

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXIst Year.]

THURSDAY, March 6, 1766.

[N^o. 1069.]

L O N D O N, November 1.

To the PRINTER of the PUBLIC LEDGER.

*The Dawn is overcast, the Morning lowers
And heavily in Clouds brings on the Day,
The Great the Important Day,
Big with the Fate of*

BRITAIN AND HER
[PROVINCES.]

THIS is the fatal Day on which the Stamp-Duty takes Place in North-America, and which already has given such infinite Discontent at Boston, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, Philadelphia, Virginia, and Carolina; that God only knows what will be the Consequences, unless the Wisdom of Government, by lenitive Means, prevents them. It is indeed an unhappy Thing to give Discontent to Fourteen Provinces, that contain about Three Millions of LOYAL SUBJECTS, who are a GREAT and POWERFUL Part of this Empire.

That this Day is Big with many Evils, let the Exchange of London, and all the Manufacturing Towns of this Kingdom testify: For it is well known and admitted that the Trade to our Colonies is reduced within these Twelve Months above One Half, and that our Colonies are not only endeavouring to make their own Goods, but are withdrawing their Affections from this Country, to whose Power they so lately Gloried, and Contributed.

MARCUS AURELIUS.

To the PRINTER of the PUBLIC LEDGER,
London, Nov. 22, 1765.

IN several of your late Papers, I have found the Behaviour of the American Colonies very severely censured; and Read, with no little Dissatisfaction, a Number of Arguments tending to inflame the Mother Country against the unfortunate Inhabitants of the Plantations, without doing sufficient Justice to the Nature of their Grievances, or properly setting forth the Foundation of their Complaints.

The great Argument which the Enemies of the Colonies urge against the Repeal of the Stamp-Law, is the Reasonableness of their bearing a Part in all the Burdens of the Mother Country, since the Mother Country has principally incurred these Burdens by exerting Herself in their Defence. The Gentlemen who talk in this Manner, seem to think, that the Colonies are a useless Number of Dependencies, who do not pay a single Six-pence towards the general Welfare; if these sagacious Enquirers would however talk to any Person conversant with Trade, they would immediately see that One Third at least of all the British Manufactures, was constantly purchased by the Colonies; and, that of Course, the Colonies by that Purchase, paid a full Third of all the British Taxes. Every Body knows that the numberless Articles in all our various Manufactures are all of them subject to a Duty of some Kind, and that this Duty is ultimately paid by the Buyer; when this is considered, I fancy few People will be hardy enough to say, that the Colonies have been altogether useless to the Mother Country; and fewer still inclined to affirm, that during the late War they contributed nothing towards their own Defence. If of late the Colonies have abated in their Demands for British Manufactures, the People of Great Britain may thank themselves; the injudicious Restriction which the Mother Country has laid upon the American Commerce, at Length recoiled upon herself; in Order therefore to make up for the Loss, which she has thus sustained thro' her own Avidity, she now proceeds to squeeze a Supply from the very Vitals of the Colonies; and prepares to force that Assistance from her unhappy Children, which they formerly poured in with the utmost Alacrity of themselves.

Ay, but say the Enemies of America, have not the Colonies been raised, protected, and established by the Mother Country? Has not the Mother Country upon all Occasions, stood forth in their Defence, and has she not of Course a Right to treat the Creatures of her own Formation in any

Manner she thinks fit? Indeed if the People of Great Britain intended to erect so many Plantations of Slaves merely to carry every Burden which they thought proper to impose; if they intended their Colonies never should know the Blessing of Freedom; and designed they should be eternally left exposed without Property and without Law; then it must be confessed, that the Behaviour of the Mother Country is perfectly consistent; but if at the original Institution of Settlements we had the least Notion of placing the Adventurers upon a Footing with ourselves, if we once supposed, that by promoting what we ourselves looked upon as the general Interest, the Adventurous Part of our Fellow Subjects did not forfeit all their Claim to Liberty as Citizens, and all their Pretensions to Equity as Men; then Candour itself must acknowledge, that the Usage which they have met of late is not altogether to be justified; and that it is at least repugnant to that exquisite Tenderness which the Mother Country affects to cherish for her unhappy Children of America.

The Writers against the Colonies make Use of an Argument, which they look upon as utterly unanswerable; If (say they) the People of the Colonies, are really the good Subjects they pretend to be; they would, instead of flying to Acts of Violence, have waited with Patience till the Meeting of Parliament, and then in the customary Manner have petitioned for Redress. There are many Writers I find, who run into Assertions without being acquainted with Facts. Perhaps One Half of these worthy Gentlemen who disclaim in so popular a Manner against the unfortunate Colonies, never heard that they sent over repeated Petitions, and that these Petitions, instead of being heard, were continually ordered to lie upon the Table. Where a large Body of Subjects are treated in this Manner, we may naturally suppose, that a few of them will run into some Excess. For this Reason, therefore, instead of being astonished that so many Disorders have been committed, I am surprized at not hearing many more. The Object in View is no less than Liberty, and we cannot wonder that a People bred up by ourselves, have so natural an Aversion to be Slaves.

'Tis however in the Power of the present Ministry to remove all Subjects of Contention; they have been called to Power on purpose to redress the Blunders of their Predecessors. The Hardships under which the Americans groan are none of the Least: The Colonies are far from wishing to be independant—All they wish is to be treated like Fellow Subjects, and like Men; they know very well, that without the Protection of Great-Britain, they must fall a Prey to some other European Powers; but they may as well be ruined by any other Hand, as by that which has been the original Cause of their Establishment; and which now so unaccountably imagines, that from a Principle of Gratitude they should tamely submit to be destroyed. I am, Sir, &c.

AMERICUS.

To the PRINTER of the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

HAVING promised to send you my Thoughts concerning North-America, I shall begin with remarking, that those who write on that Subject observe, that between 15 and 20 Years the Inhabitants of a Country are doubled, where there is Land enough to be taken up, and where the Climate is tolerable good; now it is evident that the Consumption of Manufactures depends on the Number of Inhabitants.

The Consumption of British Manufactures in North-America, from the Custom-House Books for some Years past, appears to be about two Millions Sterling Yearly, only by the prudent Schemes of these wise Gentlemen it is reduced One Half for this last Year; and if the New Ministry do not rectify their Blunders, it will sink to little or nothing, whereas by a proper Attention to what a wise Administration may bring the Advantages from North-America, the Advantages must be immense. Let us suppose the slowest Increase of Inhabitants, that is, that they Double every Twen-

ty Years, it is evident that Twenty Years hence the Consumption of British Manufactures in North-America, must be Four Millions, if proper Encouragement be given to our Settlements there, and Forty Years hence, that Consumption will be Eight Millions, and Sixty Years hence Sixteen Millions, and so in Proportion; for hereafter must Great Britain be supported by North-America.

By the single Article of Naval Stores, we are Yearly out of Pocket to Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, Seven or Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds Yearly, with all those, viz. Iron, Hemp, Tar, Timber, &c. we can be furnished with from North-America, and all that Money saved to the Nation, by its being returned for our Manufactures. We send to the South of Europe great Sums for Raw Silk, Brandy, Wine, &c. all these may be raised in North-America, in short, by North-America we may be the most powerful Nation in Europe, and its Trade is of more Consequence to us than all our other Trade together.

But these wise Gentlemen took it into their Heads to maintain, that the Riches of North-America was a Loss to this Country, and therefore sent Ships of War to prevent their getting any to send to their Mother Country in Exchange for what they wanted; and after depriving them of a Possibility of getting Money to pay for Necessaries, they very wisely imposed Taxes on them which they were unable to pay, and by a Method contrary to their Charters; so that they have treated them in the Way the Children of Israel were by the Egyptians, when they were ordered to make Bricks without Straw, and very probably it may have the same Effect, viz. to alienate their Affection from their Mother Country, and so deprive it of its greatest Support, and enslave it to France.

Let us suppose the Stamp-Duties they have imposed could be raised, it would not raise so many Thousand Pounds near to the Public, as we risque Loss of Millions, by this Wise and Right-timed Project.

I don't choose to enter into the Discussion of that-Question, how far a British Parliament may impose Taxes on North-America, I shall only observe, that by their Charters their Assemblies have the sole Power of imposing Taxes, in the same Way as the House of Commons in Ireland have: And would any Wise Minister advise his Majesty to dispute that Privilege with Ireland, and so occasion an universal Rebellion? Is it consistent with the Justice or Generosity of the British Nation to induce the Predecessors of the Inhabitants of North America to venture their Lives and Properties, to settle in Woods and amongst Savages, and after they have, by unspeakable Dangers and Difficulties, got a comfortable Settlement, to take away the Effect of those very Charters by which they were induced to settle there.

By Law all Lands are originally in the Crown, and flow from it to their Subjects, on what Terms the Crown thinks fit, but after these Lands are granted, it is not in the Power of the Crown to resume these Grants; and if the Crown and Parliament jointly should deprive any Subject of their Property or Privileges, it would be unjust, tho' that Subject had not Power to resist.

There are in North-America about 200,000 Men able to carry Arms, and can it be imagined they will tamely give up a Privilege they derive from their Ancestors, of Taxing themselves?

Insinuations are thrown out by *Anti-Sejanus*, the *Detecter*, and a Parcel of dirty, venal Scribblers, employed by the late *patriotic Ministry*, as they call them, that it is prudent to keep these Colonists in Subjection, lest they forget their Dependance on their Mother Country; and of Consequence to prevent their being too rich.

Such People's Way of reasoning deserves to be despised, rather than answered. Is it not evident if they are not rich, they cannot make us rich? And as to their Affection to their Mother Country, it is a natural Passion in the human Mind, and they have demonstrated on many Occasions that they have this Passion in the strongest Degree. All Ages are full of Examples of this Truth;—I shall amongst many, mention one:—Carthage was found-

LOST, on Christmas Day, at the Fleet near the Town Gate, A LEATHER BUCKET Mark'd [J. Green. a.] Whoever has it is desired to return it to the Owner.

December 31, 1765.

RAN away from the Brigantine Nancy, now riding at Anchor in Nevers River, Robert Bryce, Commander, on Sunday Night, the 29th Instant, an English Servant Lad, named Samuel Green, pretty tall and slim, thin faced, took with him his Bed Cloaths; had on when he went away, a new Cloth Colour'd Pen-Jacket, with black Horn Buttons, new Trowsers, good Shoes and Stockings.

Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber in this City, shall be paid Thirty Shillings Reward, besides what the Law allows, by

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

Keut-Island, Dec. 20, 1765.

TO be Rented by the Subscriber, the Ferry from Keut-Island, to Annapolis, and the Terms known by applying to

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for the Sale and Disposal of Lands in the Islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Tobago, St. Vincent, and Dominica, have fixed their Office in Kingston, in the Island of St. Vincent; and desire that all Letters for them may be addressed accordingly.

By Direction of the Commissioners, JOHN GREG, Secretary.

Dominica, August 8, 1765.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS several of the Twenty-five Persons to whom Governor Dalrymple granted Town-Lots, in Charles-Town, have not laid their Grants before the Commissioners, as required to do by several Advertisements; Public Notice is therefore given, That all unclaimed Lots whereon Houses have not been built, and for which the Proportion of the Money stipulated by Governor Dalrymple's Agreement, to be paid for Madam Fourneau's Pasture, shall be unpaid on the 1st Day of January next, will be considered as forfeited, and sold by public Auction; and those Persons who have made their Claims, and produced their Grants, are required immediately to pay Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, Currency, to Mr. Greg, the Secretary, that Sum being each Person's respective share of the said purchase Money, when they may receive the Certificates to enable them to procure Grants under the Great Seal of these Islands.

By Direction of the Commissioners, JOHN GREG, Secretary.

DOMINICA, July 31, 1765. BY THE KING'S AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty, for the Sale and Disposal of Lands in the Island of Grenada, the Grenadines, Tobago, St. Vincent, and Dominica, have resolved to hold the Sales of Land for the ensuing Year, in the several Islands that are the Object of their Commission, at the following Times, That is to say,

On Monday the 17th Day of February next, the Sale will commence in the Island of Dominica. The Lots will consist chiefly of Estates abandoned by the French in different Parts of the Island; Plantation Lots in the Levels of Boery, Roseau and Layou, and in the Neighbourhood of Pointe Rupert's Bay and Grand Bay; and several Town-Lots in different Places.

On Tuesday the 10th Day of April next, will be put up to Sale, some Houses and Lands in the Island of Grenada.

On Tuesday the 6th Day of May next, will commence the Sale of Lands in the Island of Tobago, where several Plantation Lots in the Neighbourhood of Great Courland Bay, Great Rockley Bay, Barbador Bay, Grand River Bay, and Marapulo Bay, will be put up to Sale. And,

On Wednesday the 10th Day of May next, will commence the Sale of Lands in the Island of St. Vincent, where will be put up to Sale, several Plantation Lots in the Levels of Morne Arden, and in the Quarries of Chimney Hill, and Oustan-labau, mostly of a very excellent Soil, and adapted for Sugar Plantations; and several Town-Lots in different Places. And also will be put up to Sale, in the Island of St. Vincent, at the same Time, what Plantation Lots remain unsold, in the Island of Tobago. Advertisements descriptive of the Situation and Soil of each Allotment, shall be Published as soon as possible.

The Terms and Conditions on which the said Lands will be Sold are, That no Person shall be permitted to purchase from the Crown, either in his own Name, or in the Name of Others in Trust for him, more than Allotment to the Amount of Five Hundred Acres in the Island where the Lands lie, or more than Three Hundred Acres in the Island of Dominica.

That the highest Bidder for each Lot shall be declared the Purchaser, who shall thereupon pay down Twenty per Cent. of the whole Purchase Money, and six pence Sterling for each Acre of which his Lot shall consist, to defray the Expence of surveying the same; whereupon he shall receive a Bill of Sale and a Certificate from the Commissioner, of his being the highest Bidder; upon producing which Bill of Sale and Certificate to the Governor General of the Grenades, and the Neutral Islands, or the Commander in Chief for the Time being, he shall be entitled to a Grant in Fee Simple (under the Seal of the Islands) of the Lands by him purchased, and take Possession thereof; such Grant to be registered in the Secretary's Office of the respective Island where the Lands lie.

That in Case of Fraud, Collusion, or other Contravention to the King's Instructions, and not otherwise, the Grant shall be revocable, for the Space of Twelve Months from the Date thereof, by the Lord High Treasurer, or the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, for the Time being; but if not revoked within that Term, the same shall then be absolute; if revoked, Notice thereof shall be immediately given, and the Money returned to the Purchaser with the usual interest of the Money; and Compensation also made for all Sums of Money, which shall have been laid out for clearing, improving, or building, on any Part of the Lands contained in such Grant, as he shall be entitled to by Arbitration.

That of the purchase Money remaining due, Ten per Cent. more than the Twenty per Cent. above mentioned, shall be paid within the first Year after the Date of the Bill of Sale, Ten per Cent. the second Year, and Twenty per Cent. every successive Year, until the whole shall be paid; but in Default of any of the said Payments, the Lands shall be liable to be forfeited, and again sold, in Order that the King may be first paid, and the Residue shall be the Property of those before entitled to it.

That from Twelve Months after the Date of the Grant, the Purchaser shall clear away at the Rate of five Acres in the Hundred Annually, until one Half of the cultivable Land shall be cleared, under a Penalty of Five Pounds Sterling per Acre for every Acre not cleared in Pursuance of this Condition.

That for every Hundred Acres of cleared Land, the Purchaser is to shall be possessed of, he shall keep thereon one White Man, or two White Women, under a Penalty of Forty Pounds Sterling for every White Man, and Twenty Pounds Sterling for every White Woman, that shall be wanting; and pay an Annual Quit Rent of five pence Sterling for Acre, on whatever cleared Land he is possessed of, or shall clear in Pursuance of the Conditions required.

That all Payments shall be made conformable to the King's Instructions to the Receiver, in good Gold Species, to be taken by Weight, at the Rate of Three Pounds Eighteen Shillings and Three-pence Sterling per Ounce; and Receipts shall be given to him by the Purchaser for the Payments of the several Installments.

That a Reservation shall be made to the King of all Gold and Silver Mines, which are now, or may hereafter, be discovered in the said Islands.

By Direction of the Commissioners, JOHN GREG, Secretary.

WILLIAM GREEN, at his Printing-Office, in Charles-Town, has the Honour to acquaint the Public, that he has just received from the Lottery Office, a List of all the Fortunate TICKETS, lately Drawn in Mr. DUNKY WARD'S LOTTERY.

A LIST of all the Fortunate TICKETS, lately Drawn in Mr. DUNKY WARD'S LOTTERY.

Table with columns: Number of the Ticket, Value of the Prize, and other numerical data. Includes a large 'X' mark in the middle of the table.

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Manner she thinks fit? Indeed if the People of Great Britain intended to erect so many Plantations of Slaves merely to carry every Burden which they thought proper to impose; if they intended their Colonies never should know the Blessing of Freedom; and designed they should be eternally left exposed without Property and without Law; then it must be confessed, that the Behaviour of the Mother Country is perfectly consistent; but if at the original Institution of Settlements we had the least Notion of placing the Adventurers upon a Footing with ourselves, if we once supposed, that by promoting what we ourselves looked upon as the general Interest, the Adventurous Part of our Fellow Subjects did not forfeit all their Claim to Liberty as Citizens, and all their Pretensions to Equity as Men; then Candour itself must acknowledge, that the Usage which they have met of late is not altogether to be justified; and that it is at least repugnant to that exquisite Tenderness which the Mother Country affects to cherish for her unhappy Children of America.

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ed by People from Tyre, they afterwards came to be a State not only independent of their Mother Country, but Ten Times more powerful; yet they always shewed the strongest Attachment to it, and tho' they were in the strictest Alliance with Alexander the Great against the Persians, yet when he demanded their Assistance against Tyre, they peremptorily refused it. The more rich and powerful North America is, the more rich and powerful will Great-Britain be, if they act that Part by them they ought, but if we turn their Oppressors instead of supporting and protecting them, we deservedly expose ourselves to their Resentment, and as a Brave and Free People they will naturally defend themselves against Oppression; and it must always be the Interest of Great-Britain to wish their Prosperity, and that all Ministers, who from wrong Heads or wicked Hearts, shall endeavour to hurt or impoverish them, should be punished as Traitors to their King and Country.

The late Ministry have had a perpetual Administration in their View; it seems by putting us into so miserable a Situation, that nobody else would wish to succeed them, as thinking it impossible to prevent that Ruin they seem to have intended; but I hope our present Ministers will follow that Rule established by that Roman Patriot Cicero:—

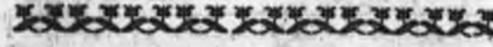
Nunquam desperandum est de Patria.

[We ought never to despair in the Cause of our Country.]

I hope our Ministers will restore Harmony and Peace with our Brethren in North-America; and instead of employing ineffectual Negotiations with France, to oblige them to fulfil their Articles of the Peace, as the late Ministry did, take this effectual-Step, which will immediately have the desired Effect, viz. let them know, that till they fulfil their Part of the Treaty, they are not to be allowed to fish on our Coasts of North-America; for no Party, in any Contract, can claim any Right to what he is entitled to by that Contract, if he does not perform his Part of it, and as they get by the Fishery near Two Millions Sterling Yearly, and maintain upwards of 12,000 Sailors, they will at once make them comply.

There can be no Objection to the taking of this Method but one; France will in that Case threaten to invade Hanover, and so it will be said we may be involved again in a German War. To this there is no Answer but this: If we are to make the Defence of these Foreign Dominions necessary for us to engage in, this is at once pronouncing the Ruin of Great-Britain. France will encroach on our Trade and Settlements by Degrees; and whenever we shew an Inclination to do ourselves Justice, this Bugbear will be thrown out; so that attempting the Defence of these Foreign Dominions is inconsistent with the very Being of Great-Britain, and at the same Time beyond our Power, against the Power of France.

I am Sir, Your humble Servant,
An Independent Whig,
Connected with no Party.



His MAJESTY's most Gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday, the Seventeenth Day of December, 1765.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

THE present General State of Tranquillity in Europe, gave me Hopes, that it would not have been necessary to assemble my Parliament sooner than is usual in Times of Peace.

But Matters of Importance have lately occurred in some of my Colonies in America, which will demand the most serious Attention of Parliament; and as further Informations are Daily expected from different Parts of that Country, of which I shall order the fullest Accounts to be prepared for your Consideration: I have thought fit now to call you together, in Order that Opportunity may thereby be given, to issue the necessary Writs on the many Vacancies that have happened in the House of Commons since the last Session; so that the Parliament may be full, to proceed immediately, after the usual Recess, on the Consideration of such weighty Matters as will then come before you.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, on Tuesday, the Seventeenth Day of December, 1765.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tempo-

ral, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return Your Majesty our humble Thanks for Your most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

We should be wanting in our Duty, not to assure Your Majesty, that when Your Majesty shall have been pleased to communicate to Your Parliament, those Informations and Advices which have been, or shall be, received from America, we will proceed to the Consideration of those weighty Matters, with an Attention equal to the Importance of the Subject, and with a Resolution to do every Thing which the Exigency of the Case may require.

Attentive to every Event which affects your Majesty, permit us to congratulate Your Majesty on the Birth of a Prince. Whatever adds to Your domestic Happiness, and the Stability and Increase of that illustrious House from which these Kingdoms have received the most important Benefits, must always afford the highest Satisfaction to Your faithful Subjects.

Animated by the same Sentiments of Zeal and Duty to your Majesty, and Your Royal Family, and under the deepest Impression of Concern, we beg Leave to approach Your Throne with our sincere Condolence on the Loss of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

The many Eminent public and private Virtues, the Extent of Capacity, and the Magnanimity of Mind, the Affection for Your Majesty's Person, and the eminent Services performed for this Country, which distinguished that great and excellent Prince, as they have left a lasting Memorial in Your Royal Breast, so have they made an Impression never to be erased from the Minds of your grateful People.

HIS MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

My LORDS,

THE Assurances you give Me of your Loyalty and Affection are truly pleasing to Me.

I have the strongest Reliance on your Resolution to do every Thing that may be most expedient, in the present State of my Colonies in America.

I see, with particular Pleasure, those Sentiments of Zeal and Duty to Me and my Family, with which you express your Satisfaction on the Birth of my Third Son, and your Concern for the Loss I have sustained by the Death of the Duke of Cumberland.

L O N D O N, December 2.

We hear that on the first Day of the Meeting of a great Assembly, an Enquiry will be made into the present State of the Northern Colonies.

Dec. 5. It is reported, that the last Dispatches to New-York, contained Orders for a temporary Suspension of the Stamp-Duty on public Gazettes and News-Papers in America.

It is rumoured, that a certain Lieut. General is upon the Point of being nominated Ambassador Extraordinary to their High Mightinesses the States General of the united Colonies in North-America; with full Powers to negotiate, and conclude a perpetual Compact of Amity and Commerce between the said States and the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain; and that in that Case a certain Colonel is to be appointed Secretary to the said Embassy.

Dec. 11. We hear that a Gentleman of great mercantile Knowledge has prepared a Plan, which is intended to be laid before the Parliament next Session, for the better and more lucrative commercial Union of Great-Britain, and her American Colonies, at this very critical Juncture.

It is now said, that there will in a few Days be great Changes in the Ministry.

Among other Changes the following are confidently mentioned:

Lord Temple, President of the Council.
The Duke of Bedford, to be Lord Steward of the Household.

It is still said, that Mr. Pitt will be again appointed First Minister of State.

It is reported, that the Rt. Hon. Hans Stanley, Esq; will be appointed Treasurer of the Navy.

It is said that Lord Viscount Townshend is to go on an important Commission to North-America.

The Right Honourable the House of Peers is adjourned to the 14th of January.

The House of Commons adjourned to the same Day.

We hear that as America was conquered in Germany so the Favourites will at last be subdued in America, and that he will soon fall into the PITT, which he has long been digging for others.

We hear that the Merchants upon Change, on Wednesday last, received upwards of 100 Letters from New-York, countermanding their Orders for Goods.

N E W - Y O R K, February 20.

Extract of a Letter from London, Dec. 17, 1765.

