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

LETTER III.

BELOVED COUNTRYMEN,

to support

ed, and

That the rd, as well ag the Ex-

AMER.

e Opinio

afideration

the Com

Non-pay

lating Me. Appeal ter of Dif. le Dispute ndation for

OLVE d n' feription nthining as

cir OTHEL the Lower Money for THOUSAND

the Public.

250

100

60 100 100

. 6 500 eted from the tery.

and as min attend. BOCK, E

PACA, JOH

BERY HALL JOHN HALL

the fithfi

d in the Ms s paid as foot demanded a emed as gene-

the MARY

DEATH,

the Managers wer House

full Return of

uld have been to lie on th l unfold; and far advan the MANA Drawing, cer-

It is hoped will be Sold LIC may rely en drawn. ofe Gentlemen TICKETS,

may have usawing. 0000000 re all Pere Length n to their MMON and BILLS O eatest and

REJOICE to find, that my Two former Letters to you, have been generally received with fo much

generally received with fo much Favour, by fuch of you, whose Sentiments I have had an Opportunity of knowing. Could you look into my Heart, you would instantly perceive an ament Affection for your Persons, a zealous Attachment to your Interests, a lively Resentment of every Insult and Injury offered to your Honour or Happiness, and an insexible Resolution to affert your Rights, to the utmost of my weak Power, to be the only Motives that have engaged me to address you.

I am no surther concerned in any Thing affecting therica, than any one of you; and when Liberty leaves it, I can quit it much more conveniently than most of

it, I can quit it much more conveniently than most of you: But while Divine Providence, that gave me Existence in a Land of Freedom, permits my Head to think, my Lips to speak; and my Hand to move, I shall so sighly and gratefully value the Blessing received, as to take Care, that my Silence and Inactivity shall not also my implied Assent to any Ass. give my implied Affent to any Act, degrading my Brethren, and myfelf, from the Birth-right, wherewith Heaven itself "bath made us free."

Sorry I am to learn, that there are fome few Persons,

who shake their Heads with solemn Motion, and pretend to wonder, what can be the Meaning of these Letters! " Great-Britain," they fay, " is too powerful to contend with; the is determined to opprefs us; it is in vain to fpeak of Right on one Side, when there is Power on the other; when we are ftrong enough to re-Power on the other; when we are ftrong enough to reift, we shall attempt it; but now we are not strong
enough, and therefore we had better be quiet; it signifies nothing to convince us that our Rights are invaded, when we cannot defend them; and, if we should
get into Riots and Tumults, about the late Act, it will
only draw down heavier Displeasure upon us."

What can such Men design? What do their grave
Observations amount to, but this?—" That these Colonies, totally regardless of their Liberties, should commit them, with humble Resignation, to Chance, Time,
and the tender Mercies of Ministers."

Are these Men ignorant, that Usurpations, which
might have been successfully opposed at first, acquire
Strength by Continuance, and thus become irresistable?
Do they condemn the Conduct of these Colonies, concerning the Stamp-AB? Or have they forgot its success-

cerning the Stamp-AB? Or have they forgot its fuccessful Islue? Ought the Colonies at that Time, instead of asing as they did, to have trusted for Relief, to the fortuitous Events of Futurity? If it is needless " to fpeak of Rights" now, it was as needless then. If the Behaviour of the Colonies was prudent and glorious then, and successful too; it will be equally prudent and glorious to act in the same Manner now, if our Rights are equally invaded, and may be as inceefsful. Therefore it becomes necessary to enquire, whether "our Rights are invaded." To talk of "defending" them, as if they could be no otherwise "defending" than by Arms, is as much out of the Way, as if a Manhaving a Choice of several Roads to reach his Journey's End, should prefer the worst, for no other Reason, but because it is the worst.

As to "Riots and Tumults," the Gentlemen who are so apprehensive of them, are much mistaken, if they think, that Grievances cannot be redressed with-

our such Assistance.

I will now tell the Gentlemen, what is " the Meaning of these Letters." The Meaning of them is, to convince the People of these Colonies, that they are at this Moment exposed to the most imminent Dangers; and to perfuade them immediately, vigorously, and unanimously, to exert themselves, in the most firm,

but most peaceable Manner, for obtaining Relief.

The Cause of Liberty, is a Cause of too much Dignity, to be fullied by Turbulence and Turnult. It ought to be maintained in a Manner suitable to her Nature. Those who engage in it should breathe a sedate, yet servent Spirit, animating them to Actions of Prudence, Justice, Modesty, Bravery, Humanity, and Magnanimity.

date, yet fervent Spirit, animating them to Actions of Prudence, Justice, Modesty, Bravery, Humanity, and Magnanimity.

To such a wonderful Degree were the ancient Spartass, as brave and free a People as ever existed, inspired by this happy Temperature of Soul, that rejecting, even in their Battles, the Use of Trumpets, and other Instruments, for exciting Heat and Rage, they marched up to Scenes of Havock and Horror †, with the Sound of Flutes, to the Tunes of which, their Steps kept Pace—"exhibiting," as Platureb says, "at once a terrible and delightful Sight, and proceeding with a deliberate Valour, full of Hope and good Assurance, as if some Divinity had sensibly assisted them."

I hope, my dear Countrymen, that you will, in every Colony, be upon your Guard against those, who may it any Time endtavour to stir you up, under Pretences of Patriotism, to any Measures, disrespectful to our sovereign and our Mother-Country. Hot, rash, disorderly Proceedings, injure the Reputation of a People, is to Wildom, Valour, and Virtue, without procuring

them the least Benefit. I pray GOD, that he may be pleased to inspire you and your Posterity, to the latest Ages, with that Spirit of which I have an Idea, but find a Difficulty to express. To express it in the best Manner I can, I mean a Spirit, that shall so guide you, that it will be impossible to determine, whether an American's Character is most distinguishable, for his Loyalty to his Sovereign, his Duty to his Mother-Country, his Love of Freedom, or his Affection for his native Soil.

his native Soil.

