

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 6, 1773.

Our places are disposed of to men, that are the ornaments of their own dignity; in men that have the welfare of the kingdom nobly at heart; and who accept of offices only to do the necessary drudgery of the state, and neither to amass estates from their services, nor aggrandize any branches of their family; hence it happens, that England can never be infamous for a Sejanus, who rose from the dung-hill to grasp all power, and whose working wickedness had generally a double plot, upon his prince, and upon the people.



HE prince, who places an unlimited confidence in a bad minister, runs great hazard of having that confidence abused, his government made odious, and his people wretched: of the many instances, which might be brought to confirm the observation, none more instructive, can perhaps be selected from the annals of mankind, than the story of Sejanus. We need not however have recourse to the history of other nations, and of other ages, to prove, that the unbounded influence of a wicked minister, is sure to lead his master into many difficulties, and to involve the people in much distress; the present situation of this province is a proof of both.

It is not my intention to compare Antilon with Sejanus; yet whoever has the curiosity to read the character of the latter drawn by the masterly pen of Tacitus, and is well acquainted with the former, will discover some striking likenesses between the two.—The (A) "animus sui obtegens, in alios criminator"—The "juxta adulatio & superbia" are equally applicable to both.

Does it yet remain a secret, who this wicked minister, this Antilon, is? Arise ye, my countrymen, "puz- zled to find him out?" Surely not; his practices have occasioned too much mischief, to suffer him to lurk concealed, notwithstanding all his mean, and dirty arts, to gain popularity, by which he rose to his present greatness, and the indefatigable industry of his tools, in echoing his praises, and celebrating the residue of his measures.

In vindication of his conduct, Antilon has not endeavoured to convince the minds of his readers by the force of reason, but "in the favourite method of illiberal calumny, virulent abuse, and shameful asseveration to affect their passions"—has attempted to render his antagonist ridiculous, contemptible, and odious; he has descended to the lowest jests on the person of the Citizen, has expressed the utmost contempt of his understanding, and a strong suspicion of his political, and religious principles. What connexion, Antilon, have the latter with the proclamation? Attempts to rouse popular prejudices, and to turn the laugh against an adversary, discover the weakness of a cause, or the inability of the advocate, who employ ridicule, instead of argument.—"The Citizen's patriotism is entirely feigned; his reasons must not be considered, or listened to, because his religious principles are not to be trusted.—Yet if we are to credit Antilon, the Citizen is so little attached to those principles, "That he is most devoutly wishing for the event," which is to free him from their shackles. What my speculative notions of religion may be, this is neither the place, nor time to declare; my political principles ought only to be questioned on the present occasion; surely they are constitutional, and have met, I hope, with the approbation of my countrymen; if so, Antilon's aspersions will give me no uneasiness. He asks—Who is this Citizen?—A man, Antilon, of an independent fortune, one deeply interested in the prosperity of his country; a friend to liberty, a settled enemy to lawless prerogative. I am accused of folly, and falsehood, of garbling moral, and legal maxims, of a narrow, sordid, and personal enmity; of the first, and second accusations, I leave the publick judge, observing only, that my want of veracity has not been proved in a single instance. What moral, what legal maxims have I garbled? Point them out Antilon: you assert that my censures of your conduct flow from a narrow, sordid, and personal enmity; that I dislike your vices, is most true; that my enmity is rancorous, and sordid, I deny; you have made the charge, it is incumbent on you to prove it; should you fail in your proofs, admit your mist, on your own principles, that you have exhibited the strongest tokens of a base mind: but what is evident to all, can receive no additional confirmation from your admission. Take this as an answer, the only one I shall give, to all your obloquy and abuse.—That vituperari ab improbo summa est laus. The bad man's censures are the highest commendations.

(A) "A mind dark and unsearchable, prone to blacken others, alike sawning and insipid." If the Latin word adulatio, implies that Sejanus was fond of flattery, and inclined to flatter, the sentiment is still more opposite to our wicked minister, who is known to swallow greedily the fulsome and nauseous praises of his admirers, and to bear a great deal of daubing.

If it be irksome to be engaged against a writer of a weak head, and corrupt heart, the task becomes infinitely more disgusting, when we have to encounter not only the latter vice, but likewise the wilful misrepresentations of craft, and falsehoods dictated by shameless impudence. It will be shewn in the course of this paper that Antilon is guilty of both charges.

The assent of ship-money, the Citizen has said, was a more open, the proclamation a more disguised, though not less dangerous attack on liberty; it has, I hope, been proved already, that fees are taxes, and that the settlement of them by proclamation is arbitrary, and illegal; Antilon has not refuted the arguments adduced to prove both propositions; other reasons in support thereof shall be brought hereafter; at present let us consider whether the proclamation be not a disguised, and dangerous attack on liberty. If we attend to the time, circumstance, and real motive of issuing the proclamation, they will, I think, evince, beyond all doubt, the truth of the assertion. The proclamation came out a few days after the prorogation of the assembly, under the colour of preventing extortion, but in reality to ascertain what fees should be taken from the people by the officers, and after a disagreement between the two houses about a regulation of fees by law. It would have been too insolent, to have informed the people in plain terms; your representatives would not come into our proposals; the governor was therefore advised to issue the proclamation for the settlement of fees, adopting the very rates of the late regulation objected to by your delegates, as unjust, and oppressive in several instances; their obstinate, and unreasonable refusal to comply with our moderate demands, constrained us to recur to that expedient. It would I say have been too daring, to have talked openly in this manner, and too silly, to have avowed, that, to cover the dangerous tendency of the proclamation, it was cloaked with the specious, and pretended necessity of protecting the people from the rapacity of officers. This affected tenderness for the people, considering the character of the minister, who made a parade of it, and has since assigned it as the best excuse of an unconstitutional measure, was sufficient to awake suspicion, and fears. Our constitution is founded on jealousy, and suspicion; its true spirit, and full vigour cannot be preserved without the most watchful care, and strictest vigilance of the representatives over the conduct of administration. This doctrine is not mine, it has been advanced, and demonstrated by the best constitutional writers; the present measures call for our closest attention to it; the latent designs of our crafty minister will be best detected by comparing them with the open, and avowed declarations of government in 1739, on a contest exactly similar to the present. The pursuits of government in the enlargement of its powers, and its encroachments on liberty, are steady, patient, uniform, and gradual; if checked by a well concerted opposition at one time, and laid aside, they will be again renewed by some succeeding minister, at a more favourable juncture.

Extract from the votes and proceedings of the assembly 1739.

"The conferees of the upper house are commanded to acquaint the conferees of the lower house, that if they conceive the proprietary's authority to settle fees, where there is no positive law for that purpose, to be indisputable, and that they apprehend the exercise of such an authority to be agreeable to the several instructions from the throne to the respective governments, and therefore that the upper house cannot but think a perpetual law in this case, reasonable and necessary, &c."

Compare, my countrymen, the proclamation issued in 1739 with the present; compare the language of the conferees of the upper house in 1739, with Antilon's arguments, and vindication of his favourite scheme; in substance they are the same. Antilon's account of ship-money, I have admitted in the main to be true, though not intirely impartial; this sentence conveys no insinuation, but what is plain, and easily justified. A writer may give a relation of facts generally true, yet by suppressing some circumstances, may either exaggerate, or diminish the guilt of them, and by so doing, greatly alter their character and complexion. The justice of the remark will hardly be denied, and the application of it to the present case will evince its utility. Antilon has vented part of his spleen on Mr. Hume; the censured passage is taken from that author, acknowledged by a sensible writer, (B) and thorough whig, to be an instructing, and entertaining historian. To exculpate the notorious apologist, and myself, it is necessary to observe that the words "levied with justice, and equality" (not equity as cited by Antilon) mean, the tax was equally divided among, or assessed upon the subjects without favour and affection to particular persons; that the imposition, though applied to a good and publick use, was contrary to law, the historian has acknowledged in the most forcible, and express words.

Has the Citizen any where insinuated, that the settlement of ship-money was legal? Has he not expressly

(B) Daniel Barrington. Observations, on the statutes chiefly the more ancient.

declared, that he does not mean to excuse that assent? That the conduct of Charles will admit of no good apology? Yet that there were some appearances in his favour, the passages already quoted, candid men, I think, will admit, if not as a proof to convince, at least as an inducement to incline them to that opinion; mine, I confess, it is, and I make the acknowledgment, without fear of incurring the odious imputation of abetting arbitrary measures, or of being a friend to the Stuarts.

What means the insinuation, Antilon, conveyed in this sentence. "The appellation tyrant has I suppose rubbed the sore." Your endeavours to defame, excite only pity, and contempt; your heaviest accusations, thank God, have no better foundation than your own suspicions. But to return. I again assert, that notwithstanding all the acts ascertaining the subjects rights, cited in your last admirable, and polite performance, that the boundaries between liberty and prerogative were far from being ascertained in Charles's reign, with that precision, and accuracy, which the subsequent revolutions, and the improvements our constitution in later times have introduced (C). I must trouble my readers with a few more quotations from the obnoxious historian above-mentioned, submitting the justice of his observations, and the inference drawn from them to their decision, and better judgment.

"Those lofty ideas of monarchical power which were very commonly adopted during that age and to which the ambiguous nature of the English constitution gave so plausible an appearance, were firmly riveted in Charles." Again, speaking of illegal imprisonment, "But the Kings of England (says he) who had not been able to prevent the enacting these laws, (in favour of personal liberty) had sufficient authority, when the tide of liberty was spent, to hinder their regular execution, and they deemed it superfluous to attempt the formal repeal of statutes, which they found so many expedients, and pretences to elude."

"The imposition of ship-money (the same historian remarks) is apparently one of the most dangerous invasions of national privileges, not only which Charles was ever guilty of, but which the most arbitrary princes in England, since any liberty had been ascertained to the people, had ever ventured upon." He subjoins in a note, "It must however be allowed, that Queen Elizabeth ordered the feeholds to fit out ships, at their own expence, during the time of the Spanish invasion." Elizabeth treated her parliaments with haughtiness, and assumed a tone of authority in addressing those assemblies, which even the tyrant Charles did not exceed;—her father governed with despotic sway. To these opinions, and unsettled notions of the kingly power, and to the prejudices of the age, candour perhaps will partly ascribe the determination of the judges in favour of ship-money, and not solely to corruption.

The Citizen has said, "that the revolution rather brought about, than followed King James's abdication of the crown." The assertion is warranted by the fact. James's endeavours to subvert the establishment of church and state, and to introduce arbitrary power, occasioned the general insurrection of the nation in vindication of its liberties, and the invasion of the Prince of Orange, soon afterwards crowned King of England. James, dispirited by the just, and general desertion of his subjects, and fearing, or pretending to fear violence from his son in law, withdrew from the kingdom; his withdrawing was what properly constituted his abdication of the crown; his tyrannical proceedings were the cause indeed of that abdication, and voted together with his withdrawing, an abdication of the government; till that event the revolution was incomplete. Will any man, except Antilon, or one equally prejudiced, inter from the last mentioned quotation, that the Citizen intended to cast any reflection on the revolution, to represent it as an unjust act of violence, or that he does not approve the political principles of those, by whom it was principally accomplished?—I shall now consider Antilon's main argument in support of the proclamation, first reducing it into a syllogism.

"Taxes cannot be laid but by the legislative authority; but fees have been laid by the separate branches thereof; therefore fees are not taxes."

I deny the major, Mr. Antilon, in the latitude laid down by you, but admit it with this restriction, saving, in such cases as are warranted by long, immemorial, and uninterrupted usage. The very instances adduced in your paper are an exception to the general rule. The two houses of parliament have separately settled fees, as I said before, by the usage, custom, and law of parliament, which is part of the law of the land.

"The judges in Westminster-hall have settled fees," you say, without defining what you mean by a settlement

(C) "The latter years, says Blackstone, of Henry VIII. were the times of the greatest despotism, that have been known in this island, since the death of William the Norman; the prerogative, as it then stood by common law (and much more when extended by acts of parliament) being too large to be endured in a land of liberty."

of fees in this instance: your inference, "therefore a similar power is vested in the governor of this province," I deny. The inference will not be granted, unless you prove, that the King by his sole authority, contrary to the express declaration of the commons, has settled the fees of officers belonging to the courts of law, and equity, in Westminster-hall, that is, hath laid new fees on the subject, at a time when they were no longer paid out of the royal revenue, but taken out of the pockets of the people. The fees of officers have been established for many years past in this province by the legislature, and the act establishing them was made temporary, that on a change of circumstances an alteration of the fees, if expedient, should take place; that this was the sole motive of making the inspection law temporary, the Citizen has not asserted, nor has Antilon denied it to be one of the motives. An inspection of the votes and proceedings of assembly in 1739 will evince, that the principal reason of giving a temporary existence to that act was to alter, and correct the table of fees on the expiration of it.

"31 May 1739.—The conferees of the upper house acquaint the conferees of the lower house, that the upper house could agree to no law to establish officers fees, but what should be perpetual, and were ordered not to proceed to consider of any fees, till the sense of the lower house on that point should be made known."

"2 June 1739.—This house (the lower) having taken into consideration the report of their members appointed conferees concerning the officers' fee-bill, and the proposal made by the conferees of the upper house, of making that bill a perpetual act, do unanimously agree, that it would be of the most dangerous and destructive consequence to the people of this province to make such a perpetual."

Judge now reader what was the principal intention of the delegates in making the inspection law temporary; but if fees may be lawfully settled by proclamation, "when there happens to be no prior provision, or establishment of them by law," then may the fees originally settled by a temporary act, be upheld by prerogative, and made perpetual, and the province be left exposed to the same dangerous, and destructive consequences, which were apprehended from a perpetuity of the law.

Antilon asserts, "That the Citizen has been constrained to admit, that the judges in England have settled fees." This assertion I must take the liberty of contradicting; if the reader will be at the trouble of turning to the Citizen's last paper, he will there see, that the Citizen, after quoting Antilon's words, "The courts of law and equity in Westminster-hall have likewise settled fees," asks, by what authority? "Antilon, says he, has not been full, and expresses on this point—"Admitting even, continues the Citizen—"that the chancellor, and judges have settled fees, by virtue of the King's commission, at the request of the house of commons, without the sanction of a statute, yet the precedent by no means applies to the present case."—Is this being constrained to admit that the judges in England have settled fees? Once for all, Antilon, I must inform you, that I shall never admit your assertions, barely on the strength of your *ipse dixit*, unsupported by other proof; I perceive your drift, but I know my man, and will not suffer myself to be entangled in his snares.

"Vane ligur, frustra que animis elate superbis,
Nequequam patrias tentasti lubricus artes.

"Proud Antilon,
On others practise thy deceiving arts;
Thin stratagems, and tricks of little-hearts
Are lost on me—"

"The judges in Westminster-hall have settled fees." A full enquiry into this matter, I am inclined to believe, would expose Antilon's disingenuity, and shew how inconclusive his inference is—"Therefore the governor may settle fees," that is, impose fees on the inhabitants of this province. It has been already observed, that the King originally paid all his officers, and that nothing can be more consistent with the spirit of our constitution, than that he, who pays salaries, should fix them. "Fees are certain perquisites allowed to officers, who have to do with the administration of justice, as a recompense for their labour, and trouble, and these are either ascertained by acts of parliament, or established by ancient usage, which gives them an equal sanction with an act of parliament (D)." Coke in his comment on Littleton, lect. 701, observes, that it is provided by the statute of Westminster 1st, that no sheriff, or any other minister of the King, shall take any reward for doing his office, but that which the King alloweth. That the subsequent statutes having permitted fees to be taken in some instances, under colour thereof, abuses had been committed by officers: but that they cannot take fees, but such as are given by act of parliament. "But yet such reasonable fees as have been allowed by the courts of justice of ancient time to inferior ministers, and attendants of courts for their labour and attendance, if they be asked and taken of the subject, is no extortion." It does not appear to me, that the judges have ever imposed new fees by their sole authority. Hawkins says, "the chief danger of oppression is from officers (E) being left at liberty to set their own rates, and make their own demands," therefore the law has authorized the judges to settle them."

What law, common, or statute, has either empowered the judges to impose new fees? Antilon asks, how are

(D) Bacon's Abridg. 2d Vol.

(E) Antilon has acknowledged, that two counsellors were interested in the settlement of fees: he is, perhaps, one of them: he has also acknowledged, that he advised the proclamation as expedient and legal; he has held up the proclamation as the standard, by which the courts of justice are to be guided in awarding costs: if all this be true, has he not endeavoured to set his own rates? and make his own demands?

these settlements, and the admission of their legality (take notice, reader, I have not admitted their legality) to be reconciled with the position, that fees are taxes? Before you can reasonably expect an answer to this question, it is incumbent on you, Antilon, first to fix a certain, and determinate meaning to a settlement of fees by the judges, and to explain in what manner, upon what occasions, and at what time, or times, the judges have settled fees; then shall we have some fixed, and certain notion of those settlements. After you have taken all this trouble, the information may be pleasing (man is naturally curious, and fond of having mysteries unfolded) but the inference, "Therefore, the governor may legally impose fees by his sole authority," will be rejected for this plain and obvious reason. Fees in this province have been generally settled by the legislature; so far back as 1638, we find a law for the limitation of officers fees; in 1693, the governor's authority to settle fees was expressly denied by the lower house; it was voted unanimously by that house, "That it is the undoubted right of the freemen of this province not to have ANY FEES imposed upon them but by the consent of the freemen in a general assembly."—The speaker of that house attended by several members went up to the council chamber, and informed the governor, and members thereof, "That no officers fees ought to be imposed upon them, but by the consent of the representatives in assembly, and that this liberty was established and ascertained by several acts of parliament, the authority of which is so great, as to receive no answer, but by repeal of the said statutes, and produced the same with several other authorities; to which the governor's answer was, that his instructions from his majesty were to lessen, and moderate the exorbitancy of them, and not to settle them; to which Mr. speaker replied that they were thankful to his majesty for the same, but withal desired that no fees might be lessened or advanced but by the consent of the assembly, to which the governor agreed." An act was passed that very session for regulating officers fees.

Here was a formal relinquishment of the claim to settle fees by prerogative; from that day to this, the claim has been constantly opposed by the representatives of the people, and in consequence of that opposition, laws have been made from time to time for the limitation of officers fees; these laws ought to be considered, as so many strong, and express denials of the proprietary's authority to settle fees, and as so many acknowledgments on the part of government of its illegality. Precedents, I know, have been brought, to shew, that the power hath been exercised; to have many other unconstitutional powers; the exercise doth not prove the right, it proves nothing more, than a deviation from the principles of the constitution in those instances, in which the power hath been illegally exercised. Precedents drawn from the mere exercise of a disputed authority, so far from justifying the repeated exercise of that authority, suggest the strongest motive for resisting a similar attempt, since the former temporary, and constrained acquiescence of the people under the exertion of a contested prerogative is now urged as a proof of its legality. As precedents have been mentioned, their proper use, and misapplication, cannot be better displayed, than by a quotation from the author of the considerations. After perusing the passage with attention, the reader, I think, will be disposed to treat Antilon's argument drawn from the precedent of New-York, with great contempt, perhaps, with some indignation, should he have reason to believe, that the considerations were wrote by this very Antilon. "When instances are urged as an authoritative reason for adopting a new (or an illegal measure, the reason is applicable to either) "they are proved to be more important from this use of them" (the countenance and support they are made to give to arbitrary proceedings) "and ought therefore to be reviewed with accuracy, and canvassed with strictness; what is proposed, ought to be incorporated with what has been done, and the result of both stated, and considered as a substantive original question, and if the measure proposed is incompatible with the constitutional rights of the subject, it is so far from being a rational argument, that consistency requires an adoption of the proposed measure, that on the contrary, it suggests the strongest motive for abolishing the precedent; when therefore an instance of deviation from the constitution is pressed, as a reason for the establishment of a measure striking at the root of all liberty; though the argument is inconclusive, it ought to be useful. Wherefore, if a sufficient answer were not given to the argument drawn from precedents, by shewing that none of the instances adduced are applicable, I should have very little difficulty in denying the justice of the principles, on which it is founded; what hath been done if wrongfull confers no right to repeat it, to justify oppression and outrages by instances of their commission, is a kind of argument, which never can produce conviction, though it may their acquiescence, whom the terror of greater evils may restrain; and thus the despotism of the east may be supported, and the natural rights of mankind trampled under feet. The question of right therefore doth not depend upon precedents, but on the principles of the constitution, and hath been put on its proper point already discussed," whether the prerogative may lawfully settle fees in this province. Antilon has laid great stress on the authority of the English judges to settle fees, and from that authority, has inferred a similar power in the governor of this province; he has not indeed explained, as it behoved him to do, the origin, nature, and extent of that authority, nor has he shewn, in what manner it has been exercised.

No man, I believe, hath a precise, and clear idea of a settlement of fees by the judges, from what Antilon has hitherto said on that subject. What does it mean? I ask again, does the authority to settle, imply a power to lay new fees? The judges it is allowed cannot alter, or increase the old fees; they have not therefore, I presume, a discretionary power to impose new; if

their authority should extend to the imposition of new fees, why in a variety of instances, have fees been ascertained by act of parliament? Where was the necessity of enacting those statutes, if the judges were empowered by law to settle, that is, to impose fees by their own, or delegated authority? Here seem to be two distinct powers in the same state, capable of the same thing; if co-equal, they may clash, and interfere with each other; if the one be subordinate to the other, then no doubt, the power of the judges must be subject to the power of the parliament, which is, and must be supreme; if subject to, it is controulable by parliament. The parliament, we all know, is composed of three distinct branches, independent of, yet controuling, and controuled by each other; no law can be enacted, but by the joint consent of those three branches; now, if in case of disagreement between them about a regulation of fees, the power of the judges may step in, and supply the want of a law, then may the interposition, and authority of parliament in that case be rendered useless, and nugatory. Suppose the leading members of one branch will be deeply interested in the regulation, that branch will probably endeavour to obtain, if it can, an exorbitant provision for officers: the other may think the provision contended for, too great, they disagree; the fee-bill miscarries; the power of the judges is now left at liberty to act, a necessity for its acting is insisted on, and they perhaps establish the very fees, which one branch of the legislature has already condemned as unreasonable and excessive. Suppose the judges should hold their seats during pleasure, suppose them strongly prejudiced in favour of government, might not a bad administration, if this power were submitted to, obtain what establishment it pleased for its officers? Should the judges discover a disinclination to favour the views of government, the removal of the stubborn, and the putting in of others more compliant, would overcome that difficulty, and not only secure to government for a time, the desired establishment of fees, but render that establishment perpetual. That a bold, and profligate minister will embrace the most barefaced, and shameful means to carry a point, the creation of twelve peers in one day, "on the spur of the occasion," is a memorable proof. A settlement of fees by proclamation, I still presume to assert, notwithstanding the subtle efforts of Antilon to prove the contrary, to be an arbitrary, and illegal tax, and consequently thus far similar to the ship-money assessment: my Lord Coke's authority warrants the assertion and his reasoning will support the principle; all new offices erected with new fees, or old offices with new fees, are within this act (de tallagio non concedendo) that is, they are a tallage, or tax upon the people.

I never asserted, that our offices relating to the administration of justice were not old, and constitutional; but I have asserted, that we have no old, and established fees; that fees settled by proclamation, are new fees, and that consequently they come within the act, and Coke's exposition of it; and therefore, as new fees are taxes, and taxes cannot be laid but by the legislature, except in the cases heretofore mentioned; fees settled by one, or two branches thereof, are an unconstitutional, and illegal tax. What Coke observes, says Antilon, in his comment on the statute (de tallagio non concedendo) "may be fully admitted, without any proof, that every settlement of fees is a tax;" therefore, I presume, some settlement of fees is a tax, what settlement of them, Antilon, is a tax? If fees settled by act of parliament are taxes, why should they cease to be taxes, when settled by the discretionary power of the judges? if when settled by the latter authority, they come not within the strict legal definition of a tax, are they on that account less oppressive, or of a less dangerous tendency? According to Antilon, the words, "new fees are not to be annexed to old offices," mean, "that the old and established fees are not to be augmented or altered but by act of parliament;" yet, in "the old offices, fees may be settled." That is, if I comprehend him right, new fees may be established by the judges "for necessary services, when there happens to be no prior provision made by law for those services."

How is this interpretation of my Lord Coke's comment to be reconciled with his position, that fees cannot be imposed but by act of parliament, and with the doctrine laid down in ad Bacon already recited? The legality of the proclamation, Antilon has said, is determinable in the ordinary judicatories; does it follow therefore, that the measure is constitutional? On the same principle the assessment of ship-money would have been constitutional; for the legality of that too was determinable in the ordinary judicatories, and it was actually determined to be legal by all the judges, four excepted; if in that decision the parliament, and people had tamely acquiesced, proclamations at this day would have the force of laws, indeed would supersede all law.

Antilon's next argument in support of the proclamation is derived from the necessity of ascertaining precisely by the judgment, or final decree, the costs of suit, which are sometimes wholly, sometimes partly composed of the lawyers, and officers fees. If fees are taxes, and taxes can be laid by the legislature only, that necessity (admitting it for the sake of argument to exist) will not justify the settlement of fees by proclamation, who is to be judge of the necessity? Is the government? then is its power unlimited. Who will pretend to say, that the necessity is urgent, and invincible? Such a necessity only, can excuse the violation of this fundamental law; "The subjects shall not be taxed but by the consent of their representatives in parliament." If necessity is the sole foundation of the dangerous "power" of settling fees by prerogative, when there is no prior establishment of them by law, "it behoves those, who advise the exercise of that power, not only to see that the necessity is indeed invincible, but that it has not been occasioned by any fault of their own; for, if it is not the one, the act is in no way justifiable, and if the other, that very necessity, which is the excuse of the act, will be the accusation of those, who occasioned it, and in place of being

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"justifiable in their conduct, they must be chargeable, first, with the blame of the necessity, and next with the danger of the violation of the law, as the drunken man who commits murder justly bears the guilt both of inebriation and bloodshed (F)." To whom is the blame of the supposed necessity, now plead as an excuse for acting against law, imputable? Is it not to those, who rather than submit to a regulation by law of their fees, and to an apprehended diminution of income, chafe to shelter themselves under the wings of arbitrary prerogative, and to expose their country to all the difficulties, and distress, which the wanton exercise of an unconstitutional power was sure to introduce?

Who, the least acquainted with the arguments in favour of ship-money, and the dispensing power, does not perceive this part of Antilon's defence to be a repetition, and revival of those exploded, and justly odious topics tricked off in a new dress to bide their deformity, the better to impose on the unthinking and unwary. Antilon asserts, that the Citizen from some proceedings of the house of commons, infers a power in the commons "alone," to settle the fees of officers belonging to the courts of law. Want of accuracy in the expression has, I confess, given a colour to the charge; but Antilon to justify his construction of the sentence referred to, and to exclude all doubt of the Citizen's meaning, has inserted the word "alone."

"If the commons, says the Citizen, had a right to inquire into the abuses committed by the officers of the courts, they had, no doubt, the power of correcting those abuses, and of establishing the fees in those courts, had they thought proper"—he should have added (to prevent all cavil)—with the concurrence of the king and lords. This was really the Citizen's meaning, though not expressed; his whole argument should be considered, and taken together; he endeavours all along to prove, that fees are taxes, that taxes cannot be laid but by the legislature, except in the instances already mentioned, which, as I said before, are exceptions to the general rule. The extracts from the report of the committee were adduced to shew, what abuses had crept into practice by officers charging illegal fees; what oppressions the encroaching spirit of office had brought upon the subject; and the controuling power of the house of commons over the officers of the courts of justice. They resolved, that all the fees should be fixed, and established by authority, that they should be registered in a book, and inspected gratis, that the rates being publickly known, officers might not extort more than the usual, ancient, legal, and established fees. It does not appear, that the commons authorised the judges to create new fees, or to alter, and increase the old, but insisted, that a table of all the fees should be made out under the inspection of the judges, and, to give it a greater sanction, should be signed, and attested by them, to prevent, no doubt, the secret and rapacious practices of officers. That fees are taxes, I hope, has been proved; but should it be granted, that they are not taxes, because they have been settled in England by other authority, than the legislative (which I do not admit, if by a settlement of fees under the authority of the judges, an imposition of new fees be meant) still I contend, that a settlement of fees in this province by proclamation is illegal, and unconstitutional, for the reasons already assigned; to which the following may be added. If a table of fees had been framed by the house of commons, confirmed by act of parliament, and all former statutes relating to fees had been repealed, and a temporary duration given to the new act, that at its expiration, corrections and amendments (if expedient) might be made in the table of fees, in consequence of a disagreement between the branches of the legislature about those amendments, the law had expired, and the commons had resolved, that an attempt to establish the late rates by proclamation would be illegal, and unconstitutional, would any minister of Great Britain advise his sovereign, to issue his proclamation, under colour of preventing extortion, but in reality for the very purpose of establishing the contested rates? If a minister should be found daring enough to adopt the measure, a dismissal from office might not be his only punishment, although he should endeavour to justify his conduct upon legal principles, in the following manner.

The same authority distinct from the legislative, that has settled, may settle the fees, when the proper occasion of exercising it occurs; the proper occasion has now presented itself, we have no law for the establishment of fees; some standard is necessary, and therefore the authority distinct from the legislative, which used to settle fees, must interfere, and settle them again; necessity calls for its exertion, and it ought to be active; recourse, I allow, should not be had to its interposition, but in a case of the utmost urgency.

"Nec deus interfit nisi dignus vindice nodus.
"Nor let a god in person stand display'd,
"Unless the labouring plot deserve his aid."

Such reasoning would not screen the minister from the resentment of the commons; they would tell him, that the necessity, "The tyrant's plea," was pretended, not real, if real, that it was occasioned by his selfish views, which prevented the passage of a law, for the settlement of fees; they would perhaps assert, that a power distinct from the legislative, unless authorized by the latter, had never attempted to impose fees, since they began to be paid by the people; they might possibly shew, that a settlement of fees by judges, does not imply an authority in them to impose new

(F) Quoted from a pamphlet intitled "a speech against the suspending, and dispensing prerogative" supposed to be written by my Lord Mansfield, Mr. Blackstone speaking of the very measure, which occasioned that speech, observes, "A proclamation to lay an embargo in time of serenity, peace upon all vessels laden with wheat, (though in the time of a publick scarcity) being contrary to law—the advisers of such a proclamation, and all persons acting under it found it necessary to be indemnified by a special act of parliament, 7 Geo. 3d. C. 7."

fees, if it should, that the power is unconstitutional, and ought to be restrained; they might contend that a settlement of fees by the judges, was nothing more than a publication under their hands, and seals of such fees, as had been usually, and of ancient time received by the officers of the courts; that the publication by authority was made, to prevent the rapacious practices of officers; they would probably refer the minister to my Lord Coke, who says expressly—that, while officers "could take no fee at all for doing their office but of the King, then had they no colour to exact any thing of the subject, who knew, that they ought to take nothing of them, but when some acts of parliament, changing the rule of the common law gave to the ministers of the King, fees in some particular cases to be taken of the subject, abuses crept in, and the officers and ministers did offend in most cases, but at this day, they can take no more for doing their office, than have been since this act allowed to them by authority of parliament." (Westminster, &c.)

But let us leave fiction, and come to reality; What will the delegates of the people at their next meeting say to our minister, this Antilon, this enemy to his country, (G) this balshaw—who calls a censure of his measures, arrogance, and freedom of speech, presumption?—They will probably tell him, you advised the proclamation, with yes it was concerted in the cabinet, and by you brought into council; your artifices imposed on the board, and on the Governor, and drew them into an approbation of a scheme, outwardly specious, and calculated to deceive; you have since defended it upon principles incompatible with the freedom, ease, and prosperity of the province. If your endeavours should prove successful, if the proclamation should be enforced, we shall never have it in our power to correct the many glaring abuses, and excessive rates of the old table, adopted by the proclamation, nor to reduce the salaries of officers, which greatly overpay their services, and give an influence to government, usually converted to sinister purposes, and of course repugnant to the general good.