"Every Thing will be done on this Side the Water, that is possible for your Relief: The principal Merchants having chosen a Committee among themselves, who correspond with the chief manufacturing Towns in the Kingdom, and will make the utmost Efforts to free you from the Stamp-Act, which you deem to great a Grievance, as well as from a Number of Restraints, which your Trade labours under. We sincerely hope their Representations will be attended with Success, in which Case we think all Parties will be benefited."

Another Letter of the same Date, mentions, "We are very sorry to receive no new Orders from you, and to understand, that it proceeds from the general Distress and unhappy Interruption your Trade labours under at present, which gives equal Alarm here, and we believe will be the first Matter that will be taken into Consideration when the Parliament meets, and we hope will be accommodated to general Satisfaction, and that Trade will return to its former Channel; which we heartily wish to see for mutual Benefit."

Extract of a Letter from Manchester, per Packet.

"We can now with Pleasure congratulate you on the prudent Measures the new Ministry have taken, the Consequence we expect will be a Restoration to Trade, and will put a Stop to the present Commo-tions: It is very certain, that all the Ships of War have received Instructions, not to molest any foreign Ships coming to the Islands or the Continent, with Bullion, "and that every Thing in Matters of Commerce, is to be as formerly, any Rules, Orders, or Regulations made by the late Ministry notwithstanding." This is a Copy of the Minutes of the Board of Treasury, which was sent down to this Place by one of the Lords of the Admiralty, as a Reply to a Memorial sent to said Board by the chief Manufacturers here, touching the great Difficulties our Trade laboured under, from the late anti-ministerial Orders, we therefore hope that Trade will once more flourish, and that we may live to see a total Eradication of the late arbitrary impolitical Proceedings."

[We are favoured with Copies of many other Letters, dated from the 14th to the 19th of December last, to Gentlemen in this City, from several Members of Parliament, eminent Merchants and Gentlemen of Distinction in London; from which we have made the following Extracts, viz.]

That, in general, our Opposition to the Stamp-Act has been highly approved in England, —except the Acts of Violence, —the Destruction and Plunder of private Property, —which, though generally disapproved among us, and executed by Men not at all concerned in our Cause, who, taking occasion from the Tumults which Oppression naturally produces, to perpetrate their evil Designs without Discovery, furnish the Enemies of the Colonies, Authors of their Oppression, and consequently of all the Tumults and Disorders arising therefrom, with Arguments which they are glad to improve against them, and endeavour to impute to the general Body of their Inhabitants, whom they would represent as actuated by a rebellious Spirit, disaffected to the legal Government of their Country. —These Disorders are generally blamed in England, but they are even there commonly imputed to the right Authors, that is, to the Contrivers and Promoters of the late oppressive Acts, and especially the Stamp-Act, calculated to strip us of all our most valuable inherent Rights, Liberty and Property, to overturn the English Constitution, and reduce us to the Condition of Slaves. —But the Nature of our Grievances, and the Reasons of our Conduct, having been as much as possible concealed by the Ministry, from the Public in England, were not as yet fully known; so that there were various Opinions concerning our Proceedings. —But it was the general Opinion, especially among the most intelligent People, that the Stamp-Act in particular ought to be, and would be, immediately repealed or suspended, as soon as the Parliament met, —as also some other oppressive Acts and Measures, which were thought to be *judicious, impolitic, and attended with extreme bad Consequences to Great-Britain.*

That many Gentlemen in London had so nobly exerted themselves, both by speaking and writing, in Favour of the Colonies, that they had convinced and brought over many, who had formerly opposed them, to espouse their Cause (which is indeed the Cause of Great-Britain also) and become their powerful Friends and Advocates, of which Number Lord C. was one; and that their Cause was becoming more and more popular.

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That after a private Meeting of some Branch Friends to America, a Meeting was advertised of all Merchants trading to it, which brought together a great Number, nearly the whole Body, of whom a Committee was appointed, and particular Gentlemen among them chosen to represent the particular Colonies. Mr. Nicholas Ray* was unanimously chosen to represent this Colony, and Alderman Trecothick (we hear) Chaitman of the Committee.—Some of the Gentlemen of the Committee proposed to petition only for Relief on some particular Articles relating to our West-India Trade, such as lowering the Duty on Melasses, &c. but not mentioning Sugars. Our Friends took Occasion to mention to some of the Committee, that such a contracted Plan, if executed, would by no Means have the desired Effect, and that nothing less than an ample Importation of the Produce of the foreign Islands, and an unrestrained Exportation of the Produce of North-America, free from the Fetters of Stamp Acts, and all restrictive Laws, could enable the People to pay their Debts in England, and re-establish their Tranquility and Confidence in their Mother Country, and mutual Harmony and Affection between them.—On these Representations the Committee, it is said, concluded to adopt a more extensive Plan of Proceeding than was at first proposed; and to use their Influence to remove all just Causes of Complaint, Jealousy and Uneasiness, between Great-Britain and the Colonies. To this End, they resolved and ordered sixty Letters to be sent to all the maritime and manufacturing Towns of the Kingdom, to accede to, and join them in, a united Effort and Application to Parliament, and to influence their Members, in order to obtain Relief; so that there would be the strongest Application that ever was made to Parliament, on any Occasion, and it is hoped it will be crowned with Success.

The Committee waited on the Ministry, to let them know their Intentions, and beg their Influence, Countenance and Protection.—Mr. Secretary Conway, a most amiable Gentleman, expressed his Concern, expected much Opposition in the House; but his Disposition and general Answer were favourable.—Lord Rockingham, first Lord of the Treasury, Lord Dartmouth, first Lord of Trade and Plantations, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, all received them with the utmost Politeness, and gave as favourable Answers as could be wished, shewing themselves, from Principle, Friends to the Cause of the Colonies, and heartily disposed in their Favour.

Some of our Friends have expressed their Apprehensions, that our Claim of Right to Exemption from Taxes, except by Representatives of our own choosing, will incense the Parliament, who have very high Notions of their own Power, and are alarmed at the Thought of our Independency.—And, say the Advocates of the Act, "If we repeal it, it is giving up our Power and Sovereignty over them;" and others say, "the Question is, whether the Americans shall submit to us, or we to them." Both these Positions are absurd and invidious.—The Parliament, which represents the People of England, who choose them, have no Right of Sovereignty over us; but the King has a constitutional Right, and that we always have submitted to and always shall. We want no Submission from the Parliament, we never invaded their Rights.—and if they invade ours, they ought to recede.

Our Friends seemed also apprehensive, that G..... G..... the Proposer of the Act, who is determined to support it with all his Power, would have a Party in the House strong enough for that Purpose, and Lord T. was reckoned as one of his powerful Supporters.—But by the following Postscript of a Letter from an eminent Merchant, our very good Friend, now in London, we have the Pleasure to find we have no Reason for those uneasy Apprehensions.

"Nine o'Clock at Night. P. S. This Moment returned from the House of Commons, where I had the Pleasure to see Mr. Greenville sink under, and withdraw the Motion he made, of inserting in the Address to the King, that the Disturbances in America was open Rebellion, &c.—owing to the Opposition and powerful Eloquence of Mr. Charles Townsend, Mr. Cook, Lord George Sackville, &c. &c. I hear from

* A Native, and formerly an Inhabitant of this City, to whom all the English Colonies in America are highly obliged for his unwearied Affinity in their Behalf in England, and for his sensible judicious Writings published weekly in the London Papers, under the Title of *Marcus Aurelius*, and *Rationalis*, and soon to be republished here in a Pamphlet at his Expence, and sold for the Benefit of the Society for Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures in New-York.

good Authority, that Mr. Pitt, is to take the Lead in the Administration, and intends moving for a Repeal of the Stamp-Act."

The same Advice concerning Mr. Pitt, are received from a great Number of Hands of the highest Authority, and that he has declared against the Stamp-Act.

A few Days ago, our much esteemed Governor, Sir HENRY MOORE, obligingly gave us Intelligence at the Coffee-House, That it was now a settled Point at Home on the Case of Forsey and Cunningham, that there can be no Appeal from the Verdict of a Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.

By Letters from England, of the best Authority, we are advised, that, "the PETITIONS for and against the CHANGE of the GOVERNMENT of this Province, had been read twice before the KING and COUNCIL, when it was put off sine die, which, to use the Lord President of the Council's own Words, is for ever and for ever." Thus we hope we have got rid of this unhappy Bone of Contention, and that now Peace, Good-Will and Brotherly-Love will take place.

ANNAPOLIS, March 6.

On Monday the 24th of February, a considerable Number of the Principal Gentlemen of Baltimore County, met at the Market-House in Baltimore-Town, form'd themselves into a SOCIETY for the Maintenance of Order and Protection of AMERICAN LIBERTY, by the Name of the SONS OF LIBERTY, and resolved to meet at Annapolis on Friday last, to oblige the several Officers there, to open their respective Offices, and proceed in Business, as usual, without Stamp'd Paper: And that the Society and Application might be still the more respectable, the SONS OF LIBERTY in Baltimore, gave the most speedy Notice to Gentlemen of the Neighbouring Counties, to form themselves into the like Societies, and Co-operate with them in this so laudable Work. Saturday last, a much greater Number of the SONS OF LIBERTY than could be expected from the shortness of the Notice, met, by Adjournment, at the Court-House in Annapolis, those of Baltimore and Anne-Arundel Counties were present Personally, and those of Kent were represented by their Deputy; and after hearing different Proposals, and Debating thereon with great Decency, Coolness and Order, Resolved, To make a written Application to the CHIEF JUSTICE of the Provincial Court, the SECRETARY and COMMISSARY-GENERAL, and JUDGES of his Lordship's LAND-OFFICE, to open their respective Offices, and proceed as usual in the Execution of their Duties, on the 31st Day of March Instant, or sooner, if a Majority of the SUPREME COURTS of the Northern Governments should proceed in Business before that Time. And therein to propose, "That if the above Officers would proceed agreeable to the Request, that then an Indemnification be signed by the SONS OF LIBERTY, and as many others as could be induced thereto, and that the respective Officers be requested to give an Answer in Writing under their Hands to that Proposition." A Committee having been ordered to deliver the Requisition of the SONS OF LIBERTY to the above mentioned Gentlemen, afterwards returned and reported the Verbal Answer of the CHIEF JUSTICE of the Provincial Court, and Doctor Stewart one of the JUDGES of the LAND-OFFICE, and communicated the Written Answer of the SECRETARY, to this Effect, "That if he should continue in Office, the Clerk of the Provincial Court would receive his Directions to act as the Judges should in their Judicial Capacity, at the next Court, Order him as their Minister; but before the Meeting of the Provincial Court, he could not undertake to give Directions to the Clerk, to issue Process, whatever the Determination of the Majority of the Northern Colonies might be, whose Courts might sit before Ours. The COMMISSARY-GENERAL not being in Town, the Committee could not deliver the Requisition to him: The Verbal Answer of the CHIEF JUSTICE, and that of one of the JUDGES of the LAND-OFFICE, were taken under Consideration, and in Consequence of the Order of the SONS OF LIBERTY, the Committee again waited on those Gentlemen, and having informed them, "That their Refusal to give their Answers in Writing, to the Proposition aforesaid, was deemed a great Indignity offered to the SONS OF LIBERTY, and that their Answers in Writing were instantly expected;" they received and reported their following Answers:

Gentlemen,

In Answer to your Application of this Day, my Conditions and Circumstances speak my Attachment to the Liberty of the Subject here. The carrying on Business at the adjourn'd Provincial Court, will, as to myself, depend on the Opinion I have as yet to form. I shall meet my Brethren on the Day to which the Court is adjourn'd, and be govern'd by those Reasons and Principles which ought to actuate every Man who sits in Stations similar to that which is fill'd by

March 1, Your Humble Servant,
1766. JOHN BRICE.

A Proposition being this Day given in to me, requesting that Business should be done in the Land Office of this Province as usual, to which I answered, that the Land Office was open, and the Records thereof subject to the Perusal of all Persons who have Occasion to make Searches; and that Copies of the Records, authenticated by the Register, should be made out to any Person so applying, paying the usual Fees; and, as I apprehend the Sale of the Lord Proprietary's Lands, are Matters of private Concern, respecting his own Interest, he may grant Warrants, or refuse to grant them, as he shall think Proper. GIVEN under my Hand, at Annapolis, this First Day of March, 1766.

GEORGE STEUART.

To the SONS OF LIBERTY, of Baltimore, Anne-Arundel, and Kent Counties.

After reading of which Answers, it was Ordered, that Copies of the Proceedings be transmitted to the several Counties, and their SONS OF LIBERTY invited to enter into the like Associations, and a Number, not less than Twelve, from each County, be requested to attend at Annapolis, on the 31st Instant, to see the Event of, or Repeat, if necessary, the Applications already made.

We have an Account of a very melancholy Catastrophe which lately happen'd in the Bay, on the Eastern Shore. Last Month Mr. Jacob Bromwell, a Man of good Character and well Esteem'd, left Oxford, in his Boat, (the Oxford Packet) in order to Pilot one or two Ships down the Bay: Saturday the 15th in the Afternoon, the Packet left Capt. Peacock's Ship off Sharp's-Island, in order to Work up to Capt. Laing's, off the Mouth of Wye River, the Wind then being Easterly, and very tempestuous, and in the Evening suddenly came about to West, blow'd extreme hard and became very Cold: The Boat being missing for some Time, and Capt. Laing waiting for his Pilot, occasion'd a Suspicion of an Accident; and after a diligent Search, they found the Boat, with a little of her Masts to be seen, at the Westward of Poplar-Island, in Three Fathom Water. We are told that Three Persons were in her, beside Mr. Bromwell, viz. John Rowlandson and Edward Brining, both young Men, and a Dutchman, who, undoubtedly, all Perish'd together.

We hear that Capt. Robert Bryce, in the Brig Nancy, belonging to this Place, outward Bound with a Load of Wheat, sprung a Leak, and was obliged to put into Norfolk to stop it.

Col. JOHN HENRY, of Dorchester, is Elected a Representative for his County, in the Room of Col. Henry Travers, Deceased.

ANNAPOLIS, March 4, 1766.

ALL Persons having any Claims against ANDREW THOMPSON, Rope-maker, Deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that such Claims may be adjust'd, by
ANTHONY STEWART, } Executors.
(4*) / THOMAS RICHARDSON, }

PORT-ISLAND, Feb. 15, 1766.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to make immediate Payment, and as he has a Number of Notes of Hand of Persons living in the several Counties which have been due a long Time, they are desired to pay them off, or they will be given into Lawyers Hands for the Collection of them; and he hereby informs the Public, that he will give no Credit after this Date.
JAMES HUTCHINGS.

SOME Time in the Month of October last, was left along Side of the Subscriber's Sloop, in Wicomico River, by four Men suppos'd to be Sailors, A YAWL of about 18 Feet by the Keel, with a Chain fasten'd to her Stem instead of a Painter. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, by applying to the Subscriber in Princess-Anne Town.
(4*) J. G. W. WILLIAM GEDDES.

WANTED on CHARTER, to
GLASGOW, with Tobacco,



A SUBSTANTIAL Vessel
of from 250 to 300
Hogheads.
Any Person having such
a One, by applying to the
Printer hereof, may know
farther Particulars.

March 4, 1766.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living near
Annapolis, on the 24th of February last, a bay
Horse, about 13 Hands high, with a standing
Mane, bob Tail, has a Star in his Forehead, shod
before, a Natural Pacer, and carries his hind Legs
close; also a black Mare, somewhat larger, with
a standing Mane, bob Tail, a white Spot on the
right Side of her Neck, Trots and Gallops, their
Brands unknown.

Whoever takes up the said Horse and Mare,
and delivers them to the Subscriber, shall receive a
Reward of Twenty Shillings, or Ten Shillings for
either, and reasonable Charges, paid by

JOHN M'DONALL.

N. B. They are suppos'd to have been Stolen
by George White, an old Offender, and his Accom-
plices, who broke Jail the same Night: Whoever
apprehends the Thief or Thieves, on Conviction,
shall receive a further Reward of Five Pounds.

ANNAPOLIS, February 20, 1766.

WHEREAS sundry Persons have signified to
Messrs. Daniel Wolfenbolme, James Forbes,
and Stephen West, Trustees for all the Creditors of
Mr. Reginald Grabame, their Willingness to accept
of an equal Dividend agreeable to the Tenor of a
certain Deed of Trust, but have omitted to send
the Particulars, or even Gross Amount, of their
respective Claims; for Want of which it will be
impossible to ascertain the Amount of a Dividend
to be adjusted the ensuing Provincial Court:—
Therefore, all those who have just Claims and
have neglected, are desired to be speedy in trans-
mitting them to prevent their being Excluded.

JOHN CLAPHAM, for the Trustees.

N. B. Such Claims as are not brought in before
the second of April, will be excluded.

MARYLAND, February 10, 1766.

SIR Ellis Cunliffe, Baronet, and Robert Cunliffe,
Esq; Sons, Executors, and surviving Partners
of the late Foster Cunliffe of Liverpool, formerly
Trading to this Province by the Name of Foster
Cunliffe and Sons, having appointed the Subscri-
ber their Attorney in Fact, to whom all Persons
who have any Claim on said Company, are desired
to apply: And all those Indebted (to save further
Trouble) are requested soon to pay.

THOMAS BRERETON, in Talbot.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subscriber
has a new Erected FERRY, on Patowmack
River in Virginia, opposite to Cedar-Point in Mary-
land, 24 Miles distant from Westmoreland Court-
House, 40 from Richmond, 12 from King George,
26 from Stafford; from Leeds-Town 15 Miles,
from Port Royal 12, and from Fredericksburg 34
Miles. There is a good FERRY kept, with
ENTERTAINMENT, &c. by

GEORGE W. SPOONER.

Prince-George's County, February 14, 1766.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro
Man named JEM, he is a likely, lively,
strong made young Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 9
Inches high, is upon the yellowish Order, and
has large Eyes. Whoever apprehends the said
Negro, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall
have FIVE POUNDS Reward.

As he is a notorious Villain, it is requested that
all Masters will make this known to their Servants,
and by Way of Encouragement, promise them the
Reward. He has a very extensive Acquaintance,
therefore may Travel far from home. I am told
that he passed for a Free Negro in Frederick County
last Year.

ROBERT TYLER.

WILLIAM KNAPP, WATCH-MAKER,
Hereby informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he is Removed from his late Dwel-
ling near the COURT-HOUSE in Annapolis,
to the House next but One to that wherein Mrs.
M'Leod formerly Lived, towards the Town-Gate;
where he continues the WATCH-MAKING
BUSINESS, and is ready to execute the Orders
(with all possible Dispatch) of those GENTLEMEN
and LADIES who shall be pleased to favour him
with their Commands.

LOST, on Christmas Day, at the Fire near
the Town Gate, A LEATHER-BUCKET
Mark'd [J. Green. 2.] Whoever has it is de-
sir'd to return it to the Owner.

Kent-Island, Dec. 20, 1765.

TO be Rented by the Subscriber, the Ferry
from Kent-Island, to Annapolis, and the
Terms known by applying to

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the
Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for
the Sale and Disposal of Lands in the Islands of
Grenada, the Grenadines, Tobago, St. Vincent,
and Dominica, have fixed their Office in Kingston,
in the Island of St. Vincent; and desire that all
Letters for them may be addressed accordingly.

By Direction of the Commissioners,

JOHN GREG, Secretary.

Dominica, August 8, 1765.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS several of the Twenty-five
Persons to whom Governor Dalrymple
granted Town-Lots, in Charles-Town, have not
laid their Grants before the Commissioners, as re-
quired to do by several Advertisements; Public
Notice is therefore given, That all unclaimed Lots
whereon Houses have not been built, and for which
the Proportion of the Money stipulated by Gover-
nor Dalrymple's Agreement, to be paid for Madam
Fourneau's Pasture, shall be unpaid on the 1st Day
of January next, will be considered as forfeited,
and sold by public Auction; and those Persons
who have made their Claims and produced their
Grants, are required immediately to pay Seven
Pounds Ten Shillings, Currency, to Mr. Greg,
the Secretary, that Sum being each Person's re-
spective Share of the said purchase Money, when
they may receive the Certificates to enable them to
procure Grants under the Great Seal of these
Islands.

By Direction of the Commissioners,

JOHN GREG, Secretary.

DOMINICA, July 31, 1765.

BY THE KING'S AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the
Commissioners appointed by his Majesty, for
the Sale and Disposal of Lands in the Island of
Grenada, the Grenadines, Tobago, St. Vincent,
and Dominica, have resolved to hold the Sales of
Land for the ensuing Year, in the several Islands
that are the Object of their Commission, at the
following Times, That is to say,

On Monday the 17th Day of February next,
the Sale will commence in the Island of Dominica.
The Lots will consist chiefly of Estates abandoned
by the French in different Parts of the Island;
Plantation Lots in the Levels of Boery, Roseau
and Layou, and in the Neighbourhood of Prince
Rupert's Bay and Grand Bay; and several Town-
Lots in different Places.

On Thursday the 10th Day of April next, will
be put up to Sale, some Houses and Lands in the
Island of Grenada.

On Tuesday the 6th Day of May next, will
commence the Sale of Lands in the Island of To-
bago, where several Plantation Lots in the Neigh-
bourhood of Great Courland Bay, Great Rockley
Bay, Barbados Bay, Grand River Bay, and Car-
rapuse Bay, will be put up to Sale. And,

On Wednesday the 28th Day of May next, will
commence the Sale of Lands in the Island of St.

Vincent, where will be put up to Sale, several
Plantation Lots in the Level of Morse Agara,
and in the Quarters of Chateau Bellair, and Ouschi-
laban, mostly of a very excellent Soil, and adapted
for Sugar Plantations; and several Town-Lots in
different Places. And also will be put up to Sale,
in the Island of St. Vincent, at the same Time,
what Plantation Lots remain unsold, in the Island
of Tobago. Advertisements descriptive of the
Situation and Soil of each Allotment, shall be
Published as soon as possible.

The Terms and Conditions on which the said
Lands will be Sold are, That no Person shall be
permitted to purchase from the Crown, either in
his own Name, or in the Names of Others in
Trust for him, more than Allotments to the Amount
of Five Hundred Acres in the Island where the
Lands lie, or more than Three Hundred Acres if
in the Island of Dominica.

That the highest Bidder for each Lot shall be
declared the Purchaser, who shall thereupon pay
down Twenty per Cent, of the whole Purchase
Money, and Six-pence Sterling for each Acre of
which his Lot shall consist, to defray the Expenses
of surveying the same; whereupon he shall receive
a Bill of Sale and a Certificate from the Commis-
sioners, of his being the highest Bidder; upon pro-
ducing which Bill of Sale and Certificate to the
Governor General of the Grenades, and the Neu-
tral Islands, or the Commander in Chief for the
Time being, he shall be entitled to a Grant in Fee
Simple (under the Seal of the Islands) of the
Lands by him purchased, and take Possession there-
of; such Grant to be registered in the Secretary's
Office of the respective Island where the Lands
lie.

That in Case of Fraud, Collusion, or other Con-
travention to the King's Instructions, and not
otherwise, the Grant shall be revocable, for the
Space of Twelve Months from the Date thereof,
by the Lord High Treasurer, or the Lords Com-
missioners of his Majesty's Treasury, for the Time
being; but if not revoked within that Term, the
same shall then be absolute; if revoked, Notice
thereof shall be immediately given, and the Money
returned to the Purchaser with the usual Interest of
the Island; and Compensation also made for all
Sums of Money, which shall bona fide have been
laid out for clearing, improving, or building, on
any Part of the Lands contained in such Grant,
to be ascertained by Arbitration.

That of the purchase Money remaining due,
Ten per Cent, more than the Twenty per Cent,
above mentioned, shall be paid within the first
Year after the Date of the Bill of Sale, Ten per
Cent, the second Year, and Twenty per Cent,
every successive Year, until the whole shall be paid;
but in Default of any of the said Payments, the
Lands shall be liable to be forfeited, and again
sold, in Order that the King may be first paid, and
the Residue shall be the Property of those before
intituled to it.