Every Government at some Time or other falls into wrong Measures. These may proceed from Mistake or Passon. But every such Measure does not dissolve the Obligation between the Governors and the governed. The Mistake may be corrected; the Passon may pass over. It is the Duty of the governed to endeavour to rectify the Mistake, and to appease the Passon. They have not at first any other Right, than to represent their Grievances, and to pray for Redress, unless an Emergence is so pressing, as not to allow Time for receiving an Answer to their Applications, which rarely happens. If their Applications are difregarded, then that Kind of Opposition becomes justifiable, which can be made without breaking the Laws, or disturbing the public Peace. This consists in the Prevention of the Oppression Proposition of their Oppression, and not in their Punishment. For Experience may teach them, what Reason did not; and harsh Methods cannot be proper, till milder ones have failed.

If at length it becomes UNDOUBTED, that an inve-

till milder ones have failed.

If at length it becomes undoubted, that an inveterate Resolution is formed to annihilate the Liberties of the governed, the English History affords frequent Examples of Resistance by Force. What particular Circumstances will, in any future Case, justify such Resistance, can never be ascertained till they happen. Perhaps it may be allowable to say generally, that it never can be justifiable, until the People are Fully convinced, that any surther Submission will be destructive to their Happiness.

When the Appeal is made to the Sword, highly probable is it, that the Punishment will exceed the Offence; and the Calamities attending on War, outweigh those preceding it. These Considerations of Justice and Prudence, will always have great Instruction with good and wise Men.

To these Resistance, will always have great Instruction and ought for ever to be remembered, that Resistance, in the Case of Colonies against their Mother-Country, is extremely different from the Resistance of

Country, is extremely different from the Refiftance of a People against their Prince. A Nation may change their King, or Race of Kings, and, retaining their ancient Form of Government, be Gainers by changing. Thus Great Britain, under the illustrious House of Brunswick, a House that seems to flourish for the Happiness of Mankind, has found a Felicity, unknown in the Reigns of the Stewarts. But, if once we are sepapine's of Mankind, has found a Felicity, unknown in the Reigns of the Stewarts. But, if once we are separated from our Mother-Country, what new Form of Government shall we adopt, or where shall we find another Britain to supply our Loss? Torn from the Body, to which we are united by Religion, Liberty, Laws, Affections, Relation, Language and Commerce, we must bleed at every Vein.

In Truth—the Prosperity of these Provinces is founded in their Dependance on Great-Britain; and, when she returns to her "old good Humour, and her old "good Nature," as Lord Clarenden expresses it, I hope they will always think their Duty and Interest, as it most certainly will be, to promote her Welfare by all the Means in their Power.

We cannot ask with too much Cantion in our Dif-

We cannot act with too much Cantion in our Dif-putes. Anger produces Anger; and Differences, that might be accommodated by kind and respectful Beha-viour, may, by Imprudence, be enlarged to an incu-rable Rage. In Quartels between Countries, as well as in those between Individuals, when they have risen to rable Rage. In Quartels between Countries, as well as in those between Individuals, when they have risen to a certain Height, the lirst Cause of Differation is no longer remembered, the Minds of the Parties being wholly engaged in recollecting and refenting the mutual Expressions of their Dislike. When Feuds have reached that fatal Point, all Considerations of Reason and Equity vanish; and a blind Fury governs, or rather confound all Things. A People no longer regards their Interest, but the Gratification of their Wrath. The Sway of the "Cleans and Classics"s, the designing and detectable Platterers of the prevailing Passon, becomes confirmed. Wife and good Men in vain oppose the Storm, and may think themselves fortunate, if in attempting to preferve their ungrateful Fellow Citizens, they do not ruis themselves. Their Pradesse will be called Basenss; their Maderation Guilt; and, if their Virtue does not lead them to Destruction, as that of many other great and excellent Persons has done, they may survive to receive from their expiring Country the mournful Glory of her Acknowledgment, that their Counsels, if regarded, would have leaved her

may furvive to receive from their expiring Country the mouraful Glory of her Acknowledgment, that their Counfels, if regarded, weald have faved her.

The conflictuional Modes of obtaining Relief, are those which I wish to see pursued on the present Occasion; that is, by Petitions of our Assemblica, or where they are not permitted to meet, of the People, to the Powers that can afford us Relief.

We have an excellent Prince, in whose good Dispositions towards us we may confide. We have a generous, sensible and humane Nation, to whom we may apply. They may be deceived. They may by artful

Men, be provoked to Anger against us. I cannot believe they will be cruel or unjust, or, that their Anger
will be implacable. Let us behave like dutiful Children, who have received unmerited Blows from a beloved Parent. Let us complain to our Parent; but,
let our Complaints, speak at the same Time, the Language of Affairs, speak at the same Time, the Language of Affairs, that our Applications to his Majesty
and the Parliament for Redress, prove innessectual, let
us THEN take another Step, by witholding from GreatBritain all the Advantages she has been used to receive
from us. THEN let us try, if our Ingenuity, Industry,
and Frugality, will not give Weight to our Remonstrances. Let us all be united with one Spirit, in one
Cause. Let us invent—let us work—let us save—let us,
at the same Time, keep up our Claim, and incessantly at the fame Time, keep up our Claim, and inceffantly repeat our Complaints—But, above all; let us implore the Protection of that infinitely good and gracious Being, "by whom Kings reign, and princes decree juf"tice".

Nil desperandum; Nothing is to be despaired of ... A FARMER.

Prov. viii. 15:

To the F A R M E R.

To the F A R M E R.