The monies collected from the people, and paid to officers, amount annually to a large sum; officers are dependent on, and of course attached to government; power is said to follow property, the more, therefore, the property of officers is increased, the greater the influence of government will be; fatal experience proves it already too great. The power of settling fees by proclamation is utterly inconsistent with the spirit of a free constitution; if the proclamation has a legal binding force, then will it undoubtedly take away a part of the people's property without their consent "Whatever another may rightfully take from me without my consent, I have certainly no property in," (H)—if you render property thus insecure, you destroy the very life, and soul of liberty.—What is this power, or prerogative of settling fees by proclamation, but the mere exertion of arbitrary will?—If the supreme magistrate may lawfully settle fees by his sole authority, at one time, why may he not increase them at some other, according to his good will, and pleasure? (I) what boundary, what barrier shall we fix to this discretionary power? Would not the exercise of it, if submitted to, preclude the delegates of the people from interfering in any future settlement of fees, from correcting subsisting abuses, and excesses, or from lowering the salaries of officers, when they become too lucrative?—It is imagined, the salaries of the commissary, and secretary, from the increase of business, will in process of time, exceed the appointments of the governor; does not this very circumstance point out the necessity of a reduction?—But if the authority to regulate officers fees, with the concurrence of the other branches of the legislature, should be wrested from the lower house, What expectation can we ever have, of seeing this necessary reduction take place?

"That questions ought not to be prejudged, says Antilon, is another of the Citizen's objections" here again he wilfully misrepresents the Citizen's meaning.

The passage in the Citizen's last paper alluded to by Antilon is this—"The governor it is said with the advice of his lordship's council of state, issued the proclamation; three of our provincial judges are of that council, they therefore advised a measure, as proper, and consequently as legal, the legality of which, if called in question, they were afterwards to determine; is not this in some degree prejudging the question?" Antilon talks of precedents, and established rules; the Citizen says not a word about them, his meaning is too plain to be mistaken, without design. The council, it has been said, advised the proclamation, the judges therefore, who were then in council, and concurred in the advice, thought it a legal measure; the legality of it may hereafter be questioned; as judges of the provincial court, they may be concerned in the determination of the question;

(G) Voted so by the lower house. Antilon seems to make very light of those resolutions, a wicked minister is never at a loss to find out motives, to which he may ascribe the censure and condemnation of his conduct; these he will impute either to passion, to the disappointment of a faction, or to rancorous and personal enmity; however, if the proclamation is illegal, and of a dangerous tendency, the votes alluded to, so far from being justly imputable to any of those causes, ought to be deemed the result, and duty of real patriotism. Antilon has compared the votes of a former lower house against certain resolutions, to the late votes against the adviser of an unconstitutional measure. The unprejudiced will discern a wide difference between the two proceedings, but a review of the former would answer no good purpose, it might perhaps raked up extinguished animosities, of that transaction, therefore, I shall say no more than—
"Memento, et ignoscere."
"We remember, and forgive."
(H) See the new case of Ireland stated.
(I) Fees were actually increased by Proclamation in 1755 on the application of several judges.

Is there no impropriety in this proceeding? if they should determine the proclamation to be illegal, will they not condemn their former opinion? when they advised the proclamation, they, no doubt, judged it to be, not only "expedient," but legal; possibly, the decision of this controversy may rest ultimately with the members of the council, who constitute the court of appeals; these gentlemen, it seems, unanimously concurred in advising the proclamation. "Is not this to anticipate questions, before they come to them through their regular channel, to decide first, and hear afterwards" (K) of the twelve councillors, says Antilon, "Two only were interested"—Suppose a suit to be brought before twelve judges—two of whom are plaintiffs in the cause, and these two should sit in judgment, and deliver their opinions, would not the judgment, if given in favour of the plaintiffs, be void on this principle, that no man ought to be judge in his own cause, such proceeding being contrary to reason and natural equity? Two councillors only, it seems, were interested, that is immediately interested? But might not others be swayed by a remote interest? Are the views of thinking men confined to the present hour? Are they not most commonly extended to distant prospects? If one of the interested councillors, from his superior knowledge of the law, and constitution, and from the confidence reposed in his abilities, should have acquired an uncommon ascendancy over the council, may we not rationally conclude, that his opinion would have great weight with those, who cannot be supposed equally good judges of the law, and constitution? Supposing this interested councillor to be an honest man, ought not his opinion to have the greatest weight with meer laymen on a legal and constitutional question? The proclamation has no relation to the chancellor, says Antilon. Does not the chancellor continue to receive fees in his court according to the rates of the old table? Is not the governor chancellor, and has not the proclamation set up the very rates of the old table? How then can it be said, that the proclamation has no relation to the chancellor? Should some refractory person refuse to pay the chancellors fees, What methods would be taken to enforce the payment of them? The chancellor, I suppose, would decree his own fees to be paid; would he not therefore be judge in his own cause? or if he should refuse to do the service, unless the fee were paid; at the instant of performing it, Would not this be a very effectual method of compelling payment?

Antilon's strictures in one of his notes on the Citizen's crude notions (L) of British polity fall intirely on another person, they are the notions of Montesquieu and of the writer of a pamphlet entitled, "The privileges of the assembly of Jamaica vindicated, &c." and quoted as such. Notwithstanding the appeal from the court of chancery to a superior jurisdiction, the impropriety of having the offices of governor, and chancellor united in the same person, must be obvious to every thinking man. "The proclamation was the act of the governor, flowing from his persuasion of its utility; he was not to be directed by the suffrage of the council, he was to be judge of the propriety of their advice, upon the reasons they should offer; they were twelve in number" and no doubt each offered his reasons apart; all this may be very true, Antilon, and you may still remain the principal adviser, the sole fabricator of the proclamation; Was the proclamation thought of, at one and the same instant, by all the twelve? Who first proposed it? If you did not first propose the measure, did you not privately instigate the gentleman, who did propose it to the board, to make the motion? I know you of old; you never choose to appear openly the author of mischief, you have always fathered your "mischievous tricks," on some one else—to these questions I would request your answer, and rest the truth of the accusation on your averment; but the averments of a "cankered" minister are not more to be relied on, than his promises, I have charged, you say, all the members of the council with being your implicit dependents; I deny the charge; I have said, they were imposed on by your artifices; Is it the first time, that sensible men have been outwitted by a knave? You are now trying to engage them on your side, and to make them parties to your cause. To raise their resentment against the Citizen, you endeavour to persuade them, that they have been treated as cyphers, dependent tools, idiots, a meer rabble,

"Nos numerus sumus, et fruges consumere nati."
"We are but cyphers, born to eat, and sleep."

To draw the governor into your quarrel, you assert, that I have contradicted him in the grossest manner; but, as usual, you have failed in your proof, "In his proroguing speech he has declared, that he issued his proclamation solely for the benefit of the people, by nine tenths of whom, he believed it was so

(K) "Whether any officer has been guilty of extortion, is a question, which neither your nor our declaration ought to prejudicate; but that your declarations held out to the publick would have, in no small degree, this effect, can hardly be doubted, and on our part particularly, such a declaration would be the more improper, the less legal appeal in this province being to us; it would be to anticipate questions, before they come to us through their regular channel, to decide first, and hear afterwards." Vide upper house message 20th November, 1770.

(L) If the governor may lawfully issue his proclamation for the establishment of fees, and it should receive a legal binding force from the decree of the chancellor, who in this province is governor, or from the determination of judges appointed by him, and removable at his pleasure—Then may he behave with all the violence of an oppressor. "The will to ordain, and the power to enforce, will be lodged in the same person; I do not assert that the governor will act tyrannically; but the true liberty of the subject (as Blackstone justly observes) consists in such a manner in the grant of his behaviour, as in the mild government of the sovereign."

(M) "The will to ordain, and the power to enforce, will be lodged in the same person; I do not assert that the governor will act tyrannically; but the true liberty of the subject (as Blackstone justly observes) consists in such a manner in the grant of his behaviour, as in the mild government of the sovereign."

(N) "The will to ordain, and the power to enforce, will be lodged in the same person; I do not assert that the governor will act tyrannically; but the true liberty of the subject (as Blackstone justly observes) consists in such a manner in the grant of his behaviour, as in the mild government of the sovereign."

(O) "The will to ordain, and the power to enforce, will be lodged in the same person; I do not assert that the governor will act tyrannically; but the true liberty of the subject (as Blackstone justly observes) consists in such a manner in the grant of his behaviour, as in the mild government of the sovereign."

"understood." That you persuaded him to think the proclamation was calculated solely for the benefit of the people, I easily credit, and that he really thought so, I will as readily admit: your *subdole* attempts to involve the governor in your guilty counsels, and make him a partner in your crimes, discover the wisdom of the maxim, "The King can do no wrong," and the propriety, nay, the necessity of its application to the supreme magistrate of this province. I shall adopt another maxim established by the British parliament, equally, wise, and just, "The King's speeches are the ministers' speeches." The distinction, perhaps, will be ridiculed with false wit, and treated by ignorance, as a device of St. Omer's. The proroguing speech, though perhaps not penned, yet prompted by you, suggests that nine tenths of the people understood the proclamation was issued for their benefit; how is the sense of the people to be known, but from the sentiments of their representatives in assembly? To judge by that criterion, the proclamation was not understood by nine tenths of the people as issued for their benefit. That the application of the above maxims should give you uneasiness, I am not surprised; they throw guilt of bad measures on the proper person, on you, and you only, the real author of them; the glory, and the merit of good are wholly ascribed to you, by your unprincipled creatures; the spirited reply to the petitioners for a bishop was delivered, it is said, in pursuance of your advice: be it so, claim merit wherever you can, I will allow it, wherever it is due; but cease to impose on your countrymen, think not to assume all the merit of good counsels, and of bad to cast the blame on others. Hampden has been deservedly celebrated for his spirited opposition to an arbitrary, and illegal tax; a similar conduct would deserve some praise, and were the danger of opposition, and the power of the oppressor as great, the merit would be equal. The violent opposition, which Mr. Ogle met with, proceeded, I thought, in great measure from the cause assigned in my last paper; it certainly occasioned great discontents.

The decree for the payment of fees "according to the very settlement of the proclamation," was given, as I conceived, in his first administration. A misconception of Antilon's meaning lead me into this error; that I would wilfully subject myself to the imputation of a falsehood so easily detected, will scarcely be credited, unless it be believed, that the hardened impudence, and habitual mendacity of an Antilon, become proverbial, had rendered me insensible of shame, and regardless of character. "The Citizen has said, the proclamation ought rather to be considered as a direction to the officers, what to demand, and to the people what to pay, than a restriction of officers"—Antilon affects to be much puzzled about the meaning of the word *direction*; it is surprising he should, when he holds up the proclamation, as the standard, by which the courts of justice are to be governed in ascertaining costs, as the only remedy against the extortion of officers, by subjecting them to the governor's displeasure, and removal from office, if they should exceed the established rates, or to a prosecution for extortion, should the legality of the proclamation be established in the ordinary judicatories. It is a common observation confirmed by general experience, that a claim in the colony governments of an extraordinary power as incidental to, or part of the prerogative, is sure to meet with the encouragement, and support of the ministry in Great-Britain. That the proclamation is a point which the minister of Maryland, (*our Antilon*) wants to establish, is by this time evident to the whole province. Every artifice has been made use of, to conceal the dangerous tendency of that measure, to reconcile the people to it, and to procure their submission. Opinions of eminent counsel in England have been mentioned, the names of the gentlemen are now communicated to the publick; the state, on which those opinions were given, though called for, the person, who drew it, and advised the opinions to be taken, still remain a profound secret. The sacred name of majesty itself, is prostituted to countenance a measure, not justifiable upon legal and constitutional principles, to silence the voice of freedom, and of censure, and to screen a guilty minister, from the just resentment of an injured, and insulted country. The whole tenor of Antilon's conduct makes good the old observation, "That when ministers are pinched in matter of proceeding against law, they throw it up on the King" (*M*). Antilon has represented the proclamation, as the immediate act of the governor, "The governor was not to be directed, &c." now, to give it a still greater sanction, we are told, the governor's conduct in this very business, has met with the royal approbation. To what purpose was this information thrown out? Was it to intimidate, and to prevent all farther writing, and discourse about the proclamation? Unheard of insolence! The pride, and arrogance of this Antilon, have bereft him of his understanding; quos deus vult perdere, primo demat. Speaking of the proclamation the Citizen has said, "In a land of freedom, this arbitrary exertion of prerogative, will not, must not be endured." Antilon calls these naughty words, and intimates a repetition of them would be dangerous. In a free country, a contrary doctrine is insufferable; the man, who dares maintain it, is an enemy to the people, perhaps, the time may not be very distant, when this haughty, self-conceited, this tremendous Antilon will be obliged to lower his tone, and will find perchance my Lord Coke's saying prove true, "That the minister, who wrestles with the laws of a free country, will be sure to get his neck broke in the struggle." I have asserted, that the Citizen's first paper was wrote without the advice, suggestion, or assistance of any person; these words, it seems, are not sufficiently comprehensive; What words of a more extensive import can be made use of? I have denied all knowledge of the paper wrote by the Independent Whigs, till it was published in the Maryland gazette; to this moment the

(M) Grey's debates.

Independent Whigs are unknown to me. The communication to some gentlemen in private, of a paper wrote against an obnoxious minister, censuring his publick conduct, though the strictures might meet with their approbation, ought not to render them so culpable, as to justify the minister in loading them with the foulest, and most virulent abuse; Does the writer even deserve such treatment? I was too well acquainted with the temper, and character of Antilon, not to be prepared against the bitterest invectives, which malice might suggest, and falsehood could propagate; such, I was persuaded, a censure of his measures, would draw on his censurer. Conscious of my integrity, confiding in the goodness of my cause, and desirous of counteracting the insidious designs of a wicked minister, I took up my pen, determined to despise the calumnies of a man, which I knew, a candid publick would impute to his malevolence. The event has confirmed my apprehensions, Antilon has poured out the overflowing of his gaul, with such fury against the Citizen, that, to use the words of Cicero applied to Antihony.

"Omnibus est visus vomere suo more non dicere" He seems according to custom, rather to spew, than to speak.

The extracts from Petyt were to shew, that the commons had censured proclamations issued to "establish matters rejected by parliament: in a session immediately preceding." That, "Former proclamations had been vouched to countenance, and to warrant the latter."

The Citizen had no intention to deceive the people; no wish, that more might be inferred from his "little scraps," than what was plainly announced. The proclamations alluded to, were contrary to law; and it is contended, and, I trust, it has been proved, that the proclamation for settling officers fees is also contrary to law. Had the Citizen designedly suppressed the titles of the proclamations recorded in Petyt, would he have mentioned the authors name, and referred his readers to the very page, from which the extracts were taken? Would he not rather have imitated the conduct of Antilon, who speaking in his first paper, of a commission issued by the King to the chancellor for settling fees, neither mentions the book, from which the quotation is given, nor the time of the transaction. I comprehend fully, Antilon, your threats thrown out against certain religionists, to shew the greatness of your soul, and your utter detestation of malice, I shall give the publick a translation of your latin sentence; the sentiment is truly noble, and reflects the highest lustre on it's author, or adopter.

"Eos tamen ledere non exoptemus, qui nos ledere non exoptant."

"We would not wish to hurt those who do not wish to hurt us"—in other words—I cannot wreak my resentment on the Citizen, without involving all of his religion in one common ruin with him; they have not offended me, it is true, but it is better, that ninety-nine just should suffer, than one guilty man escape; a thorough paced politician never sticks at the means of accomplishing his ends; Why should I, who have to just a claim to the character? These, Antilon, are the sentiments, and threats, couched under your latin phrase, which you even were ashamed to avow in plain English; how justly may I retort

"Eos tamen ledere non exoptemus, qui nos ledere non exoptant." "Et dei potuisse, et non potuisse refelli."

The conclusion of a late excellent pamphlet (*N*) is admirably suited to the present subject; I shall, therefore, transcribe it, taking the liberty of making a few alterations, and insertions. "If we see an arbitrary and tyrannical disposition some where, the call for watchfulness is a loud; That there is such a disposition some where, and where, we all know—the proclamation, and the arrogance of it's supporter, are convincing proofs. "A tyrannical subject wants but a tyrannical ally disposed master, to be a minister of arbitrary power; if such a minister finds not such a master, he will be the tyrant of his prince"—or prince's representative—"as much as of his fellow servants, and fellow subjects—I should be sorry to see" the governor of this province "In chains, even if he were content to wear them—to see him unfortunately in chains, from which perhaps he could with difficulty free himself, till the person, who imposed them, runs away; which every good subject would, in that case, heartily wish might happen; the sooner, the better for all."

FIRST CITIZEN.

COPENHAGEN, February 11.

ALL the captains and chief commanders of the royal navy of Denmark, were summoned to appear before the board of admiralty on the 8th instant when they received orders to take in a twelvemonths provision with all speed. The victualling office had been previously apprised of this, and the orders were so strictly attended to, that they began the same day to take in biscuit, &c.

LONDON, February 8.

On Saturday the Court of Common Pleas gave final judgment on the question of law which came before it last term, "whether an action of trespass and false imprisonment would lay against an attorney for any mistake, or act proceeding from ignorance in the execution of his office and way of his profession at the suit of the defendant." The Lord Chief Justice, who delivered the determination of the Court in a solemn argument which lasted for above an hour and a half, cited a variety of cases in full proof, that an action would lay in the present instance, and a very great number of correlative decisions, to shew that the grand principles of

(N) Intituled, "a speech against the suspending and dispensing prerogative."

the common law went directly in support of that opinion. He said, that the act of imprisoning must be either defended, excused, or denied. It could not be defended, because all the proceedings relative to the arrest were totally informal and illegal, were therefore vacated, and the writ looked upon in the same light as if it had never been issued. It could not be excused, because mistake or ignorance are not inevitable; nor could it be denied, because the fact had been already sufficiently and satisfactorily proved. He next remarked, that there had been three persons either virtually or actually concerned in the transaction; the Plaintiff, the Attorney, and the Officer who executed the writ. The first of whom was virtually a trespasser, by being bound by the act of her Attorney. The second, as acting through mistake or ignorance, was equally a trespasser; but the officer, acting ministerially, must always stand excused, because he could not have done otherwise; besides, as the proceedings were vacated, and the record of the whole transaction destroyed, an officer can never be answerable in such a case. His Lordship then entered largely into an enumeration of the several advantages and privileges an attorney enjoyed under the common and statute law, as well as the instances in which he lay open to be called to an account by his client, or adversary, and at length concluded, by saying, that by the common law of England, confirmed by the statute of Westminster the first, an action of deceit would lie against an attorney for any damage sustained in goods or chattels, at the suit of either his client or adversary; and that this being a damage suffered in the person of the latter, an action might be well maintained; and therefore the motion for a new trial to set aside a former verdict of damages awarded by a jury against an attorney now before the court, must be discharged. His lordship, among a great number of other authorities, quoted Glanville, Bracton, the year-books of Edward III. Henry IV. Edward IV. and Henry VI. Coke's institutes, Crook Elizabeth, and Crook James, Brooke, Keeble, Raymond, Roll's abridgement, &c. &c.

March 6. Yesterday bills were stuck up at the Royal Exchange, for volunteers to enter on board the following men of war under the command of admiral Spry, viz. the Ocean, Albion, Somerset, Reasonable, Torbay, Dublin, Boyne, and Kent.

Capt. Palliton, who arrived a few days since in the river, spoke with, in lat. 27, long. 43, 305 five French men of war. The largest of them, which mounted 80 guns, carried an Admiral's flag at the foretop-mast head.

The assiduous attention, says a correspondent, which Lord Rochford has paid to settling the commercial differences between the courts of London and Lisbon, deserves the highest praises, and the warmest thanks.

ANNAPOLIS, May 6.

Capt. Eden, in his passage, spoke the following vessels: April 5, a sloop from New-York, Quill, for Surinam, long. 46: 25 W. lat. 23: 48. Same day, brig Two Friends, Peter Bruffton, from Madeira for Philadelphia, out 23 days, long. 53, lat. 24: 51: April 13, ship Trueman, Joshua Shepherd, from Bristol to Charles-Town, left from Cork, which she left the 18th of February, long. 57: 4, lat. 26. Same day spoke sloop Lively, Henry Miller, from London for Guadalupe, out 14 days, long. 59. April 24, sloop Betsey, Andrew Low, from Georgia for New-York, out 9 days.

HAVING often heard that my old inveterate, though unprovoked, enemy Capt Coolidge, (whose dear delight and employment for several years has been to invent and circulate many malicious falsehoods to bring infamy and ruin upon me and all my connections) had threatened to publish some new calumny, I waited, knowing the man, with my usual indifference, to see what the mountain would produce, when behold—~~at last~~—a little black—something crept forth—to acquaint the world of the important discovery—that Mr. West had—~~what?~~—~~refused to settle accounts with him!~~ Really? Yes really!—Indeed? Yes indeed! PRODIGIOUS!!!

Supposing the assertion to be true, (which I deny,)—how is the publick interested? can the publick settle the accounts?—I believe the publick will receive little entertainment from such a controversy;—for my part I am ashamed to have my name appear on so contemptible an occasion.

But he would make the world believe that I never let him have the accounts;—the direct contrary can be proved; and the true reason why the accounts have not been finally settled is, that his behaviour is so petulant and abusive as to render it impossible for me to settle peaceably with him.

However, since he has thought fit to relate so piteous a story, and exhibit so heavy a charge in the Gazette against "S. West" "said West," "the above West" and four more "Mr. Wests"—said West lets him know, by the same channel, that he need not despair or be in a passion;—for a suit is commenced against him to bring the dispute before the proper tribunal: At the first court an order may be entered to refer the accounts to gentlemen capable of settling them and the award will show who had the best right to complain.

May 1, 1773.

S. WEST.

Annapolis, May 4, 1773.

JANE and Anne Nelson, have just imported, a neat assortment of the newest fashion millenary which they will sell on very reasonable terms.

To be sold by public next, all the River Iron Works, in Baltimore, out in the following sale.

No. I. THE plantation, not in use, a meadow stream of water, 26 acres of this 10 and most of the 5 race, and are very spacious, out house pleasantly situated capable of manufacturing is in an extraordinary 25 miles from Baltimore Town in Pennsylvania mills are at the flour barrels may be and transported to Town or head of

No. II. Is a tract, lying on Patuxent from Baltimore Town about 175 acres. banks of iron ore dated with every it lays high and lay to the shore. for a gentleman's

No. III. & V. C. Bush Town, between run, are pleasant very convenient

No. VI. Is one No. VII. Is about dam, adjoining Joble meadow land.

No. VIII. Is 25 west side of Binam good meadow ground.

No. IX. Is about joining James M. land.

No. X. Is about and the dam along

No. XVI. Is about end of Nova Scotia of good timber, at

No. XVII. Contains same tract, much valuable meadow ground

No. XVIII. Contains qualified with No

No. XIX. Part acres, about 30 meadow ground fine timber.

No. XX. & XXI west side of James it good meadow,

No. XXII. Part lying between F road, containing

No. XXIII. Is main road and contains about 80 a

No. XXIV. Is grist mill on a yards of tide water

No. XXV. Is vessels at.

No. XXVI. Town, containing

No. XXVII. acres, at the old

No. XXVIII of the post road containing about

No. XXIX. post road, containing

No. XXXI. the name of H three miles from and is a pleasant

No. XXXII. 300 acres, is good plantation good orchard.

All the above and none more gable water.

Reasonable giving bond may be viewed the several joining to Isaac

Cox, or The

To be sold by publick vendue, on the 10th of June next, all the real estate belonging to the Bush River Iron Works Company, at the head of Bush River, in Baltimore county, Maryland, now laid out in the following lots for the conveniency of sale.

No. I. **T**HE principal feat, containing about 50 acres, on which are an iron furnace not in use, a merchant mill, &c. with a very fine stream of water with the mill race and dam; about 20 acres of this lot is very fine improved meadow, and most of the 50 acres may be watered from the race, and are very rich. There are divers small houses, out houses, &c. on this lot, which are pleasantly situated at Bush Town. The stream is capable of manufacturing 30,000 bushels of wheat, is in an extraordinary fine wheat country, and about 25 miles from Baltimore Town, 45 from York Town in Pennsylvania; and a good road. The mills are at the head of navigable water, and the flour barrels may be rolled out of the mill into craft, and transported from thence by water to Baltimore Town or head of Elk at nine pence per barrel.

No. II. Is a tract of land called Coomb's Adventure, lying on Patuxent River, distant about 2 miles from Baltimore Town, containing by estimation, about 175 acres. On this land is one of the best banks of iron ore in the province, and is accommodated with every conveniency to render it valuable; it lays high and dry, and a vessel of 200 tons may lay to the shore. This land is a remarkable situation for a gentleman's seat.

No. III. & V. Contain about 7 acres, adjoining Bush Town, between the furnace race and Binam's run, are pleasantly situated on the main road, and very convenient buildings.

No. VI. Is one acre of ditto land.

No. VII. Is about 8 acres above the old race and dam, adjoining John Lee Webster's land; is valuable meadow land.

No. VIII. Is 25 acres near Bush Town, on the west side of Binam's run, below the dam, some of it good meadow ground, the remainder fine tillable land.

No. IX. Is about 31 acres above the dam, adjoining James Mauthers's; part of it fine meadow land.

No. X. Is about 5 acres, between the old race and the dam along side of the run.

No. XVI. Is about 250 acres, part of the north end of Nova Scotia; this land is mostly level, full of good timber, and is very fine land.

No. XVII. Contains about 270 acres, part of the same tract, much as above, but has some more valuable meadow ground.

No. XVIII. Contains about 130 acres, nearly qualified with No. 17.

No. XIX. Part of Abbott's forest, contains 121 acres, about 30 acres of which is some of the finest meadow ground in the province; the whole full of fine timber.

No. XX. & XXI. Part of Nova Scotia, on the west side of James's run, near Bush Town, part of it good meadow, and contains about 100 acres.

No. XXII. Part of two tracts near Bush Town, lying between Hannah Richardson's and the post road, containing about 130 acres.

No. XXIII. Is part of Friendship, between the main road and James Webster's plantation, contains about 80 acres, pleasantly situated.

No. XXIV. Is 20 acres of land, has on it a stone grist mill on a good stream of water, within 400 yards of tide water.

No. XXV. Is a wharf on the river for unloading vessels at.

No. XXVI. Is part of Nova Scotia near Bush Town, contains about 30 acres.

No. XXVII. Is part of Broken Islands, about 9 acres, at the old mine bank.

No. XXVIII. Part of Friendship at the north side of the post road, adjoining Hannah Richardson's, containing about 61 acres.

No. XXIX. Part of ditto lying on each side of the post road, containing about 180 acres.

No. XXXI. Contains about 134 acres, known by the name of Hugh's Lands, on the post road about three miles from Bush Town, adjoining navigation, and is a pleasant seat.

No. XXXII. Part of two tracts, containing about 500 acres, is good farming land, on which is a good plantation, a great prospect of iron ore, a good orchard, and many fruit trees.

All the above lands are situated near Bush Town, and none more than three or four miles from navigable water. The sale to be held at Bush Town. Reasonable credit will be given to the purchasers on giving bond with approved security. The premises may be view'd any time before the day of sale, and the several lots (above described) shewn, by applying to Isaac Webster near Bush Town, William Cox, or Thomas Bond son of John.

May 1, 1773.
THE Land office issue warrants as formerly, and all persons who have made application for warrants or any kind of business in that office, are desired to apply, that they may not lose the benefit of such application.

Signed per order,
WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. OF.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at the subscriber's plantation, on Friday the eighteenth day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

ABOUT three hundred and forty acres of land, lying on Patuxent river, near Snowden's iron-works well known by the name of Riggs's neck, with all convenient houses suitable to either planter or farmer. The fertility of the soil is so well known to numbers, that a particular description is not needful. A good title will be given to the purchaser, and possession given up by the first of December, by
w7 **AMON RIGGS.**

April 6, 1773.
ON monday the 24th of may next, will be exposed to publick sale, on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the plantation and land whereon the subscriber now lives, lying in Frederick county, Maryland, about five miles from George Town on Patowmack River, eight from Bladensburg, and near the main road that leads from George Town to Frederick Town, containing about 384 acres, whereon is a good and convenient dwelling house with four rooms below and three above, a good cellar and convenient kitchen; a meat house, milk house, corn house with stables under it, good paled garden and yard, two good tobacco houses, in one of which there is a threshing floor; there is also a good apple, peach, and cherry orchard. The land will suit either for planting or farming; there is some good marsh fit for meadow.

The purchaser will have liberty to put in a crop of grain in the fall, as early as he chooses, and will have full possession of the houses and premises on the 20th day of December next. Six months credit will be given the purchaser from the day of sale, on his giving bond with security. Any person may view the land by applying to the subscriber. Also on the same day will be set up to the highest bidder, a parcel of country born slaves.

tf **ERASMUS GILL.**

Just arrived from London,

The Ship **ANNAPOLIS,**
THOMAS EDEN,

WHICH loads in the river Patuxent, and receives tobaccos consigned to Thomas Eden and Co. merchants in London, at the usual freight of seven pounds sterling per ton.

As Capt. Eden is positively engaged to sail for London from Maryland between the tenth and twentieth of June, his friends are requested not to occasion any unnecessary delay in shipping their tobacco; and any goods they may want in the fall they may depend on receiving, as he purposes being in the country again in October.

Such of Capt. Eden's friends as he will not be able from the shortness of time and hurry of business to wait on, he hopes will excuse him, and leave their orders, with their tobacco notes, at the most convenient inspection houses to themselves, and they shall be punctually complied with.

N. B. Great part of the cargo for the Annapolis is engaged, and ready. Any gentlemen, who are situated at a distance, and will take the trouble of engaging craft to put their tobacco on board, will greatly oblige Capt. Eden, who will pay immediately the usual freight thereof. They are desired to send their orders or invoices therewith, and shall receive bills of lading by the first opportunity.

TEN POUNDS REWARD,

Mount Clare, Baltimore county, April 27, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, a convict servant man, named John Adam Smith, a well set fellow, five feet six or seven inches high, about 30 years of age, fair complexion short light curled hair, gray eyes, and light eyebrows, by trade a Gardener; has with him, it is supposed, a treatise on raising the pine apple, which he pretends is of his own writing, talks much of his Trade, and loves liquor: Had on when he went away, a red striped linen waistcoat, white shirt, buckskin breeches, fine yarn stockings, and black leather shoes, but may have other cloaths, and perhaps may have a pass. Whoever secures him and gives the subscriber notice, shall have if taken in Baltimore or Anne-Arundel counties five pounds, and if in any other county the above reward, paid by
w3 **CHARLES CARROLL.**

Just imported from London, and to be sold by **STRAW** and **CHRISTOLM,** Cabinet and Chairmakers, in Church street, near the dock, a neat and general assortment of Joiners and Cabinetmakers tools, viz. **N**EAT brass mounted stocks with 36 bits for each; common ditto with one bit for tapping castles; jack, trying, smoothing, and jointer planes; double iron'd drying and smoothing ditto; double member'd fast planes; africal, ogee, quarter round, and saipe bill ditto; beed planes with box edges; square, scow, and side rabbet planes; fast, moving, and common fillsters; cornice, raising, noxing, and neck mould planes; table, cock, beed, and spring ditto; deal grooving planes of different sizes brass mounted; plows with 6 irons; and one regular set of hollows and rounds, &c.

