Harrison, Thomas Carson, of whom Tickets may be had: They act upon Oath, and give Bond faithfully to discharge their Trust.

Dollars will be taken at Six Shillings, and paid away at the same Rate.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And so be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

T H E

MARYLAND ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1769,

CONTAINING many instructive and entertaining Pieces, both in Prose and Verse; together with Receipts for the Cure of different Disorders incident to this Climate, &c. We have added a Sheet extraordinary this Year, for the Benefit of our Customers only, as we shall dispose of them at the usual Price of 5s. per Dozen, or 8 Coppers single.

Frederick-Town, Cecil County, Oct. 24, 1768.

TO be Sold, by virtue of a Power of Attorney from George and William Buck, Esqrs. Merchants of Bideford, a Dwelling-House in Chester-Town, completely finished, with Eight Rooms, Six of which are richly papered. There is an excellent Kitchen adjoining, in which are Two good Fire-Places, and every Thing complete. On the Lot is a commodious Stable, with Nine Stalls, Two of which are close; a large Yard, with a good Well and new Pump in it, and every other Convenience fit for a Gentleman's Family in private Life, or public Business. On the same Lot is a large Brick House, which, with a little Expence, might be converted into a good Store-Room and Compting-House.—For Terms of Sale, apply to

(tf) JOSEPH EARLE.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to inform the Public, that he keeps the Ferry from Annapolis, to Kent-Island, and Rock-Hall; and proposes to carry, at the following Rates:

TO KENT-ISLAND,

For a Single Man,	£	0	7	6
If more than one, each,	—	0	3	9
A Single Man and Horse,	—	0	10	0
If more, going in the same Boat, each,	—	0	7	6
For an open Chair,	—	0	7	6
A Chaise, with a Top,	—	0	10	0
A Four-Wheel Chaise,	—	0	15	0
A Chariot, or Coach,	—	0	17	6

TO ROCK-HALL,

For a Single Man,	£	0	15	0
If more, each,	—	0	7	6
A Single Man and Horse,	—	0	17	6
If more, in the same Boat, each,	—	0	15	6
For an open Chair,	—	0	15	6
A Chaise, with a Top,	—	0	15	0
A Four-Wheel Chaise,	—	0	17	6
A Chariot, or Coach,	—	0	17	6

And, as he keeps the best Entertainment, and as good Boats and Hands, as any that cross the Bay, hopes to meet with Encouragement. Those who shall favour him with their Custom, will greatly oblige,

Their humble Servant,

SAMUEL MIDDLETON.

(tf)

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship NANCY, JAMES THOMPSON Master, from Liverpool and Dublin, &c.

HUDSON & THOMPSON,

Who came in said Ship, to settle at Baltimore-Town,

A LARGE Assortment of European GOODS, suitable for the Season, viz. Woollen Drapery, in all its Branches; Mercery; Haberdashery; Millinery; Manchester Goods; Saddlery; Stationery; Ship-Chandlery; Braziers; Cutlery and Hard Ware; Dry-Saltery; Groceries; Felt and Cashmere Hats; Sailors, and Hunting Caps; striped Linseys; Groceries; Superfine ribbed Stockings; Worsted and Yarn ditto; Silk and Worsted ditto; Rugs; Indian Blanketing; full Suits of Superfine Broad-Clothes, and Trimmings; Womens, Girls, and Childrens Stays; home-made Checks; brown Hollands; brown Sheetings; white Sheetings; a large Assortment of Irish Linens; German, English, Irish, and Scotch Osnabrigs; Hempen-Rolls; German, English, and Irish Dowlas; hempen and flaxen Sacking; Harrington Sail-Cloth; Kendal, and Wilt Cottons; Crown-Glass Squares of all Sizes; FF Gunpowder; Drop-Shot; Bar-Lead; common and double Flint; Glass-Ware; Gardevine Squares; French Indico; bottled Snuff; Roll-Brimstone; Saltpetre; Copperas; Allum; Mens Boots and Shoes; Womens, Leather, Calimanco, and Everlasting Shoes; Childrens Morocco ditto; Hair Sisters; Lawn, and Silk Searchers; Pipes; Brushes of all Sorts; Nails of all Sorts and Sizes; Wigs; Sail-Twine; Bed-Cords; Top-Sean Twine; deep Sea, Log, Drum, Cat, and Perch Lines; Halters and Trestles; white Ropes; Box-Cordage; Corks, and Cork-Wood for Seamen; mixed Paints; Iron Pots, Pans, Frying-Pans, Cast Iron Tea-Kettles, Skillets, &c. English Loaf-Sugar; a large Quantity of Five and Seven Years old bottled Beer, in Tierces, containing 5 Dozen each; a very large Assortment of Crochery, and Earthen-Ware, consisting of most of the Articles in that Branch; China, and Copperplate Ware; Liverpool fine Salt; and a Parcel of Coals.

The above Goods, with many other Articles too tedious to insert here, will be sold by Wholesale and Retail, at a low Advance. The said HUDSON and THOMPSON will import, annually, Spring and Fall, Cargoes of Goods. Such as please to favour them with their Custom in the Wholesale Way, may depend on being served on easy Terms, and their Orders to England punctually observed and complied with. Patterns of several Sorts of Goods, suitable for the Spring, may be seen at their Store, in Gay-Street. Market Prices for all Sorts of Produce.—A young Man is wanted, that understands Bunnell, and is well acquainted in Baltimore County.

The above Ship Nancy, James Thompson Master, now lying at Fall's Point, will for Dublin, the 20th of December next, and will take in Goods at a low Freight. For Particulars, apply to Hudson and Thompson, or the Captain, on Board.

October 14, 1768.

STOLEN last Night, from the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, near Upper-Maryborough, a likely bright bay HORSE, Four Years old, and about 14 and an Half Hands high, branded on the near Buttock, B; he paces, trots, and gallops, and carries his Head high, when rode.

Whoever secures the said Horse, so as I may get him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward; and Five Pounds for the Thief, if he be convicted, paid by

BENJAMIN HALL, (Son of FRANCIS)

Annapolis, July 28, 1768.

WHEREAS my late Master, Mr. ANDREW BUCHANAN, has generously declined his Business, of BARBER and PERUKE-MAKER, in Favour of the Subscriber, who has removed next Door to Mr. Robert Cauden's, where he has supplied himself with a fresh Assortment of Hair, and other Materials, for carrying on his Business, and hopes for the Encouragement of all Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, as they may depend on being served honestly, with every Article, in his Way, and after the newest Fashions.

(tf)

JAMES REID.

Annapolis, Sept. 21, 1768.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are hereby requested to discharge their respective Accounts immediately, without further Notice. And, whereas I have, through a Course of several Years Dealing, given large and extensive Credits, so as in many Instances to be a considerable Sufferer thereby, yet, from Principles of Lenity and Forbearance, and a Conviction of the Difficulties arising to Debtors in general, from the great Scarcity of Cash in the Province, I have hitherto neglected to take the necessary Steps to compel Payment: I am however at last reduced to the Necessity of taking this preparatory Step, towards collecting my outstanding Debts. Those therefore who are interested, will, by a speedy Compliance with this Requisition, avoid the Trouble and Expence attending the usual Method of Recovery by Law.

HENRY CATON.

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1768.

L O N D O N, September 1.



FROM the King of Prussia's forming so many Magazines, and increasing his Forces, it is conjectured that he is apprehensive of the House of Austria's renewing its old Pretensions to Silesia; and that it was on this Account his Majesty was induced to make Satisfaction to his Subjects in that Province, for the Losses sustained by them during the late War, which was a most masterly Stroke of Policy, to secure their future Allegiance in case of a new, as Gratitude will bind them to exert their utmost, in Support of his Majesty's Government.

There is now an extraordinary Pair of Twin-Brothers, at Low-Market, a Village in Wiltshire, who will not be Ten Years old 'till the First of November, yet one is Five Feet Nine Inches, and the other within an Half Inch of Six Feet high.

Sept. 9. The Duties of Goods imported, and entered at the Custom-House, during the Course of last Week, amounted to upwards of 220,000l.

It is now strongly reported, that a Tax will be laid very speedily on all Diversions.

Lately died, at Montpellier, in France, Israel Fonseca, esteemed one of the richest Jews in all the Levant. He has left his whole Fortune to the Grand Signior.

We hear that a Society of Jew Merchants are engaged in a Contract with General Paoli, for the immediate Payment of 300,000l. for the future Privilege of an exclusive Right of the Exportation from Corsica of a certain valuable Commodity, little known at present to be the Produce of that Island.

We are told, that a certain Lady of Fashion, has, at this Time, near 3000l. per Annum, arising from the Half of the Salaries of Places which her Interest has procured for different Persons.

B O S T O N, November 17.

Captain Watt, arrived from London, in coming into the Harbour, he received a Shot from an armed Schooner, which carried away one of his Yards. Her Boat then boarded him, and took away 16 of his Seamen.—[The Importance of the Service in which the Fleet is now engaged, may perhaps apologize for their thus distressing our Merchants.]

We are told that Robert Auchmuty, Esq; Judge of Admiralty for this Province, &c. has a yearly Salary of 600l. Sterling allowed him out of the American Revenue; and that Three other Judges of Admiralty for North-America, will be appointed with the like Salaries.—[The only Recompence former Judges of Admiralty have received for their Services, was an Allowance of Five per Cent. out of the Proceeds of all Condemnations; and a fixed Allowance of 100l. Sterling per Annum, would have satisfied the first Lawyers among us for Capacity and Character; and will Administration ever be able to persuade Americans, that the Intention of this Revenue is to lessen the National Debt, when they behold it so lavishly bestowed one Way and another upon the Tools of Power? Or, rather, must it not serve fully to convince them, that the Fruits of our Toil and Labour, torn from us by that Project, is to be held out as Bait and Lures to such base Americans as can sacrifice their Country, in order to realize them?]

Nov. 25. The Town-Watch has been lately greatly abused and interrupted in their Duty, by some Officers. Two of them came to the Town-House Watch, with Swords under their Arms, calling them damned Scoundrels, forbidding them to challenge Officers as they passed, or to give the Time of Night in their Rounds, as also from keeping in the Watch-House, threatening, that in such Case, they would have them in Irons, and bring Four Regiments to blow them all to Hell; also telling the Watchmen, they were King's Soldiers, and Gentlemen, who had Orders from his Majesty, and they were above the Selectmen, who gave them their Orders. Upon another Night, other Officers came to the Dock-Watch, one of them with a drawn Hanger or Bayonet, striking it against the Door, and asking, whether they thought the Times were now as they had been, and that they could stand Four Regiments; also damning them, and threatening to burn all of us to Ashes, and to send us all to Hell in one Month's Time.—At another Time, the South-Watch was also assaulted, one of the Men struck at, and much abused, with profane and threatening Language. The last Evening a Gentleman of Distinction, seeing an Officer of a Man of War in the Coffee-House, who had Two Evenings before called out to him in a rude Manner, thought proper to ask him why he was thus accosted; upon which the Officer desired him to go into a Room, for he wanted the Pleasure of taking his Life; that as he did not suppose him acquainted with the Sword, Pistols would do; he then called out to the Gentleman, will you not fight me? Upon which the Gentleman desired, and the Officer agreed to meet him at his House in the Morning, to determine what was to be done; the Officer not coming, we hear the Gentleman, having learned that he was a Lieutenant of Marines, intended a Prosecution, but was prevented by his confining himself to his Ship. Captain W—n, of the Regulars, tho' bound to his good Behaviour, for the Negro Business, has notwithstanding repeated his Offences, by drawing his Sword upon some Persons the last Evening, and otherwise abusing them, and we

hear Complaint has been made to one of our Magistrates respecting this Affair. [If such Proceedings in our new Conservatory of the Peace were not so common, these Doings would appear strange, but that they are so common,—this is stranger still.]