8 I R;

T AM one of those who think the Public greatly obliged to you, for the Three useful Essays with which you have already favoured them, through the Channel of the several weekly Papers. The Importance of the Subject, and the Manner in which you have treated it, cannot but command our Attention. You have not, like most of our slimity Politicians, taken up the loose undigested Principles of the Day, and, in the Pursuit of your Observations, suffered yourself to be diverted from the Purpose of informing the Minds of your Readers, by the ridiculous Ambition of pleasing their Ears, with the laboured Harmony of a polished Period. You have already shown yourself perfectly acquainted with your Subject, and, if one may venture to judge of the Feelings of the Heart from the Productions of the Head, you are not a little animated by the Theme which you have chosen. Removed as you are from the busy Scene of A tion, surely nothing but a natural Love of Liberty, and an affectionate Regard for the Interest of your Country, could have urged you to such deep Researches into the Nature of our Constitution; and have led you to remark, with so much Precision, the regular Advances which have been made, from the first Statutes which were framed for the Regulation of our Trade, down to the late and the sure of our the Regulation of our Trade, down to the late and the sure of our the Regulation of our Trade, down to the late and the sure of our the Regulation of our Trade, down to the late and the sure of our the Regulation of our Trade, down to the late and the sure of our the Regulation of our Trade, down to the late and the sure of our the Regulation of our Trade, down to the late and the sure of our the Regulation of our Trade, down to the late and the sure of our the Regulation of our Trade, down to the late and the sure of the Regulation of our Trade, down to the late and the sure of the Regulation of our Trade, down to the late and the sure of the Regulation of our Trade, down to the late and the sure have urged you to fuch deep Refearches into the Nature of our Conditution; and have led you to remark, with for much Precision, the regular Advances which have been made, from the first Statutes which were framed for the Regulation of our Trade, down to the late alarming Acts which have passed for the Disposal of our Property, and the restraining of our Liberty. Since the first castient Attempt of Mr. Dulany to inform the ignorant, and correct the prejudierd, the Public has not been savoured with any one Essay, in which there has been so much Argument, and so little Declamation. I have been a Dabbiler in Politics myless, but my Enquiries have been loose and defultory. Yours appear to be generously designed for the Use of your Country. The Knowledge which you have acquired, must have cost you no small Share of Time and Labour. You cannot devote it to a nobler Purposs—"All Mankind's Concern is: —Liberty—Proceed then, my dear Sir, to compleat the Task you have undertaken. Make us acquinized with the Rights of Freemen; and point out to us those pernicious Attempts which may tend to their Violation—Teach us how to distinguish between the generous Glow of Liberty, and the furious Rage of Live outsets—Furnish us with such Instruction as may hable us to discover the Difference between the legal exercise of delegated Power, and the arbitrary Exertion of unlimited Authority. You will, I dare say, very readily admit the Necessity of lodging a reference process of the political Eody but, at the same Time, you will as reasonably remark, that this Power is only to be exerted in limiting and regulating the Trade and Manuschures of each particular Part, in such a Manner as may most effectually promote the general Good of the whole Community. Thou will, I dare say, very readily admit the Necessity of placing this Power somewhare. Suppose it shouls be conceded to the Parliament of Great-Britain; no Man, in his Senses, could suppose it to be granted, but with the same Reservations which we have ever annexed to the most extensive

Cleon was a popular Firebrand of Athens, and Clodius of Rome; each of when changed his Country into the deepel Calamities:

Gal. v. 1, Plutarch in the Life of Lycurgus. Archbifhop Poter's Archaelogia Graca,

### WILLIAM WHETCROFT,

GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY, Has spened Shop, opposite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON's, in Gay-Street, Baltimore-Town,

WHERE Ladies and Gentlemen may depend that constant Attendance will be given, and the greatest Expedition observed in any Orders they shall be pleased to favour him with. As he has provided proper Persons, which in the several Branches are calculated to give Content, so he will engage they cannot procure, on the Continent, any Articles in that Way, on better Terms than those which are manufactured by him. He keeps the Work he sells in Repair, gratis; and gives the best Prices for Old Gold, Silver, Sil-VER-LACE, and BALTIMORE-STONE.

. He continues to attend the Bufiness in ANNA-POLIS, as usual, and returns his fincere Thanks to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, for the Encouragement he has met with there, and hopes a Continuance of the

#### WILLIAM KNAPP,

WATCHMAKER, in Annapolis,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of Balti-more, that any Commands in the WATCH-WAY, delivered at the above Shop, shall be carefully executed, and speedily returned to said Shop; as he has now for that Purpose, established such an Intercourse between Baltimore and this Place, that will admit of no Disappointment.

THE Subscriber, pursuant to the Acceptance of his Elk-Ridge Landing, November 17, 1767. Proposal, at opening his Store, expects that all those who were pleased to favour him with their Cuftom, will, without Compulsion, comply with the Terms proposed: And that none may have the least evasive Excuse, because of the scarcity of Money, he will take Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Flax-feed, or any other merchantable Commodity, at the Current Price; and every Delinquent, who will not comply with these Terms, or come and settle his Account, by giving his Bond or Note, may expect to be used as the Rigour of the Law directs.

SAMUEL DORSEY, Jun.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, Nov. 9, 1767. TTENDANCE will be constantly given at my A Store in Baltimore-Town, from this Time, until the First Day of January next, in order to fettle and adjust all Accounts due from, and to, the Enates of EDWARD DORSEY, Efq; and Miss HEN-RIETTA MARIA DORSEY, his Daughter, late of the City of Annapolis, deceased. And whereas the Administrators on the faid Estates, hath, by repeated Advertisements in this GAZETTE, requested all those indebted to the said Estates, to make immediate Payment, which has hitherto been neglected. I hereby give Notice, That immediately after the First Day of January next, the necessary Steps at Law will be taken by us, in order to compel every Person, without Distinction, that are any Ways indebted to faid Estates, to make Payment of their respective Debts, to

JOHN RIDGELY, Administrator.

FREDERICK County, Nov. 22, 1767. A LL Persons who have any Claims or Demands against the late Mr. Thomas Norris, of Frederick County, deceased, or against Mr. William Norris, as his Son and Heir at Law, also lately deceased, or against the said William Norris, in his own Right, are defired to communicate the fame to Mrs. Catherine Norris, Widow of the aforesaid William Norris, living near Mr. George Truck's, on Little Pipe-Creek, Frederick County. As Mr. Thomas Norris died possessed of a considerable Real Estate, Part of which, was fold by William Norris, his Son and Heir at Law, and applied towards Payment of his Debts; and the faid William Norris having left an Infant, about 18 Months old, the Creditors are defired to fignify their Confent, to an Application to the General Affembly of this Province, for a Law, to enable fome Person to sell the Lands of the aforesaid Thomas Norris, for the Payment of his Debts, as it is supposed there will be sufficiency arising from the Sale, to pay all Debts, and leave fomething to the Heir at Law.

CATHERINE NORRIS. Anne-Arundel County, November 24, 1767.