April 27, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber on the 11th inst. an Irish convict servant man, named William Weldon, about five feet five inches high, sandy coloured short hair, and his beard when grown entirely red, with a remarkable mould on his right cheek, surrounded with red hair which he will not have shaved off; a joiner by trade, speaks much with the brogue, and is very fond of liquor: had on and took with him, a check and an osenabrig shirt, country made shoes, old felt hat, halsthyck jacket, and a pair of dark coloured broad cloth breeches.

Whoever takes up the above servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive five pounds reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

STEPHEN STEWARD.

May 2, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, a servant man named James Roper, about twenty-one years of age, by trade a tailor, is about five feet eight or nine inches high, dark complexion, much pitted with the small-pox, wears his own hair, which is black: had on when he went away, a dark bear-skin frock bound round, white rusia drab breeches, white thread stockings, and good shoes; he also took with him, a light coloured sustain frock with a red cape, and sundry waistcoats. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to his master, living in Annapolis, shall receive, if taken ten miles from home, forty shillings; if twenty miles, three pounds, and if fifty miles or upwards, five pounds; including what the law allows, paid by
THOMAS CALLAHAN.

April 14, 1773.

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

ABOUT three hundred acres of land, lying just below Rock-Creek church, a remarkable pleasant situation and very convenient to trade, being within three miles of George-Town, and four off Bladensburgh; there are four plantations on the land, rented from year to year. There will be also sold between ninety and a hundred acres of land, on Rock-Creek, about four miles from George-Town, whereon is a good mill feat, as also a very fine mill feat on Capt. John's run, and two very valuable lots in the addition to George-Town; any time that may be thought convenient will be given the purchasers for one half the money, on giving bond with security and paying interest, to
w3 **JAMES WHITE.**

April 14, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to leave this province the next ensuing summer; all persons indebted to him, are desired with all convenient speed, to come and pay their respective ballances, and they that have any demands against him, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, and they shall be immediately paid, by
w2 **DAVID WOOD.**

Baltimore, April 20, 1773.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, junr. has a large assortment of dry goods, also genuine Madeira wine of New-York quality, best bar iron, and barrelled pork, all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.
6w

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the head of Patuxent river, in Baltimore County, on the 9th of march last, an English convict servant man named Joseph Manyfold, a lusty well set fellow, about five feet eight or nine inches high, wears his own short dark hair which curls a little, his right ear is split, and has a scar on his throat which I believe to be cut by himself. Had on, an osenabrig shirt, an old felt hat, and strong shoes with iron plates to the heels; the other part of his dress is country made white kersey. Whoever secures the said servant so that his master may get him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home thirty shillings, if thirty miles fifty shillings, and if out of the province five pounds including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by
w3 **SAMUEL NORWOOD.**

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"understood." That you persuaded him to think the proclamation was calculated solely for the benefit of the people, I easily credit; and that he really thought so, I will as readily admit: your *subdulous* attempts to involve the governor in your guilty counsels, and make him a partner in your crimes, discover the wisdom of the maxim, "The King can do no wrong," and the propriety, nay, the necessity of its application to the supreme magistrate of this province. I shall adopt another maxim established by the British parliament, equally wise, and just, "The King's speeches are the ministers' speeches." The distinction, perhaps, will be ridiculed with false wit, and treated by ignorance, as a device of St. Omers. The proroguing speech, though perhaps not penned, yet prompted by you, suggests that nine tenths of the people understood the proclamation was issued for their benefit; how is the sense of the people to be known, but from the sentiments of their representatives in assembly? To judge by that criterion, the proclamation was not understood by nine tenths of the people as issued for their benefit. That the application of the above maxims should give you uneasiness, I am not surprised; they throw guilt of bad measures on the proper person, on you, and you only, the real author of them; the glory, and the merit of good are wholly ascribed to you, by your unprincipled creatures; the spirited reply to the petitioners for a bishop was delivered, it is said, in pursuance of your advice: be it so, claim merit wherever you can, I will allow it, wherever it is due; but cease to impose on your countrymen, think not to assume all the merit of good counsels, and of bad to cast the blame on others. Hampden has been deservedly celebrated for his spirited opposition to an arbitrary, and illegal tax; a similar conduct would deserve some praise, and were the danger of opposition, and the power of the oppressor as great, the merit would be equal. The violent opposition, which Mr. Ogle met with, proceeded, I thought, in great measure from the cause assigned in my last paper; it certainly occasioned great discontents.

The decree for the payment of fees "according to the very settlement of the proclamation," was given, as I conceived, in his first administration. A misconception of Antilon's meaning led me into this error; that I would wilfully subject myself to the imputation of a falsehood so easily detected, will scarcely be credited, unless it be believed, that the hardened impudence, and habitual mendacity of an Antilon, become proverbial, had rendered me insensible of shame, and regardless of character. "The Citizen has said, the proclamation ought rather to be considered as a direction to the officers, what to demand, and to the people what to pay, than a restriction of officers." Antilon affects to be much puzzled about the meaning of the word *direction*; it is surprising he should, when he holds up the proclamation, as the standard, by which the courts of justice are to be governed in ascertaining costs, as the only remedy against the extortion of officers, by subjecting them to the governor's displeasure, and removal from office, if they should exceed the established rates, or to a prosecution for extortion, should the legality of the proclamation be established in the ordinary judicatories. It is a common observation confirmed by general experience, that a claim in the colony governments of an extraordinary power as incidental to, or part of the prerogative, is sure to meet with the encouragement, and support of the ministry in Great-Britain. That the proclamation is a point which the minister of Maryland, (our Antilon) wants to establish, is by this time evident to the whole province. Every artifice has been made use of, to conceal the dangerous tendency of that measure, to reconcile the people to it, and to procure their submission. Opinions of eminent counsel in England have been mentioned, the names of the gentlemen are now communicated to the public; the state, on which those opinions were given, though called for, the person, who drew it, and advised the opinions to be taken, still remain a profound secret. The sacred name of majesty itself, is prostituted to countenance a measure, not justifiable upon legal and constitutional principles, to silence the voice of freedom, and of censure, and to screen a guilty minister, from the just resentment of an injured, and insulted country. The whole tenor of Antilon's conduct makes good the old observation, "That when ministers are pinched in matter of proceeding against law, they throw it up on the King" (M). Antilon has represented the proclamation, as the immediate act of the governor, "The governor was not to be directed, &c." now, to give it a still greater sanction, we are told, the governor's conduct in this very business, has met with the royal approbation. To what purpose was this information thrown out? Was it to intimidate, and to prevent all farther writing, and discourse about the proclamation? Unheard of insolence! The pride, and arrogance of this Antilon, have bereft him of his understanding; quos deus vult perdere, primo demantat. Speaking of the proclamation the Citizen has said, "In a land of freedom, this arbitrary exertion of prerogative, will not, must not be endured." Antilon calls these *naughty words*, and intimates a repetition of them would be dangerous. In a free country, a contrary doctrine is insufferable; the man, who dares maintain it, is an enemy to the people, perhaps, the time may not be very distant, when this haughty, self-conceited, this tremendous Antilon will be obliged to lower his tone, and will find perchance my Lord Coke's saying prove true, "That the minister, who wrestles with the laws of a free country, will be sure to get his neck broke in the struggle." I have asserted, that the Citizen's first paper was wrote without the advice, suggestion, or assistance of any person; these words, it seems, are not sufficiently comprehensive; What words of a more extensive import can be made use of? I have denied all knowledge of the paper wrote by the Independent Whigs, till it was published in the Maryland gazette; to this moment the

(M) Grey's debates.

Independent Whigs are unknown to me. The communication to some gentlemen in private, of a paper wrote against an obnoxious minister, censuring his publick conduct, though the strictures might meet with their approbation, ought not to render them so culpable, as to justify the minister in loading them with the foulest, and most virulent abuse; Does the writer even deserve such treatment? I was too well acquainted with the temper, and character of Antilon, not to be prepared against the bitterest invectives, which malice might suggest, and falsehood could propagate; such, I was persuaded, a censure of his measures, would draw on his censurer. Conscious of my integrity, confiding in the goodness of my cause, and desirous of counteracting the insidious designs of a wicked minister, I took up my pen, determined to despise the calumnies of a man, which I knew, a candid publick would impute to his malevolence. The event has confirmed my apprehensions, Antilon has poured out the overflowing of his gaul, with such fury against the Citizen, that, to use the words of Cicero applied to Anihony.

"Omniibus est visus vomere suo more non dicere" He seems according to custom, rather to spew, than to speak.

The extracts from Petyt were to shew, that the commons had censured proclamations issued to "establish matters rejected by parliament in a session immediately preceding;" That, "Former proclamations had been couched to countenance, and to warrant the latter."

The Citizen had no intention to deceive the people; no wish, that more might be inferred from his "little scraps," than what was plainly announced. The proclamations alluded to, were contrary to law; and it is contended, and, I trust, it has been proved, that the proclamation for settling officers fees is also contrary to law. Had the Citizen designedly suppressed the titles of the proclamations recorded in Petyt, would he have mentioned the authors name, and referred his readers to the very page, from which the extracts were taken? Would he not rather have imitated the conduct of Antilon, who speaking in his first paper, of a commission issued by the King to the chancellor for settling fees, neither mentions the book, from which the quotation is given, nor the time of the transaction. I comprehend fully, Antilon, your threats thrown out against certain religionists, to shew the greatness of your soul, and your utter detestation of malice, I shall give the publick a translation of your latin sentence; the sentiment is truly noble, and reflects the highest lustre on it's author, or adopter.

"Eos tamen laedere non exoptemus, qui nos laedere non exoptant."

"We would not wish to hurt those who do not wish to hurt us"—in other words—I cannot wreak my resentment on the Citizen, without involving all of his religion in one common ruin with him; they have not offended me, it is true, but it is better, that ninety-nine should suffer, than one guilty man escape; a thorough pated politician never sticks at the means of accomplishing his ends; Why should I, who have to just a claim to the character? These, Antilon, are the sentiments, and threats, couched under your latin phrase, which you even were ashamed to avow in plain English; how justly may I retort

"pudet hæc opprobria dici, Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli."

The conclusion of a late excellent pamphlet (N) is admirably suited to the present subject; I shall, therefore, transcribe it, taking the liberty of making a few alterations, and insertions. "If we see an arbitrary and tyrannical disposition some where, the call for watchfulness is a loud;" That there is such a disposition some where, and where, we all know—the proclamation, and the arrogance of it's supporter, are convincing proofs. "A tyrannical subject wants but a tyrannically disposed master, to be a minister of arbitrary power; if such a minister finds not such a master, he will be the tyrant of his prince—or prince's representative—as much as of his fellow servants, and fellow subjects—I should be sorry to see" the governor of this province "In chains, even if he were content to wear them—to see him unfortunately in chains, from which perhaps he could with difficulty free himself, till the person, who imposed them, runs away: which every good subject would, in that case, heartily wish might happen; the sooner, the better for all."

FIRST CITIZEN.

COPENHAGEN, February 11.

ALL the captains and chief commanders of the royal navy of Denmark, were summoned to appear before the board of admiralty on the 8th instant when they received orders to take in a twelve months provision with all speed. The victualling office had been previously apprised of this, and the orders were so strictly attended to, that they began the same day to take in biscuit, &c.

LONDON, February 8.

On Saturday the Court of Common Pleas gave final judgment on the question of law which came before it last term, "whether an action of trespass and false imprisonment would lay against an attorney for any mistake, or act proceeding from ignorance in the execution of his office and way of his profession at the suit of the defendant." The Lord Chief Justice, who delivered the determination of the Court in a solemn argument which lasted for above an hour and a half, cited a variety of cases in full proof, that an action would lay in the present instance, and a very great number of correlative decisions, to shew that the grand principles of

(N) Intituled, "a speech against the suspending and dispensing prerogative."

the common law went directly in support of that opinion. He said, that the act of imprisoning must be either defended, excused, or denied. It could not be defended, because all the proceedings relative to the arrest were totally informal and illegal, were therefore vacated, and the writ looked upon in the same light as if it had never been issued. It could not be excused, because mistake or ignorance are not inevitable; nor could it be denied, because the fact had been already sufficiently and satisfactorily proved. He next remarked, that there had been three persons either virtually or actually concerned in the transaction; the Plaintiff, the Attorney, and the Officer who executed the writ. The first of whom was virtually a trespasser, by being bound by the act of her Attorney. The second, as acting through mistake or ignorance, was equally a trespasser; but the officer, acting ministerially, must always stand excused, because he could not have done otherwise; besides, as the proceedings were vacated, and the record of the whole transaction destroyed, an officer can never be answerable in such a case. His Lordship then entered largely into an enumeration of the several advantages and privileges an attorney enjoyed under the common and statute law, as well as the instances in which he lay open to be called to an account by his client, or adversary, and at length concluded, by saying, that by the common law of England, confirmed by the statute of Westminster the first, an action of deceit would lie against an attorney for any damage sustained in goods or chattels, at the suit of either his client or adversary; and that this being a damage suffered in the person of the latter, an action might be well maintained; and therefore the motion for a new trial to set aside a former verdict of damages awarded by a jury against an attorney now before the court, must be discharged. His lordship, among a great number of other authorities, quoted Glanville, Eracton, the year-books of Edward III. Henry IV. Edward IV. and Henry VI. Coke's institutes, Crook Elizabeth, and Crook James, Brooke, Keeble, Raymond, Roll's abridgement, &c. &c.

March 6. Yesterday bills were stuck up at the Royal Exchange, for volunteers to enter on board the following men of war under the command of admiral Spry, viz. the Ocean, Albion, Somerset, Reasonable, Torbay, Dublin, Boyce, and Kent.

Capt. Palliton, who arrived a few days since in the river, spoke with, in lat. 27. long. 43. 30; five French men of war. The largest of them, which mounted 80 guns, carried an Admiral's flag at the foretop-mast head.

The assiduous attention, says a correspondent, which Lord Rochford has paid to settling the commercial differences between the courts of London and Lisbon, deserves the highest praises, and the warmest thanks.

ANNAPOLIS, May 6.

Capt. Eden, in his passage, spoke the following vessels: April 5, a sloop from New-York, Quill, for Surinam, long. 46: 25 W. lat. 23: 48. Same day, brig Two Friends, Peter Bruffton, from Madeira for Philadelphia, out 23 days, long. 51, lat. 24: 51: April 13, ship Trueman, Joshua Shepherd, from Bristol to Charles-Town, left from Cork, which she left the 12th of February, long. 57: 4, lat. 26. Same day spoke sloop Lively, Henry Miller, from London for Guadalupe, out 14 days, long. 59. April 24, sloop Betsey, Andrew Low, from Georgia for New-York, out 9 days.

HAVING often heard that my old inveterate, though unprovoked, enemy Capt. Coolidge, (whose dear delight and employment for several years has been to invent and circulate many malicious falsehoods to bring infamy and ruin upon me and all my connections) had threatened to publish some new calumny, I waited, knowing the man, with my usual indifference, to see what the mountain would produce, when behold—at last—a little black—something crept forth—to acquaint the world of the important discovery—that Mr. West had—what?—refused to settle accounts with him! Really? Yes really!—Indeed? Yes indeed! PRODIGIOUS!!!

Supposing the assertion to be true, (which I deny,)—how is the publick interested? can the publick settle the accounts?—I believe the publick will receive little entertainment from such a controversy;—for my part I am ashamed to have my name appear on so contemptible an occasion.

But he would make the world believe that I never let him have the accounts;—the direct contrary can be proved; and the true reason why the accounts have not been finally settled is, that his behaviour is so petulant and abusive as to render it impossible for me to settle peaceably with him.

However, since he has thought fit to relate so piteous a story, and exhibit so heavy a charge in the Gazette against "S. West," "said West," "the above West" and four more "Mr. Wests,"—said West lets him know, by the same channel, that he need not despair or be in a passion;—for a suit is commenced against him to bring the dispute before the proper tribunal: At the first court an order may be entered to refer the accounts to gentlemen capable of settling them and the award will show who had the best right to complain.

May 1, 1773.

S. WEST.

Annapolis, May 4, 1773.

JANE and Anne Nelson, have just imported, a neat assortment of the newest fashion millenary which they will sell on very reasonable terms.

SUP

To be sold next, all River Iron River, in out in the sale.

No. I. T not in use stream of w 20 acres of and most of race, and houses, ou pleasantly capable of is in an ext 25 miles f Town in P mills are a flour barre and transp Town or he

No. II. I ture, lying from Baltim about 175 banks of iro dated with it lays high lay to the st for a gentle

No. III. Bush Town, run, are p very conver

No. VII. dam, adjoin ble meadow

No. VIII. west side of good mead land.

No. IX. joining Jan land.

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No. XVI. end of Nov of good tim

No. XVI. same tract, juable mead

No. XVII. qualified w

No. XIX. acres, ab meadow gr fine timber

No. XX. west side of it good me

No. XX. lying bet road, con

No. XX. main road tains abou

No. XX. grist mill yards of fi

No. X. vessels at

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No. X. acres, at

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No. X. post road

No. X. the nam three mi and is a

No. X. 300 ac good p good or

All e and no gable w Reason giving may be the sev ing to Cox, d

To be sold by publick vendue, on the 16th of June next, all the real estate belonging to the Bush River Iron Works Company, at the head of Bush River, in Baltimore county, Maryland, now laid out in the following lots for the conveniency of sale.

No. I. **T**HE principal feat, containing about 50 acres, on which are an iron furnace not in use, a merchant mill, &c. with a very fine stream of water with the mill race and dam; about 20 acres of this lot is very fine improved meadow, and most of the 50 acres may be watered from the race, and are very rich. There are divers small houses, out houses, &c. on this lot, which are pleasantly situated at Bush Town. The stream is capable of manufacturing 30,000 bushels of wheat, is in an extraordinary fine wheat country, and about 25 miles from Baltimore Town, 45 from York Town in Pennsylvania; and a good road. The mills are at the head of navigable water, and the flour barrels may be rolled out of the mill into craft, and transported from thence by water to Baltimore Town or head of Elk at nine pence per barrel.

No. II. Is a tract of land called Coomb's Adventure, lying on Patuxent River, distant about 2 miles from Baltimore Town, containing by estimation, about 175 acres. On this land is one of the best banks of iron ore in the province, and is accommodated with every conveniency to render it valuable; it lays high and dry, and a vessel of 200 tons may lay to the shore. This land is a remarkable situation for a gentleman's seat.

No. III. & V. Contain about 7 acres, adjoining Bush Town, between the furnace race and Binam's run, are pleasantly situated on the main road, and very convenient buildings.

No. VI. Is one acre of ditto land.

No. VII. Is about 8 acres above the old race and dam, adjoining John Lee Webster's land; is valuable meadow land.

No. VIII. Is 25 acres near Bush Town, on the west side of Binam's run, below the dam, some of it good meadow ground, the remainder fine tillable land.

No. IX. Is about 31 acres above the dam, adjoining James Mauthers's, part of it fine meadow land.

No. X. Is about 5 acres, between the old race and the dam along side of the run.

No. XVI. Is about 230 acres, part of the north end of Nova Scotia; this land is mostly level, full of good timber, and is very fine land.

No. XVII. Contains about 270 acres, part of the same tract, much as above, but has some more valuable meadow ground.

No. XVIII. Contains about 130 acres, nearly qualified with No. 17.

No. XIX. Part of Abbott's forest, contains 121 acres, about 30 acres of which is some of the finest meadow ground in the province; the whole full of fine timber.

No. XX. & XXI. Part of Nova Scotia, on the west side of James's run, near Bush Town, part of it good meadow, and contains about 100 acres.

No. XXII. Part of two tracts near Bush Town, lying between Hannah Richardson's and the post road, containing about 130 acres.

No. XXIII. Is part of Friendship, between the main road and James Webster's plantation, contains about 20 acres, pleasantly situated.

No. XXIV. Is 20 acres of land, has on it a stone grist mill on a good stream of water, within 400 yards of tide water.

No. XXV. Is a wharf on the river for unloading vessels at.

No. XXVI. Is part of Nova Scotia near Bush Town, contains about 30 acres.

No. XXVII. Is part of Broken Islands, about 9 acres, at the old mine bank.

No. XXVIII. Part of Friendship at the north side of the post road, adjoining Hannah Richardson's, containing about 61 acres.

No. XXIX. Part of ditto lying on each side of the post road, containing about 180 acres.

No. XXXI. Contains about 134 acres, known by the name of Hugh's Lands, on the post road about three miles from Bush Town, adjoining navigation, and is a pleasant seat.

No. XXXII. Part of two tracts, containing about 300 acres, is good farming land, on which is a good plantation, a great prospect of iron ore, a good orchard, and many fruit trees.

All the above lands are situated near Bush Town, and none more than three or four miles from navigable water. The sale to be held at Bush Town. Reasonable credit will be given to the purchasers on giving bond with approved security. The premises may be view'd any time before the day of sale, and the several lots (above described) shewn, by applying to Isaac Webster near Bush Town, William Cox, or Thomas Bond son of John.

May 1, 1773.

THE Land office issue warrants as formerly, and all persons who have made application for warrants or any kind of business in that office, are desired to apply, that they may not lose the benefit of such application.

Signed per order,

WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. Of.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at the subscriber's plantation, on Friday the eighteenth day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ABOUT three hundred and forty acres of land, lying on Patuxent river, near Snowden's iron-works well known by the name of Riggs's neck, with all convenient houses suitable to either planter or farmer. The fertility of the soil is so well known to numbers, that a particular description is not needful. A good title will be given to the purchaser, and possession given up by the first of December, by
w7
AMON RIGGS.

April 6, 1773.

On Monday the 24th of May next, will be exposed to publick sale, on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the plantation and land whereon the subscriber now lives, lying in Frederick county, Maryland, about five miles from George Town on Patowmack River, eight from Bladenburg, and near the main road that leads from George Town to Frederick Town, containing about 384 acres, whereon is a good and convenient dwelling house with four rooms below and three above, a good cellar and convenient kitchen; a meat house, milk house, corn house with stables under it, good paled garden and yard, two good tobacco houses, in one of which there is a threshing floor; there is also a good apple, peach, and cherry orchard. The land will suit either for planting or farming; there is some good marsh fit for meadow.

The purchaser will have liberty to put in a crop of grain in the fall, as early as he chooses, and will have full possession of the houses and premises on the 20th day of December next. Six months credit will be given the purchaser from the day of sale, on his giving bond with security. Any person may view the land by applying to the subscriber. Also on the same day will be set up to the highest bidder, a parcel of country born slaves.

tf

ERASMUS GILL.

Just arrived from London,

The Ship ANNAPOLIS,

THOMAS EDEN,

WHICH loads in the river Patuxent, and receives tobaccos consigned to Thomas Eden and Co. merchants in London, at the usual freight of seven pounds sterling per ton.

As Capt. Eden is positively engaged to sail for London from Maryland between the tenth and twentieth of June, his friends are requested not to occasion any unnecessary delay in shipping their tobacco; and any goods they may want in the fall they may depend on receiving, as he purposes being in the country again in October.

Such of Capt. Eden's friends as he will not be able from the shortness of time and hurry of business to wait on, he hopes will excuse him, and leave their orders, with their tobacco notes, at the most convenient inspection houses to themselves, and they shall be punctually complied with.

N. B. Great part of the cargo for the Annapolis is engaged, and ready. Any gentlemen, who are situated at a distance, and will take the trouble of engaging craft to put their tobacco on board, will greatly oblige Capt. Eden, who will pay immediately the usual freight thereof. They are desired to send their orders or invoices therewith, and shall receive bills of lading by the first opportunity.

TEN POUNDS REWARD,

Mount Clare, Baltimore county, April 27, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, a convict servant man, named John Adam Smith, a well set fellow, five feet six or seven inches high, about 30 years of age, fair complexion short light curled hair, gray eyes, and light eyebrows, by trade a Gardener; has with him, it is supposed, a treatise on raising the pine apple, which he pretends is of his own writing, talks much of his Trade, and loves liquor: Had on when he went away, a red striped linen waistcoat, white shirt, buckskin breeches, fine yarn stockings, and black leather shoes, but may have other cloaths, and perhaps may have a pass. Whoever secures him and gives the subscriber notice, shall have if taken in Baltimore or Anne-Arundel counties five pounds, and if in any other county the above reward, paid by
w4
CHARLES CARROLL.

Just imported from London, and to be sold by SHAW and CHISHOLM, Cabinet and Chairmakers, in Church street, near the dock, a neat and general assortment of Joiners and Cabinetmakers tools, viz.

NEAT brass mounted stocks with 36 bits for each; common ditto with one bit for tapping cases; jack, trying, smoothing, and jointer planes; double iron'd drying and smoothing ditto; double member'd sash planes; astrical, ogee, quarter round, and snipe bill ditto; beed planes with box edges; square, scrow, and side rabbit planes; sash, moving, and common fillisters; cornice, raising, nozing, and neck mould planes; table, cock, beed, and spring ditto; deal grooving planes of different sizes brass mounted; plows with 6 irons; and one regular set of hollows and rounds, &c.

April 27, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 11th inst. an Irish convict servant man, named William Weldon, about five feet five inches high, sandy coloured short hair, and his beard when grown entirely red, with a remarkable mould on his right cheek, surrounded with red hair which he will not have shaved off; a joiner by trade, speaks much with the brogue, and is very fond of liquor: had on and took with him, a check and an osnabrig shirt, country made shoes, old felt hat, halfthick jacket, and a pair of dark coloured broad cloth breeches.

Whoever takes up the above servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive five pounds reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

STEPHEN STEWARD.

May 2, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, a servant man named James Roper, about twenty-one years of age, by trade a tailor, is about five feet eight or nine inches high, dark complexion, much pitted with the small-pox, wears his own hair, which is black: had on when he went away, a dark bear-skin frock bound round, white russia drab breeches, white thread stockings, and good shoes; he also took with him, a light coloured sustain frock with a red cape, and sundry waistcoats. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to his master, living in Annapolis, shall receive, if taken ten miles from home, forty shillings; if twenty miles, three pounds, and if fifty miles or upwards, five pounds; including what the law allows, paid by
THOMAS CALLAHAN.

April 14, 1773.

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

ABOUT three hundred acres of land, lying just below Rock-Creek church, a remarkable pleasant situation and very convenient to trade, being within three miles of George-Town, and four off Bladenburgh; there are four plantations on the land, rented from year to year—There will be also sold between ninety and a hundred acres of land, on Rock-Creek, about four miles from George-Town, whereon is a good mill seat, as also a very fine mill seat on Capt. John's run, and two very valuable lots in the addition to George-Town; any time that may be thought convenient will be given the purchasers for one half the money, on giving bond with security and paying interest, to
w3
JAMES WHITE.

April 14, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to leave this province the next ensuing summer; all persons indebted to him, are desired with all convenient speed, to come and pay their respective ballances, and they that have any demands against him, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, and they shall be immediately paid, by
w2
DAVID WOOD.

Baltimore, April 20, 1773.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, junr. has a large assortment of dry goods, also genuine Madeira wine of New-York quality, best bar iron, and barrelled pork, all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.
6w

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the head of Patuxent river, in Baltimore County, on the 9th of March last, an English convict servant man named Joseph Manyfold, a luttly well set fellow, about five feet eight or nine inches high, wears his own short dark hair which curls a little, his right ear is split, and has a scar on his throat which I believe to be cut by himself. Had on, an osnabrig shirt, an old felt hat, and strong shoes with iron plates to the heels; the other part of his dress is country made white kersey. Whoever secures the said servant so that his master may get him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home thirty shillings, if thirty miles fifty shillings, and if out of the province five pounds including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by
w2
SAMUEL NORWOOD.

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

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

w3 WILLIAM SYDEBOTHAM.

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

4w ROBERT YOUNG.

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

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

w3

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

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

w6 ROBERT FERGUSON,
ADAM STEUART.

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

tf COLIN CAMPBELL.

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

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

w11 JOSEPH WOOD, junr. Executor.

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

w6 RICHARD BROWN, } Trustees.
THOMAS BOND, }

Annapolis, April 6, 1773.
TO B E S O L D,
A HOUSE and Lot in this City, lately the Property
of Capt. James Reith, deceased, well known for
its pleasant Situation. For Terms apply to

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

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

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

6w

Anne-Arundel county, April 16, 1773.
To be rented, and may be entered on immediately,
A VERY good store-house, three rooms below
and a brick cellar, situated at Pig point on
Patuxent river. For terms apply to

SAMUEL LANE, near Pig-point.

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

And very humble servant,

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

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

tf BERTIAH MAYBURY.

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

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

3w JOSEPH LANE, Deputy Collector,
GILBERT CAMPBELL, Comptroller.

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

w6 ALEX. M'MECHAN, & } Administrators.
JAMES MORGAN, }

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

w3

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

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

tf HENRY THOMSON.

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

N O W F O R S A L E.

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

REUBEN MERIWETHER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

April 6, 1773.

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

THOMAS HINCKS.

T O B E S O L D,

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

March 16, 1773.

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

I am the Publick's most obliged humble Servant,

2m HENRY GASSAWAY.

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

March 22, 1773.

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

THE Lot and House in George-Town, wherein
Dr. Cornish formerly lived, for Cash or
short Credit.

w6

ADAM STEUART,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, junr.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

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

Bonus nocet, quisquis pepercerit malis, et malum quod quis impedit potuit, nec impedit, fecisse videtur, veterum ferendo injuriam invitas novam.

It has ever been the policy of those restless, and ambitious spirits, who want genius, wisdom, and learning, to rise in the state, to attempt its subversion by every low art of dissimulation, craft, and intrigue. To gain the voice of the people, to mislead their judgment, and to render them the tools wherewith to execute their vile and infamous purposes, they put on the mask of patriotism; declare vehemently against publick measures; stigmatize their rulers by the most unjust, and villainous accusations; and set themselves up as the only men capable of saving, or reforming the state. The most minute errors in administration are construed into premeditated designs against the liberties of the people; they prognosticate dangers which they do not believe; and seem to dread events, they are conscious, can never happen. Having thus discovered the most dangerous symptoms of a weak, and sickly constitution, they prescribe remedies, which, like those of true empyricks, are of so violent a nature, that few have strength to survive their operation. By arts like these, many of the ancient republicks were totally destroyed and annihilated, as likewise the best and wisest men, that ever adorned Rome and Athens, proscribed, and driven into banishment, to the eternal infamy and disgrace of their fellow-citizens.

The sober page of history is not in any sense more beneficial, than in teaching us, by the many examples of this kind laid before us, how to guard against the pestilent designs of such demagogues, as are perpetually attempting to sow the seeds of dissension and anarchy amongst us, in order that by comparing past with present events, we may learn to avoid those rocks, which others have so unfortunately split on.

What has principally occasioned these reflections, is the perusal of some dialogues and other pieces lately published in our Gazette, which seem calculated for no other purpose, than to throw the province into intestine commotions; hoping thereby to divert the attention of the inhabitants from too close an enquiry into the true, and real causes, of our present unhappy circumstances. That these circumstances are in the smallest degree the effects of the proclamation, the most barefaced effrontery will scarcely assert. And though there is little occasion to add to so full a confutation of the First Citizen's doctrines, as has been given by Antilon, and Plain Truth; yet I cannot help observing, that as the measure of the proclamation seemed calculated, and had moreover a tendency, to preserve peace and harmony amongst us, till such time as these blessings could be established betwixt the different branches of the legislature, I am so far from viewing it through the magnifying medium of this gentleman, that I look upon it, in its present mutilated form, as harmless as a tame worn out lion, with every tooth drawn, and his toes cut off. Every offensive part of the old form is rescinded, nothing in it coercive but on the officers, and nothing retained but what seemed absolutely necessary for the tranquillity of the province; so that its likeness to the proclamation for money, even allowing the implication contended for, is as a modest hint of the claim of an honest labourer, to the threatening demands of a highwayman.