Nov. 26. By the Ships just arrived from London and Bristol, we have the agreeable Advice, that the political Tide was turning fast; the Merchants and Manufacturers are looking more about them, and Ad—m—n are confounded, to find, that instead of a little Faction in one Province only, as G. B. represented it, the whole Continent are united in Opposition to Measures, which they apprehend to be not only Anti-Commercial but quite incompatible with their Rights, as Men, and as British Subjects. That all Parties among them disavow the late Revenue Acts, and as its great Fautor is among the Dead, those Acts being now destitute of all Support, will be repealed, and some Men among us, whose Importance grew out of them, be returned to their primitive Insignificance, if not called to a severe Account. American Publications are now read with Eagerness; the Principles upon which they turn, and the Spirit and Energy appearing in many of them, are highly applauded: Our Cause is at length brought where we have long wished it to be, before the Public; it can be no longer injured by false Glosses, and the basest Arts: A vast Majority is already in our Favour; and shall we now renounce the Principles, in Defence of which, we have already gained such Merit and Applause, from our Brethren in Britain, many of whom, had at first Apprehensions on the contested Points, different from our own? Some Tools of Power would persuade us to this, they even beseech us not to mention our Rights; but this would be to relinquish the best of Causes when we have the fairest Prospect of Success. The Enemies to our Rights and Liberties have done their worst, their Machinations and gross Misrepresentations have procured a Standing Army for this Town; the inflamed Accounts, great Movements, and vast Expenditure, by which this has been effected, served to fix the Attention of the Parent-Country, upon the American Dispute; the Side that is supported by Truth and Equity, and Constitutional Principles, needs only Attention, in such a Nation as Britain, in order to prevail; instead of being discouraged, we are invited by many on the other Side of the Water, of the first Character for political Wisdom, and of no small Influence in Government, to keep our Foot upon that Constitutional Ground, where from the Beginning we have placed it; they have assured us that this Ground will support us, and we trust in GOD we shall never be driven from it. The Ministry as well as the Nation will find Reason to rejoice at the prudent Manner in which we received the Troops, and in that Loyalty to our Sovereign, and Affection to the Parent-Country, which in this People has prevailed over all Resentment. While the Nation are anxious 'till they hear the Event, none we know are more distressed than those who influenced or gave the Order for so rash and impolitic a Step.—The Apprehension of destroying, by its own military Force, the Channels of its Commerce and the Fountain of its Wealth, or of losing in the Affections of America, a Resource which nothing else can supply, has at length thoroughly alarmed the Nation: Who would have thought that any M—r would have driven so near a Precipice! We are now told that a Retreat is wished for, in confidence with the Honour of Government; this is what we sincerely wish. Selfish and wicked Servants, with a tolerable Share of Art, may hold out false Lights, especially, when the Scene of Action is distant, by which wise and great Men may be misled; but is it not true Honour to rectify Mistakes upon the avowed Principles of Truth and Equity? However this may be, we hope America will never renounce the Rights of British Subjects to form a Screen for any Minister.

Nov. 27. It seems not improper for the Day, to reflect with Concern on the Drunkenness, Debaucheries, and other Extravagancies which prevail by Means of the Troops being quartered in the midst of a Town, where distilled Spirits are so cheap and plenty; as also on the many severe Whippings, which have been occasioned thereby the last Week; and we cannot but express our Fears, that Boston will, before the Spring, produce as great a Change upon a Parcel of the best Soldiers of Britain, as the City of Capua did in a shorter Space of Time upon Hannibal's brave Army inapoliately quartered therein.

Nov. 28. As we have been favoured, by a Gentleman of Character with the following very material Piece of Intelligence, we take this earliest Opportunity of laying it before the Public:

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Bergen, in Norway, to his Correspondent in Leith, dated August 22, 1768.

"A few Days ago arrived here, 7 Sail of French Iceland Fishermen, Part of a Fleet of 70 Sail, who, on their Station off Iceland, were boarded by a French Ship of War, with Orders for them immediately to make the best of their Way to France, for that War with England was just on the Point of being declared. There are several more of the Fleet arrived in the River, and several others put into the Northern Ports of this Kingdom."

Augustus Johnston, Esq; formerly Attorney-General of Rhode-Island, is appointed Judge of the new Superior Court of Vice Admiralty for the Southern District of North-America, to be held at Charleston.

It is also reported, that Jared Ingersoll, Esq; of New-Haven, is appointed another of these Judges for some Part of America. And that there will be Four in all; the Two other Places will be filled by Gentlemen belonging to this Province.

Yesterday arrived here his Majesty's Ship Rose, from England, but last from New-Providence, where she landed his Excellency Thomas Shirley, Esq; lately appointed Governor of the Bahama Islands, in the room of his Father his Excellency Major General William Shirley, who also came Passenger in the Rose to Boston.

In Pursuance of a Deputation lately received from his Grace Henry Duke of Beaufort, Grand-Master of Masons in England, on Wednesday last, was solemnized, at a Grand-Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, in this Town, held at Concert-Hall, the Installation of the Right Worshipful John Rowe, Esq; to be Grand-Master for North-America, in the room of the late Jeremy Gridley, Esq; deceased.—After the Installation the Fraternity in their Order, with their proper significant Jewels and Badges, went in Procession from Concert-Hall, attended by a very large Band of Music, to Trinity Church, where a Sermon was preached to the Brotherhood by the Reverend Mr. Balf of Newbury: After Service they returned in Procession, the Order of which was varied, to Concert-Hall, where was a most elegant Entertainment provided; and after Dinner they had a Variety of Music, &c. &c.

The Master of a Vessel lately arrived at Marblehead, informs, that on the 10th Instant he saw a Ship in Lat. 38, and Long. 68, that had lost her Foremast and Main-Topmast, was a square-rigged Vessel, of about 4 or 500 Tons, and full of Men, but could not tell the Master's Name,—she bore away to the Southward. This is supposed to be one of the Transports bound here with Part of the 65th Regiment from Cork, as one of the said Transports is not yet got in.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, Nov. 17.

"Some Time ago a Milliner's Apprentice of this City, having Occasion to wait on her Grace the Dutchess of Gordon, who lately arrived here, being fearful of committing some Error in her Address, she went to consult with a Friend about it, who told her that when she came before the Dutchess she must say her Grace to her, accordingly away went the Girl, and being introduced, after a very low Courtesy, she said, For what we are going to receive, the Lord make us thankful; to which the Dutchess answered amen."

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) Nov. 14.

The Northwest, North, and Northeast Parts of this Province, have lately been so greatly improved, that (altho' so many of the People have been a long Time past employed in the Works of Reformation, or Regulation) we are informed, the Quantity of Hemp made last Year, is nearly double this; that the Inhabitants now manufacture most of their Linens (such as cost in England from 12 to 18d. a Yard) Linsey-Woolseys, and even coarse Cloth; that it hath been proposed, shortly, to establish a Stocking Manufactory amongst them; that Saw-Mills are erecting in different Parts; and that the Produce of good Wheat has been so great this Year, that we may soon expect, from Camden alone, 3000 Barrels of Flour, and 1500 of Ship Bread.

N E W - Y O R K, November 24.

To PHILIP LIVINGSTON, JAMES JAUNCEY, JAMES DE LANCEY, and JACOB WALTON, Esquires, Representatives in General Assembly for the City and County of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

WE, Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of New-York—having not only seen by the printed Proceedings of the Honourable House of Assembly, now sitting, that a Requisition of Money has lately been made to them for Quartering of Troops in this City; but having also heard it reported, that they may be in Danger of being dissolved, if they presume to read and answer the Boston Letter as a House; conceive it to be an indispensable Duty we owe to ourselves, and to our Posterity, to convey to you, our Representatives, by these our Instructions, the Sentiments of a great Number of your Constituents, as to the Part they expect you will act on an Occasion, no less important and interesting, than perhaps ever came under your Consideration.—But, why do we say Consideration!—For if you had a Right to consider, you would have a Right to approve, or refuse, as you thought fit; and in such Case, might be said to exercise your own Judgments without Restraint.—Whereas it is notorious, that you have now no other Alternative; than to provide for defraying the Expence of Quartering the Troops—or cease to exist as a House.

The Act of Parliament laying you under this severe Imposition, is, we conceive, more oppressive and dangerous in its Consequences, than was the pernicious Stamp-Act, for Reasons too obvious to be enumerated.—Nor can we comprehend the Difference (as to Taxation only) between a Law compelling our Representatives to levy Taxes on us, or by taxing us directly, without the Consent of such Representatives.—In either Case, the very Essence and Idea of a free Representation, is totally extinguished and destroyed.—nor is it of any Use to be anxious in the Choice of our Representatives; if after they are chosen, they must be subject to the Dictatorial Mandates of other Persons.—No, Gentlemen—We expect, and desire of

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you, That while you are manifesting your Zeal for promoting his Majesty's Service, by providing Quarters for Troops in this City, as is pretended for its *Protection and Defence*; you do carefully avoid the most tacit Implication of having recognized the Act of Parliament, requiring you to make such Provision, on Penalty of being deprived of your legislative Capacity.

This Act we regard, as it has been by several of the other Colony Assemblies, as a most flagrant Infraction of your sacred Rights and Privileges.—We do therefore expect, and desire that you will also bear Record against it, and use your best Endeavours to get Resolves inserted in the Journals of the House, asserting, in the most firm, full, and perspicuous Manner, your natural and constitutional Rights.—That Posterity may know—that, however ready and desirous you were, on all Occasions, of demonstrating your Loyalty and Affection to our most gracious Sovereign, no Measures could deter you from shewing a due Regard to the invaluable Interests and Liberties of your Constituents.