That from Twelve Months after the Date of the
Grant, the Purchaser shall clear away at the Rate
of five Acres in the Hundred Annually, until one
Half of the cultivable Land shall be cleared, un-
der a Penalty of Five Pounds Sterling per Annum
for every Acre not cleared in Pursuance of this
Condition.

That for every Hundred Acres of cleared Land,
the Purchaser is or shall be possessed of, he shall
keep thereon one White Man, or two White Wo-
men, under a Penalty of Forty Pounds Sterling for
every White Man, and Twenty Pounds Sterling
for every White Woman, that shall be wanting;
and pay an Annual Quit Rent of Six-pence Ster-
ling per Acre, on whatever cleared Land he has
purchased, or shall clear in Pursuance of the Con-
ditions required.

That all Payments shall be made conformable to
the King's Instructions to the Receiver, in good
Gold Specie, to be taken by Weight, at the Rate
of Three Pounds Eighteen Shillings and Three-
pence Sterling per Ounce; and Bonds shall be
given to him by the Purchasers for the Payments
of the several Instalments.

That a Reservation shall be made to the King
of all Gold and Silver Mines, which are now, or
may hereafter, be discovered in the said Islands.

By Direction of the Commissioners,

JOHN GREG, Secretary.

Annapolis: Printed by JONAS GREEN, at his PRINTING-OFFICE, in Charles-Street: Where all
Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12/6 a Year; and Advertisements of a moderate
Length are inserted for 5s. the First Week, and 1s. each Time after: And long Ones in Proportion.

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXIth Year.]

THURSDAY, March 13, 1766.

[No. 270.]

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the KING.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WHEN Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to renew Your Majesty the Thanks of this Honorable House for the Speech made from the Throne, and to assure Your Majesty, that we will not fail, when this House shall be supplied with its Members, to apply ourselves, with the utmost Diligence and Attention, to those important Occurrences in America, which Your Majesty recommends to our Consideration; and to exert our most zealous Endeavours for the Honour of Your Majesty's Government, and the true Interest of your People, in all Parts of your extended Empire.

Permit us, at the same Time, to congratulate Your Majesty on the late Increase of your Royal Family, by the Birth of a Prince. Your Majesty's Happiness and that of your People are one; and every Increase of Your Majesty's illustrious Family, is considered by Your faithful Commons as a further Security to their Religion, and those Liberties we enjoy under Your Majesty's most auspicious Government.

We also beg Leave to offer to Your Majesty our sincere Congratulations, on the great Loss which Your Majesty and this Kingdom have sustained, by the Death of the late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; whose private and public Virtues, whose Duty and Affection to Your Majesty, and whose distinguished Merit and Services to this Country, as they made His Passion dear to this Nation while he lived, so they cannot fail to render His Memory sacred to the latest Posterity.

His Majesty's Answer.

Gracious Sir,

I thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address. The Satisfaction you express in the Increase of my Family, and the affectionate Share you take in the great Loss I have sustained by the Death of the Duke of Cumberland, are fresh Proofs of your Zeal and Loyalty.

Your Resolution at the same Time to support the Honour of my Government, and to provide for the true Interest of all my People, cannot but be acceptable to Me. My Conduct shall always flow, that I consider your Interest as inseparable from My own.

LONDON, November 5.

A New Regulation just issued, dated 26th of last Month, by which His Majesty directs, that within the Space of 3 Months, all the Vineyards in the Plains, and upon the Banks of the Trent, the Mersey, and the Voage, shall be grubbed up, and the Lands converted into Corn Land, under Penalty, to the Proprietors, of having their Lands taken from them, in Case of Non-Compliance; nevertheless, certain Vineyards are expressly exempted by this Law. The same Ordinance directs, that Wine shall be no longer sold at Lisbon under 10s. per Pot; and that after the 1st of January next, no wine or Oil of Olive shall be permitted to be brought thence, upon any Penalty of confiscating them into His Majesty's Treasury. His Majesty's Intention is to give a Stop to Distilling, which was much abused in France, that we have not thought fit to copy being, but likewise to stop the Cause of frequent Accidents of Fire.

Madrid, Nov. 8. An Edict of the King is just published, the Effect of which is the Increase of Commerce in the Island of Cuba, and in those of Barbadoes, by suspending every Tax and Impost which were laid upon them.

London, Nov. 11. A Tax-Yammering has lately been raised in France, and reported of the King of the East ever seen in Europe; the News is false, but publishes an Account here, that there was to be a Taxe levied, as usual, two Ten-Times, which were brought him from the Indies, in 1763; that there

was a thriving Condition, that they increase every Year, and are certainly the best that ever appeared in Europe.

Paris, Dec. 21. The Dauphin (Heir Apparent to the French Crown) died at Fontainebleau on the 20th, about 8 in the Morning, aged 30 Years, 4 Months, and 16 Days. He married, on the 27th of February, 1745, Maria Teresa, Infanta of Spain, who died in Child Bed on the 2nd of July, 1746, after having brought into the World a Prince, who lived only till the 27th of April, 1748. On the 9th of February, 1747, he married, to his second Wife, Maria Josepha of Saxony, and has left by this Marriage his Highness the Duke de Berry, the Count de Provence, the Count d'Artois, and two Princesses. The King has conferred the Title of Dauphin on his Highness the Duke de Berry, who was born the 23d of August, 1754.

Paris, Dec. 21. The Dauphin who died Yesterday Morning at Fontainebleau, is lamented by the whole Kingdom of France.

The following are the last Words in which he addressed himself, the Day before his Death, to the Duke de Berry, his eldest Son, valuable Words, consecrated by Wisdom and Truth.

"My Son, I am now going to pay the Tribute of Humanity. To what Length the Supreme Being has deferred your Life, I know not; but forget not to pray for the Preservation of that of the King. If it should however happen, through the Difference between his Age and yours, that you should succeed to the Throne, be ever mindful, my Son, that the sole Difference made by Providence between you and your Subjects, consist in that inestimable Blessing entrusted with you, the Power of contributing towards their Happiness, and of protecting them in the Enjoyment of it."

Constantinople, Nov. 16. We have this Instant received Letters from Bassora, which advise, that Affairs have taken another Turn in Bengal; the Nabob, it seems, has gained an Advantage over the English, who have retreated to Calcutta, where they are blocked up. It is added, that two English Ships, the Cargoes of which were valued at 150,000 Crowns, had been robbed by some Renegades, near the Strait of Bassora, on their Passage from Bengal.

LONDON.

A Gentleman of the highest intellectual Eminence, lately having made great Interest to obtain his Majesty's Pardon (which has been most graciously granted) for Turbott, under Sentence of Death for Stealing a Silver Cup; a Person asked one of the Players, remarkable for his Drollery, what the Delinquent was condemned for; to which the Actor replied, "Only for taking a Cup too much;" which as my Friend Joe Miller has observed on "a like Occasion, has been the Case of many an "honest Fellow."

We are assured, that Mr. Wilkes some Time ago wrote to his Friends here, to solicit his being sent in a public Character to a certain foreign Court. The obvious Answer to this was, that it would be highly absurd to send an Outlaw any where to represent his Sovereign. A noble Lord, hearing of this Application, felt very justly, that he should have no Object to see Mr. Wilkes for once represent his Majesty, as he had already so often misrepresented him.

When Mr. Robert Walpole, was Minister in the Spanish War, a Scheme was mentioned to him of taking the American Colonies; he smiled and said, "I will leave that for some of my Successors, who may have more Courage than I have, and less a Friend to Commerce than I am." He added, "It has been a Maxim with me during my Administration, to encourage the Trade of the American Colonies in the utmost Liberty (say it has been necessary to put over board Irregularities in their Trade with Europe) for by encouraging them to an extensive growing foreign Commerce, if they gain 100,000 £. per Annum, they in ten Years afterwards, will employ 100,000 £. of their Taxes will be in His Majesty's Exchequer by the Labour and Industry of this Kingdom, as infinite Quantities of every Kind

of our Manufactures; and as they increase in their foreign Commerce, more of our Products will be wanted." He ended with saying, "This is Taxing them more agreeable both to their own Constitution, and to ours."

A short Time ago, a Lady big with Child, passing by an eminent Butcher at the West End of the Town, observed the Master of the Shop carrying a fine Lump of Beef into his Shop, which struck her Imagination, that she had to look at him a considerable Time: Her Behaviour being taken Notice of by the Butcher's Wife, who happened to be sitting in the Shop, she good naturedly begged the Lady would walk in, and asked her in the customary Manner, if she had the least Inclination for any of the Steaks. The Lady thanked her, and said, "I have no Inclination to eat any; but you will think me very strange, when I tell you, that I wish earnestly to flap your Husband's Face with some of them: To this, the good Woman answered, "My Husband, Madam, is a very good humour'd Man, and if you really have a Desire of that Kind, I make no doubt but he will oblige you." Upon this the Husband was called in, and being informed of the Lady's Wish, readily consented, presenting heartily the Boy should not be spoiled on his Account. The Lady, after she had gratified herself, withdrew; and the Butcher, before the Conclusion of the Work, received a Present of a Pipe of Madeira, accompanied with a very genteel Letter, thanking him for his extraordinary Civility.

Dec. 14. There has been a Report industriously propagated for three or four Days past on the Royal Exchange, and around it, that the Portuguese Court is about entering into the Family Compact. Upon which it has been observed, that from the Conduct of that Court towards Great-Britain, it might be supposed they had entered into such Engagements a long Time ago: But an open Enmity must be deemed preferable to false Friendship, if such is the Case, the sooner there is certain Knowledge thereof, it most be thought so much the better; as then we may take Measures, which there will be Scope enough for doing, that may leave us without Cause to Regret their Violation of Friendship with us, who have ever been the People to whom they were most obliged. Nay, there are those who venture to say, that in such a Case, the Jesuits of Paraguay will make no bad commercial Allies, being Men of too much Understanding not to be sensible of, and steady to, their own Interests, which is the utmost that can be expected from any People whomsoever, and more, as we see, than by some will be credited.

Dec. 24. By all our late Advices from America, we learn, that Ministers of State are not more fortunate there in pleasing the People, than they are in England: And yet 'tis certain, that no Man could ever himself more for the real Prosperity and Happiness of a People, than the late Minister did for that of our Colonies, by opening their Eyes in Order to see their true Interest, and compelling them to a Determination of becoming Manufacturers, and for which every Colony in Gratitude ought to credit his Status; and for this his signal Service done to our Fellow-Subjects in America, we ought not to neglect rewarding him.

The Price of Logwood, has within these few Days been considerably advanced, and it is said the Exportation will soon be totally prohibited, the Places occupied by the English in the Bay of Honduras being nearly exhausted.

It is whispered, that an illustrious young Lady, of the first Rank, will be espoused to a Prince of the Royal House of Brandenburg.

Dec. 31. Sunday, at half an Hour past Three in the Afternoon, died of a Complication of Disorders, in Leicester-Fields, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William, His Majesty's youngest Brother, in the 16th Year of his Age, being born May 24, 1750. At 11 o'Clock in the Morning, Notice was sent to St. James's, that on Account of his Royal Highness being dangerously ill, there would be no Court nor Drawing-Room.

A Soap is put to all public Diversions on the above Occasion.

WANTED on CHARTER, to GLASGOW, with Tobacco,



A SUBSTANTIAL Vessel of from 250 to 300 Hogheads. Any Person having such a One, by applying to the Printer hereof, may know farther Particulars.

March 4, 1766.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the 24th of February last, a bay Horse, about 13 Hands high, with a standing Mane, bob Tail, has a Star in his Forehead. Shod before, a Natural Pacer, and carries his hind Legs close; also a black Mare, somewhat larger, with a standing Mane, bob Tail, a white Spot on the right Side of her Neck, Trots and Gallops, their Brands unknown.

Whoever takes up the said Horse and Mare, and delivers them to the Subscriber, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, or Ten Shillings for either, and reasonable Charges, paid by

JOHN M'DONALL.

N. B. They are suppos'd to have been Stolen by George White, an old Offender, and his Accomplices, who broke Jail the same Night: Whoever apprehends the Thief or Thieves, on Conviction, shall receive a further Reward of Five Pounds.

ANNAPOLIS, February 20, 1766.

WHEREAS sundry Persons have signified to Messrs. Daniel Wolfenbome, James Forbes, and Stephen West, Trustees for all the Creditors of Mr. Reginald Grabame, their Willingness to accept of an equal Dividend agreeable to the Tenor of a certain Deed of Trust, but have omitted to send the Particulars, or even Grois Amount, of their respective Claims; for Want of which it will be impossible to ascertain the Amount of a Dividend to be adjusted the ensuing Provincial Court:— Therefore, all those who have just Claims and have neglected, are desired to be speedy in transmitting them to prevent their being Excluded.

JOHN CLAPHAM, for the Trustees.

N. B. Such Claims as are not brought in before the second of April, will be excluded.

MARYLAND, February 10, 1766.

SIR Ellis Cunliffe, Baronet, and Robert Cunliffe, Esq; Sons, Executors, and surviving Partners of the late Foster Cunliffe of Liverpool, formerly Trading to this Province by the Name of Foster Cunliffe and Sons, having appointed the Subscriber their Attorney-in-Fact, to whom all Persons who have any Claim on said Company, are desired to apply: And all those Indebted (to save further Trouble) are requested soon to pay.

THOMAS BRERETON, in Talbot.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subscriber has a new Erected FERRY, on Patowmack River in Virginia, opposite to Cedar-Point in Maryland, 24 Miles distant from Westmoreland Court-House, 40 from Richmond, 12 from King George, 26 from Stafford; from Leeds-Town 15 Miles, from Port Royal 12, and from Fredericksburg 34 Miles. There is a good FERRY kept, with ENTERTAINMENT, &c. by

GEORGE W. SPOONER.

Prince-George's County, February 14, 1766.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named JEM, he is a likely, lively, strong made young Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, is upon the yellowish Order, and has large Eyes. Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward.

As he is a notorious Villain, it is requested that all Masters will make this known to their Servants, and by Way of Encouragement, promise them the Reward. He has a very extensive Acquaintance, therefore may Travel far from home. I am told that he passed for a Free Negro in Frederick County last Year.

ROBERT TYLER.

WILLIAM KNAPP, WATCH-MAKER, Hereby informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he is Removed from his late Dwelling near the COURT-HOUSE in Annapolis, to the House next but One to that wherein Mrs. M'Leod formerly Lived, towards the Town-Gate; where he continues the WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS, and is ready to execute the Orders (with all possible Dispatch) of those GENTLEMEN and LADIES who shall be pleased to favour him with their Commands.

LOST, on Christmas Day, at the Fire near the Town Gate, A LEATHER BUCKET Mark'd [J. Green. 2.] Whoever has it is desired to return it to the Owner.

Kent-Island, Dec. 20, 1765.

TO be Rented by the Subscriber, the Ferry from Kent-Island, to Annapolis, and the Terms known by applying to

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for the Sale and Disposal of Lands in the Islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Tobago, St. Vincent, and Dominica, have fixed their Office in Kingston, in the Island of St. Vincent; and desire that all Letters for them may be addressed accordingly.

By Direction of the Commissioners, JOHN GREG, Secretary. Dominica, August 8, 1765.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS several of the Twenty-five Persons to whom Governor Dalrymple granted Town-Lots, in Charles-Town, have not laid their Grants before the Commissioners, as required to do by several Advertisements; Public Notice is therefore given, That all unclaimed Lots whereon Houses have not been built, and for which the Proportion of the Money stipulated by Governor Dalrymple's Agreement, to be paid for Madam Fourneau's Pasture, shall be unpaid on the 1st Day of January next, will be considered as forfeited, and sold by public Auction; and those Persons who have made their Claims and produced their Grants, are required immediately to pay Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, Currency, to Mr. Greg, the Secretary, that Sum being each Person's respective Share of the said purchase Money, when they may receive the Certificates to enable them to procure Grants under the Great Seal of these Islands.

By Direction of the Commissioners, JOHN GREG, Secretary. DOMINICA, July 31, 1765.

BY THE KING'S AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty, for the Sale and Disposal of Lands in the Island of Grenada, the Grenadines, Tobago, St. Vincent, and Dominica, have resolved to hold the Sales of Land for the ensuing Year, in the several Islands that are the Object of their Commission, at the following Times, That is to say,

On Monday the 17th Day of February next, the Sale will commence in the Island of Dominica. The Lots will consist chiefly of Estates abandoned by the French in different Parts of the Island; Plantation Lots in the Levels of Boery, Roseau and Layou, and in the Neighbourhood of Prince Rupert's Bay and Grand Bay; and several Town-Lots in different Places.

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On Wednesday the 28th Day of May next, will commence the Sale of Lands in the Island of St.

Vincent, where will be put up to Sale, several Plantation Lots in the Level of Morne Agaron, and in the Quarters of Chateau Bellair, and Ouachilabau, mostly of a very excellent Soil, and adapted for Sugar Plantations; and several Town-Lots in different Places. And also will be put up to Sale, in the Island of St. Vincent, at the same Time, what Plantation Lots remain unsold, in the Island of Tobago. Advertisements descriptive of the Situation and Soil of each Allotment, shall be Published as soon as possible.

The Terms and Conditions on which the said Lands will be Sold are, That no Person shall be permitted to purchase from the Crown, either in his own Name, or in the Names of Others in Trust for him, more than Allotments to the Amount of Five Hundred Acres in the Island where the Lands lie, or more than Three Hundred Acres if in the Island of Dominica.

That the highest Bidder for each Lot shall be declared the Purchaser, who shall thereupon pay down Twenty per Cent, of the whole Purchase Money, and Six pence Sterling for each Acre of which his Lot shall consist, to defray the Expence of surveying the same; whereupon he shall receive a Bill of Sale and a Certificate from the Commissioners, of his being the highest Bidder; upon producing which Bill of Sale and Certificate to the Governor General of the Grenades, and the Neutral Islands, or the Commander in Chief for the Time being, he shall be entitled to a Grant in Fee Simple (under the Seal of the Islands) of the Lands by him purchased, and take Possession thereof; such Grant to be registered in the Secretary's Office of the respective Island where the Lands lie.

That in Case of Fraud, Collusion, or other Contravention to the King's Instructions, and not otherwise, the Grant shall be revocable, for the Space of Twelve Months from the Date thereof, by the Lord High Treasurer, or the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, for the Time being; but if not revoked within that Term, the same shall then be absolute; if revoked, Notice thereof shall be immediately given, and the Money returned to the Purchaser with the usual Interest of the Island; and Compensation also made for all Sums of Money, which shall bona fide have been laid out for clearing, improving, or building, on any Part of the Lands contained in such Grant, to be ascertained by Arbitration.

That of the purchase Money remaining due, Ten per Cent, more than the Twenty per Cent, above mentioned, shall be paid within the first Year after the Date of the Bill of Sale, Ten per Cent, the second Year, and Twenty per Cent, every successive Year, until the whole shall be paid; but in Default of any of the said Payments, the Lands shall be liable to be forfeited, and again sold, in Order that the King may be first paid, and the Residue shall be the Property of those before intitled to it.

That from Twelve Months after the Date of the Grant, the Purchaser shall clear away at the Rate of five Acres in the Hundred Annually, until one Half of the cultivable Land shall be cleared, under a Penalty of Five Pounds Sterling per Annum for every Acre not cleared in Pursuance of this Condition.

That for every Hundred Acres of cleared Land, the Purchaser is or shall be possessed of, he shall keep thereon one White Man, or two White Women, under a Penalty of Forty Pounds Sterling for every White Man, and Twenty Pounds Sterling for every White Woman, that shall be wanting; and pay an Annual Quit Rent of Six-pence Sterling per Acre, on whatever cleared Land he has purchased, or shall clear in Pursuance of the Conditions required.

That all Payments shall be made conformable to the King's Instructions to the Receiver, in good Gold Specie, to be taken by Weight, at the Rate of Three Pounds Eighteen Shillings and Three-pence Sterling per Ounce; and Bonds shall be given to him by the Purchasers for the Payments of the several Instalments.

That a Reservation shall be made to the King of all Gold and Silver Mines, which are now, or may hereafter, be discovered in the said Islands.

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The [XXIst Year

The Humble A D Common

Most Gracious S E Y loy Gr fem Ma

for Your most Grac and to assure Your M when this House shu bers, to apply ourse and Attention, to t America, which Yo Consideration; and deavours for the f ervation, and the in all Parts of you Permit us, at th Your Majesty on t Family, by the Bir Happiness and th and every Increas Family, is consid as a further Secur Liberties we enjoy picious Governmen

We also beg Le sincere Condolenc Majesty and this l Death of His late Cumberland; who whose Duty and whose distinguish Country, as they Nation while he li His Memory sacre

His MAJESTY

Gentlemen, RETURN

ful Address. Increase of My Pa take in the great L the Duke of Cam Zeal and Loyalty. Your Resolutio mur of My Gover Interest of all my Me. My Condu their Interest as in

L I S

A New Reg last Mont that within the yards in the Pl Tagus, the Mo grubbed up, an Land, under Pe their Lands tak Compliance; n expressly except nance directs, t Lisbon under 1st of January be permitted to tence of conver jesty's Intencio which not onl have not enou wife exposa t Fire.

Madrid, No published, the Commerce in Bariovento, by posts which w Stockholm, l lately brought sent as the f Europe; the Account here, den, at Up brought him f

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXIst Year.]

THURSDAY, March 13, 1766.

[N^o. 1070.]

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the KING.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return Your Majesty the Thanks of this House, for Your most Gracious Speech from the Throne, and to assure Your Majesty, that we will not fail, when this House shall be supplied with its Members, to apply ourselves, with the utmost Diligence and Attention, to those important Occurrences in America, which Your Majesty recommends to our Consideration; and to exert our most zealous Endeavours for the Honour of Your Majesty's Government, and the true Interest of your People, in all Parts of your extended Empire.

Permit us, at the same Time, to congratulate Your Majesty on the late Increase of Your Royal Family, by the Birth of a Prince. Your Majesty's Happiness and that of Your People are one; and every Increase of Your Majesty's illustrious Family, is considered by Your faithful Commons as a further Security to that Religion, and those Liberties we enjoy under Your Majesty's most auspicious Government.

We also beg Leave to offer to Your Majesty our sincere Condolence, on the great Loss which Your Majesty and this Kingdom have sustained, by the Death of His late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; whose private and public Virtues, whose Duty and Affection to Your Majesty, and whose distinguished Merits and Services to this Country, as they made His Person dear to this Nation while he lived, so they cannot fail to render His Memory sacred to the latest Posterity.

His MAJESTY'S Most Gracious ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you Thanks for this loyal and dutiful Address. The Satisfaction you express in the Increase of My Family, and the affectionate Share you take in the great Loss I have sustained by the Death of the Duke of Cumberland, are fresh Proofs of your Zeal and Loyalty.

Your Resolution at the same Time to support the Honour of My Government, and to provide for the true Interest of all my People, cannot but be acceptable to Me. My Conduct shall always shew, that I consider their Interest as inseparable from My own.

L I S B O N, November 5.

A New Regulation just issued, dated 26th of last Month, by which His Majesty directs, that within the Space of 5 Months, all the Vineyards in the Plains, and upon the Banks of the Tagus, the Mondego, and the Vouga, shall be grubbed up, and the Ground converted into Corn Land, under Penalty, to the Proprietors, of having their Lands taken from them, in Case of Non-Compliance; nevertheless, certain Vineyards are expressly excepted by this Law. The same Ordinance directs, that Wine shall be no longer sold at Lisbon under 10 d. per Pot; and that after the 1st of January next, no weak or bad Wines shall be permitted to be brought there, upon any Pretence of converting them into Brandy. His Majesty's Intention is to put a Stop to Distilling, which not only renders Wood so scarce, that we have not enough for common Firing, but likewise exposes the City to frequent Accidents of Fire.

Madrid, Nov. 8. An Edict of the King is just published, the Object of which is the Increase of Commerce in the Island of Cuba, and in those of Barlovento, by suppressing divers Taxes and Imposts which were Obstacles thereto.

Stockholm, Nov. 15. A Tea-Tree having been lately brought from China to France, and represented as the first Tree of the Kind ever seen in Europe; the Baron de Linnæus has published an Account here, that there are in his Botanic Garden, at Upsal, two Tea-Trees, which were brought him from the Indies, in 1763; that those

Trees are in a thriving Condition, that they increase every Year, and are certainly the first that ever appeared in Europe.