When truth, candour, and moderation distinguish the pen of a writer in defence of the injured rights of a people, we peruse his works not only with attention, but even with some degree of pleasure; and though conviction may not always flow from the weight and pertinency of his arguments, yet credit may be reasonably given him for the sincerity and goodness of his intentions. On the contrary, when from a spirit of envy, rancour, and malevolence, writers, in order to carry into execution their own wicked designs, put on the mask of publick virtue, arraign the measures of government, and endeavour by falsehoods, and misrepresentation, to produce convulsions in the state; when, by the most strained torture of construction, they attempt to extract criminality from the most innocent designs, supposing their readers to be all either fools, or knaves, incapable of understanding their own language, or wicked enough to become the abettors of sedition, words are too feeble to express the contempt and detestation they ought to be held in. The merit of obliging the officers to receive money for tobacco fees at 12 s. 6 d. per cent. by which many of their incomes are reduced nearly one half, is a crime too great to be easily forgiven administration; nor must prerogative, because it has formerly been made use of to the prejudice of the people, be exerted, in this illuminated age, even for their benefit. That great and able advocate for liberty, and the rights of mankind, the incomparable Mr. Locke, delivering himself on this subject, observes, that "if there comes to be a question between the executive power and the people about a thing claimed as prerogative, the tendency of the

exercise of such prerogative for the good, or hurt of the people, will easily decide the question;" so that till the First Citizen can prove in opposition to truth, and to the observation of every man in the province, that the proclamation, in the form it was issued, had a tendency to injure the publick good, or that it has been injured by its effects, his arguments will have little weight with those, who require somewhat more to convince them than mere asseveration, before they proceed to the censure of a man who is both a friend, and an ornament to his country, though perhaps neither his wig, or complexion, may be exactly conformable to the taste of a few particular gentlemen.

If the proclamation hath been any way injurious, it has been only so to the officers and lawyers, whose interests might perhaps have been better promoted by the production of different effects, than those of peace, and concord. Of this indeed the First Citizen seems fully convinced, as well from his eager desire of involving the people and officers in perpetual law-suits, as from the uneasiness he betrays at its not having been attended with those consequences.

Quid non mortalia pectora cogis Auri sacra fames?

On this occasion, I hope, I shall not be thought too severe in remarking, that although the profession of the law is generally allowed to be liberal, yet if self interest, as has been long contended, is the most predominant principle in the human mind, it seems almost a necessary consequence, from the very spirit of the profession, that lawyers should be either possessed of more extraordinary degrees of virtue than other men, or that they must in a much lesser degree be well wishers to the peace and happiness of society. For if conscience is not entirely kicked out of doors by these gentlemen, would it not much better become them to endeavour to heal our present divisions by mild, and conciliating measures, in agreeing to some effectual mode of restraining the extortions of their own order, together with those of usurers, and officers; rather than by pouring a torrent of virulent abuse upon men, who are at least as honest as themselves, to induce a suspicion of their designs to screen their criminal conduct from the penetrating eye of the publick. Can there possibly be exhibited in nature a more ridiculous farce, than that of lawyers publicly haranguing against extortion, and endeavouring by mere force of vehement declamation to convince their hearers, they are enemies to the practice of it. If they really mean what they say, let them begin with a reformation of their own order, the surest criterion of their sincerity, as well as the most effectual means of increasing the confidence of the publick. For alas! how little will it avail to guard the flock against a few hungry curs, if a whole herd of devouring wolves have free entrance into the fold.

It was a witty observation of a late worthy member of the house of assembly, that prerogative was somewhat like Aaron's rod, which swallowed all the rods of the magicians; and that he feared the same consequences might happen to the privileges of the people of this province. But had that gentleman lived in these days, he would have acknowledged, that the rods of our present state magicians, the lawyers, are become full as dangerous as that of Aaron's, with this difference only, that as property seems a much more agreeable, and substantial repast to the nature and keenness of their appetites, than privilege; so, on condition of their being suffered to enjoy without the least interruption the former, they will not only use their endeavours to secure us the latter, but likewise by oaths and other different modes, to bar out effectually every demon of extortion, of whatsoever nature, or degree in government, provided the door be left open for themselves. This generous offer of theirs puts me in mind of some facetious members in the house of commons, who, when a bill was brought in to lay a further duty upon spirituous liquors, proposed a clause whereby to exclude all spirits made use of in punch; yet notwithstanding the many ingenious arguments urged on the occasion to have it inserted, the bill was at length passed by a majority of upwards of two to one, and punch included. Whether our lawyers will have better success than the punch drinkers, remains yet to be determined; though as it is no misfortune to a country to have a famine of tricks, collusion and deceit, I flatter myself, such measures will be taken, as that whilst we are endeavouring to cut off a few warts, and excrescences in government, we leave not a cancer to eat out our very vitals;

Ne boves ipsos, mox agros, postremo corpora, Servitio, aut pecore tradant.

Amongst many other proofs of the numberless obligations we lie under to some of these gentlemen, are in great measure the calamities we begin already to experience from the loss of our late inspection law, occasioned by want of that temper and moderation so essentially at all times necessary betwixt the different branches of the legislature, so true is the observation, that concordia parva res crescunt, discordia maximae dilabuntur. King James the first thought the use of tobacco so pernicious, that he employed his royal pen in writing a piece against it, entitled, a counterblast to tobacco. But had a thousand such blasts made their ap-

pearance in these days, they could not have been attended with such pernicious consequences, as what have been, and will be felt, from the late discord in our legislative body. The price of our staple is reduced in foreign markets; our credit is impaired; our bills protested; suits at law multiplied; our merchants discouraged; and numbers of our planters reduced to the greatest distress; and to compleat our misfortunes, the wisest men are at a loss where to look for redress. For how vain must be any dependance upon our rulers, whilst the epidemic rage continues of electing such men members of our house of assembly, "as let out their tongues and talents for hire; call good evil, and evil good; and who defend guilt, and declaim against innocence, just according as they are paid by their employers," whose weapons are of the keenest temper, and who by union are become so formidable in favour of their general interest, that, like the Macedonian phalanx, they seem not only in themselves impenetrable, but both able, and willing, to cut down every thing that stands in the way of their ambitious designs. This, though a seeming paradox to those who dip not deeper than the surface, admits of an easy solution. Thirteen or fourteen such members in the number of only fifty eight, sitting in the house of assembly, with proofs and other valuable papers of a considerable share of the property of the rest in their possession, and depending solely on their integrity, added to their influence and abilities as speakers, become scarcely resistable. Few men are blind to a sense of their own interest, and fewer still, in the circumstances I have described, when these gentlemen are extremely solicitous to carry favourite points, have much inclination to give offence. To place therefore an unlimited confidence in men, whose favourite element is anarchy and dissension, and whose bread in great measure depends upon the promotion of them, and to resign to them the care of our dearest, and most valuable interests, is certainly an act of the most consummate folly; but a perseverance in it can only be justly characterized by the height of madness. Is it, pray, the interest of lawyers, that the acts of assembly should be few in number, or voluminous? that they should be plain and easy of construction, or obscure and oracular? fixed and determinate, or fluctuating and evasive? to promote the passage of bills for the speedy obtaining of justice, or to prevent it? to lessen the number of suits, or to increase it? and to repress the taking extortionable fees, or to receive them? To what a degree of faith then must that man have arrived, who can trust the security of his property in such hands! If they are men of integrity, must they not be frequently acting diametrically opposite to their true interest, and in such case, is it not doing them a real injury to elect them? If they are not men of integrity, do they not become consequently more dangerous from their situation, and is not the commission of so sacred a trust to them as I have been mentioning, an act of the greatest rashness and indiscretion? Should we not think it a most hazardous and precipitate experiment in an individual to stake all he had, even upon the severest virtue, under the strongest, and frequent temptations? and shall we be less careful in our publick concerns, in which our posterity is so deeply interested? I would not, however, from any thing I have said, be thought so very uncharitable, as to condemn every person of the profession. I am sensible there are some gentlemen whom the publick voice justly distinguishes for their abilities, integrity and moderation,

"Untainted by the guilty bribe,
"Uncurst amongst the happy tribe;
"No orphans cry to wound their ear,
"Their honour, and their conscience clear."

Such fall not within my general censure; so that as these strictures can offend none but those whom the cap fits, I shall be extremely easy as to any answer given to them. What I principally contend for, is, that lawyers in the house of assembly must, if they are true to the trust reposed in them by their constituents, frequently act diametrically opposite to their private interests; and that the electing of men to act under such circumstances is little less than madness. In this opinion I have a right to continue, till it can be proved, that the mere name of the profession metamorphoses a man into little less than an angel, by a full conquest of those selfish passions which in general sway the conduct of other men. But in order to confirm the truth of what I have advanced, and to convince my reader, I speak not without sufficient authority, I shall give a few specimens of the conduct of the gentlemen of this profession, in a publick character, from the annals of our mother country.

• Carte in his history of England tells us, that the lawyers in the reign of Edward the third, were the only set of men, who, without any dependance on the court, and merely from the spirit of their profession, were deemed unfit to sit in parliament; and that in the 25th year of the same king, a clause was inserted in the writs of summons, requiring that such knights, citizens, and burghesses, should be chosen, as were not maintainers of quarrels, suits, or pleas; or such as lived by

• Carte, Vol. 2. p. 480.

them. He further asserts, that no lawyers sat in the last parliaments of this reign, which made such admirable laws for the good of the kingdom; and particularly in the parliament which passed that most important act to the lives and estates of good subjects, declaring what offences shall be deemed treason, &c. "Whether," says this historian, "it was the over open hand of a practising lawyer, always ready to grasp a fee, or the extravagant detestation paid to that fee; as if a motive so sordid in its nature, could so hallow a cause of cursed iniquity, as to render it fit for any man to prostitute his tongue in its behalf, and to employ what talents he has, either in argumentation, eloquence, skill in the quirks of the law, or in out-facing truth itself, to pervert justice, to impose on the minds of jurors, and influence them to an unjust verdict; or whether a strong bias, habitual disposition, and fruitful genius in too many for turning every trust and situation in life to their own private advantages, were the reasons why one of the wisest of our kings, with his council composed of great men, and parliaments themselves, thought it necessary to incapacitate practising lawyers from sitting in the house of commons: it is certain they were the first set of men expressly excluded." And though in the following reign, they again wormed themselves into parliament, yet it does not appear from this historian, that the act referred to was ever repealed; so that I do not know by virtue of what right they even now sit unless by that of common law.

In the parliament of the 7th William the third, a bill for registering deeds, conveyances, and wills, was obstructed by the lawyers in the house of commons; to use Bishop Kennet's terms, and the reason he gives for it, is much to the scandal of that profession; BECAUSE IT TENDED TO ABRIDGE LAWSUITS, AND WOULD BE TO THEIR PREJUDICE: if they had no other reason for it, the house might better have parted with them than the bill.

In the parliament of the 4th of George the second, two petitions were presented to the house of commons from the quarter sessions of the peace held for the east and north ridings of Yorkshire, complaining; That the obliging grand jurymen at the sessions of the peace, to make their presentments in a language which few of them understood; and the suffering in any of the proceedings of the courts of justice, or in any of the transactions of the law, whereby the person, or property of the subject may be affected, the use of a language not intelligible, and of a character not legible but by the learned in the law, were great occasions of the delay of justice, and gave room to most dangerous frauds: that special pleadings by their intricacy, and dilatoriness, rendered the prosecution of the rights of the subject difficult and expensive: that the recovery of small debts, as the law then stood, was impracticable, and the number of attorneys excessive; and praying, &c.

In consequence, as supposed, of this petition, on the fourth day of March following, Sir George Savile, bart. member for Yorkshire, presented to the house a bill to enact, That all proceedings in courts of justice should be in English. This bill passed both houses, and obtained the royal assent, NOTWITHSTANDING THE OPPOSITION OF THE WHOLE BODY OF LAWYERS.

Proper reflections on the above events cannot be wanting to the reader, unless he will suppose that the lawyers in this province are more distinguished for their integrity, candour, and moderation, than in our mother country; and therefore I shall only observe, that as according to some late writers in our gazette, "human nature is so calculated, that different propensities are given to different men, particularly in the mode of subsistence, and temporal acquisitions," common prudence dictates to us to guard against every mode that may tend to the oppression of individuals, or be destructive to the general interests of society.

It is greatly to be wished, that such gentlemen as have a sincere regard and love for their country, would give themselves the trouble of diligently perusing the messages of the subject in dispute betwixt the different branches of the legislature, in order to form their own judgments, without suffering themselves to be imposed on by the artful misrepresentations of either party. As Rome was not built in a day, so a number of political points in dispute are seldom settled at one time, unless by a general convulsion, which often destroys the common wealth itself. Even in the glorious revolution of 1688 many things were either neglected, or forgot, which the people were desirous to have had settled; but which it might not perhaps have been at that time prudent to insist on. Every sensible man knows it to be both the duty and interest of the people to support government in all its just and legal prerogatives; and that complaints against their exertion, seem of all times the most unreasonable, when the people have received no injury. By our late political squabbles the province hath received great detriment; nor can there be any reasonable hope of the amendment of our circumstances, whilst private pique, malice, and resentment, mix in our public councils. To endeavour therefore to restore that harmony and good understanding between the several branches of the legislature, so absolutely necessary to the effectual prosecution of the public business, becomes the duty of every member of the society. And as it seems to be the opinion of the most judicious, that the election of too many lawyers to represent us, may either, from the spirit of their profession, or from a peculiar mode of thinking as to the means of promoting the public welfare, be far from contributing to that desirable end; so in order, that we may receive the benefit of their assistance in future, without being subjected to the mischiefs which may flow from their having too powerful and dangerous an influence in our legislative body, I would recommend, at least, a considerable retrench-

* Chandler, Vol. 2. p. 473.
* Chandler, Vol. 7. fol. 80 to 83.

ment of their number; and the election of such only as are distinguished for their moderation, integrity, abilities, and independent circumstances.—We may then entertain some reasonable hope of being soon delivered, not only from the griping paws of the misers, the tremendous flesh-hooks of the priests, and the extortionate demands of the officers; but also FROM THE FAR MORE CRUEL, OPPRESSIVE, AND SINFUL EXACTIONS OF THE LAWYERS.—And here I must beg leave to ask, hath it not been repeatedly proved of late, that this order of men have been guilty of the most shameful violation of a law of the province, calculated to prevent their oppressions? Have they offered a tittle in their vindication? Is not their acquiescence under such heavy charges an irrefragable proof of their guilt; and has not every man who employs them a most feeling conviction of it? Ought they not, then, to be rather spurned as our tyrants and oppressors, than to be cherished and caressed as the protectors and guardians of our laws and liberties?

BRUTUS.

TO THE PRINTERS.

BY giving the following a place in your Gazette, you'll oblige
Elk-Ridge, April 22, 1773.

A READER.

TO THE FREEMEN OF MARYLAND.

"O friends! be men: your generous breasts inflame,
With mutual honour, and with mutual shame!
Think of your hopes, your fortunes; all the care,
Your wives, your infants and your parents share;
Think of each father's red and rending head;
Think of each ancestor, with glory dead."

Pope's Homer.

TO submit to ministerial oppression is to enslave ourselves and our posterity: the mischiefs which have ever attended such submission, are speaking proofs, how much it ought to be guarded against, and with how much resolution and unanimity, we ought to oppose such innovations, as tend to destroy our rights and liberties, and maintain that freedom, which is essentially necessary to the peace and happiness of this province, the right of taxation by our representatives, and by them alone, in concurrence with the other branches of the legislature, a right founded on justice and equity, and indubitably and fundamentally vested in the free people of Maryland: the proclamation rasing the fees of officers, is a measure directly contrary to this right, tending to disunite (interposing betwixt) two branches of the legislature; and prohibitory to a settlement by law: that this innovation might not appear too shocking, it came out (by the advice of the ministers) clothed with the specious appearance of friendship and tenderness for the people, and, as is pretended, "a preventive of extortion." Such encroaches if submitted to, are certain preludes of the total extinction of liberty, and its final extermination from Maryland: that liberty which our ancestors have transmitted to us, as our birthright, as the reward of all their toils and dangers. It will be difficult in after times to eradicate and exterminate a measure carried, by ministerial influence, however destructive in its consequences, when tamely submitted to by those, on whom the burden is laid. Let us then be united, and not dissuaded from opposing the measure, by the artful contrivance and fineness of administration, let us timeously shake off the galling yoke of slavery. Pretended friendship hath ever been the pleasing palliative used by designing ministers, to impose upon the credulity of the people, and dissuade them from opposing arbitrary measures, and thereby gentle them to the yoke of their authority, by slow degrees: let us consider, by whom our rights are invaded, the dependence of all, and interested views of part of those who advised the proclamation. It is a cause of just admiration and alarm, that the people of Maryland are to be governed by proclamations, issued by the advice of dependent ministers; men who are subservient to a superior, who may if he pleases exact of them a plenary obedience to all his commands, which they must either implicitly submit to, at the expense of their consciences, their honour, and their country, or incur his displeasure, and thereby be subjected to a removal from office.

When you consider the prevalence interest hath over the hearts of some men, so vast, that, "nec prius est extincta citius quam vita."—(their avarice is not extinguished but with life itself, you will not be at a loss to find the cause of all the malignant aspersions thrown out against those who detected the disguise, and opposed the measure; you see their sinister aims, in censuring the lawyers—a stratagem to draw the confidence of the people from them, and thereby "dissolve the union," and separate the lawyers and people, though their interests are so mutually combined, that I doubt their ever being able to effect their design, and "unravel the contexture," which justice hath formed. Have the lawyers ever objected to the settlement of fees by law? Have they not insisted upon it, as our natural and inherent right, and exerted themselves against different measures? Is it not allowed, on all hands, that they have no more than is adequate to the labour they undergo? It is objected, that every of us may some time or other be driven into a court of law, for justice, and then they have it in their power to plunder our pockets. Is not their number a sufficient security against that imposition, when the choice of the lawyer lies in the breast of the client? Officers are on a different establishment, and need greater caution to prevent their flagrant enormities.

Who will be surpris'd at the great pains and absurd methods some writers (who probably may be one and the same) have taken to traduce the character of the First Citizen, and render him odious to the people, when they find extreme turbulency of temper, avarice, ambition, and an insensibility of human misery united in the same breast? The Citizen's serving his country, and opposing usurpation, which is excellent and praise-

worthy, has rendered him the mark of their antipathy; but when avarice and ambition are the ruling passions, it is natural to hate and envy those, who stand between us and the good we desire, "O tempora! O mores!" (Alas, for the depravity of the times! Alas, for their degeneracy). They have endeavoured to alienate the affections of the people from him, by representing him, as a "political parricide," as the worst of evils, as a man attempting to subvert both church and state. If they judge the Citizen's intentions by their own, they give strong indications of "corrupt hearts;" if not, what rule have they left, whereby to judge of the sentiments of others? One of them, in his letter to the Citizen, hath endeavoured to intimidate the whole body of people. "If I have," says he, "mistaken the assailant, and directed some resentment against a person really not privy to, nor approving the outrage, it is a strong reason to dissuade from these dark attacks, which may involve men in no manner concerned." He must be convinced, it could not be looked upon as a dark attack; he must have known the generosity of freemen applauded the attack. It would be matter of admiration indeed, if one man should menace the whole body of people, and that his menaces should terrify them into a compliance with his desires. The outrage, as he calls it, may have "rubbed the fore," he probably advised the measure. The Citizen has spoken (not outrageously) the sentiments of more than nine tenths of the people, which is manifestly proved by the unanimous resolve of our delegates against the measure. The liberal abuse so largely dealt out against him, obviously flows from his opposition to the proclamation, and not the principles they have insinuated.

Notwithstanding the opinion they affect to entertain of his life, his morals, his religion, or his knowledge; I am persuaded, the majority of the people entertain more favourable sentiments of him, and think him no less elevated by nature than fortune, and that his mind, enriched with knowledge, bears the true stamp of honour and dignity.—Let us, my countrymen, stand firm to our purpose, and be not drawn off by artful persuasive arguments. Let us not withdraw ourselves from the lawyers, who are willing and able to assist us in our distress. If the bare name of slavery is so detestable, how much more (but, alas how vainly) will our indignations be raised, when we know, when we feel the fatal consequences—when we have taken upon us the yoke of slavery—when we have submitted our liberty, our lives, our all, to the arbitrary controul of one man? Let us then unanimously support our delegates, and all honest men, in the preservation of our just rights, and the general welfare of both church and state.

A PROTESTANT PLANTER.

Anne-Arundel county.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Be pleased to give a place in your paper to the following conversation, which pass'd between the same persons whom you heretofore introduced to the publick.

EDITOR.

1st Cit. IT is to be hoped that our party convulsions are now drawing towards a period—the 14th of the month is fixed for the election. The patriots cannot but prevail, and the courtiers be covered with confusion.

2d Cit. No man wishes more fervently than myself, to see order and harmony once more restored: The patriots too, (such as are truly so I mean) have my warmest prayers for the success of all their schemes. But I conceive that we still differ as much in our ideas of patriot and courtier as heretofore. A gentleman of a respectable fortune, deeply concerned in the commercial interest of this province, has offered himself a candidate for the city, he is espoused by men of every rank, but because he does not happen to be made of such stuff, as to encourage a hope, that he will be led by the nose, or prostitute his tongue and understanding to perform all the base offices, that may be carved out for him by an insolent cabal, some trembling son of calumny with a putrid ulcer in his mouth, goes about, not only to blacken him as a sycophant and place-hunter, but to asperse all such as refuse to have an instrument, selected by the cabal, thrust down their throats; or who contend, that in all societies composed principally of merchants and mechanics, a merchant is infinitely the properest person to be invested with the sacred and important character of a representative.

1st Cit. Sir you amaze me! You cannot surely have read with attention a paper signed an INDEPENDENT FREEMAN. It is the work of an able pen, it was written by a Lawyer. It is there clearly proved that YOUR MAN, who is shrewdly hinted to be descended from that unfortunate race of tyrants, that suffered death or banishment, for endeavouring to fix the yoke of slavery on the necks of a free people, the house of Stuaris I mean, is neither more nor less than an aged merchant, with rooted prejudices against the liberties of his country.

2d Cit. That the paper you refer to is the work of a lawyer cannot be doubted, thanks to the discretion of the young gentleman in whose favour it was fabricated I who has seen something of the ways of the world we are to suppose if we choose it. But that it is the work of an able pen, the piece itself carries along with it no internal evidence. I have heard it pretty generally pronounced, that if a boy behind a counter had been guilty of such a composition, no sensible merchant, either aged or young would have trusted him to pen a letter of common correspondence; it is nothing but

* See AN INDEPENDENT FREEMAN in the Maryland Gazette Jan. 21, which the speakers in many different parts of their conversations allude to, and in some quote word for word. It may not be amiss at the same time, to pay some little regard to a paper in the Gazette of February 8th, signed Editor, about certain threatening letters, and the printers answer.

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fiety, joke and suppose, a phantom of such unreal mockery, that it is impossible to bind it in the chains of criticism.

1st Cit. Be cautious of taking liberties with respectable characters.

2d Cit. That hint is needless to me Sir, it is the publick Man and the writer alone that I arraign, he evidently pleads against the conviction of his own heart, or he could not totally have failed to suggest something like an argument. He professedly enters the list as a champion; but mark the parade of his defence! He humbly begs that you will suppose the candidate for your favour, possessed of every quality requisite to adorn the station he aspires to; he asserts nothing in his behalf. The moderation of this writer in this respect, it must be confessed, is of a very different colour from that of those personages I hinted at before, who have openly expressed their astonishment, that any man should dare to solicit the confidence of the people, without first receiving the seal of their approbation. No MAN OF PRINCIPLE WILL VOTE FOR MR. S—T, But what effect such influence ought to have, I leave to the judgment of every free and spirited man.

3d Cit. It is not to be wondered at, that the staunch friends of the constitution should declare their indignant resentment, at seeing the court setting up and supporting a man, who is to work their own purposes.

4d Cit. There are a kind of men to whom declarations are so habitual, that they not only become regardless of consistency, but sometimes disclose that brave neglect of truth, which manifests their determination, not to let any obstacles retard them in their progress to their desired end, though indeed they sometimes go far overshoot the mark, as to be driven to make very unseemly acknowledgements, even to men in high stations. When these sort of characters fall in my way, it always brings to my recollection a couple of verses I have read in Buckingham,

A life so infamous 'tis better quitting,
Spent in base injuring and mean submitting.

But how does it appear, that this same aged merchant, is of so pliant a make, as to fit him for the purposes of a corrupt administration. If his picture or him were drawn by those, whose judgment, from their intimate acquaintance with his temper and character, ought to be decisive; it would be a strong and effectual objection to him. But the contrary, from what I have been able to learn, seems to be the case. A readiness to sacrifice his own opinions is not the virtue for which he is most celebrated by his friends, the other extreme seems rather to be apprehended by them. But that he should be accused of a devotion to the court, and that too by men, whose open and unguarded court familiarities, whose court woyages and jeastings not very long ago, exposed them to the derision of the world, is so farcical, that it is amazing it should pass upon the most stupid. It is well known that if any respectable opposition had been formed at a certain election, some well grounded suspicions would have extinguished for ever one of our political stars; but that business has been already clearly and fairly stated in the news papers, and the publick observation appealed to.

5th Cit. Why then does not your candidate appear at the meetings of the people? Why does he not declare his publick principles? I have heard a lawyer, remarkable both for his candour and abilities, declare before the people, that if Mr S—T will confess himself, and promise to act and think just as he would have him, he will not only give him his voice, but all the weight of his interest.

6th Cit. Your question is no other than this. Why has not Mr. S—T mounted the tub, and suffered himself to be confounded and trepanned by a combination of lawyers, whose trade it is to puzzle, ensnare, and blot out the clear light of truth? Why has he not openly declared that he will rush on in one system of publick measures, and a system too, drawn up for him by his worst enemies, let whatever conviction arise to produce a change in his sentiments? It is high time to let these lawyers see, that their word is not of such mighty and irresistible force, as they have the vanity to imagine. The declaration of your candid and able lawyer, whose publick candour by the bye, I would trust as the tears of the crocodile that weeps whilst it devours, and whose abilities I cannot do such violence to myself as to idolize, is of a piece with that modesty which characterizes many of his profession. The talent of haranguing in publick is to be acquired by practice alone; a barefaced shallow fellow, provided he be tolerably well trained, is in this kind of tongue engagements, an overmatch for the wisest modest man upon earth. I humbly think that all the declaration to be expected from a candidate is, that he will on all occasions act boldly and honestly to the best of his judgment for the publick good, without favour or affection to court or faction, but if there is any particular point, which his constituents have immediately at heart, that he will religiously obey the instructions of the majority of them when given in writing. He who mouths about the great things he will do is the object of my scorn; danger or a bribe will at any time prove that man to be a coward or a traitor. But our present political contest, when truly stated, is precisely this. Shall the citizens of Annapolis think and act for themselves? Or shall two or three lawyers mount upon their backs, and ride them whip and spur, as amusement or profit shall dictate? For observe the conduct that has been pursued upon this occasion. A lawyer has been honoured with a seat in the assembly by the voice of the city; he has no reason to think that the same honour will not be continued to him, but a man of spirit and ambition forsooth cannot be content with representing a set of paltry mechanics, besides his conscience revolts at it, the city is too deeply tainted with court principles; he does not think his seat any longer worth holding; and bids you vote for the young gentleman that he has sent to you from his office; he will do well enough for you; he intends to come for the county himself; he and his brethren have agreed it; they do not choose that Mr. H—d shall continue to be troublesome to them

any longer; and in opposition to all this no creature must dare to wag his tongue; but we are to suppose, that, the catalogue of supposes respecting the qualifications of his young gentleman is to be supposed the very thing it ought to be supposed. I have the Independent Freeman in my pocket; here Sir take it and feel for your friend. The Independent Freeman in the triumphant gaiety of his heart, has let fly a joke or two at the understanding of Mr. S—T, but that I suppose will be readily forgiven, as it is generally supposed, and I really suppose, justly, that he is at bottom a good natured man, given a little too much to joking. His reflection on the honour of the house of representatives I think demands some atonement; note his words—If Mr. S—T should make a motion of real utility to his country, numbers would hesitate to avoid on his side of the question because they would suspect him of being under the influence of others. This I know is the doctrine of the children of distraction, whose POPULARITY LIVES BUT IN CONVULSION and uproar; but when such sentiments are inculcated by the moderate Independent Freeman, I am willing to suppose that this sentence too was intended to be uttered in with a supposition which was omitted by the blunder of the press. There is an habitual kind of contempt which these lawyers for the most part contract for every other order of men; mercantile merit is sneered at by the Independent Freeman; the most respectable body of men of the face of the earth are nothing worth in the eyes of a lawyer. Mr. S—T is bid to plume himself on mercantile merit; these are his words, which, when fairly construed, have no other meaning than this; mercantile merit is so far from being a sufficient plea, in favour of the man, who aspires to the confidence of his country, that the very mention of it is the height of infolence. If Mr. S—T had been bid to plume himself on his mercantile merit, it might have been quibbled perhaps into an insinuation, that he pretended to a species of merit, which, though great in itself, he had not the least title to. This guilt, merchant is then doomed for his crime, by the Independent Freeman, to as severe a punishment as can be well imagined; he is sentenced to drudge in the old table of fees, to acquaint himself with the manner of charging under it, though he is not to be suffered to bring into publick action the knowledge he may have reap'd, from performing the office allotted him, by his cruel task-master. But it is painful to reprehend even the publick writer where the private man is clear and unblemished; I shall therefore quit this irksome topic, with just observing upon the Independent Freeman, that if he converted a little more largely with the world himself, he would have known, that, the gentleman he so weakly attacks, is not closely attached to his own circle of acquaintance, but that his dispassionate hospitality, and social disposition, have won him in no small degree the respect and fair report of strangers. In truth, mercantile merit is in our present situation the strongest recommendation. A merchant is less subject to the influence and controul of government than any member of the community; from the very nature of the thing it behoves him to be particularly vigilant over the encroachments of power, on the liberties of the subject; it is his peculiar line of service; his post that he must defend at the hazard of all he holds dear. Commerce has ever been planted by the hand of liberty; intemperate climates and rugged soils have never been able to check or impede its growth, when Freedom has shed its influence over it; tyranny ever did and ever will blast it. You have the strongest hold upon the merchant; it is his true and proper interest to preserve the nice balance of the constitution; he can receive no price that is equal to what he will lose by destroying it; he is not acquainted with the tricks and mazes of the law; a corrupt administration can make no use of him; he is only of importance whilst he continues honest; the merchant and the mechanic of every rank and denomination are bound together by one great chain, of which the merchant is the first link. In opposition to the merchant's success and activity in business, the mechanic finds his means of acquiring a comfortable subsistence for his family increased. The merchant's way of life makes him daily feel the connection; his familiarities are not confined to the mere approaches of an election, nor accompanied with baughtiness; I must be observed too, that men acquainted even with the common business of the counting-house are now greatly wanted in the assembly from the death of some, and the declining of others, who have been active in the affair of accounts. The commercial advantages which nature has lavished on this province beyond any other, have been hitherto fatally neglected, and ever will be so, whilst the lawyers, who are now grown into a body, with distinct and separate interests of their own, have the sole management of the popular branch of the legislature. It seems indeed a kind of insatiation that we do not turn our eyes towards the flourishing state of Pennsylvania, and profit by an example that astonishes the whole world; that province is before us in all great improvements, almost an hundred years; and this prodigious superiority of theirs is immediately owing to the influence of merchants in their house of assembly; they have opened the field to industry; the industrious mechanic has risen, by his honest toil, not only to comfortable circumstances, but to riches; and when this influence shall spring up among us, and not till then, shall we see the same field opened, the same happy consequences ensue; and the complaint which is now so justly founded, that wealth is the portion of the officer, the lawyer and usurer alone, shall then be heard no more.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, FREEMEN, and VOTERS OF THE CITY of ANNAPOLIS.