R AN away last Night, from the Subscriber, living near Patapse Ferry, an English Convict Servant Man, named BARTHOLOMEW CROSS, about 30 Years of Age, a tall flender Fellow, fandy Complexi-on, and has a feald Head: Had on when he went away, a brown Devenshire Jacket, a Nankeen ditto under it, old white Shirt, a new Pair of brown Half-thick Breeches, with one Pocket, a Pair of black and white Stockings, footed with white Yarn, an old Pair of English Shoes, two old Felt Hats sewed together round the Edge with blue Yarn, and a new worsted Cap. Whoever takes up said Servant and brings him to the Subscriber, or secures him so as he may be had again, shall have a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS if taken in the County, and FORTY SHILLINGS if out of the County, besides what the Law allows, paid by CHRISTOPHER GARDENER.

He broke Queen-Anne Jail fometime in September laft, and went by the Name of Richard Advell.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, in George-Towh.

Frederick County, VALUABLE WATER LOT, with a good DWELLING-House. For Terms, apply to Mr. William Deakins, jun. in George-Town. T. ADDISON, jun.

R AN away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named JOSEPH HAINES, about 30 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, fwarthy Complexion, short black Hair, and his Beard grey, his Body is much fcarified, if well look'd into, his Cloaths are uncertain; it is thought he is a good Scholar, writes a pretty good Hand, and drolls

Whoever takes up and fecures faid Servant, fo as his Master may have him again, shall receive Four JOHN LEGG. Dollars Reward, paid by

HIS is to acquaint the Public, that the Subscriber has procured himfelf good BOATS and HANDS, to cross the Bay, from BROAD-CREEK to Annapolis, and from Annapolis to Broad-CREEK, on KENT-ISLAND, and will carry Paffengers as follows: Man and Horse, at 10s. Single Man, 5s. Single Horse, 7s. 6d. Chair, 7s. 6d. He likewise keeps a House of Entertainment at BROAD-CREEK, on KENT-ISLAND, where Travellers may depend on being used in the kindest Manner, by JOHN BRYAN.

Prince-George's County, Sept. 7, 1767. CTOLEN out of the Subscriber's Pasture, on Monday Night, the 31st of August last, a large light coloured grey Horse, near 15 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock B. He has a Ridge Mane and Bob Tail, paces, trots, and gallops, and has been used to draw in a Chaise.

Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, with reasonable Charges, if brought home, and FIVE POUNDS for the Thief, if he be Convicted, paid by

(17) BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIS.

I M P O R T E D, In the NELLY, Capt. M'KIRDY, from GLASGOW, and to be fold by the Subscriber, at his Store, CHAP-TICO, ST. MARY's County, for Tobacco, or a very moderate Advance, in Cash, or Bills of Exchange,

LUMPING PARCEL of GOODS, contilling of coarse Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, German Serge, Worsted Shag, and Trimmings, and a few Pieces of Kendal Cottons, and coarfe Plaiding, to the Amount of Two Hundred Pounds Coft.

PHILIP BRISCOE. BALTIMORE-TOWN, Sept. 21, 1767. EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER, from LONDON,

At bis Shop, opposite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON's, in GAY-STREET,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public ir general, and the Ladies in particular, that he n akes all kind of STAYS in the neatest Manner, and after the newest, most genteel, and best approv'd Fashions, at the fame Prices formerly charged by Mr. CHARLES WALLACE, and with the fame Abatement, if paid for within a Month after Delivery. Those Ladies who may be pleafed to favour him with their Commands, may depend on being ferv'd with Dispatch, as he has a proper Supply of every Material initable for his Bufiness, and a sufficient Number of Affistants. The Measure of STAYS, if not taken by himself, must be measured after the following Manner:

I. From the Top of the Breaft, to the End of the

From under the Arm, down as low as the Waift.

III. From the Top of the Back, to the Bottom of the Lace Holes.

IV. Round the Body, over the Breaft.

V. Round the Body, over the smallest Part of the

VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breaft.

. All Letters (Post paid) with Orders, will be punctually answered, by Their most bumble Servant,

EDWARD PRESTON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Elk-Ridge, a likely Bay MARE, about Thirteen Hands and a Half high, Six Years old, branded on the near Shoulder, P D, with a Star in her Forehead, some White on her Feet, and a white Spot on her Back. She paces, trots, and gallops, and has been lately shod all round.

Whoever takes up the faid Mare, and brings her to the Subscriber, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by BENJAMIN DORSEY.

H

MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY

HE Lower House of Assembly of MARYLAN The Lower House of Patenthal of Maryland have conftantly, and ineffectually, hitherto, fine Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Lordship hath no Right to collect Twels. pence per Hogshead on Tobacco exported.

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

The Lower House of Assembly contend, That the

Clerk of the Council his reasonable Reward, as we as every other Expence necessarily attending the Ex ecution of the Powers of Government, ought to defrayed out of the FINES, FORFEITURES, AMER.
CIAMENTS, and OTHER MONIES, received by the
Government for the Support thereof; and, "Thu Government for the Support thereof; and, "That "Sentiment being directly opposite to the Opinion the Upper House had, on mature Consideration, "formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Comment of the Public Debt for upwards of Ten Year, The Diffress of Trade for Want of a Circulating Ma. dium, and the extreme Necessity of Public Creditor compelled the Lower House to agree to an Appeal his Majesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Dif-ference, without the Allotment of any Public Money for that Purpose, as the only Means to settle Dispute, restore Public Credit, and lay a sure Foundation for the future Eafe and Good of the Province.

A SUBSCRIPTION therefore, by RESOLVE of the Lower House, has been open'd, and Su' fcrintion are taken in by every Member, for maintuining Agent, and supporting the Arneal on the Port of the People, as well as obtaining Redress of their отны Grievances; and, by Resouve also of the Lowe House, as an additional Means of raising Money for the same Purposes, the following SCHEME of 1 LOTTERY, by which to raise ONE THOUSAND Pounds Common Money, is submitted to the Pushic

r P	RIZE of	1.500		is	6.500
1	-	2 :0		-	250
1	_	100		-	100
3	-	50		are	100
2	-	30		-	60
4	_	20		-	80
4	-	15		-	60
10	_	10		-	100
2.0	-	5		-	100
50	-	. 4		-	200
80	-	3		-	240
73		2	: 10	-	182 : 10
2250		. 2		-	4500
r F	irft drawn B	lank, -			15:15
ı L	aft drawn B	lank, -			11:15
2500 P					£. 6500
2500 B	lanks.			-	
* 5000{	Tickets, at Shillings	each,	6.7	500	

From which deduct - 1000 £.6000 Two and an Half per Cent to be deducted nom the Prizes, to defray the Expences of the Lottery.