Paris, Dec. 21. The Dauphin (Heir Apparent to the French Crown) died at Fontainebleau on the 20th, about 8 in the Morning, aged 36 Years, 4 Months, and 16 Days. He married, on the 25th of February, 1745, Maria Teresa, Infanta of Spain, who died in Child-Bed on the 22d of July, 1746, after having brought into the World a Princess, who lived only till the 27th of April, 1748. On the 9th of February, 1747, he married, to his second Wife, Maria Josepha of Saxony, and has left by this Marriage his Highness the Duke de Berry, the Count de Provence, the Count d'Artois, and two Princesses. The King has conferred the Title of Dauphin on his Highness the Duke de Berry, who was born the 23d of August, 1754.

Paris, Dec. 21. The Dauphin who died Yesterday Morning at Fontainebleau, is lamented by the whole Kingdom of France.

The following are the last Words in which he addressed himself, the Day before his Death, to the Duke de Berry, his eldest Son, valuable Words, consecrated by Wisdom and Truth.

"My Son, I am now going to pay the Tribute of Humanity. To what Length the Supreme Being has destined your Life, I know not; but forget not to pray for the Preservation of that of the King. If it should however happen, through the Difference between his Age and yours, that you should succeed to the Throne, be ever mindful, my Son, that the sole Difference made by Providence between you and your Subjects, consist in that ineffable Blessing entrusted with you, the Power of contributing towards their Happiness, and of protecting them in the Enjoyment of it."

Constantinople, Nov. 16. We have this Instant received Letters from Bassora, which advise, that Affairs have taken another Turn in Bengal; the Nabob, it seems, has gained an Advantage over the English, who have retreated to Calcutta, where they are blocked up. It is added, that two English Ships, the Cargoes of which were valued at 150,000 Crowns, had been robbed by some Renegades, near the Strait of Bassora, on their Passage from Bengal.

L O N D O N.

A Gentleman of the highest theatrical Eminence, lately having made great Interest to obtain his Majesty's Pardon (which has been most graciously granted) for Turbott, under Sentence of Death for stealing a Silver Cup; a Person asked one of the Players, remarkable for his Drollery, what the Delinquent was condemn'd for; to which the Actor replied, "Only for taking a Cup too much," which as my Friend Joe Miller has observed on "a like Occasion, has been the Case of many an "honest Fellow."

We are assured, that Mr. Wilkes some Time ago wrote to his Friends here, to solicit his being sent in a public Character to a certain foreign Court. The obvious Answer to this was, that it would be highly absurd to send an Outlaw any where to represent his Sovereign. A noble Lord, hearing of this Application, said very jocosely, that he should have no Objection to see Mr. Wilkes for once represent his Majesty, as he had already so often misrepresented him.

When Sir Robert Walpole, was Minister in the Spanish War, a Scheme was mentioned to him of Taxing the American Colonies; he smiled and said, "I will leave that for some of my Successors, who may have more Courage than I have, and less a Friend to Commerce than I am." He added, "It has been a Maxim with me during my Administration, to encourage the Trade of the American Colonies in the utmost Latitude (nay it has been necessary to pass over some Irregularities in their Trade with Europe) for by encouraging them to an extensive growing foreign Commerce, they gain 500,000 l. I am convinced, that in two Years afterwards, full 250,000 l. of their Gains will be in His Majesty's Exchequer by the Labour and Product of this Kingdom, as immense Quantities of every Kind

of our Manufactures go thither; and as they increase in their foreign American Trade, more of our Produce will be wanted." He ended with saying, "This is Taxing them more agreeable both to their own Constitution and to ours."

A short Time ago, a Lady big with Child, passing by an eminent Butcher at the West End of the Town, observed the Master of the Shop cutting a fine Rump of Beef into Steaks, which so struck her Imagination, that she stood to look at him a considerable Time: Her Behaviour being taken Notice of by the Butcher's Wife, who happened to be sitting in the Shop, she good naturedly begged the Lady would walk in, and asked her in the customary Manner, if she had the least Inclination for any of the Steaks. The Lady thanked her, and said, "I have no Inclination to eat any; but you will think me very strange, when I tell you, that I wish earnestly to flap your Husband's Face with some of them: To this the good Woman answered, "My Husband, Madam, is a very good humour'd Man, and if you really have a Desire of that Kind, I make no doubt but he will oblige you." Upon this the Husband was called in, and being informed of the Lady's Wish, readily consented, swearing heartily the Boy should not be spoiled on his Account. The Lady, after she had gratified herself, withdrew; and the Butcher, before the Conclusion of the Week, received a Present of a Pipe of Madeira, accompanied with a very genteel Letter, thanking him for his extraordinary Civility.

Dec. 14. There has been a Report industriously propagated for three or four Days past on the Royal Exchange, and around it, that the Portuguese Court is about entering into the Family Compact. Upon which it has been observed, that from the Conduct of that Court towards Great-Britain, it might be supposed they had entered into such Engagements a long Time ago: But as open Enmity must be deemed preferable to false Friendship, if such is the Case, the sooner there is certain Knowledge thereof, it must be thought so much the better; as then we may take Measures, which there will be Scope enough for doing, that may leave us without Cause to Regret their Violation of Friendship with us, who have ever been the People to whom they were most obliged.—Nay, there are those who venture to say, that, in such a Case, the Jesuits of Paraguay will make no bad commercial Allies, being Men of too much Understanding not to be sensible of, and steady to, their own Interests, which is the utmost that can be expected from any People whomsoever, and more, as we see, than by some will be practised.

Dec. 24. By all our late Advices from America, we learn, that Ministers of State are not more fortunate there in pleasing the People, than they are in England: And yet 'tis certain, that no Man could exert himself more for the real Prosperity and Happiness of a People, than the late Minister did for that of our Colonies, by opening their Eyes in Order to see their true Interest, and compelling them to a Determination of becoming Manufacturers, and for which every Colony in Gratitude ought to erect his Statue; and for this his signal Service done to our Fellow-Subjects in America, we ought not to neglect rewarding him.

The Price of Logwood, has within these few Days been considerably advanced, and it is said the Exportation will soon be totally prohibited; the Places occupied by the English in the Bay of Honduras being greatly exhausted.

It is whispered, that an illustrious young Lady, of the first Rank, will be espoused to a Prince of the Royal House of Brandenburg.

Dec. 31. Sunday, at half an Hour past Three in the Afternoon, died of a Complication of Disorders, in Leicester-Fields, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William, His Majesty's youngest Brother, in the 16th Year of his Age, being born May 24, 1750. At 11 o'Clock in the Morning, Notice was sent to St. James's, that on Account of his Royal Highness being dangerously ill, there would be no Court nor Drawing Room.

A Stop is put to all public Diversions on the above Occasion.

In the Course of this Year, there have died two Princes of the Royal Blood of England, viz. the Duke of Cumberland, and Prince Frederick William. Two Dukes, viz. the Duke of Bolton, and the Duke of Dorset. Two Archbishops of Dublin, Dr. Cobbe, and Dr. Carmichael. And abroad, the Emperor of Germany, the Dauphin of France, the Princess Dowager of Orange, the reigning Duke of Anhalt Bernburgh, the Duke of Parma, and the Margravine of Schwedt, Sister to the King of Prussia.

Notwithstanding the great Grief said to be expressed by all Ranks of People in France, at the Death of the Dauphin, it is thought that none but the Ecclesiastics are really touched with it, as that Prince's strong Attachment to the Bull Unigenitus was so well known, that all who loved the internal Peace and Tranquility of France, and were Affectors of the Rights of the Gallican Church, dreaded the Hour when he should be King of France, as they were then sure to be Victims of the Papal Power.

By some private Letters received by the last Mail, we are informed, that the King of Prussia is very ill of a Dropsy at his Palace at Berlin.

It is computed the Merchants here, have not less than 150,000 *l.* due to them from the Inhabitants of New-York; and the latter have signified, that it cannot be expected they can make any Remittance in their present unsettled Situation.

Monday last, the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, was re-elected Member of Parliament for Thetford, without Opposition.

Next Friday Mr. Wilkes will surrender himself into the Custody of the Marshal of the King's Bench Prison, an Apartment having been fitted up lately for his Reception.

A short Character of his late Royal Highness Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM.

THIS Prince is ever to be regretted by those who had the Honour to approach him, and ever to be proposed as a Pattern of Patience, Meekness and Fortitude. The Gracefulness of his Person, great as it appeared, gave but an imperfect Idea of the exalted Qualities of the Mind. His Submission to the Decrees of Providence, his Affection and dutiful Behaviour to his Royal Mother, to the King, and the rest of his illustrious Family, were ever Uniform and Exemplary. The Affability of his Address won the Hearts of every one; and the Goodness of his Heart fixed them Eternally his own. His manly Sense, and uncommon Penetration, exceeded even the most sanguine Hopes of those who were entrusted with his Education. During a long and painful Illness of fourteen Months, his chief and only Care was not to give Pain to others; he not only lessened, but even concealed his own Sufferings before them, and was wholly employed in giving them Comfort; and his Attention extended itself even to the lowest of his domestic Servants. He died without a Pang, leaving behind him a disconsolate Family to bewail his Loss.

We are confidently assured, by a Person very long used to the Corn Trade, that if the Exportation of Wheat is not prohibited, it will (in all Probability) be 3 *l.* or more, per Quarter, before the End of next August.—A most melancholly, and most alarming Information.

It is said that several of his Majesty's Cutters, that are cruising to prevent Smuggling, will be put out of Commission, and paid off, being deemed of little Use, but a vast Expence to the Nation.

Letters from Leghorn advise, that by a Ship from Algiers, they had Advice, that a Dutch Man of War, of 64 Guns, was lost near Minorca, and all the People on board perished.

In consequence of Orders given for suppressing of private Mass Houses, two have lately been shut up in Rope-Makers-Alley, Little-Moorfields, which have been open for upwards of 20 Years.

It is said some very agreeable News hath been received from Lisbon, with respect to the British Commerce with Portugal.

Private Letters from Madrid mention, that from the frequent Return of Couriers to Lord Rochfort, and his Excellency's repeated Conferences with the Catholic Ministry, it was conjectured somewhat of great Importance was negotiating between the two Crowns.

We hear the Remittances in Spanish Dollars only, from the American Colonies, have last Year fallen short of the usual Quantity upwards of Two Millions.

Various are the public Conjectures concerning the Motives for Mr. Wilkes's Return to England; though it seems universally thought, that a Place

of some Consequence will be the Reward of this Gentleman's Exile from his native Country. Some of his Adherents have already chalked him out an American Government, a Foreign Embassy, a Commissioner of Trade, &c. according as they are influenced by Interest or Whim; while the most sanguine go still higher, and appoint him a Colleague to a Gentleman lately appointed to a considerable Place in our Sister Nation.

Information is received, that the French have at present four different Forts and Factories in Hudson's Bay.

A Bounty on the Importation of Pitch and Tar from the American Colonies, we hear, will be proposed this Session.

It is said that the Exportation of Wheat will, next Week, be prohibited for three Months.

Jan. 6. On Wednesday last, being New-Year's Day, Forty-five Gentlemen met in the Grand Apartment now fitting up in the King's Bench Prison; when a Buttock of Beef was served up at Dinner, which weighed Forty-five Pounds, the Company drank Forty-five Bottles of Wine, Forty-five loyal and constitutional Healths were drunk, particularly Wilkes and Liberty, Lord Camden and Justice, Lord Temple and Mr. Pitt, &c. and the whole was conducted with the greatest Decency and Decorum.

We hear, that on Saturday an Express arrived from Ireland, with an Account, that a Number of Persons had assembled in Dublin, in a riotous Manner, grossly insulted several Members of the House of Commons, and prevented the Speaker, and many of the Members going to the House; occasioned by a Report, that the Parliament designed to impose some new Taxes on the People.

Saturday the Remains of the late Prince of Wales were put into a new outer Coffin, covered with Crimion Velvet richly ornamented, the old being much decayed.

A Gentleman just arrived from Paris assures, that since the late Changes in our Administration, the French are so apprehensive of Mr. Pitt's coming in, that they work double Tides at their Shipping, and are as busy in their Military Improvements and Reinforcements, as if they expected immediate Hostilities to commence, upon that Gentleman's taking a Share in the Administration again.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. CAROLINA.) Feb. 4. The following is a Copy of the Certificates delivered this Morning by his Honour the Governor, which we hope will be agreeable to our Readers.

By the Honourable WILLIAM BULL, Esq; Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the said Province, to all whom these Presents shall come, or be sent;

WHEREAS Mr. Caleb Lloyd, appointed by the Honourable the Commissioners of the Stamp Office in Great-Britain to be Distributor of Stamp Papers in this Province, has signified to me by Letter, that he is determined to adhere to his public Declaration, not to issue any Stamp Papers, and accordingly will not issue any: I do therefore, at the Request of _____ of the _____ bound to _____ hereby certify, that no Stamps are now to be had in this Province.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Charles-Town, this Fourth Day of February, A. D. 1766.

By his Honour's Command,

THOMAS SKOTLOW, Secretary.

We hear from Georgia, that soon after Governor Wright took Possession of the Stamped Papers, and lodged them in the Guard-House, about 600 Men, from different Parts of the Province, assembled together, and demanded them of the Governor; which being refused, they had Recourse to Force, took them out of the Guard-House, and afterwards obliged the Governor to make a precipitate Retreat to his own House for Safety.

BOSTON, February 17.

By Capt. Bell who arrived here last Week from Glasgow, we learn, that the Merchants there had signed a Petition to be presented to the British Parliament in Behalf of the American Colonies; as they are apprehensive that should the Stamp-Act be enforced, their Trade hither will be greatly affected.

Extract of a Letter dated December 27th.

"It seems to be the general Opinion that the Americans are a rebellious Crew, to dispute the Right of the British Parliament to lay Taxes or any Thing else; and were it not for the large Sums of Money owing to the Merchants here from thence, you would be corrected with a Rod of Iron.—We cannot tell how it will be, as there

is a Number of Hot-Heads above Stairs, who are for correcting in Time, before your Necks and Hearts grow harder."

Extract of a Letter from Leeds (a large Town in Yorkshire, famous for the Cloth Manufacture) dated December 31, 1765.

"We are this Day preparing a Petition to Parliament, in Behalf of the American Colonies, which we expect to get signed by upwards of One Thousand Clothiers, and we hope this Session of Parliament will relieve the Americans; of which we desire you will acquaint your Friends."

Extract of a Letter from a noted House in London, to a Gentleman in this Town.

"We read with the most sensible Concern, what you write us concerning the Stamp-Act, which if carried to the Excess you speak of, may be attended with the most fatal Consequences to those here that are most immediately connected in Trade to your Place, whatever it may do to yourselves. The present Ministry we are well assured, are heartily disposed to relieve the Colonies in every Respect. We recommend your immediately dispatching your Vessels back to us, notwithstanding they may not be properly cleared out from your Port, as we are strongly assured from great Authority that they will meet with no Molestation from the Officers of the Customs at this Port. You may be assured we shall all put our Shoulders to this great Point, and get all the Redress that's possible to be obtained. The Ministry are very desirous of affording the Colonies all the Relief in their Power, and a Noble Lord in Company declared, that in his Opinion, the highest Point of Honour consisted in the Redress where an Error was committed, and that he would do every Thing in his Power to effect it."

NEWPORT, (RHODE-ISLAND,) February 24.

Extract of a Letter from Boston.

"By a Vessel from London in six Weeks, we have an Account of the Reception of your two famous, or rather infamous Men (Martin Howard, and Dr. Moffat). They applied to some in Power, with their Complaints and for Redress:—They were asked, what they had done, that the People, among whom they lived, should treat them so rudely:—They answered that they had been writing in Favour of the Stamp-Act:—They were told, that the Government never employed them:—But they said, they were willing to support Government:—They were answered, that the Government could support itself, and wanted not their Aid; and as they never had been employed by the Government, nor had any occasion for their Assistance, they need not make any further Application, but return from whence they came.—It is said that they had been mobb'd; but the Truth is, they are made the Ridicule of every Coffee-House they go into, by Old-England Men, as well as Americans.—I understand the Doctor corresponded with Lord Bute, which is a Fact not to be doubted."

HARTFORD, February 17.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Dec. 26.

"I have not much of the political Kind to send you: The Parliament has met, and adjourned to the 14th of January; there was a considerable Debate in the House, on forming an Address, in Answer to the King's Speech: Mr. G—e expressed himself very warmly on the late Behaviour of the Americans, stiling their Transactions in Opposition to the Stamp Duty, Open Rebellion, instead of late Occurrences, which the King termed them in his Speech. This occasioned sundry Members to cry, To the Tower! To the Tower!"

NEW-YORK, March 3.

Letters from England mentions, "That, while Mr. G—e was in the House labouring to have the Expression OPEN REBELLION applied to the Conduct of the North-Americans in their Opposition to the Stamp-Act, inserted in the Address to the King, on his Speech.—Many of the Members cried out, TO THE TOWER! TO THE TOWER!"

"That the Ministry were strongly disposed to afford us all the Relief in their Power.—A noble Lord in Company declared, that he thought it the highest Point of Honour to administer Redress where an Error had been committed,—and that he would do every Thing in his Power to effect it.—And,

"That they don't at all wonder at our Alarms in America, that they are equally alarmed in England, at the new Laws and the Consequences that must attend them if not immediately repealed.—Both City and Country in Motion to assist us in obtaining a Repeal.—Things look with a favourable Aspect."

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PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

Extra of a Letter from Norfolk, Virginia, Jan. 18.

Col. Tryon, the Governor of North-Carolina, some few Days ago made a grand Entertainment, called a whole Ox at Wilmington, and invited the People of Consequence; his Commission as Governor was read, after which he made a Speech, estimating the Necessity of America's helping her Mother, (the old Thread-bare Argument) and finally added, if the People would receive the Stamps, he would make a Present of stamped Lincens to the Tavern-Keepers, and give up all Fees particularly belonging to him, during his stay in Carolina: This diabolical Proposal was answered with a general Hiss, after which the halled Ox was hung upon a Gallows, where it probably hangs to this Day, the very Negroes refused to taste the Bait of Slavery which was hid for their Masters: Indeed the Example of North-Carolina merits just Applause; one County in Cape-Fear River, have all along kept their Courts of Justice open, saying they never intended to use any Paper but such as they now have, and therefore having enough of that, there's no Necessity to stop the common Course of Business.

Extra of several Letters from Barbados.

January 23. "Your Fears, with Respect to Vessels being seized without Stamp Papers, are groundless, I being well assured, that no Vessel is liable, nor should I be in the least uneasy, if I had Twenty Vessels at Sea without them."

Another Letter of the same Date.

"I informed the People of the Town with the Resolutions of the Philadelphians, and their Determination, not to send any Vessels here soon, on Account of our submitting so tamely to the Stamp Act, which occasioned Provisions to start surprisingly in two Days. I enquired of the proper Persons, if Vessels were liable to be seized that came without Stamps, who told me there was not the least Danger, as they would be readily entered without.—My Countrymen all seem uneasy now, and are SORRY that they accepted of the Stamps; and I really believe, that if some of the leading Men would shew an Example, they would soon put an End to them."

Jan. 24. "The Fears of many People with you, of a Seizure for want of Stamp Paper, is only imaginary, as they are not liable by the Act; and Vessels have been entered here from Virginia, and other Places, who cleared out, since the First of November, without Stamp Paper, as usual before that fatal Day.—The People here are much alarmed at the Vengeance declared against them, for so readily admitting the Stamp Law, and now begin to Curse it heartily."

There are many other Letters from that Island to the same Purport with the above, the Writers of which lament bitterly the Consequences of the Stamp Law being introduced among them, as they are already drained of their Cash by it, having no Money to pay for any Thing else, the Duties of which, alone, it is supposed, will amount to about Twenty-six Thousand Pounds a Year.—In short, they seem in Despair about the Affair, every One blaming the Other for his Folly and Simplicity, in accepting of the horrid Act, and thereby becoming Slaves; more especially, as they were one of the first English Settlements in America, and have a most excellent Charter.—And yet none of them have Courage enough to endeavour to set it aside.

Extra of a Letter from Antigua, Jan. 21.

"I found not the least Difficulty arising from my Papers not being Stamped, as the People here, in general, instead of calling us a—d Set of rebellious Rascals, now applaud the noble Spirit, and grand Opposition made by the once senseless and insignificant, but now great, North-Americans.—The Stamps were distributed in this Island about sixteen Days, much against the Inclination of the Inhabitants; not by the good Gentleman who was appointed Distributer, but by a Man, who happened to be walking down to the Water Side, and seeing a Bale of them lying on the Wharf, altogether neglected for three Days, took Charge of, and distributed, them, as long as he thought it consistent with his Safety."

Our other Advices from Antigua are, That a Gentleman of that Island having applied to the General for a Warrant for some Land, the same was granted, but that it was refused to be passed by the Assembly, because written on stamped Paper; which honourable Body also rejected a Petition laid before them, for the same Reason: That the General, Council and Assembly, had joined in a Petition to his Majesty, for Relief from

the Stamp-Act: And that all Manner of Business was carried on there without Stamps.

From St. Christophers our Advices are, that all Business is still carried on there, WITHOUT ANY REGARD TO THE STAMP-ACT.

ANNAPOLIS, March 13.

By a Letter from a Gentleman of this Province, to his Friend here, dated London, December 21, we are informed, That when the Parliament met, there were very warm Debates in the House of Commons about the Answer to the King's Speech: Mr. Grenville moved, that in the Answer to that Part of it, where his Majesty mentions "Matters of Importance," there should be inserted "treasonable and rebellious Insurrections;" Others, that the Word "Occurrences" should be inserted: On the Vote being put, there were Two to One for "Occurrences." There was likewise a great Debate about the Time of Adjournment, whether it should be to the 7th or 14th of January, but it was carried for the 14th by more than Two to One. Many other Things are mention'd in this Letter, to the same Purport of some of the foregoing Extracts. Upon the whole, the Gentleman seems to think that Affairs will be settled to the Advantage of America; which must likewise be advantageous to Great-Britain.

We have heard from several of the Counties of this Province, that all the Causes in the November Courts were discontinued, and several of the March Courts are Adjourn'd.

Mr. GREEN,

The enclosed REMONSTRANCE was intended to be presented by the GRAND JURORS of this City, to the MAYOR'S COURT, but was prevented by their Adjournment to the Court in Course, without discharging or giving them Time to bring down a great Number of Presentments; as this is the second Time of such genteel Behaviour of that Court, we take this Notice of it, that the Public may see we are sensible of the Affront and Indignity offered to us. Your Printing this will oblige the Grand Jury.

Signed per Order,

COLIN CAMPBELL, Foreman.

ANNAPOLIS, March 7, 1766.

To the Worshipful MAYOR and ALDERMEN of the City of ANNAPOLIS:

The humble REMONSTRANCE of the GRAND JURORS of the said City:

SHEWETH,

THAT as Citizens of Annapolis, we are interested in its Welfare, pleased at its Prosperity, and concerned at its Misfortunes, and should think ourselves wanting in our Duty, if we neglected to take Notice of the peculiar Hardships, under which the Inhabitants of this City labour, from the ill Tendency and unnecessary Severity of the BYE-LAWS, and the frequent Abuse of its CHARTER.

That the Bye-Laws of this Corporation are so multiplied by Amendments Supplementary and Explanatory, that the Inhabitants of this City offend more through Ignorance than Design, and those Laws being only in the Possession of the Clerk, are unknown to almost all its Inhabitants, and ought to be Printed for their Perusal, without being put to the Expence of paying for a Copy.

That the REVIVAL of the BYE-LAWS of this CORPORATION would greatly conduce to the Well-governing and better Regulating the same.

That a Bye-Law entitled, *A Bye-Law to Repeal certain Bye-Laws formerly made, and to prevent sundry Irregularities within the City of ANNAPOLIS*, is greatly Prejudicial to the Happiness and Prosperity of the Inhabitants of this City, and if duly Executed will greatly discourage TRADESMEN and MERCHANTS from Settling here; and that a Clause of the said Bye-Law, "Prohibiting the Sale of Rum to Freemen (not being reputable House-keepers)," is deemed by your Remonstrants, a Restriction of the Liberty of the Subject here.