As to the Circular Letter of Lord Hillsborough, inhibiting the respectable Assemblies on this Continent from answering the *Boston Letter*; but requiring them to treat it with the Contempt it deserves, on Pain of being immediately annihilated—we cannot but regard it as the most daring Insult that ever was offered to any free Legislative Body.—And we therefore do instruct you, to move in the House of Assembly, and to use your best Endeavours there, not only to have the *Boston Letter* read, but also to have it answered in a respectful Manner; as it deserves nothing of her Sister Colonies but to unite in seeking legal Redress from the Grievances they labour under.—And as the Unanimity it recommends to the Colonies, is their only Bulwark and Defence against the late Measures to oppress and enslave them—any Attempts to divert, or intimidate you from so glorious a Purpose, ought to be treated with the Contempt and just Indignation, which they cannot but excite in the Minds of the virtuous Representatives of a free People.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM the Number of the respectable Signers of the Instructions now delivered you, we presume you will be fully convinced that they contain the Sentiments of the Inhabitants of this City in general: And therefore, we doubt not you will cheerfully use your best Endeavours to carry them into Execution, agreeable to their Wishes; and we flatter ourselves you will find them not foreign to the general Sentiments of the other Inhabitants of this Colony.

[The foregoing were presented on Thursday last.]

Excerpt of a Letter from Montreal, dated October 29.

"Major Rogers's Trial closed this Day: It held Ten Days, and I dare say, he will be very honourably acquitted. In the Course of the Trial, it appeared the Prosecution was formed from the utmost Prejudice and Malice, and entirely ill-grounded; and, though it is allowed, that from his Indifference and Carelessness, upon some Occasions, his Conduct was such, as gave Room for some trifling Suspicion; yet the Punishment, and most unheard of base Treatment, he met with in his Confinement, was enough for one of the greatest Malefactors to have met with; we cannot however know the full Result of the Court-Martial 'til it comes from New-York.

ANNAPOLIS, DECEMBER 22.

There has fallen a prodigious Quantity of Snow here since Tuesday Morning, it being now near Eighteen Inches deep on the Surface, which has not been the Case in this Climate, and at this Season, for many Years past.

"We hope our Customers will excuse us for giving them only a Half Sheet this Week, as we have not any material Intelligence to insert:—We do not intend to repeat it more than once this Winter, which will be less than usual.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

HORATIO SHARPE, ESQUIRE,
Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of MARYLAND,

MAY it please your Excellency, to permit his Lordship's JUSTICES of QUEEN-ANNE'S County Court, to offer you their Tribute of Gratitude, Esteem and Respect, for the many Instances of your Regard for, and Care of, the Welfare and Happiness of the People of MARYLAND, in the Course of an Administration, which has been honourable to yourself, and easy to those over whom you have long presided.

Give us Leave, also, Sir, to express the Concern we really feel, at the Approach of that Time, when we have Reason to believe your Excellency is no longer to exercise the Powers of Government; a Period, which we are persuaded, would be less disagreeable to his Majesty's faithful Subjects here, in Proportion if it were much more remote.

We have the Honour to be,

SIR,

your Excellency's most obedient,
and most humble Servants,

William Hopper,

Joseph Smith,

John Brown,

George Garnett, jun.

Benjamin Gould,

Christopher Crossi Routh,

Thomas Wright,

Turbitt Wright,

Richard Mason,

Joshua Clark.

WANTED.

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

A S WILLIAM BERRY, (Son of Jeremiah) of Prince-George's County, has endeavoured to hurt my Character, by saying many Things to my Prejudice, which would be too long to insert the Particulars of here: I therefore certify, That the said BERRY is a Liar, and as such, I will make him appear, whenever called on so to do.

ANDREW BEALL.

November 30, 1768.

TO BE SOLD.

Agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of Mr. JAMES EDELEN, late of Prince-George's County, deceased, the Second Tuesday in January next, at the Mill, the highest Bidder.

ONE Half Part of a very good GRIST-MILL, in good Repair; has been built about Five Years; is situate within Half a Mile of Piscataway, and has Plenty of Custom. There is Ten Acres of Land belonging to the Whole, which would make a good Meadow. Any Person inclinable to purchase the same, may be shown the Premises, by applying to the Subscriber, near Piscataway. The Purchaser may have Eight or Ten Years Credit for the Money, on paying Interest, and giving Security to

(W3) EDWARD EDELEN, Jun. Executor.

Virginia, Aquia, Dec. 10, 1768.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the 14th Day of April next, THE valuable Tract of LAND, known by the Name of BRENTON, containing 8,000 Acres, lying in Prince-William County, and within 18 Miles of Colchester, 14 of Dumfries, and 25 of Falmouth. This Land is remarkable for being level, of a rich Soil throughout the Tract, and well timbered and watered, has many valuable Improvements on it, and pays no QUIT-RENTS. The Sale will begin precisely at 12 o'Clock, at the House of SCARLET MADDINS, on the Premises, and the Land sold either in Lots, or the Whole, as shall be agreed upon on the Day of Sale, as well as the Terms for Payment.

(15W)

Annapolis, December 20, 1768.

This is to acquaint the PUBLIC.

THAT the Subscribers are lately arrived from ENGLAND, and propose, immediately after the Holidays, to open a SCHOOL, in a Room adjoining Mr. PETER HARTLAND'S, opposite to the House of Mr. JOHN BALL (until a more convenient Place can be had) and will teach ENGLISH, after a Method truly grammatical, whereby the young Scholars will, in a short Time, be enabled to speak and write as grammatical ENGLISH, as those who have had the Advantage of a classical Education. WRITING and ARITHMETIC, in general, with all the latest Improvements, which will constitute a System of that invaluable Art, more worthy the Study and Attention of Youth, than perhaps has been laid before them in these Parts; also an extensive Course of foreign Exchange, Mensuration, &c. &c. Merchants Accounts, as practised in the best Counting-Houses in London, with all such mercantile Precepts, Forms of Business, Letters in Trade, &c. as are fit to qualify Youth for the Counting-House, or Public Offices.—The Subscriber being perfectly acquainted, by Experience, in the above Branches, hopes that few can teach them in a more easy and intelligible Manner. Knitting, Sewing, working upon Cat-gut, Muslin, &c. also taught at the same Place.—Those Gentlemen, &c. who please to favour either, or both of them, with their Children, may depend on their being faithfully instructed, by

Their most obedient humble Servants,

JOHN & SALLY STOTT.

They propose keeping an Evening-School for the Convenience of those who cannot attend during the Day.

December 12, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Piscataway, an indentured Servant Man, named THOMAS CORESHIL, by Trade a Stone-Mason, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, is well set, and turns his Toes in when he walks.—He had on, when he went away, an Osnabrig Shirt, and a new light-coloured Kersey Coat and Breeches, with flat Metal Buttons. Whoever secures the said CORESHIL, so that he may be had again, shall receive a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, besides what the Law allows, paid by

WILLIAM DIGGES.

THERE is at the Plantation of Nathan Brown, living at Britain-Ridge Forest, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a middle-sized black Horse, with a little White in his Forehead, and some white Hairs round his Eyes, and Two large Saddle Spots on each Side of his Back: He is branded, but, with what, is uncertain.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of John Wood, in Prince-George's County, about Eight Miles from Piscataway, taken up as a Stray, a small black HORSE, about 12 Hands high: Has a small Star in his Forehead, both his hind Feet, and his left Fore-Foot is white. He trots and gallops, is between 6 and 7 Years old, but has no perceivable Brand.

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

A LIST of the LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, CHARLES-TOWN, MARYLAND.

ANDREW COULTER, D. P. M.

A. PETER AHYRS. Robert Armstrong, living at Deer-Creek.

B. Messrs. Brewton & Smith, Charles-Town. Mrs. Brown, at the Dial in Charles-Town, or elsewhere, 33 34th Rowwood, at the Iron-Works, Principio, Maryland.

C. Samuel CranDall, in Charles-Town. James Curtygan, in Math-Creek, Pennsylvania.

D. Dr. John Doncastle, at Charles-Town. Mrs. Cissy Davis, Wife of David Davis, at Ararat-River. Samuel Dunlop, in Cecil County.

E. Sarah Edgar, in Charles-Town.

F. Henry Firra, Sawyer, near Widow Hollingsworth.

H. John Harrison, Merchant, Nottingham, Maryland. Monsieur Heimsly, Minister François. Mary

Hew, in Coldrane Township.

J. Christopher Jones, on Octorara, Cecil County.

K. John Kidd, and Andrew Kidd, in Cecil County.

John Kelly, Blacksmith, Charles-Town.

L. Mrs. Mary Linigio, in Charles-Town.

M. Samuel Mortan, jun. in Maryland. John

McFerrard, at Edward Dougherty's, and Margaret

May, in Charles-Town. John Morgan, on Elk-River.

Thomas McElroy, Salsfras-Neck, and James Morris,

Cecil County. William Miller, at the Cross-Roads,

Baltimore.

N. Philip Noble, Elk-Ferry.

P. Andrew Peagan, Chestnut-Leven, 33 John Price,

near Charles-Town. William Phillips, Baltimore

County.

S. John Scoles, Thomas Scoles, and Sarah Scoles,

near Charles-Town. John Shields, near Muddy-Run.

T. Mrs. Thompson, Kent-County. Mrs. Agnes

Tweed, on Octorara.

W. John Willson, Baltimore County.

October 14, 1768.

STOLEN last Night, from the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, near Upper-Maryborough, a likely bright bay HORSE, Four Years old, and about 14 and an Half Hands high, branded on the near Buttock, B; he paces, trots, and gallops, and carries his Head high, when rode.

Whoever secures the said Horse, so as I may get him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and Five Pounds for the Thief, if he be convicted, paid by BENJAMIN HALL, (Son of FRANCIS.)

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Maryland, Sept. 1, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living on Bush-Creek, near Frederick-Town, in Frederick County, the Two following Convict Servants, viz.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, an Englishman, by Trade a Barber, is fond of expressing his Calling; he is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears his own Hair, of a sandy Colour, has large white Eyes, and very high Cheek Bones: Had on a Check Shirt, blue Cloth double-breasted Jacket, a Pair of Country Linen Trowsers, old Shoes, and a Castor Hat, half worn.

WILLIAM BURNS, an Englishman, a lusty well made Fellow, 5 Feet 3 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears his own Hair, of a yellow Colour, has a very brazen Look, and is much given to Swearing, he also has a large Scar on his right Arm, which he often shows when in Company: Had on a Crocus Shirt, brown Kersey Jacket, a Pair of full'd Country Cloth Breeches, old Hat and Shoes; they also took with them, a strip'd Match-Coat Blanket. Whoever takes up the said Servants, and secures them, so as their Master may get them again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by

(7W)

WILLIAM DUVALL.

I have been informed of Two Men, answering the above Description, being seen passing from Lower-Maryborough, down Patuxent River; and, as Freeman, offering themselves to man any Vessel going to Sea, If any Captains of Vessels, or others, should remember employing them, on giving me Notice thereof, the Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged; and, if they are taken up, 'tis requested particular Care may be taken of them, as they are both grand Villains, and will endeavour, if possible, to make their Escape. W. D.

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



former Letter to be dissatisfied. As to Printer, from tice of our Im Right has bee our Liberties real Cause for is not withhel scribed for the an inflexible Acts of Parlia Nature of T know, that a ality, have fo they were en ought to ha ministerial V Protection of that we have believe. As dopted, rela widely differ we reason fro and several o I have argue to the Confi was indispen of Taxation again to hea ed; a Prin confirmed b to the prefer duced, since Legislature Principality. It is true, i lances unco correct this as the Partia that our Ste ment; but not to be cl And though dia Compa every Indiv real Proper Representa ty; and th Grats, in t actually res some Cou even prove dual or Co out sharing tations; i such Indiv the Right ought, of ample. here to th founded; it, I hope suitable F In the Right, ne to be con fested, an tain thel we are which m lf, howe Ministry, Principle apparent argue fr deem the effem th vileges. I must b have un The Pri publishe ment of

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1768.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of August 20, 1768.