THE Drawing to be in the Court-House at Assa. POLIS, in the Presence of the Managers, and as may of the Adventurers as fhall be pleafed to attend.

THE Managers are, WILLIAM MURDOCK, E. Mefficurs THOMAS SPRICE, WILLIAM PACA, JOH WEEMS, THOMAS GASSAWAY, South-R.ver, THOMS RINGGOLD, B. T. B. WORTHINGTON, HESRY HALL JOHN HAMMOND, THOMAT JOHNSON, JOHN HALL of Annapolis, and SAMUEL CHASE, or fuch of them!

THE fitld Managers to give Bond to the Horough SPEAKER, and be upon Oath for the first Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in he Mi RYLAND GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid a for as the Drawing is finished; and those not demanded Six Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as gue roufly given to the above U.c.

The SCHEME to be made public in the MARY LAND and VIRGINIA GAZETTES, 23 PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

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

\* There not having been fuch a full Return of the SALE of TICKETS as could have been wished; rather too many TICKLTS to lie on the Risk of the SCHEME, being still un'old; and as the Winter Scafon will be too far advanced after the November County Courts, the MANA-GERS have refolved to begin the Drawing, er-tainly, on the Thursday after the Third Tueslay in May next, when many of the Adventures may attend, with Convenience. It is hoped by that Time all the TICKETS will be Sold. but if they should not, the PUBLIC may rely on the LOTTERY's being then drawn. The MANAGERS take this Opportunity to

return their hearty Thanks to those Gentlem who have affifted in the SALE of TICKETS and beg they will return any they may have us-fold, at leaft a Week before the Drawing.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHERINE GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perfons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 125. 6 d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length are inferted the First Time, for 5s. and 1s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to the Number of Lines .- At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, viz. COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of feveral Sorts, with their proper Bonds annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.

[ XXIII . YE

LETTERS from L E BELOVED COUN

lous Attachment to of every Infult and Happiness, and an

Rights, to the utr

only Motives that I I am no further America, than any o it, I can quit it mu you : But while Di tence in a Land of my Lips to fpeak, highly and grateful take Care, that n Brethren, and myfe Heaven itfelf " bar Sorry I am to lea tend to wonder, v Letters! " Great-L to contend with; is in vain to fpeak Power on the other fift, we shall atter enough, and therei hes nothing to cor ded, when we can

get into Riots and only draw down he What can fuch Observations amou lonies, totally rega and the tender Me Are thefe Men might have been

Strength by Contin Do they condemn cerning the Stampful Iffue ? Ought t acting as they die fortuitous Events fpeak of Rights" r Behaviour of the then, and fuccess and glorious to ac Rights are equally Therefore it become " our Rights are i than by Arms, is : having a Choice of End, should prefe because it is the w As to "Riots

are fo apprehenfithey think, that C out fuch Affiftance I will now tell t ing of these Lette convince the Peo at this Moment ex and to perfuade unanimously, to but most peaceabl

The Cause of L nity, to be fullie ought to be main Nature. Those w date, yet fervent Prudence, Juftice Magnanimity. To fuch a wone tans, as brave and

by this happy Ten in their Battles, ftruments, for exc up to Scenes of H of Flutes, to the Pace—" exhibiting rible and delight liberate Valour, iliberate Valour, if fome Divinity It I hope, my dear Colony, be upon it any Time ende of Patriotifin, to Sovereign and or orderly Proceedings to Wifdom, Valoue III of Patriotifin, is to Wifdom, Valoue III I with the III of I will be the III of I will be the I will be

\* Gal. v. 1. † Plutarch in to er's Archaologia G

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 7, 1768.

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

BELOVED COUNTRYMEN,

d, as welling the Ex.

s, Amer.

ifideration

the Coun

en Yezn

Creditor Appeal

blic Money

e Disputes

the Lower

THOUSAND

he Pustic.

100

182 : 10

11:15

4500

6000

trd non the

and as many

DOCK, Eg

PACA, JOH

BARY Hatt h of them

e Hosourile

d in he Ma

s paid a for demanded a

med as gue

DEATH,

he Manageri

wer House

ull Return o

uld lave ber

to lie on th

un'old; an

far advanced

Drawing, cer-hird Tuesday

Adventure It is hope

IC may rely

TICKETS

may have ut-

0000000

re all Per-

e Length

n to their

BILLS of

eatest and

en drawn. pportunity to

Money ME of

REJOICE to find, that my Two former Letters to you, have been generally received with fo much Favour, by fuch of you, whose Sentiments I have had an Opportunity of knowing. Could you look into my Heart, you would inflantly perceive an ardent Affection for your Perceive as a zerofection for your Persons, a zea-

ous Attachment to your Interests, a lively Resentment of every Infult and Injury offered to your Honour or Happiness, and an inflexible Resolution to affert your Rights, to the utmost of my weak Power, to be the

only Motives that have engaged me to address you.

I am no further concerned in any Thing affecting America, than any one of you; and when Liberty leaves it, I can quit it much, more conveniently than most of you: But while Divine Providence, that gave me Existence in a Land of Freedom, permits my Head to think, my Lips to speak, and my Hand to move, I shall so lighly and gratefully value the Blessing received, as to take Care, that my Silence and Inactivity shall not give my implied Affent to any Act, degrading my hands and my sile from the Right, wherewith Brethren, and myself, from the Birth-right, wherewith Heaven itself " bath made us free."

Sorry I am to learn, that there are fome few Perfons, who thake their Heads with folemn Motion, and pretend to wonder, what can be the Meaning of thefe Letters! "Great-Britain," they fay, " is too powerful to contend with; she is determined to oppress us; it is in vain to speak of Right on one Side, when there is Power on the other; when we are strong enough to refit, we shall attempt it; but now we are not strong enough, and therefore we had better be quiet; it fignihes nothing to convince us that our Rights are inva-ded, when we cannot defend them; and, if we should

ded, when we cannot defend them; and, if we should get into Riots and Tumults, about the late Act, it will only draw down heavier Displeasure upon us."