That a Bye-Law entitled, *A Bye-Law for laying a Tax on all Dogs and Bitches within the City of ANNAPOLIS*, is greatly complained of by the Citizens, as oppressive and unjust.

We therefore pray your Worships to call a Meeting of the Corporation as soon as convenient, to take these Matters under their Consideration, that they may be Revised, Amended, or Repealed, as shall be then thought most beneficial to the Inhabitants.

We further Remonstrate, that large Sums of Money have been raised by Lotteries for the Benefit of this City, in which the Citizens were induced to be large Adventurers, in Hopes to re-

ceive the Benefit they and the Public were to believe they might expect: That other considerable Sums have accrued by Fines and Forfeitures to the Use of the Corporation, the greatest Part of which Sums, we have Reason to believe, has been misapplied, or sunk

That many Aldermen and Common-Council-Men of this City, refuse and neglect to give their Attendance, though often requested when their Service was necessary, to make up a Corporation for the transacting the Business.

That the Hon^{ble} Benjamin Tasker, Esq; one of the Aldermen for this City, hath formerly signified by Letter, his Desire to resign his Office, and hath neglected to attend for many Years before and since; therefore, we are of Opinion, that such his Resignation caused a Vacancy, because, by the Constitution of all Corporations, any Officer may resign his Trust verbally or by writing; or forfeit by Neglect or Omission of his Duty.

That an Alderman is appointed by our Charter an Officer for the Administration of Justice, and as such bound to give his Attendance, and that his Non-Attendance for a long Space of Time without Reason, is a Cause of Forfeiture, though no Inconvenience should ensue by such Omission of his Duty.

That Mr. Nicholas Maccubbin, a Common-Council-Man for this City, hath declared, That he never will attend his Duty in the Corporation.

That by Non-Attendance of some, and Refusal of others, in a little Time there must be a Failure of such Laws as may be really for the Benefit of the Citizens, and a total Stagnation to Justice, which would be Repugnant to the Spirit of our Charter, and highly Injurious to Ourselves and Posterity.

That this City has been without a Recorder to advise in the Making and Execution of Laws for some Months, and as the Power of Election is vested by our Charter in your Worships, it is thought an ABUSE of that Power in neglecting to chuse one.

That by the Laws of this Corporation the Mayor's Court for this City is directed to meet the last Tuesdays in January, April, July and October, but to the great Abuse in the Execution of the Laws private Business or some other Motives has always hitherto prevented your Worships from Sitting more than once in the Year, and then with Truth it may be observed, That some Offenders are brought immediately to Trial while others are indulged what Time they are pleased to require; so that by Neglect of your Worships in not sitting regularly, many Offenders escape unpunished by the Death or Removal of Evidences, and other Causes, by which this Corporation have not received that Benefit which they have a Right to expect.

That the Dock of this City is daily filling up by great Quantity of Dirt and Filth washing into it, and will in a little Time be rendered useless, to the great Damage of the Citizens, and the Destruction of our Trade.

That the Streets and Public Landings of this City are encroached and built upon by many Gentlemen, and Market-Street entirely stopped up, to the great Inconvenience and Discouragement of the Inhabitants.

That former Grand Jurors have esteemed it their Duty to Remonstrate to your Worships against many Inconveniences, under which they thought the good Inhabitants of this City laboured, which Remonstrances have been barely Read and Filed by your Worships Clerk, and no further Notice taken of them.

Signed per Order,

COLIN CAMPBELL, Foreman.

Friday, March 7th, 1766.

Monday next will be Published,

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Two last Sessions of Assembly of this Province.

Some few Copies, more than the Number which the Printer is obliged to furnish the Counties with, are Printed for Sale, which may be had at the Printing-Office, by those who first apply for them.

TAKEN up by John Riley, living with Mr. Rexin Hammond, near Sandy-Point, a Ship's LONG-BOAT, about 14 Feet Keel, painted round her Gunwale Rail and Stern, she appears to be old.

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

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, at UPPER-MARLBOROUGH, Feb. 23, 1766.
JOHN SCOTT, D. P. Mr.

JAMES Roomfield, cc. Edw. Brawner, ditto. Capt. Geo. Wash, pa. John Brown, ditto. Jeremiah Belt, ditto. Brooke Beall, pa.
 C. John Church, pg. Jam. Crawford, ditto.
 Eliz. Snow Hill.
 D. Robt. Dick, pg.
 E. John Eden, im.
 G. Chael. Graham, 3. im. Garrard Trueman Greenfield.
 H. Geo. Fraser Hawkins, pg.
 L. Christ. Lowndes, pg. Dr. Jam. Leiper, 2. ditto.
 P. Joseph Peach, pa.
 S. Capt. Wm. Scott, cc. Basil Smith, ditto. Elic. Sanders, Herring Bay.
 T. Adam Thomson, pa.
 W. John Waters, pa. Wm. Weakling, im.

Explanation of the above Abridgments.
 —cc. Charles County. im. Lower-Marlborough. pa. Patuxent. pg. Pr. Geo. County. po Potowmack. im. St. Mary's.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON Tuesday the 13th of May next, will be Run for, on the Race Ground in the City of ANNAPOLIS, to be made 4 Mile Heats as near as the Ground will allow, A PURSE of FIFTY PISTOLES, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, on the following Terms:

Every Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that Runs for the said Purse, shall, if rising 4 Years old next Grass, carry 8 Stone (Saddle and Bridle included), if Five, 8 Stone and 10 Pounds; if Six, 9 Stone, and 6 Pounds; and Aged, 10 Stone.

And on the Day following, upon the same Ground, and upon the same Conditions, will be Run for, a PURSE of THIRTY PISTOLES, by any Number of Horses, Mares, or Geldings, the winning Horse the preceding Day only excepted.

Every Person that puts in a Horse, Mare, or Gelding, for the said Purse, shall Enter the same with Mr. JONAS GREEN, on the Saturday preceding the Race, and for the second Day on the Monday, with whom he shall leave satisfactory Vouchers of his or her Age, and at the same Time shall pay Two Pistoles Entrance, or Half that Sum, if a Subscriber, for the First Day; and One Guinea for the Second Day, or Half that Sum, if a Subscriber.

The Time of Starting will be between One and Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes which may arise.

Prince-George's County, Feb. 27, 1766.
 To be SOLD; agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of Mr. John Lawson, Deceased, on Tuesday the First of April next, on the Premises, for Sterling Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Current Money,

TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, being Part of Brooke Court, and Joseph and Mary, lying on Patuxent River, in the Quascoes, whereon is a good Brick Dwelling-House, 40 Feet by 28, neatly Built; a good, well-built Kitchen, 24 Feet by 16, with one Brick End, under-pinn'd with Brick, a Brick Floor, and a good Chamber above; a neat, compleatly finish'd Milk-House, 12 Feet square, under pinn'd with Stone, and a Brick Floor; a good Brick Cellar, with a Roof over it; a good Meat House, Quarter, Corn House, Granery, and other convenient Houses; a good Apple Orchard of 500 Trees, which have been planted about 17 Years; a paled Garden, and Yard: The Land is extremely Rich, and the Plantation in good Repair.

Six Months Credit will be given for Payment of the Purchase Money, if required, upon giving good Security, and paying Interest.

FRANCIS WARING,
 (2) 10/6 THOMAS LETCHWORTH.

THE Vestry of St. Andrew's Parish, in St. Mary's County, intending to have a Church built of Brick in the said Parish, Give this Notice, that they shall meet on the Glebe Plantation, in the said Parish, the third Tuesday in March next, in Order to agree with any Person who will undertake to build the said Church.

Feb. 17, Signed per Order, / X
 1766. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Reqr.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT,
 GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY,

BEING encouraged by several GENTLEMEN in Town, has Open'd SHOP, at the House of Mr. William Knapp, Watch-Maker, near the Town Gate, in Annapolis, where he Makes and Repairs all Sorts of SILVER and JEWELLERY WORK. He has at present for Sale, a neat Assortment of PLATE and JEWELS, made up in the best Manner, and of the newest Fashions; and also, a large and curious variety of Stones, elegantly finish'd; together with a complete Apparatus for Cutting them agreeable to any Directions, either for Buckles, Buttons, Rings, Ear-Rings, Necklaces, &c. &c.

As he has been regularly bred to the above Branches, and the Work he has, being principally executed by Himself, the Public may depend on being served upon much better Terms than have hitherto been practis'd: And, as many LADIES and GENTLEMEN, are frequently obliged to be supplied from England with the above Articles, on Account of their Orders not being punctually complied with here; he assures all such as shall please to favour him with their Custom, that no Delay in the speedy and effectual Execution of their Commands, shall for the Future induce them to send Home: Therefore humbly Hopes for the Encouragement of the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Province; to Merit and Preserve which, shall be his constant Study, and greatest Ambition.

N. B. He gives the highest Prices for old GOLD, SILVER, and SILVER LACE.
 10/6 7/6

ANNAPOLIS, March 4, 1766.
ALL Persons having any Claims against ANDREW THOMPSON, Rope-maker, Deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that such Claims may be adjust'd, by
 ANTHONY STEWART, } Executors.
 (4*) THOMAS RICHARDSON, }

SOME Time in the Month of October last, was left along Side of the Subscriber's Sloop, in Wicocomico River, by four Men supposed to be Sailors, A YAWL of about 18 Feet by the Keel, with a Chain fastened to her Stem instead of a Painter. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, by applying to the Subscriber in Prince-Ann Town.
 (4*) 2 WILLIAM GEDDES.

KENT-ISLAND, Feb. 15, 1766.
ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to make immediate Payment, and as he has a Number of Notes of Hand of Persons living in the several Counties which have been due a long Time, they are desired to pay them off, or they will be given into Lawyers Hands for the Collection of them; and he hereby informs the Public, that he will give no Credit after this Date.
 JAMES HUTCHINGS.

WILLIAM KNAPP, WATCH-MAKER,
 Hereby informs the PUBLIC,
THAT he is Removed from his late Dwelling near the COURT-HOUSE in Annapolis, to the House next but One to that wherein Mrs. M'Lead formerly Lived, towards the Town-Gate; where he continues the WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS, and is ready to execute the Orders (with all possible Dispatch) of those GENTLEMEN and LADIES who shall be pleas'd to favour him with their Commands. 4

LOST; on Christmas Day, at the Fire near the Town Gate, A LEATHER BUCKET Mark'd [J. Green. 2.] Whoever has it is desired to return it to the Owner. X

Kent-Island, Dec. 20, 1765.
TO be Rented by the Subscriber, the Ferry from Kent-Island, to Annapolis, and the Terms known by applying to
 JAMES HUTCHINGS.

WANTED on CHARTER,
 GLASGOW, with Tobacco,



A SUBSTANTIAL Vessel of from 250 to 300 Hogheads.
 Any Person having such a One, by applying to the Printer hereof, may know farther Particulars. 2 X

March 4, 1766.
STOLEN from the Subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the 24th of February last, a bay Horse, about 13 Hands high, with a standing Mane, bob Tail, has a Star in his Forehead, Shod before, a Natural Pacer, and carries his hind Legs close; also a black Mare, somewhat larger, with a standing Mane, bob Tail, a white Spot on the right Side of her Neck, Trots and Gallops, their Brands unknown.

Whoever takes up the said Horse and Mare, and delivers them to the Subscriber, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, or Ten Shillings for either, and reasonable Charges, paid by
 JOHN M'DONALL.

N. B. They are suppos'd to have been Stolen by George White, an old Offender, and his Accomplices, who broke Jail the same Night: Whoever apprehends the Thief or Thieves, on Conviction, shall receive a further Reward of Five Pounds.

ANNAPOLIS, February 20, 1766.

WHEREAS sundry Persons have signified to Messrs. Daniel Wolfenholme, James Forde, and Stephen West, Trustees for all the Creditors of Mr. Reginald Grabame, their Willingness to accept of an equal Dividend agreeable to the Tenor of a certain Deed of Trust, but have omitted to send the Particulars, or even Gross Amount, of their respective-Claims; for Want of which it will be impossible to ascertain the Amount of a Dividend to be adjust'd the ensuing Provincial Court: Therefore, all those who have just Claims and have neglected, are desired to be speedy in transmitting them to prevent their being Excluded.
 JOHN CLAPHAM, for the Trustees.

N. B. Such Claims as are not brought in before the second of April, will be excluded.

MARYLAND, February 10, 1766.

SIR Ellis Cunliffe, Baronet, and Robert Cunliffe, Esq; Sons, Executors, and surviving Partners of the late Foster Cunliffe of Liverpool, formerly Trading to this Province by the Name of Foster Cunliffe and Sons, having appointed the Subscriber their Attorney in Fact, to whom all Persons who have any Claim on said Company, are desired to apply: And all those Indebted (to save further Trouble) are requested soon to pay.
 THOMAS BRERETON, in Talk.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subscriber has a new Erected FERRY, on Patowmack River in Virginia, opposite to Cedar-Point in Maryland, 24 Miles distant from Westmoreland Court-House, 40 from Richmond, 12 from King George, 26 from Stafford; from Leeds-Town 15 Miles, from Port Royal 12, and from Fredericksburg 34 Miles. There is a good FERRY kept, with ENTERTAINMENT, &c. by
 GEORGE W. SPOONER.

Prince-George's County, February 14, 1766.
RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named JEM, he is a likely, lively, strong made young Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, is upon the yellowish Order, and has large Eyes. Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward.

As he is a notorious Villain, it is requested that all Masters will make this known to their Servants, and by Way of Encouragement, promise them the Reward. He has a very extensive Acquaintance, therefore may Travel far from home. I am told that he pass'd for a Free Negro in Frederick County last Year.
 ROBERT TYLER.

Annapolis: Printed by JONAS GREEN, at his PRINTING-OFFICE, in Charles-Street: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12/6 a Year; and Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for 5s. the First Week, and 1s. each Time after: And long Ones in Proportion.

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The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXIst Year.]

THURSDAY, March 20, 1766.

[N^o. 1071.]

March 19, 1766.

Mr. GREEN,

AS you were pleas'd to publish in your last GAZETTE, by the Order of some Gentlemen who had been Members of the Grand-Jury of this City, a Paper sign'd by COLIN CAMPBELL, Foreman, greatly reflecting on our Characters, we desire you will give the following Observation thereon a Place in your next Gazette.

WALTER DULANY, Mayor.
M. MACNEMARA,
G. STEUART,
JOHN BRICE,
U. SCOTT, } Aldermen.

IT is a Fact too notorious to be denied, that the Paper entitled, *A Remonstrance, &c.* printed in the last Gazette, as the Act of the Grand-Jury of the City of ANNAPOLIS, was actually framed after the Court broke up, and consequently at a Time, when they had no Authority to act in that Capacity. By the Date indeed it appears to have been ready on the same Day of the Court's Adournment; but as the Fact was incontestibly otherwise, the Back-Date they have given it, furnishes a full Proof of their own Consciousness, that they were doing what they had no Kind of Authority to do. If then the Fact be true, that this Remonstrance was finish'd and sign'd after the Adournment of the Court, it can be consider'd only as the Act of *private Men, usurping the Character and Authority of Grand-Jurors*, and with what Decency or Propriety such a Body of Men at the very Instant that they were violating the Constitution by assuming *unwarrantable Powers* could charge the Court with an *undue Exercise of Authority*, we submit to the Consideration of the Public.

Having premis'd thus much, we shall now descend to a particular Consideration of the several Matters of Complaint in the Remonstrance, as far as we are personally affected thereby, the first of which occurs in the * Fifth Article, to which we Answer.

ART. 5. Altho' the Gentlemen have mention'd *Lotteries*, there never was but *one Lottery*, subject to the Management and Direction of the Corporation, and that the Money rais'd thereby, for the Use of the City, should be applied accordingly, as unquestionable, as that the Corporation have taken every Step, in their Power, to that End. A great Part of the Sum has been long ago applied to the Building of a Wharf at the Head of the Dock, and sundry Persons were some Years since appointed by the Corporation to appropriate the Remainder to the Purposes intended, who, we have Reason to believe, from the repeated Publication of an Advertisement in the Gazette, inviting Persons to contract for doing the Work, as well as from private Applications, exerted their best Endeavours to execute the Trust reposed in them; but it seems no Undertaker could be found. What more could they do? If however they have been defective in their Duty, they alone must be answerable for it. But it is further alludg'd by these Gentlemen, "That other considerable Sums have accrued by Fines and Forfeitures to the Use of the Corporation, the *greatest Part* of which Sums they have *Reason to believe* has been *misapplied or sunk*." They would have done well in giving their Reasons for this Belief, and pointing out the particular Objects they had in View, that the Guilty might have met with their deserv'd Reproach, and the Innocent been screen'd from any Suspicions naturally arising from an Imputation so general and indiscriminating. As no Tenderness was due to the former, so the latter by all the Considerations, which shou'd influence the Hearts and Consciences of Men, ought not to have been included in a Charge of so atrocious a

Nature. Money, say they, belonging to the Public has been sunk — with a long Dash, to be supplied by the Reader's Imagination, who, if he has as little Charity in filling up the Chasm as the *Author* had in making it, will comprehend the Members of the Court, and perhaps of the whole Corporation in the infamous Charge of Pocketing the Public Money. By whom has the greatest Part of the Sums mention'd been *misapplied*, or into whose Pockets has it *sunk*? Let them speak out and support the Charge, or they will deserve the Contempt of every Man, who has the least Spark of Honour in his Breast, as calumniators and false Accusers.

ART. 6. That many Aldermen have *refus'd* and *neglected* to give their Attendance, without *sufficient* and *reasonable* Excuses, is not true.

ART. 7. With Respect to Mr. *Tosker*, the Court were govern'd by the Opinion of their late Recorder, who thought that no Step Mr. *Tosker* had taken, amounted to a *legal* Resignation.

ART. 8. That Non-Attendance for a long Space of Time without *Reason* is a Cause of Forfeiture is a Matter of Opinion, which we shall not undertake to discuss.

ART. 9. We do not know that Mr. *Maccubbin* ever made the Declaration alludg'd in this Article, and have some Reason to think it a Mistake, as we are well inform'd, upon his being question'd on the Subject, that he could not recollect his ever having made any such Declaration.

ART. 10. When this Case happens or is likely to happen, it will be Time enough for the Complaint. At Present we see no Foundation for the Supposition, and consequently the Inference falls to the Ground.

ART. 11. The Court chose a Recorder on the very Day their former Recorder resign'd, and altho' he did not choose to qualify at that Time, for Reasons which they expected might in a little Time be remov'd, they do not think themselves culpable for not proceeding to another Choice.

ART. 12. In this Article it is boldly asserted "that by the *Laws* of this Corporation, the Mayor's Court is directed to meet the last *Tuesdays* in *January, April, July, and October*," whereas there is not the least Foundation for the Assertion, for no such Law exists in the Corporation. The Remonstrants therefore in this Part, utterly regardless of Truth, affirm a Fact totally false, to furnish some Colour for charging the Court with a Disregard of the *Laws*. With as little Truth is it alludg'd, "that private Business or some other Motives, has always hitherto prevented the Court from *sitting more than once* in the Year." Since it is notorious that they have continually *sat* upon the Days to which they have adjourn'd, and proceeded to such Business as they thought requisite.

We acknowledge we can see no Benefit, equal to the Inconvenience, which wou'd arise to the Community, from calling such a Number of People, as are necessary to proceed in a Course of Business, so frequently from their Occupations, on which many of them must depend for their daily Bread. — That the Court therefore have not made it a Practice to sit at Times, when no peculiar Circumstances have render'd it Necessary or Expedient, may more fairly be ascrib'd to their Tenderness for the Inhabitants, than to the selfish Considerations, suggested by the Remonstrance. — We cannot moreover see the Consistency of representing some of the Bye-Laws, "as a Restriction of the Liberty of the Subject, oppressive and unjust," and at the same Time complaining, that they have not been more vigorously executed by a frequent sitting of the Court, for under these very Laws, it is notorious, that more Persons have suffer'd, than under all the rest put together. — It is further alludg'd "that some Offenders are brought immediately to Trial, while others are indulg'd what Time they are pleas'd to require." The Partiality, insinuated in this Charge, we aver to be totally void of Truth, and defy the whole World to produce a single Instance of it, which is all we can say, 'till something more weighty than the

bare Allegations of Men, who appear blindly to have adopted whatever was dictated to them, and to have given the Sanction of their Names to many Falsehoods and Misrepresentations, may call upon us for a further Vindication of our Innocence.

ART. 13. This Article is obviated by our Answer to the Fifth.

ART. 15. This Charge is dictated by the same Spirit of Malevolence and Disregard of Truth, with many of the rest, already detected and expos'd. Whenever a Remonstrance has been presented to the Court by the Grand Jury, it has been their constant and invariable Practice (without a single Instance of Deviation, to the best of our Recollection) to convene the Corporation, and to lay it before them. How injurious then is the Imputation, "that the Remonstrances from former Grand-Jurors have been *barely* read and "filed by the Clerk and no further Notice taken of them."

In Answer to the Complaint against the Court, for Adjourning, which is intimated in Mr. *Colin Campbell's* Letter to the Printer, prefix'd to the Remonstrance, we must beg Leave to lay before the Reader, a Narrative of that Proceeding, that he may judge what Right these Gentlemen had, to charge us with offering them any *Affront or Indignity* by the Adjournment.

The Court met on the last Tuesday in *January*, and adjourn'd on Account of the Prosecutor's Absence, to Wednesday the 19th of *February* following, when they met and proceeded to Business as usual. They continued sitting 'till Saturday Night, at which Time they propos'd to have broke up, but upon the Grand-Jury's Representation, that they had still more Business before them, and the Sheriff's craving a further Time to bring in a Delinquent, for whom he stood amerc'd, the Court adjourn'd to the 7th of *March* following, and inform'd the Grand-Jury, that they shou'd sit no longer than the Day, to which they adjourn'd.

On the 7th of *March*, the Court met according to Adjournment, and in the Morning desir'd the Grand-Jury to be expeditious in dispatching their Business, informing them at the same Time, of their Resolution to break up in the Afternoon. About 3 o'Clock, they brought down a Bill of Indictment and the Presentments they had then found. At this Time the Foreman was ask'd, Whether the Grand-Jury had any more Business before them, to which he answer'd, that they had Business enough to employ them Eight Days longer. They were then inform'd again of the Court's Resolution to break up in the Evening, and desired to dispatch all the Business they cou'd in the mean Time. About 4 o'Clock, a Messenger was sent up to the Grand-Jury, desiring that they wou'd bring down the Presentments they had found, and the Answer delivered to us was, that they wou'd be down in *Half an Hour*. After sitting an Hour longer, the Court sent their Clerk to them, repeating their Request, that they wou'd bring down the Presentments they had then prepar'd, and informing them that no Business lay before them, to which they answer'd, that they had not done nor did they know when they shou'd, whereupon the Court adjourn'd to the Court in Course.

Upon this State of the Case, † which to the best of our Remembrance is true in every Circumstance, we must now appeal to all Persons, acquainted with the Nature of these Affairs in this City, whether a competent Time was not allow'd to the Grand-Jury to accomplish the Purposes, for which they were call'd together. Has it been known, that a Grand-Jury in this Town ever sat longer? What Prospect of Advantage was there, equal to the Inconvenience of detaining a considerable Number of Men from their Callings, to justify us in continuing the Court any longer? If they had really found a great Number of Presentments,

† The Mayor, not having been present 'till the last Day of the Court, is concern'd only in the Facts alludg'd in the above Narrative, to have happen'd on that Day.

* The several Articles of Charge in the Remonstrance are refer'd to Numerically, to prevent the Necessity of a particular Introduction to each Article.

ments, why did they not bring them down when they receiv'd the last Message, and especially when they had been so repeatedly Advertis'd of the Court's Resolution to break up that Day? Did they not behave with Indecency, after declaring upon the first Message to them, that they wou'd be down in Half an Hour and the Court's waiting an Hour, to send the abrupt Answer to the last Message by the Clerk "that they had not done and did not know when they shou'd"? If they had had any particular Business before them, which cou'd make it necessary for the Court to dispense with their Resolution, so often repeated, wou'd it not have been proper and decent to have come down and acquainted the Court therewith? If they intended to present a Remonstrance to the Court and wanted some Time for that Purpose, why did they not give us an Intimation of their Design? If the Remonstrance was actually prepar'd before the Court broke up, why was it not presented, and if it was done afterwards, what Right had these Men to call themselves a Grand-Jury?