WHEN I perceive such uncommon arts practised by publick meetings, parading with drums, and publick orations to rouse your passions, and influence your judgments against one of the candidates for the approaching election, I cannot but believe

these people are influenced more by the spirit of party, than a desire of promoting the publick peace, welfare, and happiness. I have often heard, and many of you must have remarked that it is a common saying of some men, the people when left to themselves seldom err; and yet, these very persons are afraid to trust their own maxims. It is the noblest privilege of humanity to think, and speak for ourselves, and the man who endeavours to influence another's judgment, insults his understanding by supposing him incapable of judging for himself, or what is worse, wanting spirit and resolution to assert his opinion. I will not add to the insults you have already received, by recommending to your favour the merits of either of the gentlemen, but wish every man to pursue the same principle I mean to follow myself, by voting my real sentiments such as they are: in doing so, I hope to render the publick a benefit by sending a man to represent us whose experience, abilities, and integrity I know qualify him to be of some service; for my own part I do not understand the doctrine that now prevails, of speculating in a case of this nature, (by taking a man upon trial) as if we were bartering for a horse. Without fear or favour I shall therefore assert that freedom of judging for myself which I esteem the greatest blessing of an independent freeman, and hope such men may be elected to represent you who are capable of discharging that great trust with such ability, and integrity, as to promote the real interest and prosperity of the community in general and this city in particular.

TRADESMAN.

L O N D O N,

March 3. The ——— sloop, from Maryland, for Liverpool, laden with tobacco, Lewis Farquharson, master, is put ashore, but safe; and it is expected will be got off.

The fourth battalion of the royal regiment of artillery, now quartered in Chatham barracks, and commanded by Colonel Ord, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for America, in order to relieve the first battalion of the said regiment, commanded by Lieutenant General Belford.

March 5. Lord Clive declared the other day in the house of commons, that if the King or the minister should have the nomination of all officers, civil and military, in the East Indies, or even of the major part of them, it would add such a weight to the power of the crown, as would effectually overturn the English constitution.

March 8. The vessel lost in Tenby bay, from Virginia, proves to be the Pomroy, Yeamans, bound to London; a few of the materials of the ship will be saved.

March 10. Sir Basil Keith (brother to Sir Robert Keith) is appointed Governor of Jamaica.

A person just arrived from Jamaica says, that both the French and Spaniards have, for some time past, been employed in doubly fortifying their ports and islands in the West-Indies.

The Portland man of war is sailed for the West-Indies with some particular dispatches.

March 13. It is remarkable that the new appointed governor of Jamaica is not only a very young officer in the navy, but that the government of that island was applied for by the admiral on that station, as well as by a late secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who were both refused.

The government of the island of Jamaica is said to be worth from ten to twelve thousand a year, and is accounted the most desirable thing in the gift of the King, except the viceroyship of Iceland.

March 17. As the Dutch with their natural allies the English, are resolved on a perfect neutrality, it seems a stumbling block to the politicians at the Hague, what mighty business the states have at present in contemplation.

March 18. We learn from Copenhagen, that there is nothing more to fear from Denmark with respect to a rupture with Sweden, his Danish Majesty having ordered eight out of the twelve men of war that were fitting out to be disarmed; and the four others are only to be employed in exercising the sailors.

March 19. They write from Jamaica, that the governor of the Havannah had received orders to oblige all the natives of England, who may be there, to evacuate the island of Cuba.

A N N A P O L I S, May 13.

Yesterday arrived in this port, the Adventure, Maynard, from London; she sailed in company with Capt. Frost. The Sibella, Smith, for Patuxent, and the Friendship, Eden, for Patowmack, were to sail in a few days.

To be sold by publick vendue, on Wednesday the eleventh day of august next, agreeable to the last will and testament of Arthur Charlton,

ALL that valuable lot of ground where the deceased lived, on which is a good two story brick dwelling house, with two out-houses, one bricked and the other framed, with a good stable, smoke-house and kitchen: one half the purchase money to be paid down, the other half not, on giving bond with interest, and security if required, to ELIZABETH CHARLTON, Executrix.

April 16, 1773.

WHEREAS the subscriber and his wife, hath jointly agreed to part, and I the said subscriber, hath allowed my said wife a separate maintenance for life, this is therefore to farwell any person to credit her on my account

JACOB VALENTINE

MR. West declares in your gazette of the 6th instant, that he waited with his usual indifference to see the new calumny I had threatened to publish against him, that Mr. West should be indifferent about what should be circulating in the world concerning him is usual enough, but that any man should threaten to publish a calumny against another is quite unusual, and out of the common road; the publick I know cannot settle accounts, but an appeal to that respectable tribunal has sometimes produced remorse in an offender, and induced him to make some atonement by his penitence, without engaging himself or others in a law-suit; but I confess I ought to have known my man better. S. W. positively asserts that it can be proved that he let me have the accounts, but mark how that matter stands, judge who is the calumniator; about eight years ago, he let me have a thing, which he called an account, stuffed with queries, queries observe upon what he pretended to be his own account against me; this I understood to be a banter on my understanding, and resented it; he had the grace as it happened to take it back, promising to let me have a proper account, which he never complied with, though called upon at different times by the following gentlemen who are still in the world, Mr. William Brodgen in the year 1765, and 1766 Mr. John Smith Brookes, who now lives with him, in 1767 and 1768, Mr. Singleton Wootton, who did live with him several times, and another gentleman of character in March 1772, who is ready to attest to the truth when called on, besides sundry applications by myself. Mr. West very wittily makes it out that I have introduced seven S. Wests, which I must take the liberty to deny with both my hands, for take Mr. West altogether, what with his dexterity at settling accounts and some other little matters, I do not conceive that there are six more such men in the King's dominions. But S. W. says a suit is commenced to bring our affairs to an issue, my address to the publick has then had one good consequence, though I could wish that the business could have been done without being driven into an element which is so much the delight of our individual and well known S. W. and so little mine; prodigious indeed to assert that my petulance and passion hath always prevented a settlement of accounts between us, it's intirely void of truth, I deny to have had any meeting for that purpose since August 1760.

JUDSON COOLIDGE.

T O B E S O L D

THE schooner Swallow, now lying in Farley-creek, Kent county, a vessel remarkably well fitted, her stem, stern post, floor timbers, ribs, knees and futtocks are of mulberry, she is about two years old, thirty-three tons burthen, sails well, and is calculated either for a packet or for burthen; she was built under the eye of the late Mr. Carvill, and for his particular use. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Anne Carvill, Administratrix, or Thomas Ringgold, Esq; Chester-town, Kent county.

THE subscriber will sell on the premises at publick vendue, at ten o'clock, on Monday the 21st of June next, four country born slaves and a tract of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, between South river and Patuxent, containing by patent three hundred and eleven acres. The land is level, and the soil good, either for planting or farming. The purchaser to be put into possession at Christmas. Title and terms made known by application to

THOMAS HARWOOD, junr. of Annapolis.

N. B. The above land is about twelve miles from Annapolis, and five from Queen-Anne, and now in the possession of Mr. John Jacobs.

Benedict, May 4, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles, Prince-George's, and Calvert counties, intend preferring a petition to the next general assembly, to pass an act for the uniting the several free schools of the said counties into one school, and that to be fixed at the Cool Springs, in St. Mary's county.

The gentlemen who were appointed trustees at the meeting at Benedict in December last, are desired to be punctual in meeting at the Cool Springs, on Monday the 17th of this instant.

May 11, 1773.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Brown, Severn, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make payment, and all those that have any just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, that they may be paid, by

ELIZABETH BROWN, Executrix.

THERE is at the Plantation of John Peddicort, living in Baltimore county, near the Great-Road that leads from Baltimore-town to Hanover, a black stray mare, branded on the near shoulder and thigh thus  has some saddle spots on her back, is a trotter, and appears to be about 7 or 8 years old.

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

w3

William Wheteroff, goldsmith and jeweller, at his shop in Well-street, has for sale,

A LARGE quantity of silver work ready made, such as silver coffee pots, tea-pots, waiters, tankards, quart, pint, and half pint cans, sugar-dishes and baskets, cream-pots and caws, butter-boats chased and plain, pepper callors, salts chased and plain, soup-ladles and spoons, table, desert, marrow, and tea-spoons, sugar-tongs, joint and spring silver spurs, plated ditto, whittles, punch ladles and strainers, morocco pocket-books, silver pencils, nutmeg-graters, with a great variety of new fashion silver shoe-buckles, set shoe, knee, and stock-buckles, paste, marquisite, and garnet combs, hair flowers of all sorts, and beautiful paste necklaces with ear-rings to match them in cases; new fashion stay hooks, settings for miniature pictures and bracelets set round with garnets, diamond, topaz, garnet, amethyst, cornelian, and hoop-rings; box lockets set round with garnets, silver ditto set round with marquisites, with plain gold ones of different prices; gold and silver thimbles, ear-rings of different kinds, garnet broaches set in gold and silver, plain gold ditto, cornelian seals set in gold, with a great variety of others set in silver and pinchbeck, set pins of all sorts, morocco sleeve-buttons set in gold, white and brown chrifals in ditto, with almost every kind of locket buttons, all which he will sell on very reasonable terms; and as he has the greatest part of them manufactured at his own shop, and can depend on the goodness of the work, he will engage if any person should buy any jewellery work from him, and that any of the stones should happen to drop out, that he will reset it gratis: he likewise carries on the clock and watch making business as usual, and has for sale some extreme good eight day and twenty-four hour clocks, with a great variety of watches of different prices, both in gold, silver, and fishskin cases, which he will engage are as good as can be imported for the same price, and for the encouragement of such gentlemen and ladies, as may please to deal with him, he will engage any watches he sells with his own name, that he will keep them in repair for three shillings and six-pence yearly, provided they don't get ill usage, and such gentlemen or ladies that chuse to commit their watches to his care to be repaired if he do not make them answer their expectations he will return them the money they paid him; he also covers cases with shagreen or fishskin, and makes them look as well as they did at first.

N. B. He likewise takes care of clocks in this town, and will keep them in good order, and send a man once a week to examine them and wind them up for fifteen shillings yearly; he gives the highest prices for old gold, silver, and silver-lace.

Queen Anne's county, May 3, 1773.

BEING in a great measure a stranger to the affairs of my late husband, the Rev. Matthias Harris, and being desirous of getting information relative thereto; I hereby request that every person to whom he is indebted will be kind enough to let me know their respective claims, with the nature of each of them, within two months from this date, that I may take the most prudent steps in order to have them adjusted.

3w

HESTER HARRIS.

May 4, 1773.

COMMITTED to the jail of Charles county the 30th of April last, as a runaway, Daniel Duoneilly, an Irishman, who says he is a servant to Henry Howard of Meelinburg county, in Virginia, has an impediment in his speech, thin visage, wears his own dark hair: has on, an old bearskin coat, a red striped linsy woolsey jacket, both trimmed with black horn buttons, leather breeches, ofsnabrig shirt, shoes, yarn stockings, and hat. The owner of said servant is desired to take him away and pay charges, to

3w

WILLIAM HANSON, deputy sheriff.

T H R E E P O U N D S R E W A R D

May 4, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Bladenburg, an Irish servant man, indentured for four years, about twenty-two years of age, named Bryan Fitzpatrick, a shoemaker by trade: had on, when he went away, a claret coloured furtout coat, a light blue coat, waistcoat and breeches, brown worsted stockings, pumps half worn, with a French cocked hat tarred on the top of the crown, and is supposed to have a forged pass.

Whoever brings the said servant to his master, or gives intelligence, so that he may be got again, shall receive if taken out of the province, three pounds Maryland currency, or otherwise, if taken in the province of Maryland, forty shillings.

w3

JOHN FRANCIS.

N. B. He took with him, a pair of yellow buckles cut in diamond fashion, a case of razors marked G. W. a dark flaxen hair curl, he is a proud saucy fellow.

Annapolis, May 4, 1773.

JANE and Anne Nelson, have just imported, a neat assortment of the newest fashion millenary, which they will sell on very reasonable terms.

April 24, 1773.

RAN away the 21st of this instant from the Subscriber, living near Gunpowder meeting-house, in Baltimore county, a mulatto woman named Margaret Grant, about twenty years old; she is very short and well set, and appears to be big with child, can read and write, is a good needle woman and cook, and can wash and iron very well; she says she was born in Charles-town, in South-Carolina, and has been in Philadelphia and the island of Grenada. Had on, when she went away, a white holland jacket, new gray half-thick upper petticoat, and white country kersey under ditto, much worn, with holes in it, ofsnabrig shift, lawn cap, a white linen handkerchief, or a blue spotted ditto, with holes therein, much worn high heeled leather shoes, with white metal buckles.

Whoever takes up the said woman, and secures her, so that her master may get her again, shall receive three pounds reward, if taken more than ten miles from home, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

GEORGE ASHMAN, junr.

N. B. The aforesaid woman about three years ago was a servant of Mr. Mordecai Gift, in Baltimore town, and is well acquainted there. All masters of vessels are hereby forwarned against carrying her off.

HERE is at the plantation of Thomas Cavey, living in Anne-Arundel county, a small stray bay mare, about thirteen hands and an half high, has a small star in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock thus 2 appears to be about four years old.

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

To be sold to the highest bidder, at the subscriber's plantation, on Friday the eighteenth day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ABOUT three hundred and forty acres of land, lying on Patuxent river, near Snowden's iron-works well known by the name of Riggs's neck, with all convenient houses suitable to either planter or farmer. The fertility of the soil is so well known to numbers, that a particular description is not needful. A good title will be given to the purchaser, and possession given up by the first of December, by

w7

AMON RIGGS.

Just arrived from London,

The Ship ANNAPOLIS,

THOMAS EDEN,

WHICH loads in the river Patuxent, and receives tobaccoes consigned to Thomas Eden and Co. merchants in London, at the usual freight of seven pounds sterling per ton.

As Capt. Eden is positively engaged to sail for London from Maryland between the tenth and twentieth of June, his friends are requested not to occasion any unnecessary delay in shipping their tobacco; and any goods they may want in the fall they may depend on receiving, as he purposes being in the country again in October.

Such of Capt. Eden's friends as he will not be able from the shortness of time and hurry of business to wait on, he hopes will excuse him, and leave their orders, with their tobacco notes, at the most convenient inspection houses to themselves, and they shall be punctually complied with.

N. B. Great part of the cargo for the Annapolis is engaged, and ready. Any gentlemen, who are situated at a distance, and will take the trouble of engaging craft to put their tobacco on board, will greatly oblige Capt. Eden, who will pay immediately the usual freight thereof. They are desired to send their orders or invoices therewith, and shall receive bills of lading by the first opportunity.

T E N P O U N D S R E W A R D

Mount Clare, Baltimore county, April 27, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, a convict servant man, named John Adam Smith, a well set fellow, five feet six or seven inches high, about 30 years of age, fair complexion short light curled hair, gray eyes, and light eyebrows, by trade a Gardener; has with him, it is supposed, a treatise on raising the pine apple, which he pretends is of his own writing, talks much of his Trade, and loves liquor: Had on when he went away, a red striped linen waistcoat, white shirt, buckskin breeches, fine yarn stockings, and black leather shoes, but may have other cloaths, and perhaps may have a pass. Whoever secures him and gives the subscriber notice, shall have if taken in Baltimore or Anne-Arundel counties five pounds, and if in any other county the above reward, paid by

4w

CHARLES CARROLL.

May 1, 1773.

THE Land office issue warrants as formerly, and all persons who have made application for warrants or any kind of business in that office, are desired to apply, that they may not lose the benefit of such application.

Signed per order,

WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. OF

M

LOWE



It is supposed to now on a treaty Dauphin, is to GIBLALTAR up several very this garrison, boundaries. PARIS, Mar of last month, the most violent in consequence town of Havre banks, jettees were torn up, overflowed, and culty escaped vessels were drowned, but The waves the strong as to 6000lb. to a c lost on the co ed.

The Lord of the late D of that king mer, to mak chiefly with goo repair, henion that military esta

Extra d Her Im receiving in dam and Lo to assist any loan of mon Such is the does her gre interest of t well as hum culties they the imprud March 4 us that the elector of S offered to consents to them in fu bility. March 5 mines for Within sultations tain questi of Americ March 8 the pedel gixia: In larg nourable Majesty's the colon On the est sene Lord Bot that the cial virtu character aeral A Ann. De erect th dom an will rejo On th who, lea tional h he mig and hap zeal and ginta th Marc a schen North derstan that of It is requir

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 20, 1773.

LOWER ELBE, February 15.



Be are just informed that his Prussian Majesty has entered into a treaty with the Emperor of Morocco, and is about to establish a settlement in America.

ROME, Feb. 20. We learn from Corfica, that they expect there very soon a new King from the house of Bourbon. It is supposed that the Duke of Piedmont, who is just now on a treaty of marriage with the sister of the Dauphin, is to be invested with the royal dignity.

GIBRALTAR, March 2. The Spaniards have thrown up several very deep intrincments within a league of this garrison, and 10,000 troops have appeared on the boundaries.

PARIS, March 3. For eight days together at the end of last month, on the coast of Normandy, they had the most violent winds ever remembered on that coast, in consequence of which the sea overflowed part of the town of Havre, and its neighbouring villages; the banks, jetties and sluices, built to defend the town, were torn up, the houses situate on the quays entirely overflowed, and the inhabitants with the greatest difficulty escaped with their lives; several boats and small vessels were lost in the harbour, and many persons drowned, but happily the shipping escaped pretty well. The waves that broke on the jetties were so excessive strong as to throw a mass of iron, which weighed near 600lb. to a considerable distance. Some vessels were lost on the coast, and a great number of seamen perished.

L O N D O N, March 2.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, after the manner of the late Duke of Devonshire, when chief governor of that kingdom, means, we hear, the ensuing summer, to make a general progress through the island, chiefly with a view of seeing that the barracks are in good repair, which furnishes the people with an apprehension that there is an intention of increasing their military establishment.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, January 25.

Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress of Russia, on receiving information of the many failures in Amsterdam and London, has given orders to the court banker to assist any of the British factory at this place with a loan of money, if necessary, on the present emergency. Such is the noble conduct of the sovereign, which does her great honour, shews how much she has the interest of the commerce of her country at heart, as well as humanity to extricate individuals out of difficulties they may have innocently been drawn into by the imprudence of others.

March 4. The last letters from the continent assure us that the triple alliance in the North has invited the elector of Saxony to the crown of Poland, and even offered to guarantee it to his posterity, provided he consents to a ratification of their claims, and assists them in suppressing the confederates of the Polish nobility.

March 5. A proposal is on foot for leave to establish mines for coining at New-York and Philadelphia.

Within these few days there have been several consultations between the most eminent lawyers, on certain questions for their opinions concerning some parts of America.

March 8. The following inscriptions are engraved on the pedestal for Lord Botetourt's statue going to Virginia:

In large characters on the front. The Right Honourable Norborne Berkeley Baron de Botetourt, his Majesty's late Lieutenant, and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia.

On the right side. Deeply impressed with the warmest sense of gratitude for his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Botetourt's prudent and wise administration, and that the remembrance of those many publick and social virtues, which so eminently adorned his illustrious character, might be transmitted to posterity, the General Assembly of Virginia, on the 20th day of July, Ann. Dom. 1771, resolved with one united voice to erect this statue to his Lordship's memory. Let wisdom and justice preside in any country, the people will rejoice, and must be happy.

On the left side. America, behold your friend! who, leaving his native country, declined those additional honours which were there in store for him, that he might heal your wounds, and restore tranquillity and happiness to this extensive continent. With what zeal and anxiety he pursued these glorious objects, Virginia thus bears her grateful testimony.

March 10. It is reported, says a correspondent, that a scheme is in agitation to create some peerages in North America, and that there are some great misunderstandings now subsisting between our court and that of Holland.

It is reported that the assistance of England will be required by the states general of Holland, for forward-

ing an important expedition now on the tapis, and that some letters upon this subject were a few days since received at the secretary's office from Sir Joseph Yorke, his Majesty's ambassador at the Hague.

March 11. Yesterday a new order, called the order of knights companions of the royal society, was instituted by his Majesty at St. James's, when his Majesty was pleased to create James Burrow, Esq; vice-president of the royal society, the first knight thereof.

We are assured that the above order was instituted by his Majesty, who is sovereign and patron thereof, purely to honour the royal society, among whom it is to be entirely confined, in order to encourage philosophic and literary merit.

The 4th battalion of the royal artillery was to sail from England, to relieve the first battalion at New-York, about the 9th of May. The 47th corps was to sail for the same place from Cork, and the 7th was to relieve the 21st in Canada.

On the 2d of March, a bill was brought in to the House of Commons, to enable foreign officers in the British service, to command without restriction, as though they were natural born subjects; there was a clause in the act, passed on raising the 60th regiment, which prevented a foreign officer from commanding a regiment, so that the gentlemen of that and other corps will be relieved from the restriction: it has the support of administration.

The 6th regiment is to garrison St. Vincent, and Major Etherington is ordered back with the royal American regiment to Antigua.

A young gentleman, not of the strictest sobriety, having lately refused to qualify himself for a benefice, which was purchased for him by his father, was taken to task by the old man, who took upon him to wonder where the devil such a *bon vivant* had got his scruples; to which the youngster replied, "Sir, I am, it is true, orthodox enough to go lengths with a bishop, even so far as half a dozen or half a score bottles; but I am not such a rascal as to certify, under my hand, the truth of propositions which I either understand not or cannot believe."

The government of Jamaica is conferred upon Sir Basil Keith, who in consequence of standing proxy for his brother Sir Robert Murray Keith, at the late installation of knights of the bath, received himself the honour of knighthood; this gentleman is a captain in the royal navy, of the promotion of 1760, a very respectable officer, and commanded lately on the Penicola station, where he greatly recommended himself to the attention of the inhabitants: the King spontaneously gave this government to Sir Basil, without consulting the ministry.

The royal Welch fuzileers were to embark on the 15th of April, at Plymouth for New-York, where they are to remain, with humble deference to his excellency the general; this corps was almost entirely expended at the battle of Dettingen, at Fontenoy they lost most of their men with three fourths of their officers, and again at Minden these brave Cambrions were almost entirely destroyed; but the late piping time of peace has perfectly recruited the corps, and they now present a most superb appearance.

The noble duke and duchess of Northumberland are the principals in bringing about the happy reconciliation which will speedily be effected between his Majesty and his royal brothers.

Lord Bellamont is so well, that no manner of doubt is now entertained of his speedy and perfect recovery.

It is now believed, that the King of Sardinia's death will produce some very formidable event upon the continent.

Letters from Paris advise, that M. de la Chapelle, the censor royal, has invented an extraordinary aquatic accoutrement, or piece of machinery, by means of which a person totally ignorant of the art of swimming may plunge boldly into the most deep and agitated waters, and there, without any effort or skill, keep himself in an erect position, the water rising all the time no higher than the pit of his stomach. In this situation he may, at his ease, eat, drink, write, charge, present and fire a musket, turning himself, and at any time almost, by a mere act of the will. This apparatus is not cumbersome, either in the water or on shore, and may be put on or off in less than a minute. M. de la Chapelle calls this accoutrement his scaphandre, by which means many persons have crossed the deepest rivers, as if they were footing it on a solid plain. Many thousand people have been witnesses of the successful experiments made by these machines. M. Artuo, particularly, Captain of the artillery at Hunningen, lately saw a trial made of the scaphandre in the river Rhine, by a mere novice in the art of swimming, who with this accoutrement walked upright, and at his ease, backwards and forwards, in that river, as if by enchantment.

March 13. The following is the form of an engagement to be entered into by every candidate to represent the city of London, in any future parliament:

"I, A. B. do most solemnly engage my word and honour, that as long as I live I will faithfully and sincerely endeavour, to the utmost of my power, to maintain and continue a perpetual act of parliament

to shorten the duration of parliaments, and to restore and preserve to the people their constitutional right of an annual, or if that cannot be obtained, at least a triennial choice of representatives; and if I am a member of either house of parliament when a motion for the above purpose shall be made, I will not fail to attend and give my utmost support to such motion."

It is said there has been a meeting and a treaty between the son of a great defaulter, and his annuity creditors, whose demands are so great, that a sum not less than 80,000l. is preparing by the father to discharge them.

We hear that Col. B—e has had his half-pay taken from him, which is near 2000l. a year, on account of his severe speeches against ad— in the house of commons.

As in annual parliaments it can neither advantage the ministry to place or pension the representatives, or the representatives to bribe or debauch the constituents, so nothing appears so reasonable as that the people should immediately adopt this measure, thereby avoiding the dreadful attendants on septennial parliaments, bribery, corruption, and venality.

A new fashion is come up among the fine gentlemen of the west end of the town, which is to use red powder in their hair; and a certain young officer of the guards was so fashionably brickdusted at a late assembly, that, with respect to head, he seemed to have been a savage just escaped from the wilds of America.

March 17. In the House of Commons, last Wednesday, the order of the day being called for, which was on the dissenters bill, a member (we believe Sir Richard Baggot) got up, and in a very elaborate and learned speech declared against the bill. He founded his arguments principally on the tendency of it to favour freethinkers and atheists; spoke in great abhorrence of Voltaire, Rousseau, and David Hume. He quoted Horace and Lucretius, and said every thing that an able adversary could allege.

Mr. Edmund Burke answered him with great ability. He spoke in favour of toleration, in the most noble strain of genuine and unaffected eloquence. He described the purity and excellence of the church of England's doctrine in the most manly terms; said he wished her foundation might be laid broad and deep, that her head might rise to that heaven to which he conducts us; the gates open to all the world, and embracing every inoffensive sect. He replied to every part of the last speaker's objections, in a manner that did equal honour to his heart and head.

Yesterday a woman in Belton-street, St. Giles's, took an opportunity of going into a room where a woman, of whom she was jealous, lay fast asleep, and cut off her nose, boasting as she came out, that she had left such a mark as would prevent her husband liking her for the future.

March 18. Letters from the north of Ireland say, "Our linen manufactory suffers greatly from emigrations to North-America, where, it is said, there will soon be occasion for all that come."

March 19. Letters from Holland say, the States have received the strongest assurances that the court of Versailles is meditating some hostile invasions.

March 20. Yesterday Sir Watkin Lewes, one of the present sheriffs, with the city remembrancer, attended at St. James's to know his Majesty's pleasure when he would receive the address, remonstrance, and petition from the city of London, when his Majesty was pleased to appoint this day se'nnight at two o'clock at St. James's.

The following is said to be an exact copy of the city's remonstrance, agreed upon in common hall, March 11, 1773, as it was delivered to his Majesty's secretary of state, that a proper answer might be prepared against the day when the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. are to present it in form to his Majesty:

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble address, petition, and remonstrance of the lord mayor, aldermen and livery of the city of London, in common hall assembled.

"Most gracious sovereign,

WE your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and livery of the city of London, beg leave to approach the throne with the respect becoming a free people zealously attached to the laws and constitution of their country, and the parliamentary right of your Majesty to the crown of these realms.

We desire with all humility, in the grief and anguish of our hearts, to submit to your Majesty, that the many grievances and injuries we have suffered from your ministers, still remain unredressed; nor has the public justice of the kingdom received the least satisfaction for the frequent atrocious violations of the laws, which have been committed in your reign by your ministers, with a daring contempt of every principle, human and divine. Your people have, with the deepest concern observed, that their former humble petitions and remonstrances were received with a na-

gled and disregarded, very hardly brooked by the high spirits of a great and powerful nation; but the hopes of redress still encouraging us to persevere, we again supplicate your Majesty to listen to the voice of your aggrieved subjects, in vindication of your own and the nation's honour, against your despotic and corrupt ministers, who have perverted the fountains of public justice, and undermined the foundation of our excellent constitution. Our representatives, who were chosen to be guardians of our rights, have invaded our most sacred privileges. The right of being represented in parliament is the inherent, unalienable privilege, as well as peculiar glory of the free born inhabitants of this country; and a person qualified according to law a magistrate of this city, was duly elected a Knight of the shire for the county of Middlesex, by a great majority of legal votes, yet has been excluded from the House of Commons, by a resolution of that house; and a candidate, who had only a few votes, declared the representative of the electors of the said county, against their consent.—Through the like corrupt influence of the same ministers, the chief magistrate, and one of the aldermen of this city were imprisoned for not obeying the illegal mandates of an arbitrary House of Commons, and violating the solemn oaths they had taken for the preservation of the liberties and franchises of the capital of your Majesty's dominions. We recal to your Majesty's remembrance, with horror, that unparalleled act of tyranny, the crazing a judicial record, in order to stop the course of justice, to introduce a system of power against right, and to tear up by the roots truth and law from the earth.

We therefore, your remonstrants, again supplicate your Majesty to employ the only remedy now left by the constitution, the exercise of that salutary power with which you are entrusted by law, the dissolving of the present parliament, and the removal of those evil counsellors who advised the measures so generally odious to the nation, and your Majesty, as the true guardian of our rights, shall ever reign in the hearts of a grateful people."

ANNAPOLIS, May 20.

On Sunday the 9th instant departed this life, after a short illness, in the 52d year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Hanson, the amiable consort of Walter Hanson, Esq; of Charles county; a lady truly pious, benevolent, and charitable; who in life had practised, with remarkable attention, the several duties of a devout christian, constant wife, affectionate parent, and tender mistress. Her death is most sincerely lamented, by a disconsolate husband, children, numerous relations, and acquaintances.

We are requested to insert the following account of the election.

Last Friday was held the election for this city, when Messrs. William Paca and Matthias Hammond were chosen by a very great majority of the free-men, indeed, without any opposition; much was expected, as Mr. Anthony Stewart had long declared himself a candidate for the city, even before a vacancy by the resignation of Mr. Hall, whose friends in the county insisted upon his turning a poll there. Mr. Stewart's private character justly recommended him to the esteem of his fellow citizens; but as he was originally proposed to turn out Mr. Hall or Mr. Paca, who stood high in the esteem of the people, and as a strong suspicion was entertained of his political principles and court connexions, Mr. Hammond was put up in opposition to him, and on the morning of the election so great was the majority of the voters for Mr. Hammond, that Mr. Stewart thought it prudent to decline.

The polls being closed and Messrs. Paca and Hammond declared duly elected, it was proposed and universally approved of, to go in solemn procession to the gallows, and to bury under it the much detested proclamation. A description of the funeral obsequies may not be disagreeable to the publick.

First were carried two flags with the following labels, on one LIBERTY, on the other NO PROCLAMATION. Between the flags walked the two representatives: a clerk and sexton preceded the coffin; on the left, the grave-digger carrying a spade on his shoulder. The proclamation was cut out of Antilon's first paper, and deposited in the coffin, near which moved slowly on two drummers with muffled drums, and two fifers playing a dead march: after them were drawn six pieces of small cannon, followed by a great concourse of citizens, and gentlemen from the country, who attended this funeral. In this order they proceeded to the gallows, to which the coffin was for a time suspended, then cut down and buried under a discharge of minute-guns. On the coffin was the following inscription.

THE PROCLAMATION
The Child of FOLLY and OPPRESSION
born the 26th of November 1770
departed this life
14th of May 1773
and
Buried on the same Day
by
The FREEMEN of Annapolis.