What can such Men design? What do their grave Observations amount to, but this?—" That these Colonies, totally regardless of their Liberties, should commit them, with humble Resignation, to Chance, Time, and the tender Mercies of Ministers."

Are these Men ignorant, that Usurpations, which might have been successfully opposed at first, acquire Strength by Continuance, and thus become irresistable? Do they condemn the Conduct of these Colonies, con-

Do they condemn the Conduct of these Colonies, concerning the Stamp-A&? Or have they forgot its fuccefs-ful Iffue? Ought the Colonies at that Time, inftead of acting as they did, to have trusted for Relief, to the forturous Events of Futurity? If it is needless " to peak of Rights" now, it was as needless then. If the Behaviour of the Colonies was prudent and glorious then, and fuccessful too; it will be equally prudent and glorious to act in the same Manner now, if our Rights are equally invaded, and may be as successful. Therefore it becomes necessary to enquire, whether of our Rights are invaded." To talk of "defending" them, as if they could be no otherwise "defended" than by Arms, is as much out of the Way, as if a Man having a Choice of several Roads to reach his Journey's and, thould prefer the worit, for no other Reason, but because it is the worst.

As to "Riots and Tumults," the Gentlemen who are so apprehensive of them, are much mistaken, if they think, that Grievances cannot be redressed without fuch Affiftance.

I will now tell the Gentlemen, what's " the Meaning of these Letters." The Meaning of them is, to convince the People of these Colonies, that they are at this Moment exposed to the most imminent Dangers; and to perfuade them immediately, vigorously, and unanimously, to exert themselves, in the most firm,

out most peaceable Manner, for obtaining Relief. The Cause of Liberty, is a Cause of too much Dig-nity, to be fullied by Turbulence and Tumult. It ought to be maintained in a Manner suitable to her Nature. Those who engage in it should breathe a sedate, yet fervent Spirit, animating them to Actions of Prudence, Justice, Modesty, Bravery, Humanity, and Magnanimity.

To fuch a wonderful Degree were the ancient Spar-tans, as brave and free a People as ever existed, inspired by this happy Temperature of Soul, that rejecting, even by this happy Temperature of Soul, that rejecting, even in their Battles, the Use of Trumpets, and other Instruments, for exciting Heat and Rage, they marched up to Scenes of Havock and Horror †, with the Sound of Flutes, to the Tunes of which, their Steps kept Pace—" exhibiting," as Plutarch says, "at once a terrible and delightful Sight, and proceeding with a deliberate Valour, full of Hope and good Assurance, as if some Divinity had sensibly affished them."

I hope, my dear Countrymen, that you will, in every Colony, be upon your Guard against those who may

colony, be upon your Guard against those, who may of Patriotism, to any Measures, disrespectful to our forerign and our Mother-Country. Hot, rash, disporderly Proceedings, injure the Reputation of a People, as to Wisdom, Valour, and Virtue, without procuring

them the least Benefit. I pray GOD, that he may be pleased to inspire you and your Posterity, to the latest Ages, with that Spirit of which I have an Idea, but find a Difficulty to express. To express it in the best Manner I can, I mean a Spirit, that shall so guide you, that it will be impossible to determine, whether an American's Character is most distinguishable, for his Loyalty to his Sovereign, his Duty to his Mother-Country, his Love of Freedom, or his Affection for his native Soil. his native Soil.

Every Government at some Time or other falls into wrong Measures. These may proceed from Mistake or Passion. But every such Measure does not dissolve the Obligation between the Governors and the governed. The Mistake may be corrected; the Passion may pass The Mistake may be corrected; the Passion may pass over. It is the Duty of the governed to endeavour to rectify the Mistake, and to appease the Passion. They have not at first any other Right, than to represent their Grievances, and to pray for Redress, unless an Emergence is so pressing, as not to allow Time for receiving an Answer to their Applications, which rarely happens. If their Applications are disregarded, then that Kind of Opposition becomes justifiable, which can be made without breaking the Laws, or disturbing the public Peace. This consists in the Prevention of the Oppression recaping Advantage from their Oppressions, and not in their reaping Advantage from their Oppressions, and not in their Punishment. For Experience may teach them, what Reason did not; and harsh Methods cannot be proper, till milder ones have failed.

If at length it becomes undoubted, that an inveterate Resolution is formed to annihilate the Liberties of the governed, the English History affords frequent Examples of Resistance by Force. What particular Circumstances will, in any future Case, justify such Resistance, can never be ascertained till they happen. Perhaps it may be allowable to fay generally, that it never can be justifiable, until the People are FULLY CONVINCED, that any further Submiffion will be destruc-

tive to their Happiness.

When the Appeal is made to the Sword, highly probable is it, that the Punishment will exceed the Offence; and the Calamities attending on War, outweigh these preceding it. These Considerations of Justice and Prudence, will always have great Influence with good and wife Men.

To these Resections on this Subject, it remains to be added, and ought for ever to be remembered, that Re-fiftance, in the Case of Colonies against their Mother-Country, is extremely different from the Refistance of a People against their Prince. A Nation may change their King, or Race of Kings, and, retaining their ancient Form of Government, be Gainers by changing. Thus Greats Britain, under the illustrious House of Erunswick, a House that seems to flourish for the Hapmings of Manking has found a Folicier and the second as the second a Folicier and the second as the pinets of Mankind, has found a Felicity, unknown in the Reigns of the Stewarts. But, if once we are sepa-Government shall we adopt, or where shall we find another Britain to supply our Loss? Torn from the Body, to which we are united by Religion, Liberty, Laws, Affections, Relation, Language and Commerce, we must bleed at every Vein.