TO THE REAL ENGLISHMAN.

GIVE me Leave to make some Observations on your Reply, in the PUBLIC ADVERTISER, to my Letter of Thursday Se'night (which Reply I see copied into the GAZETTE of last Wednesday) These you must be content to receive from the Paper by which my former Letter was communicated, as I have no cause to be dissatisfied with the Channel of my Correspondence. As to your Apprehensions of Danger to the Printer, from publishing any Reflections on the Justice of our Impositions on the Colonies, because the Right has been asserted by Act of Parliament, I hope our Liberties are not so precarious, as to afford any real Cause for them, as Submission to the Act itself, is not withheld; or, at least, 'til some Penalty is prescribed for those who doubt its Justice. Justice, Sir, is an inflexible Principle, which subsists independent of Acts of Parliament, which can by no Means alter the Nature of Things, or convert Wrong to Right. I know, that corrupt Judges, the Creatures of Royalty, have formerly perverted that Power with which they were entrusted; and that Justice which they ought to have distributed, to the Gratification of ministerial Vengeance on the one Hand, and the Protection of ministerial Votaries on the other; but that we have any such Judges at present, I do not believe. As to our Sentiments on the Measures adopted, relative to the Colonies, I find they are widely different, as they must of Necessity be, when we reason from opposite Principles. In my former, and several other Letters, with different Signatures, I have argued from a Supposition, that, conformable to the Constitution of this Kingdom, Representation was indispensably necessary to constitute the Legality of Taxation; and must confess, that I did not expect again to hear the Truth of this Principle controverted; a Principle established by Magna Charta, and confirmed by an invariable Adherence to it, down to the present Period. Nor can one Instance be produced, since that Charter was instituted, where the Legislature has persisted in taxing any County or Principality, without granting them Representatives. It is true, indeed, the Representation is in some Instances unequal; but it depends upon ourselves to correct this Inequality. You will perhaps alledge, as the Partizans of Mr. Grenville have already done, that our Stockholders are not represented in Parliament; but I hope the Proprietors of our Debts are not to be classed with the Proprietors of our Lands. And though neither the Robin-Hood Society, or India Company, send Members to Parliament, yet every Individual among them, who is possessed of real Property (which alone ought to entitle him to a Representation) is represented in a different Capacity; and there is not an Inch of Land, or a Blade of Grass, in this Kingdom, but is constitutionally and actually represented, as being at least included in some County thus represented. But, could it be even proved, which is impossible, that any Individual or Community in this Kingdom, is taxed, without sharing, in any Respect, the national Representations; it could by no Means follow, that, because such Individual or Community, neglected to assert the Rights of Magna Charta, that the Americans ought, of Necessity, to imitate so culpable an Example. You will excuse me, therefore, if I still adhere to the Principle on which my Arguments are founded; and should you again attempt to controvert it, I hope you will support your base Assertion with suitable Facts and Arguments.

In the present Dispute with the Colonies, it is the Right, not Expediency, of Taxation, which ought to be considered. This Right Great-Britain has asserted, and our Colonies have denied: They maintain their Denial by Reasons against its Justice; and we are about to support our Assertions by Arms, which must necessarily prevail against their Reasons. If, however, you, or any other Advocate for the Ministry, mean to justify their Conduct on rational Principles, I beg that the Right may be first made apparent: as Altercation must be endless, whilst we argue from opposite Suppositions, and whilst you deem the Inhabitants of our Colonies Rebels, and I esteem them as Patriots, laudably asserting their Privileges. Before, therefore you proceed any further, I must beg you'll refute the Arguments which they have urged against the Legality of our Pretensions. The Principal of these have been collected, and republished by Mr. Almon, particularly in the *Sentiments of America*, &c. and in the *Farmer of Pennsylvania's* Letters.

An Attempt has, indeed, been made in the GAZETTE, to answer the latter; but the Author finding Sophistry unequal to Truth and Justice, eagerly embraced a poor Subterfuge to disengage himself from a Task he had assumed, and to which the greatest Abilities would have proved unequal. You observe, that if Representation be necessary to justify Taxation, it must be so to constitute the Validity of other Laws, binding on the Colonies: And, indeed, between you and I, I believe it would be difficult to demonstrate that we have any other Right to exercise any Kind of Legislation over the Colonies, except what is derived from Precedent, the Concessions of the Colonies, and the Expediency of Things; since his Majesty does, by his Governors, &c. exercise all the legislative Prerogatives in our Colonies, which a People ought to divest themselves of, or which are consistent with the Constitution of a limited Monarchy. But as the Colonies have affectionately yielded to Great-Britain, a Right of making all such Laws as do not take Money out of their Pockets, against their Consent, I think she ought not arbitrarily to deprive them of that Privilege, without which they must necessarily become Slaves. You ask, when the Colonies were emancipated from the Authority of Parliament? Emancipation, tho' susceptible of a more favourable Construction, is usually applied to the setting Slaves at Liberty; and, tho' Slavery has been conferred on the Americans, since the Conclusion of the last War, as a Reward for their Loyalty, during its Continuance, yet I hope you will not pretend, that before that Time, they were Slaves; since, until the Birth of the Grenvillian Ministry, no Attempt was ever made to raise a Revenue from them in any Respect.

I think, therefore, that you might, with more Propriety, have enquired concerning the Origin of their Slavery, than of their Emancipation. 'Til that Time, they enjoyed as ample Privileges as any of his Majesty's Subjects, by right of their several Charters, which they derived from the same Source; from whence we received our great Charter, Liberty, and which ought to have remained equally sacred. Nor can they be taxed by us, as they have been, without a Violation of these Charters. As to their seeking foreign Protection, I see nothing impracticable in it: That we have ambitious and powerful Rivals, who would gladly grant it, is undoubted: That they will ever receive it, I do not believe, unless urged to it by our Oppressions. As to the Impositions of a French Government, they are indeed numerous enough in Europe; but, in America, the Case is different; the Policy of France, in that Particular, being opposite to ours, as the Inhabitants of her Colonies enjoy Privileges which are denied other Subjects. I agree with you, that the present Duties imposed on our Colonies, are trifling, and they are designedly made so, that they may the better escape Opposition, and establish a Precedent for the most exorbitant Exactions. In my former Letter, I asserted that the Time would soon arrive, when other Motives, than Force, would be required, to secure the Dependence of the Colonies. Your Observations on this Particular, certainly were not dictated by a Regard for Posterity. To prevent the Increase of the Colonies, is not in the Power of this Kingdom, unless by exterminating their Inhabitants. We ought therefore to convert this Increase to our Advantage: A sure and only Method of doing this, I have already pointed out, which is not by Violence. As to their paying for the Protection they receive from us, you ought to consider, that the Advantages we derive, by converting their Trade solely to our own Emolument, amply repays the Charges of this Protection. As to the Troops which are ordered to Boston, I wish the Abettors of that Measure, may not do this Kingdom an Injury, which they will never be able to repair. Can any one who reflects on the Temper of the Inhabitants at Boston, imagine that they will tamely suffer Troops to be quartered amongst them, with express Design to intimidate them; and, by their Insolence, repress the Spirit of Liberty? No: These very Troops will but create those Disturbances they were designed to quell; and, before the Expiration of the present Year, occasion obstinate Associations against importing any of our Manufactures. As they are however, ordered, I wish, for several Reasons, that Justice Gillam might accompany them.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER, of August 23:
TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,
THREESCORE Years did the oppressed United Provinces maintain a War in Defence of their Liberties, against the then powerful Kingdom of Spain;

with all the Wealth of the Indies at its Command; and finally, obliged to acknowledge their Independency in a formal Treaty, sitting down with the loss of Territory, Treasure, and Reputation, and with a broken Strength, that has never since been recovered.

Contractors, Jobbing mercantile Members of Parliament, Officers starving on Half Pay, and Gunsmiths, who *taught*, as the Papers tell us, *A speedy and a perpetual War*, may with, rather than no War at all, for a *Civil* one, in America. These, in all Conversations, to encourage us in undertaking it, slight the Strength of those distant People, think nothing of that Enthusiasm for Liberty, which in other Countries and Ages has supplied all Deficiencies, and enabled a weak People to baffle the Efforts of a stronger; but tell us that Half a Dozen Regiments are sufficient to reduce, in less than a Year, every Province on the Continent. Half a Dozen being once engaged in this blessed Service, it is easy to write and shew the Necessity for more: The more there are, the greater the Profits to those Gentry. And whatever becomes of us poor Devils, that live by Manufactures or by Trade, that are to pay Taxes, or that have Money in the Funds, they will amass Fortunes, buy our Estates, bribe our Boroughs, and vote in Parliament the Rectitude of the Measure.

I believe our Officers and Soldiers as brave as any in the World; and from that very Opinion of their Bravery, I conjecture they would not generally relish the being ordered on this murdering Service against their Countrymen; to shed English Blood, to stifle the British Spirit of Liberty, now rising in the Colonies; that LIBERTY, which we should rather wish to see nourished and preserved there, as on a Loss of it here (which from our Vices is perhaps not far distant) we, or our Posterity, may have Occasion to resort to, and participate of; and possibly some of the ablest Officers may chuse, with Sir Jeffery Amherst, rather to resign their Commissions. But whatever may be the Bravery and military Prowess of our Troops, and whatever the Zeal with which they would proceed in such a War, there are Reasons that make me suspect it will not be so soon terminated, as some Folks would have us believe.

My Reasons are drawn from a Computation founded on Facts. It is well known that America is a Country full of Forests, Mountains, &c. That in such a Country a small irregular Force, can give Abundance of Trouble to a regular one that is much greater! And that, in the last War, one of the *Fifteen* Colonies we now have there (and one far short of being the strongest) held out *Five Years* against *Twenty-five Thousand* British regular Troops, joined by *Twenty-five Thousand* Colonists on their own Pay, and aided by a strong Fleet of Men of War. What the Expence was to this Nation, our Treasury-Books, and augmented Debt, may shew. The Expence to America, as their Pay was higher, could not be much less. The Colony we made War upon, was indeed aided by France, but during the whole Contest not with more than Five Thousand Men. Now supposing that the Twenty-five Thousand Colonists, that then joined us, should hereafter be against us, and that this makes no Difference, and considering that instead of one Colony to conquer, we are to have *Fifteen*, and that possibly some of our good Neighbours may think of making a Diversion in their Favour, I apprehend it not out of the Way to allow *Five Years* still to a Colony; and this, by my Computation, will amount to *Seventy-five Years*. I hope Messieurs, the Company of Gunsmiths, will for the present, be so good as to be content with a Civil War of *Seventy-five Years*, as perhaps we may scarce be able to afford them a *perpetual* one.