It is wished, that all similar attempts against the rights of a free people may meet with equal abhorrence; and that the court party, convinced by experience of the impotency of their interest, may never hereafter disturb the peace of the city by their vain and feeble exertions to bear down the free and independent citizens.

TO THE FIRST CITIZEN.

S I R,

YOUR manly and spirited opposition to the arbitrary attempt of government to establish the fees of office, by proclamation, justly entitles you to the exalted character of a distinguished advocate for the rights of your country. The proclamation needed only to be thoroughly understood, so be generally detested,

and you have had the happiness to please—to instruct—to convince your countrymen. It is the publick voice, Sir, that the establishment of fees, by the sole authority of prerogative, is an act of usurpation—an act of tyranny, which, in a land of freedom, cannot—must not—be endured.

The free and independent citizens of Annapolis, the metropolis of Maryland, who have lately honoured us with the publick character of representatives, impressed with a just sense of the signal service, which you have done your country, instructed us, on the day of our election, to return you their hearty thanks. Publick gratitude, Sir, for publick services, is the patriot's due; and we are proud to observe the generous feelings of our fellow-citizens towards an advocate for liberty.

With pleasure, we comply with the instructions of our constituents; and in their name we publicly thank you for the spirited exertion of your abilities.

We are, Sir, most respectfully,

Your very humble servants,

WILLIAM PACA,

MATTHIAS HAMMOND.

Annapolis, May 27th 1773.

T O B R U T U S.

I AM surprised you should not have taken notice, in your judicious and truly patriotic performance, of a very late occurrence in this province in support of your position, that there is great hazard in trusting lawyers with the power of making laws. Every man who has been unfortunately involved in a law-suit has had experience of their rapacity in practice. That they have trampled upon the clearest law to advance their profit is a publick accusation, and their silence and the experience of suitors shew their prudence in not denying a charge which can be easily proved against them; but the occurrence I mean is this, and it affords the clearest proof of their selfish principles.

The cockpit of the provincial court was hitherto with suits for assault and battery, and slanderous words, for the most part uttered in passion; the parties were put to all the expence and inconvenience of paying heavy fees to lawyers and officers, and the inconvenience of being absent from home to attend their suits. This mischief called for the interposition of the assembly, and a bill to provide against it, under the title of "An act to prevent trivial suits in the provincial court," was framed in October session 1771, in order that these trifling matters might either be forgotten, or determined at little expence in the county courts; but the lawyers, to prevent the passage of a law which would affect their fees, though of great ease to the people, proposed that it should be amended in such a manner as would make the law more inconvenient than it was before. The lower house saw their base design, and defeated it; let those who deserve it feel the sting. The county court lawyers voted for the bill, because, if carried into a law, it would increase their fees; but the provincial court lawyers voted against it, on a similar motive, because it would lessen their business. I speak in general; though J.---n, C---e and P---a voted against the bill, i. e. for the amendment calculated to defeat it, the candid and generous Hall voted for it, and thus gave a noble proof of his disinterestedness, and that he preferred the ease of the people to his personal profit. This behaviour of the worthy Hall I hope will be attended to by the free electors of Anne-Arundel county.

CASSIUS.

See the votes and proceedings of October session, p. 79.

Annapolis, 17th May, 1773.

WHEN the first frivolous publication of my petulant adversary made its appearance I happened to be in this city, my books and papers 30 miles off, I therefore hastily, and from memory, drew up what occurred to me, from the general idea I had of the state of accounts between us; having since look'd at my papers, I am abundantly satisfied of the propriety of what I asserted. On my return to town I prepared for the press a more distinct relation; but the Gazette was crowded and no room then for me; the delay has given me an opportunity of seeing Capt. Coolidge's (if I may call it his) second performance, and believing that I am to the full as much entitled to publick indulgence as he is, I make no scruple to continue to defend myself against his malevolence without the smallest degree of "penitence" or "remorse."

The two pieces he has published, are, such pitiful, rambling rhapsodies of gross falsehoods, palpable contradictions and groundless insinuations, with so little method or connexion, that it is no easy matter for me to collect any sense or regular charge from them:—As to the first, I allow the entire merit of it, it is a just picture of its worthy father; for the second, I cannot believe that he is the author; but that some wag, (who I am not displeas'd with) a total stranger to the transactions, without seeing the papers, or paying regard to facts or dates, has at a venture stretched away, and indeed, to say no worse, "bantered his friend's understanding" most confoundedly.

The subject is of a private nature, and of so little consequence, (none at all to the publick) that I think my time very ill spent in the controversy; the settlement of the accounts, nor the value of them, is the point aimed at: to hurt me in my business; to interrupt and plague me at this very busy time of the year, when my ships are arriving and beginning to load, is what this turbulent and mischievous son of envy hopes to succeed in. Capt. Coolidge has charged me with having refused to let him have the accounts and to settle with him; this I denied;—recollecting himself in his second publication, he desires the publick to "mark" how the matter stands, and "judge," who is the calumniator! "About eight years ago (says he) he let me have a thing which he called an account "stuffed with queries, queries "observe" upon what "he pretended to be his own account against me;

"this I understood to be a banter on my understanding (poor gentleman) and resented it; he had the grace, as it happened, (God bless us!) to take it back, promising to let me have a proper account, which he never complied with, though called upon by Mr. Brogden in 1765 and 1766, by Mr. Brookes and Mr. Singleton Wootton, and another gentleman."

I am very sorry the names of those young gentlemen, for whom I have a proper regard, should be made use of on such an occasion;—what liberty they have given to Capt. Coolidge I know not; what they will assert under their hands after my being present and asking a few questions I shall pay due respect to; but as to him! I pay none; nor ought I, or any man, to pay any; for, what he has so confidently and circumstantially asserted is absolutely false and directly contrary to the truth; and a man must be out of his senses, as I believe him to be if he ever had any, or CASE-HARDENED in impudence, to print such glaring falsehoods in the face of the world. I have such authentic accounts, papers and vouchers, under the hands of those very persons, the same Capt. Judson Coolidge, the same Mr. William Brogden, and the same Mr. Singleton Wootton, (I mean no reflection on the two last, unless they wantonly lent their names) ready to be produced, as will shew conviction on any sensible mind; some of the accounts I have shewn to Mr. Craufurd at Marlborough, and to Mr. Jacques mayor of the city of Annapolis.

"He let me have a thing, which he called an account, "STUFFED with queries!"—I gave him a fair, clear, regular, distinct account, upon a large sheet of post paper folded the long way, full, and very closely written by Mr. Singleton Wootton, copied from my Marlborough store books—and a fair, clear, regular and distinct account, copied from my Pig-Point store books by the same Mr. Wootton—both which things or accounts, without queries, were a long time in the possession of the same Capt. Coolidge, as long as he pleased, and bear evident marks and his hand-writing; they were afterwards returned to me with a thing indeed called an account—"Dr. Stephen West in account with Judson Coolidge, Cr." extracted from those of mine, wrote upon four sheets of paper by, I believe, Mr. Brogden; on this thing or account I hope to live to make some future remarks, at present I shall make very few; the first date is in 1761, the last in 1767—his assertion of 1765 and 1766 therefore falls to the ground.

On the credit side of this his account against me is the following entry:

"By amount of your Pig-Point store account—

"credited after."

This credited after however never came to pass—for at the end of the account, when Capt. Coolidge and his clerk, Mr. Brogden I take him to have been, summed up the account and struck a balance, it appeared, according to their way of keeping their things or accounts, that the balance against me was £.48 : 14 : 2 colt of goods, and £.30 : 8—currency—and the balance due to me £.53 : 13 : 10 sterling, "exclusive of your Pig-Point store account and freight of rum," which account and freight appear at present, save errors, to be about £.30 colt, 52 £. sterling, and £.62 currency; sums, which, if credited as they ought to have been, and which I hope they will some day be, would have made the balance considerably in my favour.

I have several other droll remarks to make upon this same thing or account delivered to me; it appears upon the face of it, that great pains and care hath been taken to garble and scrape up every article that could be brought against me, and, among other "cute strokes," "To bounty on sail duck £.1 : 15 : 9"—He has charged me with the bounty sure enough; but the devil a credit has he given me for the sail duck itself, seven whole pieces. Had S. W. given such a proof of his "dexterity in settling accounts and other little matters," it would have been trumpeted and carried post by the usual whippers in, from Patuxent, to Patowmack, to Annapolis, to Baltimore, and to London—and every old woman in breeches or petticoats would have been told it. From this small specimen of the candid and exact Capt. Coolidge, a judgment may be formed of him, of his books, of his accounts, and of the probability of easily settling with him—of all men in the world he has the least right to attack others, or to cast the first stone. He may deny, but I think Mr. Brogden will not, their having my accounts; there are no queries that I know of in them; "the thing called account stuffed with queries" surely cannot apply to those I have mentioned; so that his "mark how the matter stands &c." is point blank against him.

But "he let me have a thing called an account stuffed with queries, queries observe upon his own account against me." Let us try to find this "thing stuffed with queries," what shape, colour, appearance, taste or smell it has,—a thing stuffed with queries! I might as well attempt to find out the right end of him or his argument!

I have a paper, a literal copy of which I will trouble the publick with, that the world may indeed "mark" and "judge" of this strange man, and of his more strange, if that be possible, assertions. The paper has this indorsement: "Copy of queries sent to Capt. Coolidge. Sir, in examining your account against me I am in doubt about the following articles—

March 17. 1762. 2 match coats co. 13/9.—I credit every article of goods that day but them; see your book if they are not charged to me instead of some other person.

October 6. 1762. 2 p^s. of snab^s. 136 ells—3^d—extended £.7 : 17 : 4 q^r if this is not an error of £.3 : 6 : 8.

Decr. 2. 1762. 1 hhd rum 114 gall^s 2 5/3 chd in my book a 4/6 to W^m Murdock—is not 5/3 too much.

May 2. 1763. Order to Mrs. Green—field's carpenters 10^s.

June 8. Order to Mrs. Green—field's carp^r—10.

June 17. Cash 7/6—where or for what.

July 6. 6 gross scythes q^r if at 4^s—mine only cost 2^s to 2/6.

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13. David Hunter per order £ 5.—I have paid this man over and over, pray look out the order, or for what.

Capt. David Carcaud d^r. £ 10 : 5 : 9—none of mine—something about the loop I suppose.

Dec^r. 23. 1764. West and Norris acco—let me have a copy of it.

Mar^r. 12. 1765. 10 gallons molasses—for who—or from where.

Dec^r. 30. In^r. Roberts's balance—let me have a copy proved.

Capt. Robt. son—a copy—£. 4 : 16 : 10.

March 12. 1766. Nin^r. Magruder's ball^e to J B—to be enquired into.

15. Inspecting 14 hds tobacco from Potomack—per what vessel and when.

8 gallons molasses from Pigg Point—when and for who and of whom.

I shall be glad to see the acco^t you had from me against the schooner in c^o. with Capt. Russell.

Now I would ask any man of common sense, whether these *infinite* queries did not relate expressly to his account against me? not as he has asserted to mine against him?—they are not answered to this day, and I might with much more propriety call upon him for a fair state of accounts than he can upon me—what shameless falsehoods then has he printed—void of sense, decency and truth—and calls at the same time upon the publick to "mark, judge," and "observe."

Thus it is, he goes about spreading calumny, not believing what he himself says, and behaving more like a maniac than a rational creature; sometimes he publicly asserts that I owe him £. 200 currency and £. 40 sterling, at other times that he believes I owe him nothing and he would be willing to pass receipts. Some good natured and well disposed men may think I have been to blame, and that I might have settled accounts with him; but such men little know the manifold injuries and injustice that have been attempted against me by this same Capt. Coolidge, and had his machinations taken effect, infamy, ruin, and beggary, the ultimate end of all his designs, would have overtaken me, my innocent family, and all those who were connected or dependant upon me. His ignorant self-importance, his scurrility and abuse, I pity and despise as I do him.

What he says among people who know him stands for nothing; my business and peace of mind, which he takes such delight in diabolically endeavouring to destroy, will, I hope, depend on my real uniform behaviour through life, and not on his or any other person's wanton or malicious misrepresentations.

S. WEST.

May 12, 1773.

PRINTING in all its various branches, performed in a neat, correct, and expeditious manner, on the most reasonable terms, by WILLIAM GODDARD, at his Printing-Office, at the corner of South and Baltimore streets, nearly opposite to Mrs. Chilton's, in Baltimore-town.

Those gentlemen who have been so obliging as to take in subscriptions for the Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiser, are earnestly requested to transmit the subscription lists (or the subscribers names and places of abode) as speedily as possible, to the office above mentioned, that the printer may be enabled to ascertain the number necessary to be printed, as well as to forward the papers in a proper manner to every subscriber.

As soon as proper posts or carriers are established, the paper will be published, of which seasonable notice will be given in this gazette, to give gentlemen an opportunity to advertise in the first number.

May 1, 1773.

To be sold at publick sale on Tuesday the twenty-second of June next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE tract of land, called the Two Brothers, lying in St. Mary's county, within ten miles of Leonard town, Benedict and Chaptico, and at the distance of a mile from the Patuxent river, it contains two hundred and twenty-five acres, or at least patented for that quantity, is moderately well timbered. The soil is light and capable of improvement, the chief of it being level. The buildings on it are, a bad dwelling-house and kitchen, and a good tobacco-house. Any one desirous of seeing the land, may do it by applying to Mr. John Lucas at the Queen-tree, in the aforesaid county. Ready money will be required for the purchase, or at least the half, and for the rest credit may be given, on interest and good security.

JOHN LUCAS, ANNE LUCAS.

Annapolis, May 13, 1773.

Just arrived in the Adventure, Samuel Maynard, from London,

ASSORTMENTS of goods for my stores, at Annapolis, Elk-Ridge Landing, and Elk-Ridge; to be sold wholesale or retail for cash, bills, or tobacco. I expect the Sibella, Smith, for Patuxent, and the Friendship, Eden, for Patowmack, with the goods and accounts for those rivers every day.

The Adventure loads in Severn, but will take the early Tobacco from Elk-Ridge and Baltimore. I expect to get her away by the last of June, and to return again to Annapolis in the fall with some winter goods. The Somerset, Robinson, will be in *Yapico* by the time Maynard is loaded. I have ordered insurance on Maynard and Ireland, and shall continue to use my best endeavours for the interest of all our friends.

STEPHEN WEST.

Baltimore, May 7, 1773.

Just imported, in the ship Hibernia, from Liverpool and Milford,

FINE white salt, a large assortment of English leather, earthen-ware in casks and crates, and a few barrels of fine Welch ale and Irish beef, to be disposed of by

JOHN STEVENSON.

Annapolis, May 17, 1773.

Just imported from London, in the Adventure, Capt. Samuel Maynard, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his store in Church-street,

A NEAT assortment of European and East-India goods suitable for the season; likewise good red port, Gloucestershire and Cheshire cheese, jar raisins, porter, almonds, rum, sugar, tea, chocolate, and coffee.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

N. B. Two excellent shoemakers, one a woman's man.

May 1, 1773.

Imported in the Industry, Capt. Carcaud, and in the Nelly frigate, Capt. Greig, both from London, and to be sold at the following places,

CARGOES of European and East-India goods well assorted,

At Nottingham, per Contee and Bowie, At Magruder's, per Contee and Magruder, At Frederick-town and the } per Contee and Hanford, mouth of Monocacy }

A parcel of forable goods for wholesale, by the Nelly frigate, Capt. Greig, amount £. 394. 9. 6. prime cost, which I will sell at a low advance, for bills or cash. I expect in all next month; some pipes of wine from Madeira, which I will sell cheap.

THOMAS CONTEE.

Baltimore, May 15, 1773.

On hand—and just imported,

A LARGE assortment of dry goods, nails, earthen and glass ware, best London bottled porter; a large parcel of Manchester of various sorts, a few casks of beef, and some fine barley, &c. &c.—Which are to be disposed of, for cash, or produce, or at the usual credit, by

JAMES CHRISTIE, junr.

N. B. All those indebted to me are desired to pay immediately.

Baltimore, May 7, 1773.

Wanted to charter for EUROPE,

TWO vessels, from four to six thousand bushels each, the customary freight will be given and great dispatch, by applying to

JOHN STEVENSON.

May 17, 1773.

ALL persons having any cause of complaint on account of their dealings with me while I did business at Piscataway, in Prince-George's county; are hereby desired to meet me at the place aforesaid, from Monday morning the 28th of June next, until Saturday evening the 3d of July following, where constant attendance (by the leave of God) shall be given by me to receive all complaints which shall be offered in the presence of one or more gentlemen of honour and integrity, who shall judge thereof, and such redress he made as to such judge or judges shall seem just and right.

JAMES MARSHALL.

THE subscriber intending to leave this province the ensuing fall, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to make speedy payments; and all those who have demands against him, are desired to make them known, that they may be adjusted.

JOHN HEPBURN.

Hagers town, April 1, 1773.

WILLIAM BAILEY, copper-smith, living in York-town, Pennsylvania, takes this method to inform the publick in general, and his old customers in particular, that he has for the convenience of the inhabitants of the back part of this country, fixed a copper-smith's-shop in Hagers-town aforesaid, Frederick county, Maryland, next door to Balzar Gull Hatrer, where he makes for sale all sorts of copper-work, such as stills, brewing coppers, wash and fish-kettles, tea-kettles, sauce pans, coffee and chocolate-pots, which he will sell as low as any made or imported in the province of Pennsylvania, Maryland, or Virginia. He still carries on the same business where he formerly lived, in York-town, two doors below the sign of the buck, where any person or persons may be supplied with any of the above articles at the lowest rates, and to prevent dispute he stamps his name on all his work, and warrants it to be good. And as it is well known in the province of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina, that his work is far superior to any made in these parts, for which he appeals to his former customers, he hopes for encouragement. He purposes attending himself at the courts throughout the year at Samuel Swaningain at Frederick-town, in Carlisle at John Polks, he also has all sorts of brass-kettles for sale.

N. B. He also mends all sorts of copper and brass work, and gives the highest price for old copper, brass, pewter and lead.

May 3, 1773.

STRAYED or stolen from Mr. Henry Digges's, in Charles county, the 1st instant, a likely bay mare, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 6 years old, trots and gallops, has a small star in her forehead, her near hind foot white, hanging mane and switch tail, she has no brand. Likewise, a black horse about 14 hands high, and about 10 years old, a natural pacer, he is branded both on his near shoulder and buttock, but do not remember the brand; has a hanging mane and bob tail, and a few saddle spots; he has been much used to drawing, and the hair is consequently much worn off at his sides. Whoever takes up the said mare and horse, and contrives them to the subscriber at Newport, in Charles county, shall receive two dollars reward, if taken in the county, and if out of the county, three dollars for each, paid by

JOHN PILE.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

London-town, May 19, 1773.

STOLEN last night from my plantation at London-town, eleven ewe, and two ram lambs. They are remarkably large and fat, being of the English breed. They were carried off by water, and it is suspected may have been conveyed to Annapolis for sale. There is at the landing from whence the lambs were taken, the impression of the stern of a battoe or a large pettauger, in which I suppose they were carried across South-river. The above-mentioned reward of ten pounds will be paid on the discovery and conviction of the offender or offenders, by

JAMES DICK.

THE subscriber being confined in Anne-Arundel county jail for debt, gives this publick notice that he intends to apply to the next general assembly for relief.

RICHARD GRACE.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Hammond, a gray sorrel stallion, with no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

To be sold by publick vendue, on Wednesday the eleventh day of august next, agreeable to the last will and testament of Arthur Charlton,

ALL that valuable lot of ground where the deceased lived, on which is a good two story brick dwelling house, with two out-houses, one bricked and the other framed, with a good stable, smoke-house and kitchen: one half the purchase money to be paid down, the other half not, on giving bond with interest, and security if required.

ELIZABETH CHARLTON, Executrix.

THE subscriber will sell on the premises at publick vendue, at ten o'clock, on Monday the 21st of June next, four country born slaves and a tract of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, between South-river and Patuxent, containing by patent three hundred and eleven acres. The land is level, and the soil good; either for planting or farming. The purchaser to be put into possession at Christmas. Title and terms made known by application to

THOMAS HARWOOD, junr. of Annapolis.

N. B. The above land is about twelve miles from Annapolis, and five from Queen-Anne, and now in the possession of Mr. John Jacobs.

May 4, 1773.

COMMITTED to the jail of Charles county the 30th of April last, as a runaway, Daniel Duonilly, an Irishman, who says he is a servant to Henry Howard of Meclinburg county, in Virginia, has an impediment in his speech, thin visage, wears his own dark hair: has on, an old bearskin coat, a red striped linsy woolsey jacket, both trimmed with black horn buttons, leather breeches, of nabrig shirt, shoes, yarn stockings, and hat. The owner of said servant is desired to take him away and pay charges, to

WILLIAM HANSON, deputy sheriff.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

May 4, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Bladenburg, an Irish servant man, indentured for four years, about twenty-two years of age, named Bryan Fitzpatrick, a shoemaker by trade: had on, when he went away, a claret coloured surlout coat, a light blue coat, waistcoat and breeches, brown worsted stockings, pumps half worn, with a French cocked hat tarred on the top of the crown, and is supposed to have a forged pass.

Whoever brings the said servant to his master, or gives intelligence, so that he may be got again, shall receive if taken out of the province, three pounds Maryland currency, or otherwise, if taken in the province of Maryland, forty shillings.

JOHN FRANCIS.

N. B. He took with him, a pair of yellow buckles cut in diamond fashion, a case of razors marked G. W. a dark flaxen hair curl, he is a proud saucy fellow.

Just arrived from London,

The Ship ANNAPOLIS,

THOMAS EDEEN,

WHICH loads in the river Patuxent, and receives tobaccos consigned to Thomas Eden and Co. merchants in London, at the usual freight of seven pounds sterling per ton.

As Capt. Eden is positively engaged to sail for London from Maryland between the tenth and twentieth of June, his friends are requested not to occasion any unnecessary delay in shipping their tobacco; and any goods they may want in the fall they may depend on receiving, as he purposes being in the country again in October.

Such of Capt. Eden's friends as he will not be able from the shortness of time and hurry of business to wait on, he hopes will excuse him, and leave their orders, with their tobacco notes, at the most convenient inspection houses to themselves, and they shall be punctually complied with.

N. B. Great part of the cargo for the Annapolis is engaged, and ready. Any gentlemen, who are situated at a distance, and will take the trouble of engaging craft to put their tobacco on board, will greatly oblige Capt. Eden, who will pay immediately the usual freight thereof. They are desired to send their orders or invoices therewith, and shall receive bills of lading by the first opportunity.

To be sold by publick vendue, on the 10th of June next, all the real estate belonging to the Bush River Iron Works Company, at the head of Bush River, in Baltimore county, Maryland, now laid out in the following lots for the conveniency of sale.

No. I. THE principal seat, containing about 50 acres, on which are an iron furnace not in use, a merchant mill, &c. with a very fine stream of water with the mill race and dam; about 20 acres of this lot is very fine improved meadow, and most of the 50 acres may be watered from the race, and are very rich. There are divers small houses, out houses, &c. on this lot, which are pleasantly situated at Bush Town. The stream is capable of manufacturing 30,000 bushels of wheat, is in an extraordinary fine wheat country, and about 25 miles from Baltimore Town, 45 from York Town in Pennsylvania, and a good road. The mills are at the head of navigable water, and the flour barrels may be rolled out of the mill into craft, and transported from thence by water to Baltimore Town or head of Elk at nine pence per barrel.

No. II. Is a tract of land called Coomb's Adventure, lying on Patuxent River, distant about 2 miles from Baltimore Town, containing by estimation, about 175 acres. On this land is one of the best banks of iron ore in the province, and is accommodated with every conveniency to render it valuable; it lays high and dry, and a vessel of 200 tons may lay to the shore. This land is a remarkable situation for a gentleman's seat.

No. III. & V. Contain about 7 acres, adjoining Bush Town, between the furnace race and Binam's run, are pleasantly situated on the main road, and very convenient buildings.

No. VI. Is one acre of ditto land.

No. VII. Is about 8 acres above the old race and dam, adjoining John Lee Webster's land; is valuable meadow land.

No. VIII. Is 25 acres near Bush Town, on the west side of Binam's run, below the dam, some of it good meadow ground, the remainder fine tillable land.

No. IX. Is about 31 acres above the dam, adjoining James Mauthers's, part of it fine meadow land.

No. X. Is about 5 acres, between the old race and the dam along side of the run.

No. XVI. Is about 230 acres, part of the north end of Nova Scotia; this land is mostly level, full of good timber, and is very fine land.

No. XVII. Contains about 270 acres, part of the same tract, much as above, but has some more valuable meadow ground.

No. XVIII. Contains about 130 acres, nearly qualified with No. 17.

No. XIX. Part of Abbot's forest, contains 121 acres, about 30 acres of which is some of the finest meadow ground in the province; the whole full of fine timber.

No. XX. & XXI. Part of Nova Scotia, on the west side of James's run; near Bush Town, part of it good meadow, and contains about 100 acres.

No. XXII. Part of two tracts near Bush Town, lying between Hannah Richardson's and the post road, containing about 130 acres.

No. XXIII. Is part of Friendship, between the main road and James Webster's plantation, contains about 80 acres, pleasantly situated.

No. XXIV. Is 20 acres of land, has on it a stone grist mill on a good stream of water, within 400 yards of tide water.

No. XXV. Is a wharf on the river for unloading vessels at.

No. XXVI. Is part of Nova Scotia near Bush Town, contains about 30 acres.

No. XXVII. Is part of Broken Islands, about 9 acres, at the old mine bank.

No. XXVIII. Part of Friendship at the north side of the post road, adjoining Hannah Richardson's, containing about 61 acres.

No. XXIX. Part of ditto lying on each side of the post road, containing about 180 acres.

No. XXXI. Contains about 134 acres, known by the name of Hugh's Lands, on the post road about three miles from Bush Town, adjoining navigation, and is a pleasant seat.

No. XXXII. Part of two tracts, containing about 300 acres, is good farming land, on which is a good plantation, a great prospect of iron ore, a good orchard, and many fruit trees.

All the above lands are situated near Bush Town, and none more than three or four miles from navigable water. The sale to be held at Bush Town. Reasonable credit will be given to the purchasers on giving bond with approved security. The premises may be view'd any time before the day of sale, and the several lots (above described) shewn, by applying to Isaac Webster near Bush Town, William Cox, or Thomas Bond son of John.

Annapolis, May 4, 1773.

JANE and Anne Nelson, have just imported, a neat assortment of the newest fashion millinery, which they will sell on very reasonable terms.

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

NOTTINGHAM RACES.

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

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

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

The Horses &c. winning Two clear Heats any of the above Days, shall be entitled to the Purse for which he starts. The Horses for the First Days Purse to be entered on Monday the 31st, with Mr. John Dorsett, and Mr. John Rees, before Twelve o'Clock at Noon, and pay Fifty Shillings Entrance, Subscribers of Forty Shillings to be allowed that Sum in the Entrance. For the Second Day Subscribers as above, Ten Shillings, Non-Subscribers, Thirty Shillings; and for the Third, Subscribers as above, to pay one Dollar, and Non-Subscribers Twenty Shillings Entrance, or double at the Post each Day. The Horses &c. for the Second Day to be measured and entered by the above Persons, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve in the Forenoon, and those for the Colts Purse on Tuesday also. Certificates of the Ages of the several Horses, Mares, and Geldings, to be produced when entered. The Winner the First Day to pay Twenty Shillings; the Second Ten; and the Third Five Shillings for the Use of Weights and Scales; to start precisely at One o'Clock each Day. Proper Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes that may arise.

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

March 21, 1773.

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

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

JOSEPH WOOD, junr. Executor.

March 18, 1773.

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

RICHARD BROWN, } Trustees.
THOMAS BOND, }

March 22, 1773.

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

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

ROBERT FERGUSON,
ADAM STEUART.

N O W F O R S A L E,

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

REUBEN MERIWETHER.

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

Bladensburg, April 28, 1773.

Wanted on Charter immediately for Maderia and West-Indies,

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

WILLIAM SYDEBOTHAM.

April 14, 1773.

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

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

JAMES WHITE.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at the subscriber's plantation, on Friday the eighteenth day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ABOUT three hundred and forty acres of land, lying on Patuxent river, near Snowden's iron-works well known by the name of Riggs's neck, with all convenient houses suitable to either planter or farmer. The fertility of the soil is so well known to numbers, that a particular description is not needful. A good title will be given to the purchaser, and possession given up by the first of December, by

AMON RIGGS.

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

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

THERE is at the Plantation of John Peddicott, living in Baltimore county, near the Great-Road that leads from Baltimore-town to Hanover, a black stray mare, branded on the near shoulder and thigh thus  has some saddle spots on her back, is a trotter, and appears to be about 7 or 8 years old.

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

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Cayey, living in Anne-Arundel county, a small stray bay mare, about thirteen hands and an half high, has a small star in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock thus 2 appears to be about four years old.

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

April 6, 1773.

ON Monday the 24th of May next, will be exposed to publick sale, on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the plantation and land whereon the subscriber now lives, lying in Frederick county, Maryland, about five miles from George Town on Patowmack River, eight from Bladensburg, and near the main road that leads from George Town to Frederick Town, containing about 384 acres, whereon is a good and convenient dwelling house with four rooms below and three above, a good cellar and convenient kitchen; a meat house, milk house, corn house with stables under it, good paved garden and yard, two good tobacco houses, in one of which there is a threshing floor; there is also a good apple, peach, and cherry orchard. The land will suit either for planting or farming; there is some good marsh fit for meadow.

The purchaser will have liberty to put in a crop of grain in the fall, as early as he chooses, and will have full possession of the houses and premises on the 20th day of December next. Six months credit will be given the purchaser from the day of sale, on his giving bond with security. Any person may view the land by applying to the subscriber. Also on the same day will be set up to the highest bidder, a parcel of country born slaves.

ERASMUS GILL.

Baltimore, April 26, 1773.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, junr. has a large assortment of dry goods, also genuine Madeira wine of New-York quality, best bar iron, and barrelled pork, all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

6w

T O B E S O L D,

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

REUBEN MERIWETHER, Admr.

(XXVII)

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STOCKHOLM every from 1 month, a letter place, in which the society, he that merits their body, w Trip li but th st li u detack language. He for the bread (an eastern e) tertained while pences of the journey, but g PARIS, Mar our East-India and two third by the natives by sea, which men of war of and whether i are better sea their losing a

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 27, 1773.

R A T I S B O N, January 14.



PEOPLE are impatient to know what will be the end of the great warlike preparations making in Denmark and Sweden, notwithstanding those two courts have declared they were only for the security of their respective estates. It is, however, well known, that the ministers of France and Spain have, by order of their courts, demanded of that of Vienna to know what part it would take, in case Sweden should be attacked, as it was presumed some project was on foot to be commenced next spring. It is asserted, that the court of Vienna answered, that it would remain neutral as long as it was compatible with her interest to do so.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 2. Hadgi Abder Haman Aga, envoy from Tripoli to Sweden, sent, the 27th of last month, a letter to the academy of sciences at this place, in which, after paying great compliments to the society, he speaks of his own country as a place that merits the attention of some eminent member of their body, who should travel not only the country of Tripoli but that of Tunis, but advises the person who shall undertake the journey first to acquire the Arabic language. He concludes with asserting, that in return for the bread and salt which he received in Sweden, (an eastern expression, acknowledging his being entertained while there) he will not only defray the expenses of the person sent, while at Tripoli, and on his journey, but give him every assistance he can require.