In Truth—the Prosperity of these Provinces is sounded in their Dependance on Green Britain.

ed in their Dependance on Great-Britain; and, when the returns to her "old good Humour, and her old "good Nature," as Lord Clarendon expresses it, I hope they will always think their Duty and Interest, as it most certainly will be, to promote her Welfare by all

the Means in their Power. We cannot act with too much Cantion in our Difputes. Anger produces Anger; and Di might be accommodated by kind and respectful Behaviour, may, by Imprudence, be enlarged to an incurable Rage. In Quarrels between Countries, as well as in those between Individuals, when they have risen to a certain Height, the first Cause of Diffention is no longer remembered, the Minds of the Parties being longer remembered, the Minds of the Parties being wholly engaged in recollecting and refenting the mutual Expressions of their Dislike. When Feuds have reached that fatal Point, all Considerations of Reason and Equity vanish; and a blind Fury governs, or rather confounds all Things. A People no longer regards their Interest, but 'the Gratification of their Wrath. The Sway of the \* Cleans and Cledius's, the designing and detestable Flatterers of the prevailing Passion, becomes consirmed. Wise and good Men in vain oppose the Storm, and may think themselves fortunate, if in attempting to preserve their ungrateful Fellow Citizens, they do not ruin themselves. Their Prudence will be called Baseness; their Moderation Guilt; and, if their Virtue does not leads them to Destruction, as that of Virtue does not lead them to Destruction, as that of many other great and excellent Persons has done, they may furvive to receive from their expiring Country the mournful Glory of her Acknowledgment, that their

Counfels, if regarded, would have faved her.

The conflitutional Modes of obtaining Relief, are those which I wish to see pursued on the present Occasion; that is, by Petitions of our Assemblies, or where they are not permitted to meet, of the People, to the Powers that can afford us Relief.

We have an excellent Prince, in whose good Difpofitions towards us we may confide. We have a generous, fensible and humane Nation, to whom we may apply. They may be deceived. They may, by artful

· Cleon was a popular Firebrand of Athens, and Clodius of Rome; each of whom plunged his Country

into the deepest Calamities:

Men, be provoked to Anger against us. I cannot be-lieve they will be cruel or unjust; or, that their Anger will be implacable. Let us behave like dutiful Children, who have received unmerited Blows from a beloved Parent. Let us complain to our Parent; but, let our Complaints, speak at the same Time, the Lan-

guage of Affliction and Veneration.

H, however, it shall happen, by an unfortunate Course of Affairs, that our Applications to his Majesty and the Parliament for Redress, prove innessectual, let us THEN take another Step, by witholding from Great-Britain all the Advantages she has been used to receive from us. THEN let us try, if our Ingenuity, Industry, and Frugality, will not give Weight to our Remonstrances. Let us all be united with one Spirit, in one Cause. Let us invent—let us work—let us save—let us, at the same Time, keep up our Claim, and incessantly repeat our Complaints—But, above all, let us implore the Protection of that infinitely good and gracious Being, "by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree Jus-

Nothing is to be despaired of... A FARM ER.

Prov. viii. 15:

To the F A R M E R.

AM one of those who think the Public greatly o-bliged to you, for the Three useful Essays with which you have already favoured them, through the Channel of the feveral weekly Papers. The Importance of the Subject, and the Manner in which you have treated it, cannot but command our Attention. You have not, like most of our slimsy Politicians, taken up the loose undigested Principles of the Day, and, in the Pursuit of your Observations, suffered yourself to be diverted from the Purpose of informing yourself to be diverted from the Purpose of informing the Minds of your Readers, by the ridiculous Ambition of pleasing their Ears, with the laboured Harmony of a polished Period. You have already shown yourself perfectly acquainted with your Subject, and, if one may venture to judge of the Feelings of the Heart from the Productions of the Head, you are not a little animated by the Theme which you have chosen. Removed as you are from the busy Scene of Action, surely nothing but a natural Love of Liberty, and an affectionate Regard for the Interest of your Country, could have urged you to such deep Researches into the Nature of our Constitution; and have led you to remark, with so much Precision, the regular Advances which have been made, from the first Statutes which were framed for the Regulation of our Trade, down to the late alarming Acts which have passed for the Disposal of our larming Acts which have passed for the Disposal of our Property, and the restraining of our Liberty. Since the first cautious Attempt of Mr. Dulant to inform the ignorant, and correct the prejudiced, the Public has not been favoured with any one Essay, in which there has been so much Argument, and so little Declamation. I have been a Dabbler in Politics myself, but my Enquiries have been loose, and defultory. Yours appear to be generously designed for the Use of your Country. The Knowledge which you have acquired must have be generously designed for the Use of your Country. The Knowledge which you have acquired, must have cost you no small Share of Time and Labour. You cannot devote it to a nobler Purpose—" All Mankind's Concern is"—Liberty—Proceed then, my dear Sir, to compleat the Task you have undertaken. Make us acquainted with the Rights of Freemen; and point out to us those pernicious Attempts which may tend to their Violation—Teach us how to diftinguish between the generous Glow of Liberty, and the furi-ous Rage of Lice jouiness—Furnish us with such Instruction as may mable us to discover the Difference between the legal Exercise of delegated Power, and the arbitrary Exertion of unlimited Authority. I dare fay, very readily admit the Necessity of lodging restraining Power in some Part of the political Body; but, at the same Time, you will as reasonably remark but, at the fame Time, you will as reasonably remark, that this Power is only to be exerted in limiting and regulating the Trade and Manusactures of each particular Part, in such a Manner as may most effectually promote the general Good of the whole Community. Those who are best acquainted with our complicated System, must easily discover the Necessary of placing this Power somewhere. Suppose it should be conceded to the Parliament of Great-Britain; no Man, in his Senses, could suppose it to be granted; but with the same Reservations which we have ever approved to the fame Refervations which we have ever annexed to the most extensive Prerogatives of the Crown. " Ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat," is the Tenure of this delegated Power in whatever Part of the Community it may be vested. The King has an indisputed Right to use a diferetionary Power in proroguing and diffolving the Parliament; but, whenever this Prerogative may be Parliament; but, whenever this Prerogative may be exercised to the Ruin of the Nation, I hope we shall not want a Pym or a Hampdes to reduce it within its natural Bounds. The Idea of unlimited Power is inconsistent with the Genius of Liberty, and we may as safely concede it to one as to Five Hundred; for, what essential Difference could be perceived, by the Inhabitants of New-York, if they had been arbitrarily stripped of their legislative Power, by the single Exertion of the Royal Prerogative, and not by the solemn Formality of one oppresive Act, subscribed by the whole British Parliament?