Altho' we are fully convinc'd that the Persons who compos'd the late Grand-Jury were misled by the Influence of an ill Adviser; yet as they have taken upon themselves to father a Production, fill'd with Falshoods and Misrepresentations injurious to our Characters, it became necessary in our Vindication, to charge them in general as the Authors of the Injury. The Consideration of their having acted under a Deception, may palliate, but cannot justify their Conduct; for it was incumbent upon them to have examin'd into the Facts, and to have been well assur'd of the Truth of every Allegation, instead of adopting them upon the mere Authority of any Man's Assertion. It is undoubtedly, the Province of the Grand-Jury to remonstrate against every Abuse of Power in the Corporation, and as we pretend to no Exemption from Error, and it is both our Duty and Inclination to execute the Laws with the strictest Regard to the Good of the People, our Ears will ever be open to their just and decent Remonstrances, whenever we may be so unfortunate as to deviate in any Instance from the End of our Institution. We flatter ourselves, that upon a candid dispassionate Survey of our Conduct, we shall not appear to have been wantonly Oppressive, regardless of our Duty, partial in the Administration of Justice, Embezzlers of the public Money, or conniving at it in others. These are the decent Imputations, contain'd in the Remonstrance, some of them strongly insinuated, and others expressly charg'd. If we are guilty, we desire not to be screen'd from the most public Censure, but if upon Examination it shall be found we are falsely accus'd, an open ingenuous Confession of their Error, as well as a full Detection of the Arts by which our Accusers have been misled into this indecent Attack upon our Characters, may well be expected, as the Former will be but a reasonable Satisfaction to the injur'd, and the Latter will furnish the best Apology for their own Conduct.

There has lately appeared in London, the Writings of an Author, who signs himself PACIFICUS: One of his Performances, by way of Sample, we give our Readers (just as it was Publish'd in a late Northern Paper) by which they may judge of the Rest. This fordid Scribbler, whoever he is, shows as little Regard to Truth as to Good Manners, and has endeavour'd to vilify a great Number of Men much better than Himself; and will doubtless have the Curse of every American, or Friend to America, who Reads his paltry Performances.

This lying Author first breaks out with observing, "That, as the original Charters to the first Settlers contain a Submission to a constitutional Right of taxing the Colonies, the Americans cannot now, upon any rational Principle, justify an Opposition to the late Laws imposing Taxes upon their Deeds, Law Proceedings, and other Writings;" observing at the same Time, "it would be dangerous and disgraceful to admit Representatives from hence, into the House of Commons," and adds, "there is not the least Cause to expect Resistance any where, except in Virginia and New-England."—He then proceeds,

OUR numerous and rich Islands give no Evidences of an ungovernable Temper; nor have the ceded Provinces afforded us any Cause to suspect their Loyalty. Georgia, the two Carolinas, and Maryland, are quiet:—(a Mistake.)—As are also the two Jerseys,—(worse again,)—Nova-Scotia, and Newfound-

land,—(doubted.)—As to New-York, they are too honest and industrious a People to encourage Insurrections:—(thank you Meister for this.) Some of the lowest of the Inhabitants of that Colony are, as they are every where, somewhat inclined to disorderly Practices;—(what a Conjurer!)—But Irregularities of the atrocious Nature of Insurrections, will find no Encouragement in that Province, either among the middling Planters, or from Persons in higher Stations:—(bless us!—thank you Meister again!)—They are too regular Livers, too pious and too industrious, to entertain Sentiments of that black Dye:—(the Lord love US! but God forgive YOU.)—Nor need we be jealous of Pennsylvania,—(indeed you need!)—where industrious Propensities are better rewarded by bountiful Nature than in New-York.

The Virginians indeed are immersed in Libertinism; and the New-Englanders swell with the stiff Tenets of Independency. The latter are a crabbed Race, not very unlike their Half Brothers, the Indians, for unfocial Principles, and an unrelenting Cruelty. Their sanguinary Laws against that harmless Sect the Quakers, are a full Proof of their unmerciful Dispositions.

But shall Britain yield up her Birth Rights, for the sake of pleasing the Whim of Virginians, whose emaciated Bodies and pale Faces, prove at first Sight the Degeneracy of their Morals, and the consumptive State of their natural Constitutions? These yellow Shadows of Men are by no Means fit for a Conflict with our Troops: Nor will ever such romantic Adventures of Chivalry enter into their trembling Hearts. Such Combatants would be far fitter for an Engagement with our Covent Garden Ladies, than with our embattled Squadrons. So soon as these doughty Champions found Matters growing serious, they might probably then look for Caverns where they could hide their shaking Limbs amongst those extensive Woods which they are too lazy or too feeble to cut down; but they would never think of marching up in the View of our pointed Cannon, or bear to look at the martial Appearance of our advancing Armies. When no Danger is near, they may probably vapour in their Provincial Assemblies; but I am certain, that in Virginia that Proverb will always maintain its Truth, *That empty Barrels make most Noise when touched even with a Tap of our Knuckle.* He must be very tender of human Blood indeed, who can dread the Consequences of a League between Virginia and New-England against Great-Britain. The Virginians, to give them their due, are too wise to be caught in such a Mouse Trap. In Case an Engagement offered, before the first Onset they would get off as fast as they could from the intended Field of Battle, leaving the Pamkin Gentry whom they hold in most sovereign Contempt, to fight it out as they might, and then Snigger at the Trick they had played the NON CONS, who are also, by the Bye, too cautious to trust such Libertines in an Affair of too great Moment.

As for the New-Englanders, I have given their Characters already. They are the Joke of America. I cannot reasonably imagine that such a Hatred and sour tempered Province can find any Allies. Their Valour arising from the Stems of their poisonous Rum, will quickly evaporate in sudden Tumults; which, like April Showers, will be almost as soon over as begun. They are not so distracted as to spend much of their Blood in so idle a Cause; in which indeed no Man, above the Degree of an Ideot, would risque his Life, Property, and all that he holds dear in this World. He must have little Sense, who would become liable to be treated as a Rebel for the sake of shunning Payment of a Shilling or Eighteen Pence for a Sheet of stamped Paper. Our Colonies must be the veriest Beggars in the World, if such considerable Duties appear to be intolerable Burthens in their Eyes: And if they are in such a State of Poverty, where can they find Cannon, Ammunition, and all the other Implements of War, together with MONEY, the Sinews of Mars.—It is impossible.

The Idea of a Rebellion in America, in Consequence of such an unimportant Subject of Dispute, is merely Chimerical. It is a silly Utopian Fancy, which never can be midwived into Existence; a Bugbear that can frighten none but Persons entirely ignorant of American Affairs. And since there are such great Numbers who harbour mistaken Notions of our Plantations, I have thus copiously laid the whole Affair before the Public, that every Subject of Britain may hereafter be entirely easy as to that Point, and cheerfully concur with the Legislature in maintaining our national

Dignity in this Dispute, without making any Concessions to the Libertines of Virginia, or the Puritans of New-England.

What Subject of this great Republic, in his right Senses, would agree that our Constitution, so vigorous and so well proportioned, should be broke up at the Pleasure of such Opponents, by the Introduction of Representatives from Virginia or New-England in our House of Commons? Would our Morals be safe under Virginian Legislatures, or would our Church be in no Danger from Pamkin Senators? Shall we live to see the Spawn of our Transports occupy the highest Seats in our Common Wealth? Degenerate Britons! how can we entertain the humiliating Thought! Remember that Mr. Pitt, and all our real Patriots, have approved of this Tax. After mentioning these great Names, all further Arguments ought to cease: So here I drop my Pen, (for the Goodness of your Heart, 'twould have been no great Concern had your Head dropt instead of your Pen!) and leave the Disapprovers of this Law to Blush for their ill-timed Disapprobation. PACIFICUS.

To the PRINTERS of the LONDON CHRONICLE.

PACIFICUS has obliged the Public with a long Letter in the Gazetteer of the 7th of November, relating to our American Colonies, in which he seems to be unreasonably angry with Rationalis.—If you know any Friends this good Man has in the World, I wish you would persuade them to give their kind Advice to drop the Subject, as he appears not to understand either the Foundation or End of Government, the Tempers of Mankind, the Interest of these Kingdoms or the original Contracts upon which our Brethren and fellow Subjects first engaged to make Settlements in America. For until he is provided with some Knowledge of this Kind, he will only expose himself by writing about and about the Thing; he can never serve any good Purpose, if he has such an Object in View.

If Pacificus has any Inclination to travel for Experience, I would advise him to go and settle in North America before he writes again; and then I am much mistaken if his next Letter will not tell us another Story. I have not met with that Man yet, who tho' ever so well inclined to promote the Oppression of Others, could recommend or decently submit to Oppression when it fell upon himself. A MONITOR.

LONDON, December 24.

WE hear that all the Letters, Petitions, Memorials, &c. transmitted from the American Colonies to the Ministry, are now Printing by high Authority, in Order to be laid before an August Assembly.

The last Letters from Cadiz say, that the Spaniards are extremely busy in transporting Ammunition and all Kinds of Warlike Stores, to their Settlements in America. Fifteen Hundred Muskets, with the like Number of Swords, and One Thousand Five Hundred Quintals of Powder were lately sent to Carthagens, by the Castle Ship of War. A great Number of Pistols are also expected at Cadiz, destined likewise for their American Colonies.

Extract of a Letter from Portugal.

"I find that the Change in the Ministry has taken Place, and that neither Mr. Pitt nor Lord Temple are come in; but even if they were, I should have but little Hopes of any Redress to our Grievances, as Merchants Complaints, though ever so well founded, are beneath the Notice of such great Men, who only think of enriching themselves and Friends; they will let Things run to such a Length, that the Trade will be irrecoverably lost to all Englishmen."

BOSTON, February 17.

It is said the People at Home approve of the Proceedings of the Americans respecting their Opposition to the late Taxation; only the Destruction of private Property they condemn: John Huske, in the House of Commons very facetiously called upon George Grenville as follows, "So my Lord, I perceive I have had the Honour to be hung in Effigy along side your Lordship in America,"—meaning the Affair at Liberty Tree in Boston, on the first of November last. A great Number of Vessels were put up for this Place, but no Freights; nor were any expected until Spring; before which Time it was hoped the Stamp Act would be repealed.

Divers Sentiments seem to be contained in the last private Letters from England, respecting the Repeal or Suspension of the Stamp-Act:

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ome, (and yet those whose Wishes are no Ways
 inimical to America) are dubious, or rather
 chuse to suspend their Opinion about it, till the
 Meeting of a full Parliament, (the Number of
 Members at their last Meeting not very far ex-
 ceeding 100, whereas in a full Parliament, the
 Number may exceed 500.)—Others remark, that
 in the Parishes of Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford,
 Leighley, Halifax, Huthersfield, Rochdale, and
 a few of the nearest Country Towns, there are
 above Five Hundred Thousand Men, Women,
 and Children, all engaged in one Branch or other
 of the Woollen Manufacture; a Prevention of
 the Export of which, must prove greatly detri-
 mental to them, should the Colonies persist in the
 manufacturing their own Cloths, and therefore
 doubt not the Act will be repealed—especially,
 say they, as the present Ministry seem greatly dis-
 posed to Interest themselves in the Welfare of the
 Nation, and the Mercantile Part of it very stud-
 ious to improve every Advantage for this desirable
 End.—But however, seeing that all future Events
 are uncertain, we can only submit it to the two
 most powerful Arbitrators, perhaps that the World
 can produce. viz. Time, and the British Par-
 liament.

March 3. Last Thursday Se'nnight was fixed on
 the Tree of LIBERTY, a Plate with the follow-
 ing Inscription, "This Tree was planted in the
 Year 1646, and pruned by Order of the SONS of
 LIBERTY, February 14, 1766."

To the P R I N T E R,
 RECEIVED the other Day a Halifax Gazette,
 the first Thing that caught my Eye was a red
 Mark or Stain, which at a Distance might be taken
 for the Figure of a Pirate's Bloody Flag. But on
 a nearer View, it proved to be a curious artificial
 Impression, with red Ink such as I had never
 before seen. The Device seems to be an empty
 regal Crown, Topsy-Turvey, in a Field Gules
 with two Turkish Daggers or Highland Dirks pier-
 cing through its Center, and forming nearly a St.
 James's Cross. Between the Points of the Daggers,
 but untouched by either, is, AMERICA, with
 Capitals inverted. Between the Hilt or Handles
 of the Daggers is printed also in Capitals inverted,
 FOR A HALF PENNY. The Exargue also in
 Capitals is HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE!

I mused a little, but soon concluded this must
 be a Caracatura of the late M...-sly and without
 further Hesitation, read it off Hand thus.

Those Westches would, if they could, bring in
 the Pope, the Pretender and the Devil, overturn
 the Protestant Establishment, ruin their King and
 Country, and for a Half Penny destroy all the
 Colonies. And yet they and their Creatures are
 always crying up their own Loyalty, to all who suf-
 fect them, and bawling, "Evil be to him that Evil
 thinks!"

I was confirmed in this Reading by the Discov-
 ery of a Groupe of Figures before unnoticed,
 though placed near that already described. These
 were a hideous horned black fiend Rampant grasp-
 ing an Iron Trident, the Mouth of a fiery Furnace
 gaping, the Flames red and azure Blazon'd, a green
 Dragon Pendant, the Pitchfork Surgent, a Jack
 Boot at the End on't, and an Immenity of
 "Bales and Packages" of Combustibles "kept"
 purposely unpacked to feed the Flames.

NEW-YORK, February 27.
 We have certain Intelligence from Elizabeth
 Town, in New-Jersey, that the Magistrates and
 Lawyers carry on their Business in the Law as
 usual without Stamps. The same is done in
 many other Places, viz. in some Parts of Caro-
 lina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-
 Jersey, and the Massachusetts, in which last Place,
 New-Jersey, &c. they intend, whether the Stamp-
 Act is repealed or not, in a few Weeks, to pro-
 ceed in all Kinds of Business, without Regard to
 any unconstitutional Acts; and in the Govern-
 ments of New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, St.
 Christophers, Antigua, &c. all Kinds of Business
 in Courts, &c. is already got into its usual Course,
 without Stamped-Paper.

Extract of a Letter from Quebec, dated Jan. 22.
 "Last Post brought G—M— his prepara-
 tory Dispatches for his returning Home: You
 may judge of his Concern from the Effects this
 Intelligence produc'd.—Immediately after per-
 rual, he was taken extremely ill, was twice
 blooded, and is at this Time in a very weak Con-
 dition. It was impossible he could receive a more
 unwelcome Piece of News. Consider, Sir, the
 awful Occasion of being summoned at a Sovereign's
 Command, to render Account of an Administration
 at a Time the conscious Soul feels the heavy
 Weight of Self-Conviction. The People here re-

joice much, and flatter themselves, Oppression and
 partial Acts of Favour will not any more be exer-
 cised in these Parts.

"The Soldiers Barracks at Montreal, are burnt
 down by a late Fire; if it had happened at any other
 Season with the high Wind of that Day, the
 whole City would have been in Danger of being
 destroyed; but its Preservation was owing to the
 Snow that lay on the Tops of the Houses, which
 prevented the Fire spreading."

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.
 On Saturday the first Instant, about Eight
 o'Clock in the Morning, the Ship Ellis, Captain
 Egdon, from London, for this Place, was drove
 ashore on Absecom Beach, near Egg-Harbour,
 in a most violent Storm, where, it is feared, the
 Vessel will be totally lost, but that Part of the
 Cargo will be saved, though damaged. Captain
 Egdon, with Charles Willson, Esq; a Passenger
 (who was appointed Comptroller of the Customs
 at Amboy, in New-Jersey) and John Willson,
 Steward of the Ship, endeavoured to get ashore in
 the Boat; but the Surf ran so high, that they
 were soon overfet, when the two last were
 drowned; the Captain, with great Difficulty be-
 ing saved.—The Ship was a very fine new Vessel,
 and had a Cargo on board, said to be worth be-
 twixt Twenty and Thirty Thousand Pounds Ster-
 ling; Part of which was thrown overboard the
 Night before, when the Ship first struck the
 Ground.

At a Court held for Northampton County, in Virginia,
 February, 11, 1766.

"On a Motion of the Clerk, and other Officers
 of this Court, praying their Opinion, whether an
 Act, entitled, An Act for granting and applying
 certain Stamp Duties, &c. in America, was bind-
 ing on the Inhabitants of this Colony; and whe-
 ther they, the said Officers, should incur any
 Penalties, by not using stamped Paper, agreeable
 to the Direction of the said Act: The Court unani-
 mously declared it to be their Opinion, that the
 said Act did not Bind, Affect or Concern, the In-
 habitants of this Colony, inasmuch as they con-
 ceiv'd the said Act to be UNCONSTITUTIONAL,
 and that the said several Officers may proceed in
 the Execution of their respective Offices, with-
 out incurring any Penalties by Means thereof;
 which Opinion the Court doth Order to be re-
 corded."

One Night last Week five Persons, coming up
 the River in a Shallop from Marcus-Hook, had
 like to have lost their Lives, by going to Sleep in
 the Cabbin, where there was Charcoal burning;
 but happily two of them waked, though almost
 gone, one of whom, the Master of the Vessel, got
 up to the Deck, when he fell down quite senseless,
 the Noise of which brought a Man on board from
 another Vessel, which luckily lay along Side of
 him; by whose Help he was brought to, and the
 others waked, and got out of the Cabbin, who
 all, after some Time, recovered.—It is strange
 that though so many Accidents of this Kind have
 happened, and though People have been so often
 warned of the Danger of being shut up with a
 Charcoal Fire, yet they will not be more upon
 their Guard against the fatal Consequences thereof.

On Thursday last a Flatt, coming to Town from
 Chester with Staves, was taken in the violent
 Storm we had, about Five o'Clock in the After-
 noon, betwixt that and Gloucester Point, when two
 Men were washed overboard, and have not since
 been found; and two others (one of them William
 Smedley, of Chester County) were drowned in
 the Vessel.

On Saturday Night last, about Twenty Brass
 Knockers were taken off from the Doors of the
 Inhabitants of this City.
 On Sunday Night one of the Sailors belonging
 to the Ellis, Captain Egdon, was taken up, and
 committed to Jail here, for carrying off Goods,
 to a considerable Value, part of the Cargo of the
 said Ship.

ANNAPOLIS, March 20.
 On Tuesday last, EDMUND KEY, Esq;
 Attorney-General of this Province, was
 Sworn into the Office of Recorder of this
 City, in the Room of the Hon^{ble} DANIEL
 DULANY, Esq; who lately Resign'd that
 Office.

Just at the Minute of laying this Form
 on the Press for Publication, we have re-
 ceiv'd a Dublin Paper of Jan. 18, and under
 the London Head, is the following Article,
 Dated Jan. 11. "The great Contest con-
 cerning the American Stamp-Act, we are
 assured, is already compromised to the Sa-

tisfaction of all Parties. The Stamp-Act,
 it is said, will be Repealed, and the Sup-
 plies are to be raised by a Taxation to be
 imposed by the American Assemblies
 themselves, in whatever Way shall be
 found most agreeable to themselves."

Mr. GREEN,
 S I R,
 YOU are desired by the SONS OF LIBERTY of
 Cecil County, to insert the enclosed Associati-
 on and Resolves in your next Gazette, provided it
 can be done before you have certain Intelligence
 from Great-Britain of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act.
 Signed per Order,
 JOSEPH EARLE, Secretary.

WE the Free Denizens and Liege Subjects of
 Great Britain, residing in this County of
 Cecil, in the Province of Maryland, being duly
 sensible of the inestimable Blessings of our Happy
 Constitution, (the Benefits of which we derived
 from our Birth, and by the Tenour of our Con-
 duct have never forfeited) cannot but be affected
 with the deepest Sentiments of Sorrow and Con-
 cern at the present alarming Conjuncture, so im-
 minently threatening our dearest Rights and most
 invaluable Privileges.

To prevent as much as in us lieth this approach-
 ing Destruction of our Civil Liberties, as well as
 to Testify to all succeeding Ages, our just Abhor-
 rence and Detestation of Slavery, and that we dare,
 by all lawful Means to maintain our Birth-Rights:
 The Subscribers hereof, with Hearts inviolably
 attached to the Person and Family of our present
 most gracious Sovereign, GEORGE THE THIRD,
 and attached with the firmest Principles of Fide-
 lity and Loyalty to his Crown and Government,
 have thought proper to join and concur in the fol-
 lowing Resolves.

First. That the Freemen of this Colony are,
 and ever have been since their first Emigration from
 Great Britain, entitled to all the Liberties, Fran-
 chises and Privileges, of the free Subjects of
 Great Britain.

Secondly. That the Imposition of internal
 Taxes on this Colony by the British Parliament,
 or any other Authority whatever, except that of
 the House of Delegates in this Province; and the
 depriving the Inhabitants thereof, of the Benefit of
 Tryals by Juries, by the Extension of the Juris-
 diction of the Courts of Admiralty is contrary to
 the Spirit of the English Constitution, destructive
 of our just Rights and Privileges, and tending to
 the Slavery and Ruin of us and our Posterity.

Thirdly. That the late Act of Parliament
 commonly called the Stamp Act, (being an ex-
 press Violation of MAGNA CHARTA, con-
 trary to the Declaration of Rights, and the Spirit
 of the Common Law) is unjust, illegal, and un-
 constitutional.

Fourthly and Lastly. We do hereby promise
 and agree, cheerfully and cordially to unite with
 all our Fellow Subjects and Countrymen, through-
 out the whole extended Empire of British-America,
 in every just and lawful Measure, to maintain our
 Rights and Privileges.

Signed by Order of the Committee of Corres-
 pondence, by JOSEPH EARLE, Secretary.
 Cecil County, March 11, 1766.

A Piece from Virginia, relating to Mr. Ritchie, is
 just come to Hand; but too late for this Week's Paper,
 shall be inserted in our next.

ANNAPOLIS, March 19, 1766.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,



A SCHOONER, upwards
 of Fifty Tons Burthen,
 with two-Suits of Sails, one of
 them quite new, and otherwise
 well Found for the Sea or Bay.
 Time will be given for the
 Payment, on paying Interest,
 and giving Security if required.
 NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on
 Wednesday the Second of April next, at
 Mr. John Ball's in ANNAPOLIS, A PARCEL OF
 LIKELY NEGROES.
 NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

W A N T E D
 TO attend in a well-frequented TAVERN
 in Annapolis, A HOSTLER, who under-
 stands the Business well, and is a sober Man:
 Such an One will meet with good Encouragement,
 on Application to the Printer hereof.

THE Subscriber, having furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, hereby acquaints the Public, That he has Open'd TAVERN at the House where Mr. *Golder* formerly Lived, near the Town Gate in Annapolis, where Gentlemen, Travellers, and Others, who may be pleased to favour him with their Custom, may depend on meeting with the kindest Usage, and best Accommodations for Themselves and Horses, from

Their humble Servant,

ROBERT JOHNSON.

N. B. He carries on the ROPE-MAKING and CABINET Businesses in all their Branches, having furnished himself with the best Workmen from London and Philadelphia, and will sell Cabinet Work at the Philadelphia Prices.

COMMITTED to Prince-George's County Jail as Runaways, the Three following Fellows,

John Williams, a Mulatto Convict, who says he came in the *Tryall*, Capt. *Errington*, and belongs to Capt. *Pearson*.

A Negro by the Name of *Sam*, but says his Name is *Will*, and belongs to Mr. *Warren Dent*. And, Negro *Nacy*, belonging to Mr. *Richard Woodward*.

Their Masters are desired to take them away, and pay Charges.