PARIS, March 2. Advice is received, that one of our East-Indiamen is lost on the coast of Madagascar, and two thirds of the crew either drowned or murdered by the natives. It is melancholy to reflect on our losses by sea, which, within ten months past, have been six men of war of the line, besides other large ships; and and whether it is that the English have better ships, or are better seamen than we are, we very seldom hear of their losing a man of war.

March 25. The only design which the French ministry seem now to pay an attention to, is extending their commerce and settling it on a sure foundation. Devoted wholly to this real patriotic measure, they have an intent of reducing the army, and appropriating the money thereby saved to the support of trade, and have already taken off several burthenome taxes, both on the exports and imports, which amounted almost to prohibition, and in several other respects have made most material alleviations. Thus encouraged and patronized even by the king, who warmly interests himself in these regulations, France may in time vie in extensive trade and commerce even with England herself, and it is much to be feared in some branches will far excel her.

ARCHANGEL, March 3. A vessel built of whalebone and skins of fishes has been driven ashore near this place, with some savage people on board, who speak a language unintelligible to the Laplanders and the Samoy Indians, and by signs intimated they came from towards the north pole.

L O N D O N,

March 12. His Majesty has declared, that not one of his younger sons shall receive either an additional title or establishment, until they attain the age of 21, in order to prevent their becoming a heavier charge on the publick.

March 12. The following uncommon circumstance is authentic: On Monday morning, about 3 o'clock, the lady of a well known gentleman, whose name we are desired not to publish, waked suddenly in a fright, and screaming aloud waked also her husband. He desired to know the reason of her being thus alarmed, when she told him, she felt something in her hair behind alive. On searching, a poor innocent mouse was found, who, it is supposed, was invited there by the amazing quantity of powder and pomatum. The mouse made its escape, and no dangerous consequences ensued; which was very fortunate for the lady, as she is very far advanced in her pregnancy.

March 13. Last Monday was tried, in the court of common pleas, Westminster-hall, before Lord Chief Justice de Grey, an action brought by the first mate of a ship, against his captain, for confining him to his cabin, because he went ashore without asking leave, and not treating him with proper respect; he laid his damage at 3000l. and after examining several witnesses, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of 500l.

Wednesday night a Man was detected setting fire to an empty house in Mile-End road, by throwing shavings and combustibles down the cellar window, which he was just going to light as he was discovered.

In the course of last session no less than five divorce bills were brought into the house of peers; all of which received the royal assent; but this session nothing of the kind has happened; from which it is inferred that the ladies are become more chaste and virtuous than for some time past.

Tuesday was found dead in his apartments in a court

near Chancery-lane, Fleet-street, the very singular gentleman, the Rev. Mr. Alexander Taylor, a dissenting minister, aged about sixty-one years, who by a frugality bordering on misery had reduced himself to a skeleton; it is remarkable of him that for twenty years past he was never seen out in the day time, but only at night, although there were found in the room 27 new shirts, and other decent cloaths, yet the shirt he died in, with another he daily wore, were the most filthy rags imaginable; there were likewise found seven guineas in gold, besides a library in print and manuscript, esteemed worth twenty pounds.

It is said that two eminent houses in the city have, within these few days, shipped off goods and merchandise to the West Indies, and other parts of America, to the amount of 90,000l. sterling.

It is said a gentleman of great mercantile knowledge has prepared a plan, which is intended to be laid before the parliament, for the better and more lucrative commercial union of Great Britain and her American colonies.

How incredible soever it may appear, yet it is said that Count Kelly having a few nights since had a proposal made to him for purchasing his horse Eclipse, mentioned the following as the terms; 20,000l. down, an annuity of 500l. a year, well secured during his life, and three brood mares.

It is reported at the west end of the town, that the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland are to have 20,000l. a year settled on each of them this session of parliament, with a reserve in proportion to any issue they may have by their duchesses.

Sunday last lord Falmouth's steward, by order of his lordship, sent oxen, leaves, and cloaths, to be distributed amongst the tin miners families, to the amount of 2000l. which has been a means of putting a stop to the late riots.

March 17. The right hon. Lord Howe is appointed to succeed to the command of his Majesty's ships destined for Jamaica, in order to relieve Admiral Rodney, who will come in the Princess Amelia.

March 20. When Mr. Sharpe, speaker of the assembly of St. Vincents, was on examination in the house of commons, he represented the Caribs as a set of men void of faith and every sentiment of morality; and being asked by Col. Barre what he knew of their inclinations, he said they were very few. Col. Barre remarked, that they were then the easier told. Mr. Sharpe replied, they love a plurality of women and drinking. Col. Barre asked if they loved liberty and their property? He was answered in the affirmative. Then, said Col. Barre, they love women and wine, they love liberty and property; and let me ask, if there is any difference, excepting their colour, between them and Englishmen? On which the house burst into applause.

Several of Mr. Alderman Wilkes's friends waited upon him the 13th instant, and pressed his going to St. James's with the other aldermen to present the late address, petition and remonstrance to the King. Mr. Wilkes's answer is said to have been nearly in these words:

GENTLEMEN,

YOU well know the support I gave on Thursday to the motions in Common-Hall for the remonstrance, and the engagement for shortening the duration of parliaments. I now feel a real pain in declining to comply with the solicitations of such respectable friends. As I have long been personally obnoxious to the King, I have not for many years been to St. James's. It would now be rude and indecent to force myself into the royal presence on an occasion not the most pleasing, I believe, to his Majesty. I am not used to go into any gentleman's house who does not wish to see me. The last year, as sheriff, it would have been the particular duty of my office to have attended the King with any petitions or remonstrances, and I should have obeyed the commands of the city. I am now to be considered only as an alderman. The attendance of the whole body is not necessary. No favourable effect could possibly arise from my being with you at St. James's; and if the least disturbance should happen without, it would be construed to be a premeditated riot, the guards immediately be ordered to fire among the people, and another massacre ensue.

"I am not fond of the air of a court; it generally blasts sooner or later, and often nips even in the bud, our modern patriotism. I should be particularly unhappy at this time to see my sovereign surrounded almost entirely by the enemies of our country and his family, and the royal smiles beaming on those very ministers, against whom the city of London now petition and remonstrate with so much truth and justice, while my fellow citizens were received with coldness and disregard. My warmest wishes, however, gentlemen, will go with you, and may you meet with that gracious reception and success which your cause and your zeal so nobly merit."

March 22. We are told that the answer prepared to be given on a certain occasion is big with reproof for giving so much trouble, and it is said to be levelled at some particular leaders in the city, who are to be

called troublers of their sovereign's and his people's repose.

March 23. The Stadtholder has caught the flame of monarchy from the Swede, and he has invited the King of Prussia to enforce such doctrines in Holland. In return for this service, he is to have a seaport from the Dutch states. He is actually upon his march towards the frontiers of Holland.

It is said three gentlemen of the first character in Boston (of whom the famous Mr. Otis is one) are deputed by the general assembly of that province to come to England, in order to deliver a petition and remonstrance into his Majesty's own hand; That they are also instructed to supplicate a personal hearing of his Majesty, upon the subject of American grievances, that the people of that colony may have certain knowledge their prayers have reached the royal ear, and that they may, once for all, know what they have to depend upon; and it is supposed all the other provinces will follow the example of that of Massachusetts Bay.

March 24. The vigorous measures the citizens, in Common-Hall assembled are determined to adopt in order to procure a thorough redress of grievances, together with the efforts they are about to exert to have the duration of parliaments shortened, will, a correspondent observes, hand them down to future ages as the guardians of liberty, the scourges of tyranny, and the restorers of the constitution of their country.

Extract of a letter from Italy, February 26.

"The republic of Genoa, in concert with the courts of France and Spain, has constructed a new road, by which the armies of France or Spain may enter Italy in case a war should be kindled in this country. In six days time an army will be able to enter Lombardy, from Antibes, through the dominions of the republic of Genoa. In such case, magazines are to be formed in all the towns of Liguria, while the French will send their heavy artillery by sea from Toulon and Marseilles. However before any thing of this sort takes place, they wait at Paris the issue of the negotiation of the Prince de Rohan, ambassador from France at the court of Vienna."

Governor Pownall gave it as his opinion in the house of commons, that "the most likely method of producing a sufficient supply of corn had been neglected, viz. that of encouraging the importation of it from our American colonies."

Monday se'nnight upwards of 2000 stocking-makers assembled together, and went to the house of Mr. Simpson, hatter, in the market place at Leicester, where they demanded a machine for making stockings, which Mr. Simpson had in his possession. After much altercation, Mr. Simpson, to save his house and property from being destroyed, gave up the frame to the resentment of the stocking-makers, who carried it in triumph along the publick streets, after which they totally destroyed it, and every one went home. The above machine had only three motions, weighed about 25lb. and worked one third quicker, which was the sole reason of the stocking-makers destroying it, as work would be more scarce, and at this time hundreds are unemployed.

A person just arrived from Cadiz says, that when he left that place, two frigates of war, of 28 guns each, only waited for a fair wind to sail for the Havannah, with a great quantity of warlike stores, especially bombs. These are attended by three large transports, laden with guns, anchors, sails and cables, and are to take on board 600 soldiers, drafted out of different regiments. Several other ships are freighted for the King's account, to carry out 2000 regular troops to Carthage and Porto Bello, in the West Indies.

L O N D O N D E R R Y.

Extract of a letter from London, March 6.

"Your observations agree exactly with those of Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, whom I have seen several times since they returned from their northern expedition. They discovered in the island of Staffa, one of the Western isles, a most superb giant's causeway, greatly superior to that of Ireland; and are of opinion, that the whole is the effect of a volcano. The columns are of a very great size, some of them upwards of 60 feet high, and almost the whole island is composed of them. There is a vast cavern supported by them; which must be a noble object; it is near 400 feet long, and the roof in some places 100 feet high, and hanging full of these columns. But the most wonderful object they met with in their travels, is a hot well in Iceland, known by the name of the Geyser; it is a pit of an enormous depth, said to be near 100 fathoms. Sometimes it is full of water, at other times the water subsides till it is altogether invisible, although the gulph that contains it is almost 30 feet in diameter, and of a circular figure; but generally two or three times in the day it rushes out with amazing impetuosity, and exhibits one of the most singular phenomena I have ever heard of. These gentlemen went there to watch its motions, and were lucky enough to see it perform. They prepared a

base for their triangle, and had instruments ready to measure its height: accordingly they had not waited long, till they heard a subterraneous noise, and felt the earth beginning to shake under them, and soon after the water rushed out of the gulph, and began to mount into the air: several times it subsided to the level of the earth, and every effort seemed to give it new force; till at last the whole of this enormous column rose to the height of 90 feet, and continued at that elevation for the space of about two minutes, when, by degrees, it again subsided, and at last sunk altogether into its gulf. This singular well is not less than 70 miles distant from Hecla; but they found that the whole of Iceland has been formed by subterraneous fire. Hecla is about 4000 feet in height, and they were almost frozen to death before they got near the top of it, which is almost constantly involved in clouds.

ANNAPOLIS, May 27.

We hear from Calvert County, that Messieurs Alexander Somerswell, John Weems, jun. William Lyles, and Richard Parran, are chosen Representatives for that County.

We also hear that Messrs. Josias Beall, Robert Tyler, Major Joseph Sim, and Mr. Thomas Contee, were elected for Prince-George's County, without Opposition.

We are requested to insert the following accounts of Frederick and Anne-Arundel county elections.

On Saturday last the polls were closed in Frederick county, and Messrs. Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Charles Beatty, Jonathan Hagar, and Henry Griffith were declared duly elected. On the afternoon of that day, a numerous and very respectable body of the freemen of the county assembled at the coffee house, when the proclamation was read and unanimously declared to be illegal, unconstitutional, and oppressive; and sentenced to be carried to the gallows, and hanged thereon, and afterwards to be buried, face downwards, that by every ineffectual struggle it might descend still deeper in obscurity.

The proclamation was then put into a coffin provided for the purpose, and carried to the place of execution, attended by a concourse of at least one thousand people, who moved in slow and regular order, attended with drums, fifes, and bagpipes, playing slow music suitable to the occasion. The sentence was executed to the universal satisfaction and joy of the spectators, under a general discharge of small arms.

On Monday last came the election for Anne-Arundel county, when Messieurs Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, Thomas Johnson, Samuel Chale, and John Hall were returned duly elected without opposition. After closing the polls it was agreed to meet at the dook and march in procession to a gibbet erected on the opposite side of the road to that where the gallows heretofore stood, the old one having been cut down and burnt, and the proclamation buried by the citizens taken up and destroyed by the order of Mr. John Hammond, on the morning of the election. A coffin much larger than the former was provided for the occasion, wherein were deposited the regulation in the Land Office, and the proclamation. About the hour of four of the clock the procession moved forward with great order and decorum, attended by a number of respectable gentlemen both of county and city, with colours displayed shewing proper labels, on the one LIBERTY, on the other NO PROCLAMATION, a third the UNION FLAG without any label. In this order they proceeded to the gibbet, to which the coffin was for a time suspended, during which time minute guns were fired. On the coffin was the following inscription:

THE INSTRUCTION TO THE REGISTERS OF THE LAND-OFFICE

born 24th November 1770

Also

THE PROCLAMATION

born 26th November 1770

The Children of Folly and Oppression

Departed this Life

On — Day of May 1773

And were buried

by

The FREEMEN of Anne-Arundel County.

After the coffin had hung some time it was taken down and together with its contents burnt to ashes, in imitation of the ancient manner of performing funeral rites.

To WILLIAM PACA AND MATTHIAS HAMMOND, ESQUIRES.

NEXT to the satisfaction flowing from a consciousness of having merited well of one's fellow-citizens, that of meeting with their applause may be justly ranked. The distinguishing token which the free, and independent citizens of Annapolis have lately given me of their regard, claims my most grateful acknowledgments. Strong indeed must set the tide of liberty, when even the feeble efforts of an individual in its cause, are honoured with an approbation the best, the greatest men, are even "most ambitious to deserve, and the highest they can receive." How superior is the praise of freemen, to the mercenary, and interested commendations of a minister, even of a monarch, when bestowed to countenance, and support oppression and injustice! let me intreat you, gentlemen, to present my most hearty, and sincere thanks to your constituents, for the publick, and truly honourable approbation, they have been pleased to express of my endeavours, to warn them against, the perfidious attempts of a wicked counsellor, grown daring, and confident from a long and unchecked abuse of power.

The sentiments favourable to liberty, which you have disclosed on this, and former occasions, evince, that the citizens, in honouring you with the publick

character of representatives, have made a choice, that does equal credit to their spirit, and discernment. I am with due respect,

Gentlemen, your most Obedient, and very humble servant,

TO THE PUBLICK

His de causis, ego huic cause p...
"unus qui maximo ingenio, f...
"minimo periculo possem dicere...
Cic. Orat. pro S.

I HAVE much cause to wish, that I were stating fairly to the publick the true views of those clergymen in this province, who so virulently malign me for having, in the most respectable of their brethren, at last, lent their feeble aid to the ill-conceived project of introducing an American bishop, had I to any other, than myself. There is no want of humility in saying, that many are more than willing to engage in a very disagreeable controversy, I cannot help thinking it somewhat unkind, that no friendly brother, in justice to himself, and compassion to me, has stepped in to ease me of this part of it. It can surely have been owing only to a supposition, that, as I had already passed the rubicon, I might, perhaps, as my motto intimates, close the campaign, with less risque, than another could begin it; or, it may be, to an apprehension of the little difficulty there could be in telling a plain tale, which needs no flowers of speech. Under this persuasion, I the more cheerfully undertake it. And, as what I shall say on the subject, must be said solely on my own authority, I hope for the pardon of my brethren, if, unknowingly, I shall wrong them, or express sentiments different from theirs. Most sincerely do I lament, that it should have been my ill-fortune to have been first called forth, as a publick writer, on questions, where the general voice has been supposed to be against me. The patience with which I have, hitherto, been listened to, and for which I am truly grateful, assures me, it will not now be withheld: let me not, therefore, any longer abuse it by the tediousness of preliminaries.

Daniel Burgess, of famous memory, used to boast that he had never concluded a sermon, without first having a thwack at the pope: with some such spirit do my adversaries seem to have been actuated; as, I think, they have hardly written a paper, either jointly or singly, in which they have not had a thwack at a bishop. I enquire not into their motives; being contented, that their admirers would ascribe this also to their patriotism: it certainly is as much so, as many other parts of their publick characters, which have been palmed on the world for patriotism. My business is to collect, if I can, and place in one view before the reader, the various charges on this subject, which lie dispersed in their mutinous performances: The amount of them, I think, is,

"That, about two years ago, I, with a FLOCK of my brethren, assembled in Annapolis, to petition for a bishop, who might have a spiritual court, which might excommunicate a naked dog, and drive him into a wilderness, to herd with beasts: that the patriotic band of the petitioning clergy had a secretary of state, and branded the general assembly with the odious appellation of LEVELLERS: that the governor crushed this scheme of perdition, and made the body politic knock under, and shrink back into their original nothingness: that, this glorious American bishop was to have officers and ministers to enforce his jurisdiction, who were to be paid by a TAX upon the people: that, he was to hold a tremendous court, either in Boston—or, somewhere else: that, witnesses, who differ from commodities for sale, were to be either exported, or transported thither, in a man of war—or, some other vehicle: that, chosen ministers, or sub-bishops, with spiritual courts, were to be established in every colony, and that somebody was to be sub-bishop of Maryland: that, almost the unanimous sentiment of America, and a considerable majority of the worthy clergy of this province, have been against the measure: and that, finally, when all these things shall come to pass, Messieurs Chale and Paca will then pray to the Lord to have mercy on them."

What a sad catalogue of grievances!—"tis pitiful, in faith, 'tis wondrous pitiful!"

Quis talia fando Temperet à jachrymis? Virgil.

But, not to be ludicrous on a subject, which, however ridiculous it may seem in the representation of these men, is, certainly, of most momentous concern, I will endeavour, with all becoming gravity, to give an answer, such as I can, to each of these charges.

And first, that more than nine clergymen did assemble in Annapolis, and did draw up an application for an American bishop, signed only by nine (others, who had approved of the measure, having then gone away) will not be denied. And, I would fain hope, it will not be thought more out of character for a FLOCK of clergymen to assemble together, for the purpose of proposing and promoting any schemes which they think will redound to the benefit of their church, than for a GANG of patriots of motley faiths, self-commissioned too, to assemble in the same Annapolis, and there, in close divan, plot and resolve on the demolition of our religious establishment. It never was in the thought either of the petitioners, or any other of the advocates for an episcopate, to have spiritual courts, with authority over either naked dogs, or pampered lawyers, who seem not to know what spiritual courts are. The people of England suppose themselves to be as free as the people of Maryland; and yet they endure the existence of spiritual courts amongst them,

which, however, bear no more resemblance to the hideous portraiture drawn of them by these men, than the caricaturists themselves do (for, I would express myself strongly) to genuine patriots, sound lawyers, or sensible writers. But, were such courts as tyrannous, as they suppose, why were they mentioned in this dispute; there being no more likelihood of our having a spiritual court in Maryland, than an auto de fe. That, I may not be thought to have made this assertion at random, let me, once for all, briefly inform the publick of the only plan on which the episcopate has ever been proposed: "The bishop shall have no coercive authority, nor any expectation of acquiring any over the laity; he shall be empowered to intercede with no privileges, either civil or religious, enjoyed by any society, professing christianity, but differing from the established church; shall have no powers in temporal matters, of any kind, but shall be confined, within the limits of his charge, to offices purely episcopal; nothing is desired for him, that may, in the least, interfere with the dignity or authority, or interest of the governor, or any other officer of state; and, finally, he shall be maintained, in a manner becoming his rank and station, not by any TAX on the people, but by the donations of pious and well-disposed men, bequeathed for this especial purpose, and already amounting to many thousand pounds." This, I aver, is the only episcopate that has ever been asked, or wished for; and those, who assert the contrary, can do it only with the view of prejudicing and abusing the multitude, whose wide-mouth'd credulity, they imagine, is capable of swallowing any absurdity.

As for the secretary of state, the clergy leave the prerogative of having such an one to their king. One of their own order wrote their proceedings at the meeting, on which account, they thought, they might, innocently, call him their clerk or secretary; a word that literally signifies, "one who writes for another." In former times, it was no unusual thing for clerks more extensively to exercise this office; and, if I mistake not, it is from this circumstance, that the word clerk, signifying a secretary, or one who writes for another, is derived. Be this as it may, our secretary neither asked, nor received any pay, as has been insinuated: it should be remembered, he was not a lawyer, but a clergyman.—The publick has now seen this obnoxious address; and I call upon every man of but common honesty, to say, whether there be in it a single sentiment or expression, branding the general assembly with the odious epithet of LEVELLERS. Romish caluists are charged with maintaining, that, no faith is to be kept with heretics. The men I have to do with, to judge only from what they have written, seem to have adopted a maxim hardly less iniquitous; I mean, that there is no crime in betraying the clergy. If any offence was given to the assembly, in extenuation of it, I can truly say, that no offence was meant to be given. There is, I hope, no farther crime in differing in judgment from the assembly, than, perhaps, presumption: and if, in the instance before us, thus to have differed, be presumption, I honestly own, for myself, that I have been notoriously guilty of it—though I would fain hope, I never shall again. Whatever the crime may be, I will not suppress my sentiments, that the act spoken of in the address of the clergy, and since passed into a law, is, in every view of it, highly injudicious and impolitic—is not only on a palpably presbyterian system, but unconstitutional. I will not affront the good sense of the assembly, by making any apology for this freedom.

"In civitate libera, linguam mentemque liberas esse debere."—Suet. in Tib. Cæs. sect. xxviii. Had it, indeed, been true, that the governor crushed this scheme of perdition, and made the abettors of it knock under, and shrink back into their original nothingness, what occasion for these drawncuts to mangle, and kill us over again; unless, like Falstaff, they were afraid of the gunpowder Percy, though dead. God help this poor church-militant of ours! Messrs. Paca, Johnson and Goldsborough, by their omnipotent, "sic vos lumus, sic jubemus," long ago nullified the act made for her establishment: not contented with this, the lawyers now tell us, that the governor, like some necromancer of old, totally annihilated nine of her ministers; nay, they insinuate, that we were, from the beginning, non-entities. This is doing business effectually, and like men who are in earnest. I wonder only, that they should think it necessary to give themselves any farther trouble about such original nothings.

The clergy know of no officers, nor ministers, that this glorious bishop is to have: they know only, that if he has any, he must pay them himself. For, it is monstrous, and most malicious falsehood, to assert, that ever there was the most distant design, or wish in the petitioners, to have the people taxed a single farthing for the maintenance of him, or any of his servants. If his court was to be a tremendous one, it could be so only to the clergy; for, no others can be amenable to it. And, I will not suppose, that either Mr. Paca, or Mr. Chale have so tender a concern for Maryland parsons, as to dread a tremendous court merely on their accounts. That witnesses differ from commodities for sale, I hope, is true. Not but that we all have heard of witnesses, who might be bought: certainly, however, lawyers are more likely to trade in these commodities, than clergymen. Be this as it may, these gentlemen should have credit for so difficult and pertinent a discovery. Quantum est sapere! It has not, I protest, been communicated to me, whether these witnesses are to be transported in a man of war—or, a wheelbarrow: I take it for granted, however, that the bishop will leave it to people, who may have business with him, to find their way to him, as they please; and as he will hardly shed any malignant influence on the elements, I suppose, it will be as easy then to travel, either by land or by water, as it is now. How frivolous, how impertinent is all this! but, I have not yet done with it. These lawyers have been charged with an addition to word-coining; though I do not remember ever to have heard them charged with mak-

ing any so... did they bu... fidiary bishop... meet with... their plastic... men, and e... There are... England; h... upon my h... en of for a... nor even f... ble; there... moreover, ... them appri... James sui... That thi... most unan... mony of M... is very in... seems well... should be r... recommend... ad pecca... he could g... If these g... assertion, v... than their... produced in... ing with ir... ligious cre... pronounce... so various... enquire int... already inf... tively on a... any enquir... land have... The very... hardly des... measure th... good reaso... who make... never, as... probation... that some... to take p... they enjoy... history in... under the... were truly... the indulg... pish bisho... consecrati... at Rome, ... mino pe... and perfec... to infest... laws in th... to murmu... toleration... bshop, or... can hear... them like... unnecessary... has come... some hot... New Eng... the peace... other col... to kick a... appears... concerni... I fear... would b... thy, and... once suf... much as... number... were mo... I should... that jun... establish... and ince... episcopate... them: ... clergym... One... ed by th... men on... in a fo... them to... poor pu... and wh... repeat e... The... from e... the few... sity soe... their co... pially... though... tione... up the... sidered... of the... confid... except... points... may b... though... now t... that t... pro... and u... more... warra... said t... our... had j... to aff... "gro

ing any so good as those already made to their hands, did they but know how to use them. *Chorepiscopi, subsidiary bishops, and suffragans* are terms we frequently meet with; but a *sub-bishop* is a being, formed by their plastic powers, who make and unmake ecclesiastical men, and ecclesiastical ordinances, just as they please. There are not, I believe, now any such bishops in England; but whether there are, or are not, I declare upon my honour, I have never heard any person spoken of for a *suffragan*, or *sub-bishop* in Maryland; nor even for an *arch-deacon*, though such, it is possible, there may be. If these patriots have, and he, moreover, should happen to be an *obnoxious man*, let them appraise the publick of it in time, that, as King James said, he may be "harry'd out of the land."

That this measure is impolitic, according to the *almost unanimous sentiment* of America, rests on the testimony of Mess. Chafe and Paca. This word, *ALMOST*, is very inconclusive and indefinite; and, therefore, seems well calculated for the purposes of a man, who should be bent on making the experiment, said to be recommended by certain religionists;—"quam propè ad peccatum sine peccato possit accedere"—how near he could go to telling a lie, without actually telling one. If these gentlemen have any other authority for this assertion, which to me seems to be a pretty bold one, than their own conjecture, I think, they should have produced it. America is an extensive country, abounding with inhabitants of very different political and religious creeds. It may, therefore, be hazardous to pronounce decisively, what the *unanimous sentiment* of so various a people is. I have had some occasion to enquire into this matter; and (though, for the reasons already assigned, I would be cautious of speaking positively on a point so difficult to ascertain) the result of my enquiries is, that the people of the church of England have, *almost unanimously*, been advocates for it. The very insignificant exception to this in Virginia, hardly deserves mention: if even an opposition to the measure there, appeared to be considerable, I have good reason to believe, it is no longer so. Quakers, who make up the bulk of the people of one province, never, as far as I can learn, have expressed any disapprobation of it: on the contrary, I have been assured, that some of their leading men have heartily wished it to take place; grateful for the unmolested security they enjoy under our establishment, and which their history in America has taught them to be diffident of under the prevalence of any other system. And; it were truly strange, should catholics be so insensible of the indulgence of government in allowing them a popish bishop at Quebec, a part of whose oath, at his consecration, as appears from the pontifical, published at Rome, 1611, p. 57, is, "Hæreticos & rebelles domino papa: persequor & impugno;" I will attack and persecute hereticks and rebels to our lord the pope,—so insensible of the mild and forbearing spirit of our laws in this government, in particular, as, indecently, to murmur against tolerating that church, which gives toleration to all others. The moravians too have a bishop, or bishops, in America; and foresee not, as I can hear of, any harm from their neighbours having them likewise. So that the opposition (and a more unnecessary or unjust one, I think, there never was) has come, chiefly, from one denomination of men—some hot-headed and refractory dissenters in and about New England; whose spirit is such, that, I trust, for the peace and happiness of this western world, every other colony on the continent will leave them, singly, to kick against the ordinances of government. Such appears to me to be the *sentiment* of British America, concerning an episcopate.

I fear, it would be invidious, as, I am sure, it would be difficult, to say who of the clergy are *worthy*, and who *unworthy*. It cannot be those only, as I once suspected, who were against the petition; inasmuch as, out of forty-four, which, I believe, is the number of incumbents in the province, there never were more than ten against it; and, in justice to them, I should observe, that they were against it, only at that juncture. To charge any of the clergy of the established church with having acted so very unnatural and inconsistent a part, as that of being adverse to an episcopate, is, in my judgment, grossly to slander them; and, I challenge these men to name one such clergyman in this government of Maryland.

One good purpose, at least, I find, will be answered by the introduction of a bishop: it will induce two men on their knees to bend and to heaven devoutly pray, in a form of words, which their humility has taught them to consider as not less becoming them, than the poor publican, from whom they seem to be borrowed; and which, perhaps, it would not be amiss for them to repeat even now.

The clergy here live very dispersed, and remote from each other. Their meetings are rare; and, of the few, who attend them, several are under a necessity soon to return to their cures and families. Hence, their conferences are broken and short. This was especially the case at the meeting in 1771. It was thought expedient, that an episcopate should be petitioned for; and committees were appointed to draw up the petitions. The measure itself was maturely considered, and *unanimously resolved* on; unfortunately, one of the papers, so hastily drawn up, was not so well considered. At least, I, for my part, think it highly exceptionable, though not in any of the particulars pointed out by the publishers of it. I again desire, it may be remembered, that I speak for myself only; though, I know, there are others who signed it, who now think of it, as I do. It is asserted of sectaries, that they had "daily and openly called in question the proprietary's right of presentation." This is wrong, and unjust; inasmuch, as the expression is larger and more comprehensive, than, I believe, the fact will warrant. If some dissenters had acted as it is here said they had, it appeared afterwards, that some of our own communion had done the same. Neither, had it been strictly true, does it appear a good reason to assign for asking a bishop: in such cases, "no degree of support or assistance is needed from episcopal

authority;" nor, if there were, could any be received. When the governor pointed out this impriety, the few clergymen, who had remained, addressing him again, requested, that he would not shew our papers to the assembly in their then exceptional form. He, obligingly, did not; and here the affair dropped. So that now to call the clergy to account for this transaction, which themselves had long ago condemned, is just as generous, as it would be industriously to obtain, and expose to the publick the faulty exercises any of us may have made in our school boy days. A reproach it is to have erred; but, the next degree of merit to not having erred at all, is to acknowledge it when we have. The clergy of Maryland, unlike the lawyers, know themselves to be fallible men. I feel no shame in owning, I have been wrong; if I did, I should be still more ashamed not to act the part becoming every honest man; and man of honour, in such a case. I do, therefore, thus publickly, ask pardon of the sectaries, for the share which I had in this unsupported charge.

Not to have answered the queries addressed to me on this subject by Mess. Chafe and Paca, would have been inconsistent with the promise I too rashly made them; and yet, in answering them, I find, with concern, I have, unavoidably, been led to trifling. Yet was I not sorry to have an opportunity offered me of giving a true and fair account of an American episcopate, at a time when; as Lord Falkland, in the first Charles's time, was wont to say, "Those, who hate bishops, hate them worse than the devil; and those who love them, do not love them so well as their dinners." Clarendon, Hist. Rebellion, Book 3. I therefore beg my readers to bear with me a few moments longer.