And what are we to gain by this War; by which our Trade and Manufactures are to be ruined, our Strength divided and diminished, our Debt increased, and our Reputation, as a generous Nation, and Lovers of Liberty, given up and lost? Why, we are to convert Millions of the King's loyal Subjects into Rebels, for the Sake of establishing a newly claimed Power in *us*—to tax a distant People, whose Abilities and Circumstances they cannot be acquainted with, who have a constitutional Power of taxing themselves; who have never refused to give us voluntarily, more than we can ever expect to wrest from them by Force; and by our Trade, with whom we gain Millions a-Year!

And is there not *one* wise and good Man to be found in Britain, who can propose some conciliating Measure that may prevent this terrible Mischief?—I fear not one! For,

Quis Deus vult perdere, dementat prius!

N. N.

From the GLASGOW JOURNAL,
July 14, 1768.

The following is handed about as the Speech made by a certain Great Lawyer, in a Court of Judicature, at the Time of the Reversal of an Outlawry.

I Have now gone through the several Errors assigned by the Defendant, and which have been ingeniously argued, and confidently relied on, by his Counsel at the Bar: I have given my Sentiments upon them; and if, upon the whole, after the closest Attention to what has been said, and with the strongest Inclination in Favour of the Defendant, no Arguments which have been urged, no Cases which have been cited, no Rea-

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sons that can occur to me, are sufficient to satisfy me in my Conscience and Judgment, that this Outlawry should be reversed, I am bound to affirm it—and here let me make a Pause.

Many Arguments have been suggested, both in, and out of Court, upon the Consequences of establishing this Outlawry, either as they may affect the Defendant as an Individual, or the Public in General; as to the first, whatever they may be, the Defendant has brought them upon himself; they are inevitable Consequences of Law arising from his own Act; if the Penalty to which he is thereby subjected, is more than a Punishment adequate to the Crime he has committed, he should not have brought himself into this unfortunate Predicament, by flying from the Justice of his Country; he thought proper to do so, and he must take the Fruits of his own Conduct, however bitter and unpalatable they may be; and although we may be heartily sorry for any Person who has brought himself into this Situation, it is not in our Power, God forbid it should ever be in our Power, to deliver him from it; we cannot prevent the Judgment of the Law by creating Irregularity in the Proceedings; we cannot prevent the Consequences of that Judgment, by pardoning the Crime: If the Defendant has any Pretensions to Mercy, those Pretensions must be urged, and that Power must be exercised in another Place, where the Constitution has wisely and necessarily vested it. The Crown will judge for itself; it does not belong to us to interfere with Punishment; we have only to declare the Law; none of us had any Concern in the Prosecution of this Business, nor any Wishes upon the Event of it; it was not our Fault that the Defendant was prosecuted for the Libels upon which he has been convicted; I took no Share in another Place, in the Measures which were taken to prosecute him for one of them; it was not our Fault that he fled; it was not our Fault that he was outlawed; it was not our Fault that he rendered himself up to Justice, none of us revived the Prosecution against him, nor could any one of us stop that Prosecution when it was revived; it is not our Fault if there are not any Errors upon the Record, nor is it in our Power to create any if there are none. We are bound by our Oath and in our Consciences, to give such a Judgment as the Law will warrant, and as our Reason can approve; such a Judgment as we must stand or fall by, in the Opinion of the present Times, and of Posterity; in doing it, therefore, we must have regard to our Reputation as honest Men, and Men of Skill and Knowledge competent to the Stations we hold; no Considerations whatsoever should mislead us from this great Object, to which we ever ought, and I trust, ever shall direct our Attention. But Consequences of a Public Nature, Reasons of State, Political ones, have been strongly urged (private anonymous Letters sent to me I shall pass over) open avowed Publications, which have been judiciously noticed, and may therefore be mentioned, have endeavoured to influence or intimidate the Court, and so prevail upon us to trifle and prevaricate with God, our Consciences, and the Public; it has been intimated that Consequences of a frightful Nature will flow from the Establishment of this Outlawry; it is said the People expect the Reversal; that the Multitude will have it so; that the Continuation of the Outlawry in full Force will not be endured; that the Execution of the Law upon the Defendant will be resisted; these are Arguments which will not weigh a Feather with me. If Insurrection and Rebellion are to follow our Determination, we have not to answer for the Consequences, though we should be the innocent Cause—we can only say, *fiat Justitia ruat Cælum*; we shall discharge our Duty without Expectations of Approbation, or the Apprehensions of Censure; if we are subjected to the latter unjustly, we must submit to it; we cannot prevent it; we will take Care not to deserve it. He must be a weak Man indeed who can be staggered by such a Consideration.

The Misapprehension, or the Misrepresentation of the Ignorant or the Wicked, the *Mendax Infamia*, which is the Consequence of both, are equally indifferent to, unworthy the Attention of, and incapable of making any Impression on Men of Firmness and Intrepidity.—Those who imagine Judges are capable of being influenced by such unworthy, indirect Means; most grossly deceive themselves; and, for my own Part, I trust that my Temper, and the Colour and Conduct of my Life, have clothed me with a Suit of Armour, to shield me from such Arrows. If I have ever supported the King's Measures; if I have ever afforded any Assistance to Government; if I have discharged my Duty in a Public or Private Character, by endeavouring to preserve pure and perfect, the Principles of the Courts of Justice, and, by an upright Administration of, to give a due Effect to the Laws, I have hitherto done it without any other Gift or Reward, than that most pleasing and honourable one, the conscientious Conviction of doing what was right. I do not affect to scorn the Opinion of Mankind; I wish earnestly for Popularity; I will seek, and will have Popularity; but I will tell you how I will obtain it; I will have that Popularity which follows, and not that which is run after. It is not the Applause of a Day, it is not the Huzzas of Thousands, that can give a Moment's Satisfaction to a rational Being; that Man's Mind must indeed be a weak one, and his Ambition of a most depraved Sort, who can be captivated by such wretched Allurements, or satisfied with such momentary Gratifications. I say, with the Roman Orator, and can say it, with as much Truth as he did, "*Ego hoc Animo spero sui, ut invidiam Virtutis partem Gloriam non Iulianum, putarem*;" but the Threats have been carried further; personal Violence has been denounced, unless public Humour be complied with; I do not fear such Threats, I do not believe there is any Reason to fear them; it is not the Genius of the worst of Men, in the worst of Times, to proceed to such shocking Extremities. But if such an Event should happen, let it be so; even such an Event might be productive of wholesome Effects; such a Stroke might rouse the better Part of the Nation from their lethargic Condition to a State of Activity, to assert and execute the Law, and punish the daring and impious Hands which had violated it; and those who now supremely behold the Danger which threatens all Liberty, from the most abandoned Licentiousness, might, by such an Event, be awakened to a Sense of their Situation, as Drunken Men are some-

times stuned into Sobriety. If the Security of our Persons and our Property, of all we hold dear and valuable, are to depend upon the Caprice of a giddy Multitude, or be at the Disposal of a giddy Mob: If, in Compliance with the Humours, and to appease the Clamours of those, all civil and political Institutions are to be disregarded or overthrown, a Life, somewhat more than Sixty, is not worth preserving at such a Price, and he can never die too soon, who lays down his Life in Support and Vindication of the Policy, the Government, and the Constitution of his Country.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.

Extract of a Letter from London, September 21, 1768.

"I AM now returned from my Excursion into Scotland which fully answered my Expectation. You can hardly imagine how the Face of Edinburgh, and indeed that of the whole Country, is changed. On the South Side of the Town, there are now a Number of Streets and Squares of elegant Houses, all built in the English Taste, where formerly there was nothing but Corn Fields. Both Sides of the Back of the Cannon-gate, which, in old Times, were uninhabitable, covered also with fine Houses; and towards the North, they have begun to build a quite new City on Barefoot's Parks, which will make a splendid Addition to Edinburgh; and a Bridge over the North-Loch, to communicate with it, is now nearly finished. Add to this, that the Country between Leith and Edinburgh is covered with good Houses and Gardens. In short, the Face of the whole Country, wherever I travelled, is changed for the better.

"Glasgow is a beautiful City, and consists of most stately Buildings; and throughout the Country, where we saw nothing but open Fields, we now see nothing but Trees, Hedges and Inclosures. The Spirit for Improvements in Agriculture is indeed so very high, that many Gentlemen have already doubled, trebled, and quadrupled the Value of their Estates. Extensive Manufactures are also carrying on every where, so that every Body is employed, and Places where Indolence and Sloth reigned, are now become the Habitations of industrious and well fed People."

ANNAPOLIS, DECEMBER 29.

A few Days ago arrived here, the Brigantine SUSANNAH, ROBERT HENDERSON Master, of Baltimore, after a very tedious Passage of Sixteen Weeks, nearly Ten of which he beat on this Coast. Capt. HENDERSON and his Crew were reduced to so very great Distress, by the Severity of the Weather, and Scarcity of Provisions, before they got in, that most of his Men were rendered incapable of doing Duty, and Two of them are ill now, that it is doubtful whether they will recover.

On the 5th Instant, about 100 Leagues off this Coast, they spoke the Snow NANCY, Capt. RODGERSON, bound from Antigua to Baltimore, whom they acquainted of their distressed Condition, and earnestly requested a small Supply of Provisions, on any Terms, which Captain RODGERSON very humanely refused them, alledging he was very short of Provisions himself; tho' since his Arrival at Baltimore, a Person of Credit and Veracity has examined his Log-Book, by which it appears, that Four Days before Capt. HENDERSON spoke him, they had overhauled the Snow's Stores, and found they had Ninety Days Provision at full Allowance.

A few Days afterwards Capt. HENDERSON spoke the Snow STIRLING, Capt. NELSON, belonging to, and bound for Philadelphia, Seven Weeks out, from the Bay of Honduras, who, tho' very scarce of Provision himself, very humanely spared him a small Supply.

"Just as this GAZETTE was ready for the Press, the Northern Post arrived. From the Public Papers we have selected the following material Articles of Intelligence, amongst many others, which, for want of Room, we must postpone until next Week.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 1.

ORDERS have been given to complete the Number of Camels, Mules, and other Beasts of Burthen, necessary for the Service of the Army; and to form several Magazines of Provisions on the Danube, and in Moldavia. A large Quantity of Rice is to be sent from this Place; and Preparations are making for the Encampment of an Army.

VIENNA, September 7. A Report is spread here, that the Porte had demanded a Passage for a Body of its Troops through Transylvania, in order to march to Poland; and that the Pope, disgusted at the Consequences of the Affair of the Jesuits, and his Brail with Parma, intends retiring into a Convent. Some even say that he has already done it.

VIENNA, September 10. A Courier is arrived here from Petersburg, with Dispatches, in which the Empress informs our Court, that the Ottoman Porte has declared War against her; and it is pretended that her Majesty has likewise demanded what Part we intend taking on this Occasion; to which it has been replied, that we shall remain neutral, the Troops we have at present on Foot being only destined to cover our Frontiers.