March 17. WM. TURNOR WOOTTON, Sheriff.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON Tuesday the 13th of May next, will be Run for, on the Race Ground in the City of ANNAPOLIS, to be made 4 Mile Heats as near as the Ground will allow, A PURSE of FIFTY PISTOLES, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, on the following Terms:

Every Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that Runs for the said Purse, shall, if rising 4 Years old next Grass, carry 8 Stone (Saddle and Bridle included), if Five, 8 Stone and 10 Pounds; if Six, 9 Stone, and 6 Pounds; and Aged, 10 Stone.

And on the Day following, upon the same Ground, and upon the same Conditions, will be Run for, a PURSE of THIRTY PISTOLES, by any Number of Horses, Mares, or Geldings, the winning Horse the preceding Day only excepted.

Every Person that puts in a Horse, Mare, or Gelding, for the said Purse, shall Enter the same with Mr. *JONAS GREEN*, on the Saturday preceding the Race, and for the second Day on the Monday, with whom he shall leave satisfactory Vouchers of his or her Age, and at the same Time shall pay Two Pistoles Entrance, or Half that Sum, if a Subscriber, for the First Day; and One Guinea for the Second Day, or Half that Sum, if a Subscriber.

The Time of Starting will be between One and Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes which may arise.

Prince-George's County, Feb. 27, 1766.
To be SOLD, agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of Mr. *John Lawson*, Deceased, on Tuesday the First of April next, on the Premises, for Sterling Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Current Money,

TWO HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, being Part of *Brooke Court*, and *Joseph and Mary*, lying on *Patuxent River*, in the *Quascoes*, whereon is a good Brick Dwelling-House, 40 Feet by 28, neatly Built; a good, well-built Kitchen, 24 Feet by 16, with one Brick End, under-pinn'd with Brick, a Brick Floor, and a good Chamber above; a neat, compleatly finish'd Milk-House, 12 Feet square, under-pinn'd with Stone, and a Brick Floor; a good Brick Cellar, with a Roof over it; a good Meat House, Quarter, Corn House, Granary, and other convenient Houses; a good Apple Orchard of 500-Trees, which have been planted about 17 Years; a pale'd Garden, and Yard: The Land is extremely Rich, and the Plantation in good Repair.

Six Months Credit will be given for Payment of the Purchase Money, if required, upon giving good Security, and paying Interest.

FRANCIS WARING,
(*) 2 X THOMAS LETCHWORTH.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Two last Sessions of Assembly of this Province.

Some few Copies, more than the Number which the Printer is obliged to furnish the Counties with, are Printed for Sale, which may be had at the Printing-Office, by those who first apply for them.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT,

GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY,

BEING encouraged by several GENTLEMEN in Town, has Open'd SHOP, at the House of Mr. *William Knapp*, Watch-Maker, near the Town Gate, in Annapolis, where he Makes and Repairs all Sorts of SILVER and JEWELLERY WORK. He has at present for Sale, a neat Assortment of PLATE and JEWELS, made up in the best Manner, and of the newest Fashions; and also, a large and curious variety of Stones, elegantly finish'd; together with a complete Apparatus for Cutting them agreeable to any Directions, either for Buckles, Buttons, Rings, Ear-Rings, Necklaces, &c. &c.

As he has been regularly bred to the above Branches, and the Work he has, being principally executed by Himself, the Public may depend on being served upon much better Terms than have hitherto been practis'd: And, as many LADIES and GENTLEMEN, are frequently obliged to be supplied from England with the above Articles, on Account of their Orders not being punctually complied with here; he assures all such as shall please to favour him with their Custom, that no Delay in the speedy and effectual Execution of their Commands, shall for the Future induce them to send Home: Therefore humbly Hopes for the Encouragement of the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Province; to Merit and Preserve which, shall be his constant Study, and greatest Ambition.

N. B. He gives the highest Prices for old GOLD, SILVER, and SILVER LACE.

ANNAPOLIS, March 4, 1766.

ALL Persons having any Claims against *ANDREW THOMPSON*, Rope-maker, Deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that such Claims may be adjust'd, by

ANTHONY STEWART, } Executors.
(*) 3 THOMAS RICHARDSON, }

SOME Time in the Month of *October* last, was left along Side of the Subscriber's Sloop, in *Wicocomico River*, by four Men supposed to be Sailors, A YAWL of about 18 Feet by the Keel, with a Chain fastened to her Stem instead of a Painter. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, by applying to the Subscriber in *Princess-Anne Town*.

(*) 3 WILLIAM GEDDES.

WILLIAM KNAPP, WATCH-MAKER,
Hereby informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he is Removed from his late Dwelling near the COURT-HOUSE in Annapolis, to the House next but One to that wherein Mrs. *M'Leod* formerly Lived, towards the Town Gate; where he continues the WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS, and is ready to execute the Orders (with all possible Dispatch) of those GENTLEMEN and LADIES who shall be pleased to favour him with their Commands.

LOST, on Christmas Day, at the Fire near the Town Gate, A LEATHER BUCKET Mark'd [J. Green. 2.] Whoever has it is desired to return it to the Owner.

Kent-Island, Dec. 20, 1765.

TO be Rented by the Subscriber, the Ferry from Kent-Island, to Annapolis, and the Terms known by applying to

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

KENT-ISLAND, Feb. 15, 1766.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to make immediate Payment, and as he has a Number of Notes of Hand of Persons living in the several Counties which have been due a long Time, they are desired to pay them off, or they will be given into Lawyers Hands for the Collection of them; and he hereby informs the Public, that he will give no Credit after this Date.

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

March 4, 1766.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the 24th of February last, a bay Horse, about 13 Hands high, with a standing Mane, bob Tail, has a Star in his Forehead, Shod before, a Natural Pacer, and carries his hind Legs close; also a black Mare, somewhat larger, with a standing Mane, bob Tail, a white Spot on the right Side of her Neck, Trots and Gallops, their Brands unknown.

Whoever takes up the said Horse and Mare, and delivers them to the Subscriber, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, or Ten Shillings for either, and reasonable Charges, paid by

JOHN M'DONALL.

N. B. They are suppos'd to have been Stolen by *George White*, an old Offender, and his Accomplices, who broke Jail the same Night: Whoever apprehends the Thief or Thieves, on Conviction, shall receive a further Reward of Five Pounds.

ANNAPOLIS, February 20, 1766.

WHEREAS sundry Persons have signified to Messrs. *Daniel Wolfenbome*, *James Forbe*, and *Stephen West*, Trustees for all the Creditors of Mr. *Reginald Grahame*, their Willingness to accept of an equal Dividend agreeable to the Tenor of a certain Deed of Trust, but have omitted to send the Particulars, or even Gross Amount, of their respective Claims; for Want of which it will be impossible to ascertain the Amount of a Dividend to be adjust'd the ensuing Provincial Court: Therefore, all those who have just Claims and have neglected, are desired to be speedy in transmitting them to prevent their being Excluded.

JOHN CLAPHAM, for the Trustees.

N. B. Such Claims as are not brought in before the second of April, will be excluded.

MARYLAND, February 10, 1766.

SIR *Elis. Cunliffe*, Baronet, and *Robert Cunliffe*, Esq; Sons, Executors, and surviving Partners of the late *Foster Cunliffe* of *Liverpool*, formerly Trading to this Province by the Name of *Foster Cunliffe and Sons*, having appointed the Subscriber their Attorney in Fact, to whom all Persons who have any Claim on said Company, are desired to apply: And all those Indebted (to save further Trouble) are requested soon to pay.

THOMAS BRERETON, in Tailor.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subscriber has a new Erected FERRY, on *Patowmack River* in *Virginia*, opposite to *Cedar-Point* in *Maryland*, 24 Miles distant from *Westmoreland Court-House*, 40 from *Richmond*, 12 from *King George*, 26 from *Stafford*; from *Leids-Town* 15 Miles, from *Port Royal* 12, and from *Fredericksburg* 34 Miles. There is a good FERRY kept, with ENTERTAINMENT, &c. by

GEORGE W. SPOONER.

Prince-George's County, February 14, 1766.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named *JEM*, he is a likely, lively, strong made young Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, is upon the yellowish Order, and has large Eyes. Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward.

As he is a notorious Villain, it is requested that all Masters will make this known to their Servants, and by Way of Encouragement, promise them the Reward. He has a very extensive Acquaintance, therefore may Travel far from home. I am told that he passed for a Free-Negro in *Frederick County* last Year.

ROBERT TYLER.

Annapolis: Printed by *JONAS GREEN*, at his PRINTING-OFFICE, in *Charles-Street*: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12/6 a Year; and Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for 5s. the First Week, and 1s. each Time after: And long Ones in Proportion.

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[XXII]

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The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXIst Year.]

THURSDAY, March 27, 1766.

[N^o. 1072.]

By the Brig Oxford, Capt. McLean, who arrived in Choptank last Week, we are favour'd with some Dublin Papers to the 20th of January, from which we have taken the King's SPEECH to the Parliament.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WESTMINSTER, January 14.

THIS Day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and was pleased to make the following most Gracious SPEECH:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WHEN I met you last, I acquainted you, that Matters of Importance had happened in America, which would demand the most serious Attention of Parliament.

That no Information, which could serve to direct your Deliberations in so interesting a Concern, might be wanting, I have ordered all the Papers, that give any Light into the Origin, the Progress, or the Tendency of the Disturbances which have of late prevailed in some of the Northern Colonies, to be immediately laid before you.

No Time has been lost, on the first Advice of these Disturbances, to issue Orders to the Governors of my Provinces, and to the Commanders of my Forces in America, for the Exertion of all the Powers of Government in the Suppression of Riots and Tumults, and in the effectual Support of lawful Authority.

Whatever remains to be done on this Occasion, I commit to your Wisdom: Not doubting but your Zeal for the Honour of my Crown, your Attention to the just Rights and Authority of the British Legislature, and your Affection and Concern for the Welfare and Prosperity of all my People, will guide you to such sound and prudent Resolutions, as may tend at once to preserve those constitutional Rights over the Colonies, and to restore to them that Harmony and Tranquility, which have lately been interrupted by Riots and Disorders of the most dangerous Nature.

If any Alterations should be wanting in the Commercial Economy of the Plantations, which may tend to enlarge and secure the mutual and beneficial Intercourse of my Kingdoms and Colonies, they will deserve your most serious Consideration. In effectuating Purposes so worthy of your Wisdom and Public Spirit, you may depend upon my most hearty Concurrence and Support. The present happy Tranquility now subsisting in Europe, will enable you to pursue such Objects of our interior Policy with a more uninterrupted Attention.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the proper Estimates for the current Service of the Year to be laid before you: Such Supplies as you may grant shall be duly applied with the utmost Fidelity, and shall be dispensed with the strictest Economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I earnestly recommend to you, to proceed in your Deliberations with Temper and Unanimity. The Time requires, and I doubt not but your own Inclination will lead you to, those salutary Dispositions. I have nothing at Heart but the Assertion of legal Authority, the Preservation of the Liberties of all my Subjects, the Equity and good Order of my Government, and the Concord and Prosperity of all Parts of my Dominions.

VIRGINIA, March 1, 1766.

Mr. GREEN,

YOUR inserting the following Proceedings of the SONS OF LIBERTY in this Colony, in your very useful GAZETTE, will give Pleasure to many of your Readers.

A certain Archibald Ritchie, of Hobb's Hole, Merchant, having declared publicly at Richmond

Court, that he was determined to Clear out his Vessels on Stamp Paper; at the same Time saying, that he knew where to get such Paper: Enraged at the said Ritchie's matchless Impudence, in making such a Declaration, and alarmed at the dangerous Consequences, that such an iniquitous Practice might be productive of to the Liberty of their Country, if other Merchants should pursue so pernicious an Example; a Number of Gentlemen met at Leeds Town, on the Twenty Seventh of last Month, in the Evening, to consider of what Measures it would be necessary to take, against a Man who was thus attempting to introduce a Law so destructive to the Community. At this Place, they chose a Committee to regulate their Plan of Proceedings, who drew up the following Scheme of an Association, viz.

WE who subscribe this Paper, have Associated, and do bind ourselves to each other, to God, and to our Country, by the firmest Ties that Religion and Virtue can frame, most sacredly and punctually to stand by, and with our Lives and Fortunes to support, maintain and defend each other, in the Observation and Execution of these following Articles.

FIRST. WE declare all due Allegiance and Obedience to our lawful Sovereign GEORGE THE THIRD, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN; and we determine to the utmost of our Power, to preserve the Laws, the Peace and good Order of this Colony, as far as is consistent with the Preservation of our Constitutional Rights and Liberties.

SECONDLY. AS WE know it to be the Birth-Right-Privilege of every British Subject, (and of the People of Virginia, as being such) founded on Reason, Law and Compact, that he cannot be legally tried but by his Peers, and that he cannot be Taxed but by Consent of a Parliament in which he is Represented by Persons of his own chusing, who themselves pay a Part of the Tax they impose on others. If therefore, any Person shall attempt by any Action or Proceeding, to deprive this Colony of those fundamental Rights, WE will immediately regard him as the most dangerous Enemy of this Community, and We will go to any Extremity, not only to prevent the Success of such Attempts, but to Stigmatize and Punish the Offender.

THIRDLY. AS the Stamp Act does absolutely direct the Property of the People to be taken from them without their Consent express'd by their Representatives, and as in many Cases it deprives the British American Subject of his Right to Trial by Juries, WE do determine, at every Hazard, paying no Regard to Danger, or to Death, that we will exert every Faculty to prevent the Execution of the said Stamp Act, in any Instance whatever within this Colony; and that if any abandon'd Wretch, shall be so lost to Virtue and public Good, as wickedly to contribute to the Introduction or Fixure of the Stamp Act in this Colony, by using Stamp Paper, or by any other Means, we will with the utmost Expedition, convince every such Profligate, that immediate Danger and Disgrace shall attend their profligate Purpose.

FOURTHLY. THAT the last Article may be most surely and effectually executed, WE engage each to the other, that whenever it shall be known to any of this Association, that any Person is so conducting himself, as to favour the Introduction of the Stamp Act, that immediate Notice shall be given to as many of the Association as possible, and that every Individual so informed, shall with Expedition repair to a Place of Meeting, to be appointed as near the Scene of Action as may be.

FIFTHLY. EACH Associator shall do his true Endeavour to obtain as many Signers to this Association as he possibly can.

SIXTHLY. IF any Attempt shall be made upon the Liberty or Property of any Associator, for any

Action or Thing to be done in Consequence of this Agreement, WE do most solemnly bind our Ourselves, by the sacred Engagements above entered into, at the utmost Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, to restore such Associate to his Liberty, and to protect him in the Enjoyment of his Property.

IN TESTIMONY of the good Faith, with which we resolve to execute this Association, WE have hereunto put our Hands and Seals, Virginia, the 27th February, 1766.

THIS ASSOCIATION was immediately signed by the whole Company, and by great Numbers since. The Committee also prepared a Declaration to be made, Signed and Sworn to by the said Ritchie, and came to a Resolution, that if he should refuse to Sign and make Oath to the same, his Person should be taken and stripp'd Naked to his Waist, tied to the Tail of a Cart, and drawn to the public Pillory, where he should be fixed for One Hour, and if in that Time he did not comply, that he should be brought up by the whole Company to Leeds Town, there to be farther determined on, as should seem Expedient to the FRIENDS OF LIBERTY.

THE next Day, the whole Company proceeded to Hobb's Hole, where they were joined by a large Number, who had assembled from the adjacent Counties, on the South Side of Rappahannock, in Order to call the said Ritchie to Account for his having presumed to throw out the Threat aforesaid.

THE SONS OF LIBERTY, to the Amount of Four Hundred, drew up in two Lines in the main Street of the Town, whilst the Gentlemen appointed by the Committee for that Purpose, went to the House of the said Ritchie, and, agreeable to their Instructions, Read to him the Declaration prepared for him, and required him to go with them to the main Body, in Order to Read, Sign, and Swear to the same. He at first desired that a Committee might be appointed to reason with him upon the Subject; but the Deputies informed him, that the Expiation required of him was already determined on; and demanded an immediate Answer, Whether he would willingly attend them to the main Body or not? He answering that he would, they immediately conducted him thither; where being arrived, he at first complained that the Terms proposed were too severe, but the SONS OF LIBERTY calling out that they were just, after some little Hesitation, he, in Presence of the whole Company, with his Hat off, and with an audible Voice, first Read, and then Swore to the following Declaration, viz.

" SENSIBLE now of the high Insult I offered this Country, by declaring at Richmond Court lately, my Determination to make Use of Stamp Paper for Clearing out my Vessels; and being convinced such Proceeding would establish a Precedent, by which the hateful Stamp Act might be introduced into this Colony, to the utter Destruction of Public Liberty; I do most submissively, in Presence of the Public, Sign this Paper, meaning to shew my deep Remorse, for having formed so execrable a Design; and I do hereby solemnly Promise and Swear, on the HOLY EVANGELS, that no Vessel of mine shall Sail Cleared on Stamp Paper, and that I never will on any Pretence make Use of, or cause to be made Use of Stamp Paper, unless the Use of such Paper, shall be authorized by the General Assembly of this Colony."

Feb. 28, 1766. ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

THE Company then separated, those in the Neighbourhood returned to their respective Habitations, whilst those who resided at a Distance, retired to the Taverns, where they spent the Evening with great Sobriety: Indeed the whole was conducted with so much Decency and Discretion, that not a single Man, even attempted to introduce Drunkenness, Noise or Licentiousness amongst them.

L O N D O N, January 1.

FRIDAY last a Footman, belonging to Major Matthews, shot himself at his Master's House, in Dean-Street, and not at Lord Bute's House, as mention'd.—The following Remark concerning the Deceased is something Singular: He entered on his Service on a Friday, was born on a Friday, was married on a Friday, his eldest and youngest Sons were born on a Friday, shot himself on a Friday, and the Undertaker's Name is Friday who has the burying of him, and it is said he will be buried next Friday, in FRIDAY-STREET.

The following remarkable Quotation from that eminent Foreigner Monf. Rousseau, was introduced in a Speech delivered by a Reverend Divine upon the Re-Election of Mr. Pelham, for the County of Suffex; and as the Observation, if just, is of the utmost Importance to the People of this Kingdom, we shall make no Apology for inserting it.—

"The English imagine they are a free People, but they are mistaken; they are only free during the short Time of choosing their Representatives in Parliament, and as soon as that Choice is determined, they almost always become Slaves again; and they generally make no exceeding bad a Use of the few transitory Moments that are given them of Liberty, that they very richly deserve to lose it, and become Slaves."

It is now said the Cyder-Act will be repealed, and in place of the Duties arising by that Act, will be substituted that of appointing a Duty of 5*l.* upon a Licence, which every Attorney will annually be obliged to take out.

January 4. It is computed that upwards of 58,000*l.* Sterling have been lost to the Nation since the Establishment of Government Cutters for the Suppression of Smuggling.

It is now said, that the Government Cutters, appointed to suppress Smuggling, are not to be discharged his Majesty's Service, but only turned over to the Commissioners of Excise and Customs, by which Regulation a Saving will be made of several Thousand Pounds per Annum.

Application is intended to be made this Session for an Act to encourage the Importation of American hard Soap, which will occasion a considerable fall in the Price of Candles and Tallow.

An Order has been received from New-England, to engage a Number of Persons, skilled in the Manufacture of Glass Bottles, to embark for Boston.

The Cause of Mr. Wilkes's coming to England is thus related, by those who pretend to know best. While the last Administration were in Office, he was in Hopes that whenever his Friends succeeded he should have been properly remembered, as it was in their Support he risked his Life and lost his Liberty, and as the Arbitrary and illegal Violations of the Rights of every Englishman, in his Case, had given them a Cause to stand upon; but now finding his Hopes and Expectations ill founded, he has determined of his own Accord, and without any Invitation whatever, except from his few private and sincere Friends, to return to England and take his Fate.

Letters from Petersburg advise, that there has been a great Mortality among the Jew Families, sent out last Summer by the Bounty of the Empress, to form a Settlement in the Province of Siberia.

A Letter from the West Riding of Yorkshire says, that in the several Parishes of that Riding, upwards of 500,000 Men, Women and Children, depend for Support on the different Branches of the Woollen Manufactures; that very little Corn, in Proportion to the Number of their Inhabitants, is raised within that Circle, but is chiefly brought from distant Parts of the Country, as well as from Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, &c. that for some Time past all the Necessaries of Life have been exceeding dear; that Trade in general is now very dull, some Branches are almost ruined, many of the Manufacturers are entirely out of Employment, others have not half Work, it is much to be feared the Consequences will be dreadful.

Letters from Hanover, dated Dec. 20, say, The King of Great Britain has ordered all the Chaces in this Electorate to be distributed into Farms, and leased out. Major-General Freytag is gone to raise Recruits at Zell and Lunenbourg for our Militia, and it's thought that Corps will be completed early in next Month.

Advices from Berlin of the 24th of December, say, that his Prussian Majesty, and all the Princes of the Blood, returned there in good Health, on the 31st past.

It is said, that near One Hundred French Protestants, from the Neighbourhood of Spital-fields, acquainted with the Culture of Silk, and making of Wines, are engaged to go and settle in Charles-Town, South-Carolina.

A Number of Counterfeit Half Guineas are now circulating about Town. They are of a pale Colour, very much bent, and ring well, being the finest Silver double gilt.

On the 26th of October last, Martha, the Wife of William Roberts, of Warrington, was delivered of a Male Child, which was christened Robert. The Mother left her Room Three Days after Delivery, and washed at the Pump, and did other Household Work, until the 6th Instant, when she was delivered of a Female Child, which caused another Christening, and all the Parties are now well.

Jan. 6. When the City of London lately presented the Freedom of their respectable Corporation to his Serene Highness the Prince of Brunswick, one of his Attendants, an Aid de Camp, politely told the Lord Mayor, and the other Gentlemen of the Committee, who went up with the Gold Box, that they had done more than the whole French Army were ever capable of performing, they having made his Highness change Countenance.

There is now living at a Place called Thorncombe, in Devonshire, one Mrs. Mary Allen, Relict of Robert Allen, Carpenter, who is at this present Time in the 118th Year of her Age: She enjoys all her Senses in Perfection, walks to Church every Sunday with the Assistance of a Stick, which is about 200 Yards distance from her own Habitation, can make a Shirt or Shift, and read a Chapter in the Bible without Spectacles.

There is now living at Noke, in Oxfordshire, one King, formerly a Labourer and Thrasher, who is now in the 128th Year of his Age, and subsists on Charity: He walks to Oxford Market, and back again, which is twelve Miles, every Saturday.

They write from York, that there are at present in that City, a Boy and a Girl of surprizing Size. They are Twins; and, tho' not yet 17 Years of Age, the Brother Measures 7 Feet 3 Inches, and the Sister 7 Feet 2 Inches.

It having been observed at Vienna, that an inordinate Desire of becoming rich, led many People to engage in several Enterprizes of different Natures at the same Time, and thereby to run in Debt, and very often ruin themselves, by wading out of their Depth; an Ordinance is just published there, forbidding all Tradesmen and Mechanics from quitting their proper Businesses, which ought to employ their whole Care and Attention.

Jan. 11. A noble Lord lately reconciled to his Brother, has openly declared, that his Sentiments in Politics, are not in the least altered by that Reconciliation, which regards only Family Affairs, but imports no Coalition with the Party in which his Brother is known to be a Leader.

The Friends of the New Ministry, are so sanguine in the Uprightness of their Intentions for the public Good, as to say that the Land Tax, for the current Year, will certainly be fixed at Three Shillings in the Pound.

It is confidently believed, that Orders for a Temporary Suspension of the Stamp Act, will be sent over in the present Packet for New-York.

It has been computed, that there are at present upwards of 5000 British Subjects confined in different Nunneries and Religious Houses.

Letters from Leghorn say, that they had received an Account that the Commandant, one of their Men of War, was lost on the Coast of Algiers, with 500 Men on board, who all perished.

Harwich, (Essex) Dec. 10. Monday the 2d Instant, Mr. Gibbon, performed an extraordinary Operation of Lithotomy, upon Mr. Gill, of Great Orkley Hall, and extracted four Stones, one of which is as Big as a large Hen's Egg, two of them are about the Size of a Pullet's Egg, and the Fourth of a Hazel Nut.