Were it possible, that the liberties, either civil or religious; or but the most inconsiderable individual in America could be endangered only by what we ask, I declare, in the sincerity of my heart, I would cease to ask it. But, this is not possible. We petition only to be put on an equal footing with every other religious society. Dissenters, quakers, catholics, all are completely tolerated: the church of England only wants toleration. Is this equitable—is it decent? What, I pray, has she done, that she alone should be distrusted, and held in fetters? Are her principles inimical to government? No, in every other instance, our constitution speaks a very different language. "If, among the several denominations of christians, there be one, which has preserved the due medium, in its discipline, between tyranny and oppression on the one hand, and licentiousness and anarchy on the other—in its doctrines, between such claims of infallibility, as preclude all private judgment, and such latitude as would render a revelation insignificant for the purpose of a rule of faith—in its worship, between superstitious and idolatrous pomp, and a neglect of decency and order—if, in its professed principles, it be best fitted to promote publick peace and happiness, and, in its external polity, best adapted to the form of the civil constitution: and if, over and above all these, it be, in other respects, most conformable to the original standard, and to the usages of the best and purest ages of christianity—such a society of christians (we trust) will ever recommend itself to a wise and religious legislature, as worthy of the first, and always of the chief care." These are the words of that most excellent and learned divine, the late Dr. Fothergill of Oxford: their justness and pertinency will apologize for the length of the quotation. And, if the description be verified in the church of England, alone, the question returns upon us, why is she, alone, to be "stigmatised by the want of those religious privileges, which are granted to all other denominations of christians whatever, in the British dominions?" Have her enemies from without ceased to revile and despitefully use her, that those of her own household also must become her worst foes? Alas! neither is this the case. Truly deplorable is her situation: her ministers are reproached with being, even proverbially, *unworthy*, yet is she denied the only human means she knows of, to remove the scandal.—May I, to the reasons already assigned by the writers on this subject, be permitted, without offence, which I wish not to give, to mention two others, which I have heard given, why an episcopate has not yet been granted to America. Those querulous dissenters; before mentioned; in some of the northern governments, working still with the *four leavens* of their ancestors, have been suspected of having raised distrusts and jealousies about episcopacy, to prevent its taking place; with the fond hope, that, in some future period (which every true friend to America must wish may never arrive) when this country shall have shaken off her dependency on the parent-state, from the impossibility of obtaining episcopal ordination, our church must, of necessity, dwindle away; and the dominion of the saints prevail? Akin to this is another surmise, that the ministry at home; tenacious of whatever may seem to promise the securing our dependence, with-hold a bishop, merely with the view of making sure of churchmen; left, having granted our request, when we should be full, we might, peradventure, the more readily, follow the multitude, to deny them, and say, *Who is our Lord?*—Having, professedly, offered these remarks, as conjectures only, I will make no comments upon them; leaving it to every man to lay what stress on them, he shall think they deserve, and to draw his own inferences from them.

If it be not a reproach, I am sure, it is a misfortune, to this country, that so few gentlemen bring up their sons to the church. In other parts of the world, it is thought to be a good way of providing for younger sons. Why is it not so in Maryland? The supposed instability of our establishment may deter some: the difficulties, and the dangers of a tedious voyage, I know, deter many; some, the expence of it. Though not a native, I have a pleasure in acknowledging, that, as the policy of this country has been, so should it be, to give a preference to natives. Many reasons might be given, why one would wish to see our churches, more especially, filled with our own young men, when e-

qually well qualified for the office. Is it not then, I ask, a strange contradictory policy, to subject them to so needless a risk and expence, before they can be in a capacity to be inducted into vacant livings?

The holy rite of confirmation is considered as an essential by our church; and which, for want of a person capacitated to administer it, the colonists can not have the comfort of. It matters not that many respectable christians; without the pale of our communion, think lightly of this rite.—this happens every day, and will happen, in countless instances—as long, however, as there, certainly, are many thousands of good and blameless subjects, who think it necessary, I desire to know what good reason can be given, why they should not be indulged, as well as other christians are, in the peculiar ceremonies of their respective religions.

I will not deny, that I know of objections to an American episcopate. I know of many, that have been made; and I know of more, that might be made. What human scheme can be proposed, to which objections may not be made? I can, however, with perfect truth, declare, that I have never yet seen any (and I am pretty well read in the controversy) which, I could think, bore any proportion of weight to the arguments that have been given for it. I do not desire, that the publick should be influenced by my opinions, farther than they appear to be well-founded; let every man read, and determine for himself. And yet, in justice to myself, I may observe, that if, after all, I be wrong, few persons have taken more, if so much, pains to be right. I add, and with the more confidence, as no one can suspect me of adulation, that I am firmly persuaded, the clergy have been influenced in this measure, solely, by conscience and principle; and, as they may be supposed to have studied the question more than other persons, some deference, I should imagine, is due to their judgment; and the rather, as they cannot, fairly, be suspected of any undue bias, nor of being tainted with what has been called, the *esprit du corps*; inasmuch as, in the words of my opponents, they cannot, possibly, "have any private views"—nothing is to be put into their pockets; on the contrary, their purses alone, if any, are to be opened on the occasion.

The good people of Maryland, I trust, will excuse me, who have become a publick writer by accident only, and whose *deb* for it, if ever it prevailed, may be supposed to be now pretty well abated, from challenging any persons to refute what I have here advanced. Having, I hope, already said as much as was expected from me on the subject, I have no reluctance to confess, that I will be thankful to be released from it. Nevertheless, if any one shall think, I am materially wrong, and that my errors may be pernicious, exhausted as the subject is, I invite him to say so; and I will, if I have health and leisure, either defend what I have said, if I think it defensible, or fairly confess my mistakes; and thank the friendly man, that shall point them out. I do, however, most positively, except against such writers as *Crispin*, or *Patuxent*; for,

"I wage no war with Bedlam, or the Mint; Popè.

Neither will I hold myself bound to reply to any answers of Mess. Paca and Chafe, unless, indeed, they should happen to be of a very different cast from those I have heretofore had from them; which, perhaps, it were unreasonable and romantic in me to expect. Suffice it; that I say to them, with the good man of Uz, "how forcible are right words; but, what doth your arguing prove?" For this, let them rally at me, as they list, in their *coteries*; and electioneering clubs; or, even, in the publick prints: I know the *charity*, and good will, they bear me. Old John Fox, the martyrologist, will tell the reason:—"Si is essem; but per bacchari cum iis contra episcopos & archiepiscopos; aut scribam prætere me illorum factioni, hoc est, insanire cum illis voluissem; nunquam istos in me aculeos exacuissent."

Fuller's Ch. History, Book ix: p. 267.

I am, with unfeigned gratitude, the publick's much obliged, and most devoted humble servant,

JONATHAN BOUCHER.

Prince-George's county, May the 15th, 1773.

May 25, 1773.

TO THE FIRST CITIZEN.

SIR,

THE FREEMEN of Frederick county (so few of whom you are personally known) are generally acquainted with your merit. The service you have done your country in plainly and clearly stating, and evincing the illegality of the late proclamation for officers fees appears to them justly to claim their thanks; they have therefore directed us, their representatives, to make known their sentiments to you; and we, with pleasure, take this early opportunity of returning you the thanks of the freemen of Frederick county for your spirited, manly, and able opposition to that illegal, arbitrary, and unconstitutional measure.

We are, Sir,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obedient servants,

THOMAS SPRIGG WOOTTON,
CHARLES BEATTY,
JONATHAN HAGAR,
HENRY GRIFFITH.

Anne-Arundel county, May 26, 1773.

TO THE FIRST CITIZEN.

SIR,

THE FREEMEN of Anne-Arundel county, on the day of our election, gave us in charge to return you their thanks, for your nervous and masterly defence of the constitution, against the late illegal, arbitrary,

and oppressive proclamation; an exertion of prerogative which in a land of freedom will not, must not, be endured.

Be assured, Sir, it gives us the sincerest joy to see your merit so generally understood and so frankly acknowledged, by men who must be confessed to have nothing in view but the general good; and we gladly execute the commands of our constituents, in thus publickly returning you their thanks, for your spirited and distinguished opposition to the proclamation.

We are, Sir, with great respect,

Your most obedient servants,

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON,
THOMAS JOHNSON, junr.
SAMUEL CHASE,
JOHN HALL.

Annapolis, May 25, 1773.

MR. West's extraordinary performance in your Gazette of the 26th, I really believe to be the production of his own fanatical brain. I do not conceive that any other man in the world would have been guilty of so much scurrilous and mean abuse without confining himself to either truth or decency. For shame, a London tobacco merchant to descend so low, for being called on to settle accounts. A certain letter dated from Upper-Marlborough, to a certain gentleman, since deceased, is in somewhat softer style, but that was to take care of the poor planters, but all in good time, *case hardened impudence indeed*. I positively deny to have any other view but a settlement of accounts, which I could not obtain; if S. W. thought any publication of mine would affect him in his business, why did he not prevent it, by delivering an account and settling? I asked nothing more, he says he shewed part of the accounts to Mr. Jacques and Mr. Craufurd, why not all? Whereas the sloop Hawk, a negro confinement in 1761, and the sloop Ranger, both remain unsettled, that's of a piece with his uniform behaviour through life; my saying I should be glad to exchange receipts is very true (knowing the man) I wanted a settlement, and declared I would give twenty guineas to be clear of S. West, though he appeared to be debtor on my books of about £. 40 sterling and £. 200 currency, I did not know, but from his usual dexterity and ingenuity in settling accounts, perhaps he might bring me in debt; he happens to have credit in December 1767, for £. 26 : 12 : 6 currency, the freight of rum and sugar, and if there's any other matter to be paid to his credit with me, it's his own fault, and not mine; however, on a liquidation of accounts, I wish him to have every credit he is entitled to; I dare say my books will bear examining as well as S. West's, though perhaps not kept with equal ingenuity; I pay my just debts when demanded, *he dont do more*. S. West hath assured the publick that he would leave our affair to reference, and an award may be entered the first court, in order to have a settlement of accounts, with which I am well satisfied, and rejoice that my appeal to that respectable tribunal hath had its desired effect, having gained my point, I shall not continue so disagreeable a controversy, but treat his malevolent publications, that he hath or may set forth, as I do him, with the utmost contempt.

JUDSON COOLIDGE.

Prince George's county, Queen-Anne, May 22, 1773.

BEING desirous of standing fair in the good opinion of the publick; and to prevent unfavourable impressions; I do thus publickly request Mr. Stephen West (if not too busy loading his ship) to be explicit, and let the publick know what he intended to insinuate by saying in his reply to Capt. Coolidge in this gazette, No. 1449. "What they will assert under their hands, after my being present, and asking a few questions, I shall pay due respect to." *God bless us!* What, Mr. West's presence influence me? *Prodigious!* Who will believe it? *The same Mr. Stephen West proceeds* "I have such authentic accounts, papers and vouchers, under the hands of those very persons, the same Cap. Judson Coolidge; the same Mr. William Brogden, and the same Mrs. Singleton Wootton, (I mean no reflection on the two last, unless they wantonly lent their names) ready to be produced, as will shew conviction on any sensible mind."

Mr. West, mindful of what little weight his bare assertion would have with those who know him, has most artfully introduced the names of two very respectable gentlemen, Messrs. Craufurd and Jacques; I shall be thankful to those gentlemen would they inform the publick, whether, any papers Mr. West laid before them, will shew conviction against me, if not, then must the publick be convinced, that Mr. West made use of those gentlemen's names to give a sanction to a most infamous falsehood.

I am not directly nor indirectly concerned in the dispute subsisting between Capt. Coolidge and Mr. West, nor swayed by partiality or influenced by any other prejudice than that which I wish ever to indulge in behalf of an honest man. Capt. Coolidge appeared to me very desirous of a settlement, and that I did several times apply (at the request of Capt. Coolidge) to Mr. West for his account is a fact, that the same Mr. Stephen West will not deny; why then Mr. West should so basely endeavour to depreciate and vilify my character is what I cannot conceive.

"Wantonly lent their names." Mr. West seems mighty fond of this word wanton, I believe there is a WANTON bunch of them.—However, I beg he would not wantonly shew abuse against me, for though I am not ambitious of attaining to the character of a fine writer, or a crafty London merchant, yet I wish to support the character of an honest man; I have a proper regard for, and mean no reflection on the same Mr. Stephen West, if he blots out his wanton attack against me.

SINGLETON WOOTTON.

Annapolis, May 26, 1773.

To be sold by the subscriber at publick vendue, on Monday the 5th day of July next, on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day.

ABOUT five hundred acres, part of that valuable tract of land, called Middle Plantation, lying in Anne-Arundel county, between the head of South-river and Patuxent; also about forty acres of choice meadow adjoining the said land. The land is level, and the soil good, either for planting or farming; it is pleasantly situated, about two miles from two merchant mills, and about the same distance from a navigable water, where ships frequently load, and is a market for all sorts of grain. The purchaser will be put into possession the 25th Nov. next, and have the liberty to sow grain this summer.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN,

May 12, 1773.

To be sold for London bills, or cash, or leased for a term of years;

THE house and lot now in the occupation of Mrs. Mary Hawkins, in Piscataway; the dwelling-house is commodious, and well calculated for the entertainment of travellers and others, with suitable out houses, and a large garden and yard well paved in with locust posts; there is likewise great plenty of room on the said lot, for building or other improvements, near and adjoining the main county road. Credit will be given for one half the money twelve months, on giving bond and security if required, to

THOMAS DENT.

May 28, 1773.

JOHN BOYD,

Has just imported from LONDON,

ALARGE and well assorted parcel of capital drugs, and compound medicines, which he will sell on terms that will make it the interest of gentlemen of the faculty and others to deal with him, at his medicinal Store in BALTIMORE.

He has also imported from the original warehouses, the whole catalogue of *apothecary's* generaly used in this country.—The most saleable of Doctor Hill's nostrums, Ward's famed compositions, also a variety of *perfumery* of the most fragrant odours; such as essence of bergamot, oranges, lemons, jessamy, lavender, rosemary, &c. Hungary and lavender waters.—Likewise a quantity of *freshest spicery* well cured, and carefully preserved, as cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, black, white, long, and Jamaica peppers, cardamom seeds, &c. His grocery articles are of the first quality, consisting of delicious Florence, and Lucca olive oils, Montpellier vinegar, exceeding fine at 12/6 per gallon; good white wine ditto.—Raisins, figs, saltp, sugarcandy, pearl barley, &c. House, ship, and carriage painters will find at his store, a complete assortment of colours for their business. He has white lead ground and dry, yellow and brown ochres ditto, Spanish brown, Venetian red, vermilion, red lead, rose pink, Rome ochre, lampblack, ivory ditto, Prussian blues, from No. 1 to No. 5, chalk, Spanish whiting, kings yellow, varnish, dyes, brushes, and camel hair pencils, with linseed oil, boiled or raw, by any quantity. Apothecaries shop furniture, a few sets of elegant pocket instruments, in pouches, and shagreen cases, lancets, toothdrawers, scalpels, &c. all from the most approved workmen.—Said Boyd is determined to sell his goods for a very moderate profit, at his usual credit, but expects punctual payments, or at least interest, if accounts are not discharged within the limited time. He will be much obliged, if all persons who are indebted to him above twelve months, will please to pay off their accounts, on or before the twenty-fifth of July next.

N. B. An active sober young lad, inclinable to study physic and acquire an acquaintance with the druggist business, may be admitted on advantageous terms, by applying speedily to

JOHN BOYD.

May 20, 1773.

ALl persons indebted to Messrs. Barnes and Ridgate, for dealings at their several stores, at Port-Tobacco, Benedict, and Newport, in Charles county; and George-Town, in Frederick county, are desired to settle their respective accounts, with the several factors herein after mentioned, who are appointed for that purpose, by us the subscribers trustees of the said Barnes and Ridgate. For dealings at Port-Tobacco, with Zephaniah Turner; at Benedict, with Alexander M'Pherson; at Newport, with Joseph Gevinn, junr. at George-Town, with Thomas Johns. Those who refuse or neglect to comply with this request by the first day of July next, may depend that suits will be commenced against them without respect of persons. And the creditors of the said Barnes and Ridgate are desired to attend at Port-Tobacco on the 28th day of June next, when a state of their affairs will be laid before such creditors, by

JOHN ROGERS,
THOMAS STONE,
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Baltimore, May 22, 1773.

RAN away on Wednesday the 5th inst. an apprentice lad, named Arthur Shane, between fifteen and sixteen years old, is country born; had on, when he went away, an old check shirt, new osnabrig trousers; his own light brown hair, little eyes sunk in his head; by report is gone off in a boat to Virginia. Whoever will bring or send him home to the subscriber in Baltimore-town, shall have five shillings for their trouble.

ROBERT MOORE,

May 20, 1773.

In pursuance of a deed executed on the 18th day of May, 1773, by Messrs. John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade, to us the subscribers, in trust for the payment of their debts in the manner in the said deed expressed, which deed is recorded among the records of Charles county,

NOTICE is hereby given to the county creditors of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, and the holders of bonds and other specialties, and bills of exchange, actually and bona fide executed and drawn by the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in the province of Maryland, that we have appointed the twenty first day of February next, to meet the said creditors in the town of Port-Tobacco in Charles county, in the said province of Maryland, for the purpose of receiving their claims in writing against the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade as aforesaid, and releases of the persons of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate. And that all those of the said creditors, who shall neglect or refuse to signify their claims in writing to us or one of us, or who shall neglect or refuse to release and acquit the persons of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in consideration of the benefit and advantages the said creditors are to receive under the said deed, on or before the said twenty-first day of February next, will be barred and excluded from all manner of benefit and advantage under the said trust deed, and the powers therein contained, according to the purport true intent and meaning thereof.

JOHN ROGERS,
THOMAS STONE,
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Prince-George's county, May 21, 1773.

A CONSIDERABLE part of the publick money for this year being still unpaid, the subscriber gives notice, that he will attend as follows in order to receive it, which he hopes all persons that have not paid will come prepared to discharge their balances.

RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

At Nottingham, the 16th and 17th June,
At Piscataway, 18th and 19th ditto,
At Broad creek, the 21st,
At Bladensburg, the 22d and 23d,
At Queen-Anne, the 24th, and at
Upper-Marlborough, the 25th and 26th ditto.

Annapolis, May 26, 1773.

THE subscriber who served his time with Mr. Thomas Callahan of this city, has just opened Shop at Mrs. Martin Waters's, opposite John Ridout's, Esq; where he intends to carry on the tailoring business in all its branches. Those gentlemen that will favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest and most reasonable manner, by

Their most obedient humble servant,

LEWIS LEWIS.

TWELVE POUNDS REWARD.

May 17, 1773.

RAN away last night from the subscribers, living on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two convict Servant men, viz. Anthony Jackson, born in the west of England, and speaks a little in that dialect, about twenty five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, a red faced well-looking fellow, stoops in the shoulders, has short brown hair, and thin dark beard, has a down look when spoken to; had on, and took with him, when he went away, two osnabrig shirts, a pair of coarse country linen trousers, two pair of country made old shoes, a felt hat, white cotton and kersey jacket much worn, and an iron collar.—John Jones, an Irishman, about eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, short dark hair, black eyes, fair complexion, and fresh coloured; had on, and took with him, a light coloured forest cloth coat, with a piece of linsy about two inches broad down the back, a jacket of the same, old felt hat, a pair of greasy leather breeches, coarse yarn stockings, one pair of thread ditto, osnabrig shirt, and an iron collar.

Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures them in any jail, so that their masters may get them again, shall receive if taken ten miles from home, forty shillings; if twenty miles, four pounds; if forty miles, eight pounds; and if out of the province, the above reward; or half for either one of them (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges if brought home to

JOHN HOOD, junr.

JOSEPH HOBBS, junr.
N. B. It is probable they may cut off their hair and get their collars taken off. All masters of vessels are forwarned carrying them off at their peril.

May 17, 1773.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A SKILFUL person who will undertake to repair and enlarge the publick wharf at Charles-town, Cecil county. Any person willing to contract for the same, is requested to apply to the commissioners for said town, or any of them. As it will be a very considerable job, whoever applies must come well recommended.

Signed by order of the commissioners,
THOMAS HUGHES, Clerk.

William Whetcroft, goldsmith and jeweller, at his shop in West-street, has for sale,

A LARGE quantity of silver work ready made, such as silver coffee-pots, tea-pots, waiters, tankards, quart, pint, and half pint cans, sugar-dishes and baskets, cream-pots and caws, butter-boats chased and plain, pepper castors, salts chased and plain, soap-ladles and spoons, table, desert, marrow, and tea-spoons, sugar-tongs, joint and spring silver spurs, plated ditto, whistles, punch-ladles and strainers, morocco pocket-books, silver pencils, nutmeg-graters, with a great variety of new fashion silver shoe-buckles, set shoe, knee, and stock-buckles, paste, marquise, and garnet combs, hair flowers of all sorts, and beautiful paste necklaces with ear-rings to match them in cases; new fashion stay hooks, settings for miniature pictures and bracelets set round with garnets, diamond, topaz, garnet, amethyst, cornelian, and hoop-rings; box lockets set round with garnets, silver ditto set round with marquises, with plain gold ones of different prices; gold and silver thimbles, ear-rings of different kinds, garnet broaches set in gold and silver, plain gold ditto, cornelian seals set in gold, with a great variety of others set in silver and pinch-beck, set pins of all sorts, morocco sleeve-buttons set in gold, white and brown chrystals in ditto, with almost every kind of locket buttons, all which he will sell on very reasonable terms; and as he has the greatest part of them manufactured at his own shop, and can depend on the goodness of the work, he will engage if any person should buy any jewellery work from him, and that any of the stones should happen to drop out, that he will reset it gratis: he likewise carries on the clock and watch-making business as usual, and has for sale some extreme good eight day and twenty-four hour clocks, with a great variety of watches of different prices, both in gold, silver, and fishskin cases, which he will engage are as good as can be imported for the same price, and for the encouragement of such gentlemen and ladies, as may please to deal with him, he will engage any watches he sells with his own name, that he will keep them in repair for three shillings and six-pence yearly, provided they don't get ill usage, and such gentlemen or ladies that chuse to commit their watches to his care to be repaired if he do not make them answer their expectations he will return them the money they paid him; he also covers cases with shagreen or fishskin, and makes them look as well as they did at first.

N. B. He likewise takes care of clocks in this town, and will keep them in good order, and send a man once a week to examine them and wind them up for fifteen shillings yearly; he gives the highest prices for old gold, silver, and silver-lace.

March 16, 1773.

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

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

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

Baltimore, April 13, 1773.

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

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

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

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Captain William Richardson, for the Benefit of his Creditors, To be sold on Wednesday the 1st of August next, by publick Sale, at the House of Mrs. Chilton, in Baltimore-Town,

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

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

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

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

Elk-Ridge, December 29, 1772.

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

MICHAEL PUE, Executor,
if MILCAH DORSEY, } Executrixes.
ELEANOR DORSEY }

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

Queen-Anne's county, May 3, 1773.

BEING in a great measure a stranger to the affairs of my late husband, the Rev. Matthias Harris, and being desirous of getting information relative thereto; I hereby request that every person to whom he is indebted will be kind enough to let me know their respective claims, with the nature of each of them, within two months from this date, that I may take the most prudent steps in order to have them adjusted.

3w HESTER HARRIS.

May 1, 1773.

THE Land office issue warrants as formerly, and all persons who have made application for warrants or any kind of business in that office, are desired to apply, that they may not lose the benefit of such application.

Signed per order,
WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. OF.

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

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

Annapolis, February 15, 1773.

JOSHUA COLLINS,

Musical Instrument-maker and Turner from MANCHESTER,

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

By their very humble Servant,

W4 JOSHUA COLLINS.

Port-Tobacco, February 23, 1773.

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

10w GEORGE GRAY.

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

Number of Prizes.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1	of 300	is 300
3	of 100	are 300
6	of 50	are 300
51	of 20	are 300
30	of 10	are 300
60	of 5	are 300
75	of 4	are 300
850	of 3	are 2550
1040 Prizes		are 4650
1960 Blanks		gain 1350

3000 Tickets at Two Dollars each amount to 6000

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

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

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

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

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers.

Just imported from London, and to be sold by SHAW and CHISHOLM, Cabinet and Chairmakers, in Church street, near the dock, a neat and general assortment of Joiners and Cabinetmakers tools, viz.

NEAT bras mounted stocks with 36 bits for each; common ditto with one bit for tapping casks; jack, trying, smoothing, and jointer planes; double iron'd drying and smoothing ditto; double member'd fast planes; attrical, ogee, quarter round, and snipe bill ditto; beed planes with box edges; square, scrow, and side rabbet planes; fast, moving, and common filasters; cornice raising, nozing, and neck mould planes; table, work, beed, and spring ditto; deal grooving planes of different sizes bras mounted; plows with 6 irons; and one regular set of hollows and rounds, &c.

To be sold by publick vendue, on the 10th of June next, all the real estate belonging to the Bush River Iron Works Company, at the head of Bush River, in Baltimore county, Maryland, now laid out in the following lots for the conveniency of sale.

No. I. THE principal seat, containing about 50 acres, on which are an iron furnace not in use, a merchant mill, &c. with a very fine stream of water with the mill race and dam; about 20 acres of this lot is very fine improved meadow, and most of the 50 acres may be watered from the race, and are very rich. There are divers small houses, out houses, &c. on this lot, which are pleasantly situated at Bush Town. The stream is capable of manufacturing 30,000 bushels of wheat, is in an extraordinary fine wheat country, and about 25 miles from Baltimore Town, 45 from York Town in Pennsylvania, and a good road. The mills are at the head of navigable water, and the flour barrels may be rolled out of the mill into craft, and transported from thence by water to Baltimore Town or head of Elk at nine pence per barrel.

No. II. Is a tract of land called Coomb's Adventure, lying on Patuxent River, distant about 2 miles from Baltimore Town, containing by estimation, about 175 acres. On this land is one of the best banks of iron ore in the province, and is accommodated with every convenience to render it valuable; it lays high and dry, and a vessel of 200 tons may lay to the shore. This land is a remarkable situation for a gentleman's seat.

No. III. & V. Contain about 7 acres, adjoining Bush Town, between the furnace race and Binam's run, are pleasantly situated on the main road, and very convenient buildings.

No. VI. Is one acre of ditto land.

No. VII. Is about 8 acres above the old race and dam, adjoining John Lee Webster's land; is valuable meadow land.

No. VIII. Is 25 acres near Bush Town, on the west side of Binam's run, below the dam, some of it good meadow ground, the remainder fine tillable land.

No. IX. Is about 31 acres above the dam, adjoining James Mauthers's, part of it fine meadow land.

No. X. Is about 5 acres, between the old race and the dam along side of the run.

No. XVI. Is about 230 acres, part of the north end of Nova Scotia; this land is mostly level, full of good timber, and is very fine land.

No. XVII. Contains about 270 acres, part of the same tract, much as above, but has some more valuable meadow ground.

No. XVIII. Contains about 130 acres, nearly qualified with No. 17.

No. XIX. Part of Abbott's forest, contains 121 acres, about 30 acres of which is some of the finest meadow ground in the province; the whole full of fine timber.

No. XX. & XXI. Part of Nova Scotia, on the west side of James's run, near Bush Town, part of it good meadow, and contains about 100 acres.

No. XXII. Part of two tracts near Bush Town, lying between Hannah Richardson's and the post road, containing about 130 acres.

No. XXIII. Is part of Friendship, between the main road and James Webster's plantation, contains about 80 acres, pleasantly situated.

No. XXIV. Is 20 acres of land, has on it a stone grist mill on a good stream of water, within 400 yards of tide water.

No. XXV. Is a wharf on the river for unloading vessels at.

No. XXVI. Is part of Nova Scotia near Bush Town, contains about 30 acres.

No. XXVII. Is part of Broken Islands, about 9 acres, at the old mine bank.

No. XXVIII. Part of Friendship at the north side of the post road, adjoining Hannah Richardson's, containing about 61 acres.

No. XXIX. Part of ditto lying on each side of the post road, containing about 180 acres.

No. XXXI. Contains about 134 acres, known by the name of Hugh's Lands, on the post road about three miles from Bush Town, adjoining navigation, and is a pleasant seat.

No. XXXII. Part of two tracts, containing about 300 acres, is good farming land, on which is a good plantation, a great prospect of iron ore, a good orchard, and many fruit trees.

All the above lands are situated near Bush Town, and none more than three or four miles from navigable water. The sale to be held at Bush Town. Reasonable credit will be given to the purchasers on giving bond with approved security. The premises may be viewed any time before the day of sale, and the several lots (above described) shewn, by applying to Isaac Webster near Bush Town, William Cox, or Thomas Bond son of John. w4

Annapolis, May 4, 1773. JANE and Anne Nelson, have just imported, a neat assortment of the newest fashion millenary, which they will sell on very reasonable terms.

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

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

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

April 27, 1773. RAN away from the subscriber on the 11th inst. an Irish convict servant man, named William Weldon, about five feet five inches high, sandy coloured short hair, and his beard when grown entirely red, with a remarkable mould on his right cheek, surrounded with red hair which he will not have shaved off; a joiner by trade, speaks much with the brogue, and is very fond of liquor: had on and took with him, a check and an ofnabrig shirt, country made shoes, old felt hat, halfstick jacket, and a pair of dark coloured broad cloth breeches.

Whoever takes up the above servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall receive five pounds reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

STEPHEN STEWARD.

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

And very humble servant,

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.

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

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

BERIAH MAYBURY.

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

Lower Marlborough, January 19, 1773.

To be sold by Wholesale at a low Advance, for Cash or Bills, ABOUT Fifteen Hundred Pounds prime Cost of Goods, well assorted.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

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

ALEX. M'MECHAN, & } Administrators.
w6 JAMES MORGAN, }

THE noted English dray horse, imported by Mr. Gough, stands in Baltimore-town, and will cover mares at 40 shillings the season. Mr. Elie Dorsey, sen. on Elk ridge, has two of the above horse's colts out of common half-blooded mares that he refused 50 pounds a piece for at two years old; his colts in general prove him well qualified to cross the strain with blooded, half-blooded and country mares for carriage and draught horses. 6w

Benedict, April, 27, 1773. STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber a black mare, about twelve or thirteen hands high, branded on one of her shoulders G M hanging mane, a switch tail, it is imagined she was carried off by a negro fellow, named Will, belonging to Mary Anderson, near Benedict, who has been run away about two months. Whoever takes up the said mare, and contrives her to the subscriber living in Benedict, or Mr. Peter Campbell, merchant in Piscataway, shall have forty shillings CURRENCY reward. 4w

ROBERT YOUNG.

Benedict, May 4, 1773. NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles, Prince-George's, and Calvert counties, intend preferring a petition to the next general assembly, to pass an act for the uniting the several free schools of the said counties into one school, and that to be fixed at the Cool Springs, in St. Mary's county.

The gentlemen who were appointed trustees at the meeting at Benedict in December last, are desired to be punctual in meeting at the Cool Springs, on Monday the 17th of this instant

May 11, 1773. ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Brown, Severn, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make payment, and all those that have any just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, that they may be paid, by

ELIZABETH BROWN, Executrix.

THERE is at the Plantation of John Peddicort, living in Baltimore county, near the Great-Road that leads from Baltimore-town to Hanover, a black stray mare, branded on the near shoulder and thigh thus ⊕ has some saddle spots on her back, is a trotter, and appears to be about 7 or 8 years old. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges. w3

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Cavey, living in Anne-Arundel county, a small stray bay mare, about thirteen hands and an half high, has a small star in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock thus 2 appears to be about four years old.

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

To be sold to the highest bidder, at the subscriber's plantation, on Friday the eighteenth day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ABOUT three hundred and forty acres of land, lying on Patuxent river, near Snowden's iron-works well known by the name of Riggs's neck, with all convenient houses suitable to either planter or farmer. The fertility of the soil is so well known to numbers, that a particular description is not needful. A good title will be given to the purchaser, and possession given up by the first of December, by AMON RIGGS. w7

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

T O B E S O L D, THE Dwelling Houses and Lots belonging to the late John Morton Jordan, Esq; deceased, situated on the Bank of Severn River in the City of Annapolis. Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Houses and Lots, may know the Terms by applying to their most obedient humble Servant, REUBEN MERIWETHER, Admr.

Annapolis, May 20, 1773. THE subscriber intending to leave this province the ensuing fall, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to make speedy payments; and all those who have demands against him, are desired to make them known, that they may be adjusted. JOHN HEPBURN.