From the Frontiers of POLAND, September 19. The red Flag has been hung out at Choczim, Bender, Ochakow, and other Frontier Places of Turkey; which, in the Ottoman Style, signifies a Declaration of War. All those Places are well provided with Ammunition and Provision; and the Troops, who form the Garrisons thereof, receive double Pay, as is usual in Time of War.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 21. Among other Ceremonies used by the Porte in their late Declaration against Russia, the Royal Standard has been planted before the Imperial Palace at Constantinople, as a Signal of War. The Pay of the Janissaries is also doubled.

His Swedish Majesty, for the sake of having his Army ready on all Occasions, has taken all necessary Steps

to that Purpose; and therefore ordered that one Part of the Standing Army, of 50,000 Men, are to be provided with new Cloaths and Arms.

Sept. 25. When the noble Marquis of Rockingham was in a certain high Office [First Lord of Treasury] which has a Salary of 4000 l. per Annum annexed to it, and Perquisites, which are computed to upwards of 50,000 l. per Annum, his Lordship, out of the whole, never did, nor would accept of more than 1200 l. per Annum, having too great Regard for his Country, to accumulate an enormous Fortune at its Expence.

Sept. 29. The Establishment of a Silver Mint at New-York, for the Regulation of the American Currency, will shortly be taken into Consideration.

The favourite Toast among the Friends of the Colonies, is, "May steady Perseverance never be contrived into obstinate Resistance."

It is reported at the West End of the Town, that the Court of Lisbon has made extraordinary Demands on England.

We are told that there are at this Time, Ten capital Houses in London, to whom more than a Million of Money is due from North-America.

Yesterday it was rumoured, that our Ambassador at the Court of Portugal, had received an Answer to some late Remonstrances, couched in such haughty Terms, as would cause his retiring from Lisbon without taking Leave.

They advise from Hamburg, that the Court of Petersburg had prohibited the farther Exportation of Gunpowder from the Dominions of Russia.

It is now currently reported at St. James's End of the Town, that an Order is, or speedily will be issued, to recal the Military Forces lately sent to Boston, where, by the most recent Accounts, there is very little Occasion for their Assistance, and not the least Likelihood of their contributing towards a thorough Reconciliation between our Colonies and the Mother Country.

They write from Hamburg, that an Agent of France had just bought up all the Naval and Ordnance Stores, which the Merchants had got ready to ship for Corsica, on Account of General Paoli.

According to Letters from Gibraltar, the Merchants there, and at Minorca, are afraid of sending either Ships or Merchandise to Corsica, though the best Market in the Mediterranean, lest they should be seized by the French.

OB. 6. The Difference which has, for some Time past, subsisted between a certain Minister, and a great General, is at length amicably adjusted.

OB. 8. Private Letters by the French and Flanders Mails say, there has been a general Engagement between the French and Corsicans, and that the latter have obtained a complete Victory, and taken the French General's eldest Son Prisoner, and many General Officers.

The Sentiments of the Earl of Chatham are strongly for our not tamely suffering the French to hold Possession of Corsica.

All Negotiation with the Earl of Egmont, is intirely at an End.

The Opposition, it is thought, will be very vigorous this Winter, as the Weight of Abilities is certainly with them.

To the eternal Honour of Two illustrious Foreigners, although each received large Fortunes with their truly royal and amiable Consorts; yet it may with Truth be affirmed, their Visits to this Nation have occasioned Five Times more Money to be remitted to this Metropolis, than ever was sent Abroad on Account of their celebrated Nuptials.

Wednesday it was reported on Change, that a Spanish Xebec had taken an English Merchantman, in the Mediterranean, and carried her into Majorca.

Some Letters from Genoa say, that should Corsica be forced to submit to the Yoke of France, a great Number of the Islanders, propose to embark with their Families for North-America.

An Evening Paper of last Night, has the following Article:—"Some Persons say pretty peremptorily, that a powerful and enterprising Monarch has this Summer visited London, in the Habit of a Quaker."

This Morning divers Agents for the American Colonies attended the Board of Trade and Plantations, on the Business of their Constituents.

We are assured that a certain unpopular Nobleman, lately gone Abroad, has sold off his immense Stock out of our Public Funds, and placed it in those Abroad.

Postscript of a Letter received Yesterday from Genoa.

"The French have received a total Defeat in Corsica: M. de Chauvelin having divided his Forces too much, they were attacked every where by the brave Corsicans, who drove them out, and recovered every Place they had lost before, with vast Slaughter of the French, who were drove to the very Walls of Bastia."

October 11. At Cogniac a dreadful Storm of Hail and Rain fell on the 16th Ult. by which near 200 Parishes have been almost totally ruined; Houses, Cattle, Mills, Vineyards, Corn, &c. were swept away by the Torrents, and near 100 Persons drowned.

The Troops of the King of the Two Sicilies have taken Possession of the Territories of Castro and Ronciglione, belonging to the Pope.

OB. 12. A War with Portugal is now talked of as unavoidable, at the Court End of the Town.

There is now a Project prepared by our Patriot Ministry, and ready to be laid before the Parliament in the first Hours of the ensuing Session, for quieting America, by granting the Americans a considerable Enlargement of Trade, and some new Duties on Importations from thence.

A certain great Man at Court, on Sunday, declared that the Colonies, sooner or later, should absolutely submit to the Mode of Taxation already adopted for them by the Parliament.

OB. 13. The Betts, on Tuesday Night, at the West End of the Town, amongst the great Politicians, were 7 to 3, that the French are not absolute Masters of Corsica by this Day Twelvemonth.

On Tuesday last the Earl of Hillsborough was married, at the Chapel at Lambeth, to the Right Hon. the Lady Stawell.

Advice is received that the Court of Turin is upon the Point of declaring War against France.

It is reported fifth Ambassador Terms, full Sa Flag received Xebec, which mined his Dan sit to the Cour

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It is reported, that Orders have been sent to the Danish Ambassador at Paris, to demand, in categorical Terms, full Satisfaction of the Insult which the Danish Flag received in the Mediterranean, from a French Xebec, which Affront, it is imagined, has determined his Danish Majesty to postpone his intended Visit to the Court of Versailles.

Extract of a Letter from Corfica, September 12.

"The French having invaded the Pieve of Calfica, and advanced as far as Pento, the Corficans (who waited for them there) no sooner saw them within Musket-Shot, than they fell upon them, with such Fury, and in such Numbers, that the French could not stand the Shock, but abandoned their Camp, and retired with the utmost Precipitation. The Corficans followed the Blow, and pursued their flying Enemy in such Order, that they could not even make any Stand in the Places they had before taken, the Corficans entering with them Pell Mell, and putting to the Sword, all those who were not able to escape their Fury; and this Pursuit was continued even to the Walls of Bastia. The Loss of the French is incredible. Amongst the Prisoners (said to be about 200) are Fifteen general Officers, and the Marquis de Chauvelin's Nephew. The Corficans do not exactly know their Loss; but Furiani, and the other Posts, which had been taken from them, are again in their Possession."

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, September 16.

"We have good Information here, that the French left above a Thousand Men in the Attacks of Biguglia and Furiani, besides a great Number of wounded, who have been sent to Bastia."

"The Report that the French were in Possession of Caprea, is now contradicted."

"There has been an Action in the Neighbourhood of Olmetta, the Consequences of which were such, that 200 French were obliged to surrender at Discretion."

Extract of a Letter from Isola Ressa, September 14.

"We just now received from the Commandant of Fornali, the News of an Action very disadvantageous to the French. The Count de la Grand Maison, charged with the Attack of Orletta, having received a Reinforcement of 2400 Men, which the Marquis de Chauvelin had sent over the Mountains, pushed that Place, and the other Posts of the Corficans, so closely, that the latter yielding to Superiority of Numbers, retired, and the French sacked that Town, and all the Country round it. After this they marched to Olmetta, Rutali, and other Parts of the Province of Nebbio, towards the Gulf, which they took Possession of, without meeting any Obstacles, and remained quietly there Two Days; but were then surrounded by the Corficans, who poured in from all Sides, and made upon them such a terrible Fire, that they had no other Step to take than to attempt a Retreat, which they could but very imperfectly effect; for the Corficans (who were greatly enraged at the sacking of Orletta) stuck so close to them, that very few Frenchmen have escaped either Death or Imprisonment. By this Defeat the Corficans have recovered all that the French had conquered in the Nebbio, as well as Barbaggio, Patrimonio, Farinola, &c."

S A L E M, December 6.

We find it mentioned in a London Paper, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham intends to exert himself in Behalf of this injured and oppressed Country, by making a Motion in the present Session of Parliament, for the Abolition of the new established Board of Commissioners for American Affairs, as being unconstitutional: And that he intends once more to use his utmost Influence for the Repeal of the late Act, obliging the Americans to pay a Duty on Commodities sent from Great-Britain.

B O S T O N, December 12.

Our late Advices from England import, that frequent Councils are held at St. James's, on American Affairs, and the Island of Corfica, which seem now to take up the Attention of the Ministry, and indeed the whole Nation.—That the last Dispatches from Commodore Spry, were of such a Nature, that a Brush with the French is looked upon as unavoidable.—That there have been several obstinate Rencontres between the French and Corficans, with various Success; but attended with a great Slaughter, some of the Corficans refusing to take Quarter.—That the French seem determined to subdue those brave People, and there is too much Reason to fear their Success, tho' they are contending for Liberty and their Country, with a Zeal bordering on Despair.—That the very Women enter the Field, and act with amazing Fortitude.—That the Friends of Liberty hope Great-Britain will not remain a tame Spectator of the Ruin of that magnanimous little Nation.—That the Dutch seem disposed to support them, and a War between Holland and France, is already talked of, as being very near at Hand.—That great military Preparations are making in France, where their Navy is very formidable.

December 28, 1768.

T H E N E G R O E S advertised to be sold the 16th of this Month, at the Plantation of the late Mr. TASKER, near Annapolis, are to be sold on the 20th Day of January, at Annapolis.

N. B. Among the NEGROES to be sold, are a BLACKSMITH, and several very likely BOYS and GIRLS.

To be sold by the Subscriber, very reasonable, for either ready Sterling Cash, or Current Money,

A TRACT of LAND, called Wootton's Discovery, containing 122 Acres, lying in Frederick County, about 17 Miles from Frederick-Town, is a small Distance from Squire Calvert and Company's Forge, and near Capt. Adam Henry's. The Land is level, and the Soil pretty good. The Title is indisputable. Any Person, disposed to treat for the same, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, who will attend at Frederick County March Court next.

(w4)

EDWARD MAGRAUDER.

December 24, 1768.