It is whispered, that if Lord T. and Mr. P. should take the Direction of Affairs, a certain North British E—, who is, and has been, the Subject of much Conversation, will offer his Services to the Dauphiness, in Quality of Tutor to the young Dauphin.

WILMINGTON (N. CAROLINA) Feb. 5.

The Trade of this River is at present entirely ruined!—Besides the three Vessels that have been seized by the Man of War, seven others have, within this Fortnight past, put into our Capes; but on hearing of the above mentioned Seizures, made off for other Ports.—This is a Stroke that must be sensibly felt by the People of Cape-Fear, as these ten Vessels would have carried off a vast

deal of our Tar and Turpentine, which, in a few Weeks, will be running through our Streets.

PORTSMOUTH (New-Hampshire) March 3.

This Morning, between 11 and 11 o'Clock, a considerable Shock of an Earthquake was felt in this and several of the neighbouring Towns.

Last Thursday as one Samuel Stevens of Newmarket, was riding on the Ice near the Ferry, in that Town, the Horse fell through, by which Means he was unfortunately Drowned. [Whether it was the Man, or the Horse, or whether it was THEY, the Reader—must Guess.]

NEW-YORK, March 10.

Upon a Supposition that the Cannon upon the Battery in this City were spiked by order of a Lieutenantancy, an Effigy was exhibited last Thursday, sitting upon a Piece of Ordnance (properly mounted) with a Drill constructed in such a Manner, as to be continually working.—On his Breast was fixed a Paper, on which were the following Lines:

*I'm deceiv'd by the Devil, and left in the Lurch,
And am forc'd to do Penance, tho' not in the Church.*

After it appeared in the principal Streets, attended by many Thousand Spectators, (although it rained great Part of the Time) it was carried to the Common, where a Fire was immediately made, and the whole consumed by Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, amidst the Acclamations of the Multitude, who dispersed immediately after. The Frolick was conducted with such Order and Decorum, that no Person sustained the least Damage.

N. B. The Public are desired to take Notice, that the Cannon still remain spiked; and it is expected that no further Hint will be necessary.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

Thursday last was put into the Hands of a SON OF LIBERTY, by Capt.—, two Sheets of Stamped Paper, which the Captain informed him, were sent by the Owner of the Vessel, to Clear her out at North-Carolina; he dared not let it be known that such a Scheme had been formed against them, lest his Vessel should have met with the Treatment there that her Owner deserved; but when he arrived here he honourably delivered them as above, to be treated as they deserved.

They were accordingly brought to the London Coffee-House, where, together with a Bill of Lading, with a Brand of Barbadian Slavery, after being suspended between Heaven and Earth, as usual for either, all the Afternoon, they were in the Evening set on Fire and consumed, amidst the loud Huzzas of a large Company present.—It is observable that our good Friends—the Contrivers of the Stamp Act, were resolved that the Merchants and their Clerks should not be lazy, and have Time to murmur, while they had any Money left to carry on Business, for they have contrived it, that the Stamps on the Paper for Bonds, Bills of Lading, and all other Blanks, should be only an Impression in the Paper and not coloured, thereby preventing those Things being Printed, and laying us under the Necessity of Writing them all.

By the Capt. Marshal and Stiles, we learn, that the SONS OF LIBERTY in Charles Town, were come to a Resolution, that no Rice should be suffered to be sent from that Port to Georgia, as the Inhabitants of that Province had tamely received the Stamps. This Resolution, if adhered to, will greatly distress them, as there is at this Time, in that Province, (Georgia) not less than eighty Sail, a great Part of them chartered Vessels, and now lying on high Demurrage, without any Thing to Load them.—At a Meeting of the SONS OF LIBERTY, information was given, that a Schooner Loaded with Rice for Georgia had stolen down in the Night, but had not got to Sea, on which they summoned the Owner and Master, threatened to hang them, and burn the Vessel and Cargo, all which forced them to bring the Vessel back and discharge the Cargo. Had we in these Northern Colonies been possessed of the same Free Souls with those of Carolina, and withheld Provisions entirely from Barbados, those Slaves, by this Time, would have cried out, and sent their Stamp Master a Packing.

By Capt. Mallowney, from Halifax, we have the Halifax Papers, but they contain nothing new, only that their large Stock of Stamped Paper, for the News Paper, is expended, and that they print the News on unstamped Paper; the last News Paper that is printed on stamped Paper, the Stamp, contrary to the usual Method, is at the Top of the Paper, with a Picture of the Contriver of it, the Devil with a four prong'd Fork, as if sticking it in the Stamp; and the following Words printed along side of Mr. Devil, Behold me the Scorn and Contempt of America, pitching down Destruction.

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ANNAPOLIS, March 27.

By the Northern Post on Sunday last, we had an Account of the Arrival from *Falmouth* of the HALIFAX PACKET at *New-York*: By her came the following Letter from *London*, of the 18th of *January*, to some Gentleman in *Philadelphia*, viz. "As we expect the Packet will sail before the Determination of Parliament on *American* Affairs, we forward this to *Falmouth*, for our Friends to know the present State thereof, at this critical Juncture, tho' the Time will not permit us to be so particular as could be wished. Never was an Affair agitated in the *British* Parliament with more Zeal by the Advocates on each Side; or one which, by the many delicate concomitant Circumstances, made the Issue more uncertain. Before the Meeting of the House, the Idea of the Authority of Parliament, appeared so prevalent in the Minds, even of those, who it was well known, are warmly attached to *AMERICA*, that it was impossible to say how far those Ideas might become the general Voice of the House; and the more so, as it was uncertain what Part *Mr. PITT* would take in the Affair; which, on his Appearance, was Cleared up, by a Speech of an Hour and a Quarter, setting forth, That his Duty to his King and Country brought him there, to declare his Opinion, THAT THE STAMP ACT, WAS THE MOST IMPOLITIC, THE MOST OPPRESSIVE, THE MOST UNJUST AND ILLEGAL, THAT EVER PASSED THAT HOUSE. His chief Reasons were, that an insignificant Acquisition to the Treasury, could never be set in Competition with the great Benefits accruing to this Country from the Trade with its Colonies; and therefore every Encouragement ought to be given for the greatest Extention of it. That if the Parliament had a Right to raise internal Taxes in the Colonies, the Purse of every Man there was at the Command of every Minister.—That the Colonies were NOT REPRESENTED, and therefore the Parliament had no Power of internal Taxation.—On the other Hand, he very much condemned and disapproved the Behaviour of the Colonists, adding, that if, by their Conduct hereafter, it appeared they were wanting in Duty to the Mother Country, he would be one to sell his Property, and embark on board a Man of War, to bring them to a due Sense thereof.—And then concluding, that the only proper Measure to be pursued on the present Occasion, was, as soon as possible, to Repeal the whole Act; and thereby, as far as practicable, to bury in Oblivion, that which alienated the Affections of the Children from their Parent, &c.

This Speech was answer'd by *George Grenville* in Justification of his Conduct, and replied to by *Mr. PITT*, with much Acrimony on both Sides; and the 28th Instant was fixed for a full Discussion of the Matter.—Petitions from *London*, *Bristol*, and many corporate manufacturing Towns, were Yesterday presented; but as yet none from the Colonies."

The beginning of this Month, we mention'd the Loss of *Mr. Jacob Bromwell*, and Three others, on the 15th of last Month in a Storm, near *Poplar-Island*, as was suppos'd: Since which his Boat (the *Oxford* Packet) has been Weigh'd and got ashore. A Piece of Plank which had been Fey'd on her Bottom, of 6 Feet by 3 Inches, was started off: Whether at the Time of her sinking or since, cannot be known; but it is certain they were Lost. [None of the Bodies are yet found that we have heard of. If *Mr. Bromwell's* Body should be taken up any where on the *Western Shore* of the Bay, it is earnestly request'd, that it may be deposited in a decent Coffin, and have as decent a Burial as Circumstances may admit; and the

Expences thereof will be readily Paid, on Application to the Printing-Office. He was a Man about Six Feet in Height, had large Bones, and was one of the strongest Men in Maryland.]

Since the FIRST OF NOVEMBER past, it has become very Fashionable in this Province, for Gentlemen of the first Rank and Fortune, to appear Clad in HOME-MADE Cloths, and Sandries in Town have receiv'd Presents of those SUITS. [A certain Person, (tho' not a Parson for certain) would be very glad of a Present of that Sort TOO, or TWO—]

Mr. GREEN,

I HAVE perus'd your last GAZETTE, and conclude, by the Answer of the Mayor and Aldermen to the Remonstrance of the late Grand-Jury for this City, that I have incurred the weighty Displeasure and Resentment of those Gentlemen. It is True, that at the repeated Request and Desire of the Grand-Jury (during the Sitting of the Court) I drew up, in their Chamber, from Heads given me by them, the greatest Part of that Remonstrance. As to their indecent and abusive Language, I value it not, and expect it will have little Influence with sensible Men, not interested in the Disputes of Annapolis. I have been assured by several of the Grand-Jury, that they intend a Reply, in a very short Time, when the Public may form their Judgment who are in the Wrong, with regard to the Facts contained in the Remonstrance. SAMUEL CHASE.

March 26, 1766.

Annapolis, March 26, 1766.

PHILIP WILLIAMS, CABINET-MAKER,

HAS Removed from the Town-Gate, to the House where Mrs. Bennett lately Lived, in North-East-Street, where he makes Scrutoires, Bureaus, Sliding Presses, Chests of Drawers of various Sorts, Breakfast Tables, Dining Tables, Tea Tables, Card Tables, and Stools; Chairs of all Sorts, as Settees, Easy Chairs, Arm Chairs, Parlour Chairs, Chamber Chairs, Clofe Chairs, and Couches, carved or plain; Bedsteads, Clock Cases, Corner Cupboards, Tea Chests, and all Sorts of Cabinet Furniture, with great Dispatch, and would be obliged to all who please to favour him with their Custom. / (37)

St. Mary's County, March 17, 1766.

AN Act having passed last Session of Assembly, assessing on the taxable Inhabitants of All-Faith's Parish, in St. Mary's County, a Quantity of Tobacco, for Building a Church and Chapel of Ease, in said Parish: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Vestry of the said Parish will meet, pursuant to the Power vested in them, on the First Tuesday of May next, when they will receive such Plans and Proposals, as shall be offered to them for those Purposes.

Signed by Order of the Vestry, THOMAS HUTCHINGSON, Clk.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brigantine *Oxford*, (James M'Lean, Master,) and to be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS, at Annapolis, on Monday, the 31st Instant,

A Parcel of healthy Men and Women Servants, for Five and Seven Years; among whom are the following Tradesmen, viz. Barbers, Butchers, Blacksmiths, Weavers, Coachmen, Buckle Makers, Leather Dressers and Breeches Makers, Gardeners, Sadlers, Braziers, Founders and Spinsters, &c. Sold by

ANTHONY M'ULLOCH, EBENEZER MACKIE, JOHN CRAWFORD.

To be LET on CHARTER,

A NEW SCHOONER, of about 80 Tons Burthen, well Found and Fitted for Sea, for the West-Indies or any other Part, and will be ready to Load by the last of April.

For further Particulars, enquire at the PRINTING-OFFICE. [N. B. Whoever applies for Information, are desired to do it Personally, and not put me to the Expence of Postage, as a Stranger in a like Case lately did, whose Face or Name I never saw or heard of before. J. G.]



ANNAPOLIS, March 27, 1766.

THE Subscriber has a Quantity of exceeding good CONGO and BOHEA TEAS sent to him for Sale, the former at 18 s. and the latter at 10 s. per lb. JOHN CLAPHAM.

THE LAWS which Passed at the Two last Sessions of Assembly of this Province, will be Published next Week.

Baltimore-Town, March 14, 1766.

RAN away from the Subscriber's Plantation near *Bush-River*, on the 11th Instant, Two Convict Servants, viz.

Thomas Dobson, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, pitted with the Small-Pox, and has straight black Hair: Had on when he went away, an old blue double-breasted Coat with Metal Buttons, red Shag Breeches, white Yarn-Stockings, new coarse Shoes, Brags Buckles, and has not been above two Months in the Country.

Jacob Crawley, an artful Rogue, has been better than two Years in the Country, about 20 Years old, swarthy Complexion, and about 5 Feet 4 Inches high: Had on, an old Felt Hat, brown Coat and Jacket, with Metal Buttons, Cotton Breeches, black and white Yarn Stockings, new coarse Shoes and Brags Buckles.

Perhaps they may change their Drees. Whoever takes up said Servants, and brings them to the Subscriber in *Baltimore-Town*, or to his Plantation, or secures them in any Jail, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward for each, beside what the Law allows.

HENRY STEVENSON.

Calvert County, March 24, 1766.

TAKEN up in the Bay, on the Fifth Day of November last, a Ship's YAWL of about 20 Feet Keel, strait Rabbet, white Bottom, and 4 Oars, Rudder and Tiller, and painted red, yellow, white, blue, and black.

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

HILLARY WILSON.

N. B. The said *Wilson* keeps FERRY, for all Persons that want to go to *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, or any other Part of the Eastern Shore.

RIVINGTON and BROWN'S

Land, Plate, and Goods LOTTERY.

All PRIZES: No BLANKS.

THE Drawing of this Lottery, will certainly begin the 27th of next May, at all Events, in *Annapolis*, in *Maryland*.

The following Gentlemen are Managers, viz. *Samuel* and *Joseph Galloway*, *Thomas Smith*, *Stephen West*, Esqrs; and *Upton Scott*, M. D.

To whom Messrs. *Rivington* and *Brown* have given a penal Bond of Ten Thousand Pounds, as a Certainty to them, and every Adventurer, for the Execution of this Lottery, agreeable to the Scheme. The Managers will attend to draw the Lottery, and there upon Oath, see Justice done to every Individual.

Those who are not supplied with Tickets, are desired to be speedy in their Application.

Wheat, Oats, Indian Corn, and Flax-Seed, (at the lowest Market Price,) will be taken for Tickets.

TICKETS and SCHEMES of the LOTTERY, may be had of the following Gentlemen, viz.

MARYLAND. *Mr. Richard Moale*, *Baltimore*. *Corbin Lee*, Esq; *Baltimore*. At the Printing-Office and Taverns in *Annapolis*. *Mr. Colin Campbell*, *Annapolis*. *Mr. John Craig*, *Port-Tobacco*. *Thomas Key*, Esq; *St. Mary's*. *Mr. William Lux*, *Elk-Ridge*. *Thomas Smith*, Esq; *Chester*. *Rev. Mr. Montgomery*, *George-Town*. *Mr. Abraham Ayres*, at *Rock-Hall*. *Mr. John Keresby*, near the *Kingsbury* Iron-Works, in *Baltimore* County. *Mr. John Anderton*, at *Secretary Creek*, *Cheptank*. *Mr. Henry Baker*, *Cecil* County. *Mr. William Smallwood*, *Charles* County. *Mr. Bernard O'Neil*, at *Mr. Gantt's* Iron-Works, *Frederick-Town*, in *Frederick* County.

PENNSYLVANIA. *Mr. Samuel Oatford*, in *New-castle* on *Delawares*.

VIRGINIA. *Mr. John Dixon*, in *Williamsburg*. *John Campbell*, Esq; and *Mr. James Hunter*, *Frederickburg*. *Mr. Scott*, *Norfolk*.

ANNAPOLIS, March 19, 1766.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER.



A SCHOONER, upwards of Fifty Tons Burthen, with two Suits of Sails, one of them quite new, and otherwise well Found for the Sea or Bay. Time will be given for the Payment, on paying Interest, and giving Security if required.

(27) 2 X NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the Second of April next, at Mr. John Ball's in ANNAPOLIS, A PARCEL OF LIKELY NEGROES.

(27) 2 X NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

WANTED

TO attend in a well-frequented TAVERN in Annapolis, A HOSTLER, who understands the Business well, and is a sober Man: Such an One will meet with good Encouragement, on Application to the Printer hereof.

N. B. None need apply except they have the above Character.

THE Subscriber, having furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, hereby acquaints the Public, That he has Open'd TAVERN at the House where Mr. Golden formerly Lived, near the Town Gate in Annapolis, where Gentlemen, Travellers, and Others, who may be pleased to favour him with their Custom, may depend on meeting with the kindest Usage, and best Accommodations for Themselves and Horses, from

2 Their humble Servant, ROBERT JOHNSON.

N. B. He carries on the ROPE-MAKING and CABINET Businesses in all their Branches, having furnished himself with the best Workmen from London and Philadelphia, and will sell Cabinet Work at the Philadelphia Prices.

COMMITTED to Prince-George's County Jail as Runaways, the Three following Fellows,

John Williams, a Mulatto Convict, who says he came in the Tryall, Capt. Errington, and belongs to Capt. Pearson.

A Negro by the Name of Sam, but says his Name is Will, and belongs to Mr. Warren Dent. And, Negro Nancy, belonging to Mr. Richard Woodward.

Their Masters are desired to take them away, and pay Charges.

March 17. Wm. TURNOR WOOTTON, Sheriff.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON Tuesday the 13th of May next, will be Run for, on the Race Ground in the City of ANNAPOLIS, the best of Three Heats, to be made 4 Mile Heats as near as the Ground will allow, A PURSE of FIFTY PISTOLES, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, on the following Terms:

Every Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that Runs for the said Purse, shall, if rising 4 Years old next Grass, carry 8 Stone (Saddle and Bridle included), if Five, 8 Stone and 10 Pounds; if Six, 9 Stone, and 6 Pounds; and Aged, 10 Stone.

And on the Day following, upon the same Ground, and upon the same Conditions, will be Run for, a PURSE of THIRTY PISTOLES, by any Number of Horses, Mares, or Geldings, the winning Horse the preceding Day only excepted.

Every Person that puts in a Horse, Mare, or Gelding, for the said Purse, shall Enter the same with Mr. JONAS GREEN, on the Saturday preceding the Race, and for the second Day on the Monday, with whom he shall leave satisfactory Vouchers of his or her Age, and at the same Time shall pay Two Pistoles Entrance, or Half that Sum, if a Subscriber, for the First Day; and One Guinea for the Second Day, or Half that Sum, if a Subscriber.

The Time of Starting will be between One and Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes which may arise.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT,

GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY,

BEING encouraged by several GENTLEMEN in Town, has Open'd SHOP, at the House of Mr. William Knapp, Watch-Maker, near the Town Gate, in Annapolis, where he Makes and Repairs all Sorts of SILVER and JEWELLERY WORK. He has at present for Sale, a neat Assortment of PLATE and JEWELS, made up in the best Manner, and of the newest Fashions; and also, a large and curious variety of Stones, elegantly finish'd; together with a complete Apparatus for Cutting them agreeable to any Directions, either for Buckles, Buttons, Rings, Ear-Rings, Necklaces, &c. &c.

As he has been regularly bred to the above Branches, and the Work he has, being principally executed by Himself, the Public may depend on being served upon much better Terms than have hitherto been practis'd: And, as many LADIES and GENTLEMEN, are frequently obliged to be supplied from England with the above Articles, on Account of their Orders not being punctually complied with here; he assures all such as shall please to favour him with their Custom, that no Delay in the speedy and effectual Execution of their Commands, shall for the Future induce them to send Home: Therefore humbly Hopes for the Encouragement of the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Province; to Merit and Preserve which, shall be his constant Study, and greatest Ambition.

N. B. He gives the highest Prices for old GOLD, SILVER, and SILVER LACE.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Two last Sessions of Assembly of this Province.

Some few Copies, more than the Number which the Printer is obliged to furnish the Counties with, are Printed for Sale, which may be had at the Printing-Office, by those who first apply for them.

ANNAPOLIS, March 4, 1766.

ALL Persons having any Claims against ANDREW THOMPSON, Rope-maker, Deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that such Claims may be adjust'd, by

ANTHONY STEWART, } Executors.
(47) THOMAS RICHARDSON, }

SOME Time in the Month of October last, was left along Side of the Subscriber's Sloop, in Wicomico River, by four Men supposed to be Sailors, A YAWL of about 18 Feet by the Keel, with a Chain fastened to her Stern instead of a Painter. The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, by applying to the Subscriber in Prince-Ann's Town.

(47) 4 X WILLIAM GEDDES.

WILLIAM KNAPP, WATCH-MAKER,

Hereby informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he is Removed from his late Dwelling near the COURT-HOUSE in Annapolis, to the House next but One to that wherein Mrs. M'Lead formerly Lived, towards the Town Gate; where he continues the WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS, and is ready to execute the Orders (with all possible Dispatch) of those GENTLEMEN and LADIES who shall be pleased to favour him with their Commands.

LOST, on Christmas Day, at the Fire near the Town Gate, A LEATHER BUCKET Mark'd [J, Green. z.] Whoever has it is desired to return it to the Owner.

Kent-Island, Dec. 20, 1765.

TO be Rented by the Subscriber, the Ferry from Kent-Island, to Annapolis, and the Terms known by applying to

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the 24th of February last, a Bay Horse, about 13 Hands high, with a standing Mane, bob Tail, has a Star in his Forehead, black before, a Natural Pacer, and carries his hind Legs close; also a black Mare, somewhat larger, with a standing Mane, bob Tail, a white Spot on the right Side of her Neck, Trots and Gallies, these Brands unknown.

Whoever takes up the said Horse and Mare, and delivers them to the Subscriber, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, or Ten Shillings for either, and reasonable Charges, paid by

N. B. They are supposed to have been Stolen by George White, an old Offender, and his Accomplices, who broke Jail the same Night: Whoever apprehends the Thief or Thieves, on Conviction, shall receive a further Reward of Five Pounds.

KENT-ISLAND, Feb. 15, 1766.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to make immediate Payment, and as he has a Number of Notes of Hand of Persons living in the several Counties which have been due a long Time, they are desired to pay them off, or they will be given into Lawyers Hands for the Collection of them; and he hereby informs the Public, that he will give no Credit after this Date.

JAMES HUTCHINGS.

ANNAPOLIS, February 20, 1766.

WHEREAS sundry Persons have signified to Messrs. Daniel Wolfenbulte, James Forster, and Stephen West, Trustees for all the Creditors of Mr. Reginald Culliffe, their Willingness to accept of an equal Dividend agreeable to the Tenor of a certain Deed of Trust, but have omitted to send the Particulars, or even Gross Amount, of their respective Claims; for Want of which it will be impossible to ascertain the Amount of a Dividend to be adjust'd the ensuing Provincial Court: Therefore, all those who have just Claims and have neglected, are desired to be speedy in transmitting them to prevent their being Excluded.

N. B. Such Claims as are not brought in before the second of April, will be excluded.

MARYLAND, February 10, 1766.

SIR Elias Culliffe, Baronet, and Robert Culliffe, Esq; Sons, Executors, and surviving Partners of the late Foster Culliffe of Liverpool, formerly Trading to this Province by the Name of Foster Culliffe and Sons, having appointed the Subscriber their Attorney in Fact, to whom all Persons who have any Claim on said Company, are desired to apply: And all those Indebted (to save further Trouble) are requested soon to pay.

THOMAS BRERETON, in Talbot.

THIS is to give Notice, That the Subscriber has a new Erected FERRY, on Patuxent River in Virginia, opposite to Cedar-Point in Maryland, 24 Miles distant from Westmoreland Court-House, 40 from Richmond, 12 from King George, 26 from Stafford; from Leeds-Town 15 Miles, from Port Royal 12, and from Fredericksburg 34 Miles. There is a good FERRY kept, with ENTERTAINMENT, &c. by

GEORGE W. SPOONER.

Prince-George's County, February 14, 1766. RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named JEM, he is a likely, lively, strong made young Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, is upon the yellowish Order, and has large Eyes. Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward.

As he is a notorious Villain, it is requested that all Masters will make this known to their Servants, and by Way of Encouragement, promise them the Reward. He has a very extensive Acquaintance, therefore may Travel far from home. I am told that he passed for a Free Negro in Frederick County last Year.

ROBERT TYLER.

Annapolis: Printed by JONAS GREEN, at his PRINTING-OFFICE, in Charles-Street: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12/6 a Year; and Advertisements of a moderate Length are inserted for 5s. the First Week, and 1s. each Time after: And long Ones in Proportion.

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