T O B E S O L D, at PUBLIC VENDUE,
TRACT of LAND, lying in Dorchester County, about Two Miles to the Eastward of the Line lately run, granted under Maryland Rights, with natural and artificial Boundaries for 600 Acres, but contains nearly 900 Acres. The Land lies about 10 Miles from the Forest-Landing, on Jones's Creek, on Delaware, and about 6 Miles from Choptank-Bridge; has Two Streams of Water running through it, one of them sufficient for a Mill, and has about 100 Acres of Land, capable of making exceeding rich Meadow. There is about 350 Acres of cleared Land, under good Fence, on Part of which there is now sown 110 Bushels of Wheat. There is on the Land a Dwelling-House, 36 Feet by 20, with a Cellar, a Smoke-House, Milk-House, Three Corn-Houses, one new Barn, 50 Feet by 30; one Peach Orchard, of 7000 flourishing Trees, and Three Apple Orchards. The Plantation is in very good Order, the Situation pleasant and healthy, and the Soil very rich, and well adapted to Farming, but particularly good for Wheat.

Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Joseph Gill, who lives on the Premises, and will shew the Land and Title, (which is indisputable) as well as give Information of the Terms and Conditions of the Sale, which will be on the Premises, the 16th Day of March next, if fair, if not, on the first fair Day after, by (ts) JOSEPH COWMAN.

J U S T I M P O R T E D,
In the Snow NANCY, Capt. WILLIAM ROGERSON, from AFRICA, and the WEST-INDIES,

A PARCEL of YOUNG HEALTHY SLAVES, and to be sold, at my Store, in Baltimore-Town, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, or Iron.

JOHN STEVENSON.

WAS left, in the Hands of Thomas Richardson, and Co. at their Store, in George-Town, on Patowmack, by Daniel Badger, Master of the Schooner Lovely-Lass, from Philadelphia, a Package of Goods, with a Letter directed to Frederick Delaplank, near George-Town, Maryland. The said Delaplank is hereby desired to apply for the same, which will be delivered to him, or his Order, on paying Freight, and the Expence of this Advertisement.

(w3) THOMAS RICHARDSON.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office in ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 23, 1768.

ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.

A.

JANE ALLUM, Maryland.

B.

Robert Brown, Queen's-Town. John Baptist Mariner, Henry or Anthony Banning, Maryland. Thomas Brown, John Bullen, Annapolis. Clement Bailly, Dorchester.

C.

Zachariah Campbell 2; Vienna. Samuel Chase, Francis Casey, Annapolis. Capt. Daniel Cock. Richard Cogle, Oxford. James Carman, Kent County. Collector and Comptroller of Pocomoke.

D.

John Dennis, John Denton, Annapolis. Edward Davis, Frederick-Town.

G.

Mrs. Green, 5; Reverdy Ghifelin, 3; Margret Garretson, Cornelius Garretson, Henry Gassaway, Annapolis. Methusalem Griffith, near Annapolis. Charles Goldborough, Maryland. William Graham, Choptank River. William Geddes, Somerset County.

H.

John Hall, 2; Henry Hall, Richard Hoper, Morgan Hancock, Annapolis.

J.

Thomas Johnson, 2; John Johnson, Robert Johnson, William Jackson, Annapolis.

K.

John Kerr, Queen's-Town. Benjamin Kirby, Kent-Island. Henry Katon, Annapolis.

L.

Thomas Lloyd, Cecil County. Richard Lee, South Potomack. Mr. Lavoyer, Snowden's Works. Thomas Lancaster, Prince-George's County.

M.

Samuel Middleton, Rebecca Mace, Peter Morrisse, Annapolis. James Murray, Dorchester County. Capt. Andrew M'Ghee, Great-Choptank. Col. Joseph Mitchell, Worcester County. Richard Minchin, Snow-Hill. James M'Ginly, Philadelphia. Sarah Murray, West-River. Joseph Morton.

N.

David Navarro, Annapolis.

P.

Jonathan Pinkney, 3; Anne Pitt, William Paca, Annapolis. Samuel Princox and Samuel Fisher, Queen's-Town.

R.

John Ridout, 5; William Reynalls, John Raw, William Roberts, William Rontney, Gardiner, Annapolis. Benjamin Rumsey, Charles-Town. James Robson, Queen's-Town. John Robinson, Oxford. Messrs. Thomas Ringgold and Co. Chester-Town. William Richardson, Snow-Hill.

S.

William Shaw, Saint Mary's County.

T.

Richard Tilghman.

W.

William Woodward, South-River. William Wilkins, Annapolis. William Winters, Charles County. Mr. Wederstrand, Queen's-Town. Elizabeth Williams, Somerset County. Susanna Walker, William Whitfire, Francis Widdach, George Williams.

W A N T E D,

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

November 30, 1768.

T O B E S O L D,

Agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of Mr. JAMES EDELEN, late of Prince-George's County, deceased, the Second Tuesday in January next, at the Mill, to the highest Bidder,

ONE Half Part of a very good GRIST-MILL, in good Repair; has been built about Five Years; is situate within Half a Mile of Piscataway, and has Plenty of Custom. There is Ten Acres of Land belonging to the Whole, which would make a good Meadow. Any Person inclinable to purchase the same, may be shown the Premises, by applying to the Subscriber, near Piscataway. The Purchaser may have Eight or Ten Years Credit for the Money, on paying Interest, and giving Security to (w3) EDWARD EDELEN, Jun. Executor.

T O B E S O L D,

TWO Country-born Negro BOYS; the one about Twelve Years of Age, the other about Eight, and have both had the Small-Pox.—Any Person wanting such, may know the Terms, by enquiring of the Printers.

•• Likewise a good HOUSE-CARPENTER, who has near Five Years to serve.

S C H E M E

L O T T E R Y

FOR RAISING

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS,

FOR FINISHING THE

MARKET-HOUSE & TOWN-HALL

IN

FREDERICK-TOWN, in FREDERICK County,

TO CONSIST OF

TWO THOUSAND TICKETS,

AT TWO DOLLARS each.

FIVE HUNDRED and FIFTY-SEVEN of which will be fortunate, without any Deduction, viz.

1 Prize of 200 Dollars, is 200 Dollars.

2 - 100 - - - 200

3 - 50 - - - 150

4 - 25 - - - 100

20 - 15 - - - 300

50 - 10 - - - 500

475 - 4 - - - 1900

PRIZES, 557 First drawn Blank, - 25

BLANKS, 1443 Last drawn Blank, - 25

600 8^{ms} rais'd.

2000 Tickets, 2 Dollars each, 4000 Dollars.

By the above SCHEME, there are little more than TWO BLANKS and an HALF to a PRIZE; and the Profits retained, are Fifteen per Cent. on the Whole.—When the TICKETS are disposed of, the Drawing is to begin, (on Fourteen Days previous Notice, at least, to be given in the MARYLAND GAZETTE) in the Court-House of the said County, in Presence of Five of the Managers, at least, and as many of the Adventurers as shall think proper to attend. The Drawing, it is hoped, will be in Six Months, at farthest, as a great Number of the Tickets are already engaged.

The Managers are Messrs. Christopher Edelen, Casper Shaaff, Thomas Price, George Murdock, Levy Caban, Jacob Young, Lodowick Weltner, Charles Beatty, Joseph Gaither, George Scott, Adam Fisher, John Horst, William Parker, Jacob Schley, Daniel Heughe, Upton Sheredine, George Stricker, Thomas Crampin, Jun. William Deakin, Jun. and Andrew Stigar, who are to give Bond, and be on Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, as soon as the Drawing is finished, and the Prizes to be paid off, without any Deduction.—PRIZES not demanded within Six Months from the Publication aforesaid, to be deemed as generously given for the Use intended, and applied accordingly.

•• The Value of Seven Shillings and Six-pence, in PENNSYLVANIA Currency, will be received in Lieu of each Dollar, in the Sale of TICKETS; and the same Currency to be accepted in Payment of the Prizes drawn by the fortunate Adventurers.

N. B. TICKETS to be had of any of the MANAGERS, and at the PRINTING-OFFICE, in ANNAPOLIS.

(3m)

Virginia, Annapolis, Dec. 10, 1768.
TO BE SOLD, on Tuesday the 4th Day of April next,
 The valuable Tract of LAND, known by the
 Name of BRENTON, containing 8,000 Acres,
 lying in Prince-William County, and within 18 Miles
 of Colchester, 14 of Dumfries, and 25 of Falmouth.
 This Land is remarkable for being level, of a rich
 Soil throughout the Tract, and well timbered and
 watered, has many valuable Improvements on it,
 and pays no Quit-Rents. The Sale will begin
 precisely at 12 o'Clock, at the House of SCARLET
 MADDINS, on the Premises, and the Land sold ei-
 ther in Lots, or the Whole, as shall be agreed upon
 on the Day of Sale, as well as the Terms for Pay-
 ment.

(15W)

ROBERT BRENT,
 WILLIAM BRENT,
 DANIEL CARROLL,
 HENRY ROZER.

Annapolis, December 20, 1768.

This is to acquaint the PUBLIC,
 THAT the Subscribers are lately arrived from
 ENGLAND, and propose, immediately after
 the Holidays, to open a SCHOOL, in a Room ad-
 joining Mr. PETER HARTLAND's, opposite to the
 House of Mr. JOHN BALL (until a more convenient
 Place can be had) and will teach ENGLISH, after a
 Method truly grammatical, whereby the young Schol-
 ars will, in a short Time, be enabled to speak and
 write as grammatical ENGLISH, as those who have had
 the Advantage of a classical Education. WRITING
 and ARITHMETIC, in general, with all the latest
 Improvements, which will constitute a System of that
 invaluable Art, more worthy the Study and Attention
 of Youth, than perhaps has been laid before them
 in these Parts; also an extensive Course of foreign
 Exchange, Mensuration, &c. &c. Merchants Ac-
 counts, as practis'd in the best Counting-Houses in
 London, with all such mercantile Precepts, Forms of
 Business, Letters in Trade, &c. as are fit to qualify
 Youth for the Counting-House, or Public Offices.—
 The Subscriber being perfectly acquainted, by Ex-
 perience, in the above Branches, hopes that few can
 teach them in a more easy and intelligible Manner.

Knitting, Sewing, working upon Cat-gut, Mus-
 lin, &c. also taught at the same Place.
 Those Gentlemen, &c. who please to favour either,
 or both of them, with their Children, may depend
 on their being faithfully instructed, by

Their most obedient humble Servants,

JOHN & SALLY STOTT.

•• They propose keeping an Evening-School
 for the Convenience of those who cannot attend dur-
 ing the Day

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

November 28, 1768.

RAN away from the Neahja Iron-Works, in
 Virginia, on, or about the 10th of October
 last, a Country born Negro Man Slave, named
 BILLIE, the Property of the Hon. John Taylor,
 Esq; he is about 30 Years of Age, very black, well
 made, Five Feet Eight Inches high, puts on a fower
 Look when taxed with any Thing amiss; he had on
 and took with him, when he went away, a blue
 Broad Cloth Coat, black Cotton Velvet Jacket, and
 undry other Sorts of Cloaths, besides Shoes and
 stockings of various Kinds: He is by Trade a Ship-
 Carpenter, and is such a Proficient in that Business,
 as not only to repair, but to build all Sorts of small
 Craft. The Day that he went off, he was accom-
 panied by a dark Mulatto Fellow, named SCIPIO,
 the Property of Mr. John M'Millian of Prince-William
 County, in Virginia, of much the same Age and
 Size as himself. They crossed Patowmack-River to-
 gether, in a Schooner's Boat, to the Maryland Shore,
 where they left her, and have, from that Time,
 kept themselves undiscovered. As Billie was some
 Time last Summer brought from Carolina, (to which
 Place, under the Sanction of a forged Pass, he had
 travelled as a Freeman) it is more than probable that
 if he is not now engaged by some Ship-Builders to
 the Northward, that he will endeavour to get on
 board of some Craft, bound for Charles-Town, or to
 some Place in Carolina, where he expects to be free.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, or Mulatto,
 and brings One, or both, to the Subscriber, or to
 Mr. John Calvert, Manager of Col. Taylor's Mine-
 Bank, in Baltimore County, or will secure them, so
 as they may be had again, shall receive, for each, a
 Reward of Five Pounds, if taken Forty Miles from
 home, or the above Reward, if at a greater Distance
 from the said Mr. John Calvert, or from

(tf)

THOMAS LAWSON.

WANTED, on Hire, a PLANTATION,
 having a Sufficiency of Hands and Stock
 thereon.—For Particulars, enquire of the Subscri-
 ber living at the Plantation of Mr. Heslin, on the
 North-Side of Baynes.

JOHN GRANT.

TO BE SOLD, or let on CHARTER,
 THE Sloop BETSEY, a
 strong Vessel, will carry a-
 bout 3500 Bushels, now lying at
 Annapolis, but will sail the latter
 End of next Week, for St. Leo-
 nard's Creek, Patuxent. She is just
 cleaned, and well found, and will,
 if Chartered, be fit to receive her
 Lading at Five Days Notice.

For Terms, apply to Mr. Joshua Johnson, at Anna-
 polis, or the Subscriber, on board.

GEORGE COOK

Queen-Anne, November 15, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, some Time in
 July last, a Mulatto Servant Man, named
 PHILIP GRAY, a well-set Fellow, about Five Feet
 Eight Inches high, and much pitted with the Small-
 Pox. It is supposed that he is harboured by some free
 Negro, near Elk-Ridge, or has made off to Baltimore
 County. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and
 secures him, shall be paid TWENTY SHILLINGS
 Reward, and reasonable Charges, if brought to
 Wm. T. WOOLTON.

S C H E M E
O F
L O T T E R Y

For raising the Sum of FOUR HUNDRED and FIFTY
 POUNDS, for purchasing an ORGAN for the
 New-Church, and building a MARKET-HOUSE,
 in the Town of ALEXANDRIA, via.

Prizes.	Pounds.	Pounds.
5 of 100 are	500	
5 — 50 —	250	
10 — 25 —	250	
20 — 10 —	200	
100 — 5 —	500	
860 — 30 —	1260	
1000 Prizes. First drawn Blank,	5	
2000 Blanks. Last drawn Blank,	5	
3000 Tickets at 20s.	£3000	

Fifteen per Cent. deducted from the Prizes, amounts
 to £450, the Sum wanted.

In this Scheme, there are no more than Two Blanks
 to a Prize; and, for the small Value, and Number of
 Tickets, there are many considerable Prizes.—Many
 Schemes of Lotteries, for various Purposes, and of
 various Constructions, are offered to the Public, they
 are indeed become common; by many it is reckoned
 a Species of Gaming, it may be so, yet certainly this
 is the most justifiable, perhaps laudable, because for
 Public Uses. The Promoters hope they will meet with
 that Encouragement in the Sale of the Tickets, which
 so good and useful an Intention merits, and will enable
 them to draw the Lottery in Six Months. The Ad-
 venturers may be assured it will be drawn as soon as
 the Tickets are sold.—Immediately after Drawing,
 a List of the Prizes will be published in the Virginia and
 Maryland GAZETTES.

Prizes not demanded in Six Months, after Drawing,
 will be esteemed given for the Benefit of the Lottery.
 The Managers are, William Ramsay, John Carlyle,
 John Dalton, Robert Adam, John Muir, Harry Piper, Tho-
 mas Fleming, George Washington. Trustees, Thomas
 Kirkpatrick, Henry Ridgely, Richard Arle, Hall and Gilpin,
 William Rumney, Robert Harrison, Thomas Carson, of
 whom Tickets may be had: They act upon Oath, and
 give Bond faithfully to discharge their Trust.

Dollars will be taken at Six Shillings, and paid away
 at the same Rate.

Frederick-Town, Cecil County, Oct. 24, 1768.

To be Sold, by virtue of a Power of Attorney
 from George and William Buck, Esqrs. Mer-
 chants of Biddesford, a Dwelling-House in Chester-
 Town, completely finished, with Eight Rooms, Six
 of which are richly-papered. There is an excellent
 Kitchen adjoining, in which are Two good Fire-
 Places, and every Thing complete. On the Lot is
 a commodious Stable, with Nine Stalls, Two of
 which are close; a large Yard, with a good Well
 and new Pump in it, and every other Convenience
 fit for a Gentleman's Family in private Life, or pub-
 lic Business. On the same Lot is a large Brick
 House, which, with a little Expence, might be con-
 verted into a good Store-Room and Compting-
 House. For Terms of Sale, apply to

(tf)

JOSEPH EARLE.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

MARYLAND ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1769.

CONTAINING many instructive and entertain-
 ing Pieces, both in Prose and Verse; to-
 gether with Receipts for the Cure of different Dis-
 orders incident to this Climate, &c. We have ad-
 ded a Sheet extraordinary this Year, for the Benefit
 of our Customers only, as we shall dispose of them
 at the usual Price of 5s. per Dozen, or 8 Coppers
 single.

JUST IMPORTED,
 In the Ship NANCY, JAMES THOMPSON Master,
 from Liverpool and Dublin, by

HUDSON & THOMPSON.

Who came in said Ship, to settle in Baltimore-Town.

ALARGE Assortment of European GOODS,
 suitable for the Season, viz. Woollen Drapery,
 in all its Branches; Mercury; Haberdashery; Mil-
 linery; Manchester Goods; Saddlery; Stationary;
 Ship-Chandlery; Braziers; Cutlery and Hard-Ware;
 Dry-Saltory; Groceries; Felt and Canvas Hats;
 Sailors, and Hunting Caps; strip'd Linseys; Gro-
 grams; Superfine ribb'd Stockings; Worsted and
 Yarn ditto; Silk and Worsted ditto; Rugs; Indian
 Blanketing; full Sorts of Superfine Broad-Cloaths,
 and Trimmings; Womens, Girls, and Childrens
 Stays; home-made Checks; brown Hollands; brown
 Sheetings; white Sheetings; a large Assortment of
 Irish Linens; German, English, Irish, and Scotch
 Olinabrigs; Hempen-Rolls; German, English, and
 Irish Dowls; hempen and flaxen Sacking; Warr-
 ington Sail-Cloth; Kendal, and Welsh Cottons;
 Crown-Glass Squares of all Sizes; FF Gunpowder;
 Drop-Shot; Bar-Lead; common and double Flint;
 Glass-Ware; Gardevine Squares; French Indico;
 bottled Snuff; Roll-Brimstone; Saltpetre; Coppe-
 ras; Allum; Mens Boots and Shoes; Womens,
 Leather, Calimanco, and Everlasting Shoes; Chil-
 drens Morocco ditto; Hair Sifters; Lawn, and Silk
 Searchers; Pipes; Brushes of all Sorts; Nails of all
 Sorts and Sizes; Wigs; Sail-Twine; Bed-Cords;
 Top-Seam Twine; deep Sea, Log, Drum, Cat, and
 Perch Lines; Halters and Tresses; white Rope;
 Box-Cordage; Corks, and Cork-Wood for Sean-
 Nets; mixed Paints; Iron Pots, Pans, Frying-
 Pans, Cast Iron Tea-Kettles, Skillets, &c. English
 Loaf-Sugar; a large Quantity of Five and Seven
 Years old bottled Beer, in Tierces, containing 52
 Dozen each; a very large Assortment of Crockery,
 and Earthen-Ware, consisting of most of the Arti-
 cles in that Branch; China, and Copperplate Ware;
 Liverpool fine Salt; and a Parcel of Coals.

The above Goods, with many other Articles too
 tedious to insert here, will be sold by Wholesale and
 Retail, at a low Advance. The said HUDSON and
 THOMPSON will import, annually, Spring and Fall,
 Cargoes of Goods. Such as please to favour them
 with their Custom in the Wholesale Way, may de-
 pend on being served on easy Terms, and their Or-
 ders to England punctually observed and complied
 with. Patterns of several Sorts of Goods, suitable
 for the Spring, may be seen at their Store, in Gay-
 Street. Market Prices for all Sorts of Produce.—
 A young Man is wanted, that understands Business,
 and is well acquainted in Baltimore County.

•• The above Ship Nancy, James Thompson Mas-
 ter, now lying at Fell's Point, sails for Dublin, the
 20th of December next, and will take in Goods at a
 low Freight. For Particulars, apply to Hudson and
 Thompson, or the Captain, on Board.

Annapolis, July 23, 1768.

WHEREAS my late Master, Mr. ANDREW BU-
 CHANAN, has generously declined his Business,
 of BARBER and PERUKE-MAKER, in Favour of
 the Subscriber, who has removed next Door to Mr.
 Robert Couden's, where he has supplied himself with a
 fresh Assortment of Hair, and other Materials, for
 carrying on his Business, and hopes for the Encourage-
 ment of all Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, as they
 may depend on being served honestly, with every Ar-
 ticle, in his Way, and after the newest Fashions.

(tf)

JAMES REID.

October 14, 1768.

STOLEN last Night, from the Subscriber, living
 in Prince-George's County, near Upper-Marl-
 borough, a likely bright bay HORSE, Four Years
 old, and about 14 and an Half Hands high, brand-
 ed on the near Buttock, B; he paces, trots, and
 gallops, and carries his Head high, when rode.

Whoever secures the said Horse, so as I may get
 him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and
 Five Pounds for the Thief, if he be convicted, paid
 by BENJAMIN HALL, (Son of FRANCIS.)

Annapolis, Sept. 21, 1768.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are here-
 by requested to discharge their respective Ac-
 counts immediately, without further Notice. And,
 whereas I have, through a Course of several Years
 Dealing, given large and extensive Credits, so as in
 many Instances to be a considerable Sufferer thereby;
 yet, from Principles of Lenity and Forbearance, and a
 Conviction of the Difficulties arising to Debtors in ge-
 neral, from the great Scarcity of Cash in the Province,
 I have hitherto neglected to take the necessary Steps to
 compel Payment; I am however at last reduced to the
 Necessity of taking this preparatory Step, towards col-
 lecting my outstanding Debt. Those therefore who
 are interested, will, by a speedy Compliance with this
 Requisition, avoid the Trouble and Expence attending
 the usual Method of Recovery by Law.

HENRY CATON.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-
 OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12, 6 d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS,
 of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5s. and 1s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones
 in Proportion to their Number of Lines.—At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS,
 as COMMON and BILL 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 at above.