Happy would it be for a People, who anxiously culti-vate the Growth of Biberty, if any Refinement in po-

<sup>+</sup> Plutarch in the Life of Lycurgus. Archbiftop Pot-1 Archaologia Graca.

itical Knowledge could enable them to frame Laws, fo applicable and equal to every Emergency, as to re-move the Necessity of lodging a discretionary Power in the Breast of any Individual: But, since the Imperfec-tion of human Wisdom will not admit of such a Refinement, we can only exert our utmost Endeavours, in every Delegation of our natural Power, to guard, by the most prudent Reservations, every such Concesfion from those ill Consequences, which may possibly follow an arbitrary Exertion of this necessary, yet dangerous Authority. From you, Sir, we may now very reasonably expect (as your Abilities appear quite equal to the Task) that you will kindly communicate to us that Intelligence which we so much require. Our futhat Intelligence which we to much require. Our fa-ture Happiness and Tranquilly, in a great Measure, depend upon our being able to determine, with the most exact, political Precision, the constitutional Ex-tent of Parliamentary Power—upon our having suf-ficient Information to discover when those, who have arrogated to themselves this disputed Authority, are framing a reasonable Regulation, or meditating an Act of oppressive Resiraint. The Light which you have al-ready thrown upon a Subject so important and interesting to every Colonist, flatters me with a Hope, that, in the Continuance of your Essays, you will teach us to make those Distinctions, without which we can neither reason properly, nor act consistently. As you have already raised our Expectations, it is become a Duty in you to gratify them; and, if any Thing should discourage you from prosecuting the Task you have undertaken, you will very deservedly meet with the Reproaches of the Public, as well as those of

Your humble Servant,

Dec. 14, 1767.

A CITIZEN.

### EPANTOCPANTOCPANTOCPANTOCPANTOCPANTO

H A G U E, September 22.

HE Prince of Orange took leave of the States-General, on Friday last : He left this Place early on Saturday, with a numerous Retinue, and arrived at Loo the same Day, where he continued Sunday and Yesterday; and this Morning set out for Brunswick, where he will stay Two or Three Days, and then pro-ceed to Potzdam, by the Way of Magdeburg; and, it is said, the Marriage will be celebrated at Berlin on the Fourth of October.

#### L O N D O N, September 24.

A few Nights ago, a Gentleman at a certain Coffee-House, at the West-End of the Town, offered to lay 100 Guineas to as many Half Guineas, that the present Ministry would last as long as the present Parliament, provided none of them died in the Interim; but no Person would take him up. Whether he or those he thus cowed knew most of the Matter, we leave to the Judgment of our Readers.

Yesterday Lord North kissed his Majesty's Hand, on being appointed Changellor of the Exchequer.

It is now affured, that the celebrated John Wilkes, Eq. will certainly declare himself a Candidate to represent the City of London, at the ensuing Election, and that he will appear here in Person. Several Gentlemen of this City, it is said, having received Letters from him, at Paris, to that Purpose.

Tis conjectured, from the Arrival in Town of several conjectured, that they will said in Town of several Persons.

veral great Persons, that there will soon be some Alteration in the Ministry; and some go so far as to say, that the Parliament will be dissolved before the Time

appointed for its Meeting.

It is faid, that the 24th of November next is abso-

lutely fixed for the Meeting of Parliament.

In the last Amsterdam Gazette, under the London News, after mentioning the Death of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, they say, "In fact, it is with great Difficulty we shall find to intelligent a Minister as Mr. Townshend, who, by his Arrangements, had not only provided for paying off 2,700,000 l. of the Four per Cent. Annuities, on the 25th of December next, but likewise for the Liquidation of 300,000 l. of the

According to Letters from Berlin, the King of Prussia is preparing to form a Camp in the Neighbourhood of Potzdam, for which Purpose several Regiments of Horse and Foot are marching thither.

The King of Pruffia reviews his whole Army every Year; but has this Year more strictly than ever: On the Return of every Regiment to their Quarters, they had all Orders not to lie delicate, but as if in Camp; to have their Equipages prepared at ready; and by no leave whatever, to be ablent from their Quarters. -Holland may probably begin what Great-Britain may end.

The Duke of Cumberland, it is now faid, will have the blue Ribbon pofferfied by his much lamented Bro-

A Lady of Fashion, we are told, possesses no less than Two Thousand Pounds a Year from half the Salaries of particular Offices, which the Greatness of her Influence has procured for several young Gentlemen. Yesterday several Foreigners of Distinction arrived

in Town from France, who, it is faid, have brought with them fome particular Dispatches for our Court.

We are informed, from good Hands, that a French Nobleman, of great Sagacity and Penetration, who spent fome Months of the last Winter in our Metropofrom Months of the last Winter in our Metropolis, has lately laid before his Most Christian Majesty, and his chief Council, a Scheme for the Destruction of all the capital Manusactures of London; founded on the Observations he made, during his Residence amongst us, on the Humours of our common People; their Disposition to Idleness; their Appetite for Novelty, and their Want of Police, to enforce Industry and Labour. The Plan is no more than this: To employ about. There or Four Hundred foreign Vagabonds, with Dogs, Fiddles, Bears, Monkies, Parrots, Birds of all Colours, &c. &c. to disperse themselves daily throughout all the Streets of London, occupied principally by our Manusacturers; which, by exciting the Curiosity of the Mobility, and gratifying their Love of Idleness, cannot fail, in a fhort Time, according to this Nobleman's Conception, of annihilating our Manusactures, and thereby rendering our common People an absolute Burden on the whole Community.

WRITERALL, Sept. 29. On Sunday last Captain Wrottesley arrived here from Monaco, in Italy, with the melancholy Account, that his Royal Highness Edward Augustus, Duke of York, and Albany, died at that Place on the 17th Instant, about 11 o Clock in the Morning, of a malignant Fever, after a severe Illeness of 14 Days, to the great Grief of their Majesties, and all the Royal Family. The Body was opened and embalmed: and was ordered by Commodore Spry to embalmed; and was ordered by Commodore Spry to be put on board his Majesty's Ship Montreal, Captain Cofby, to be brought to England.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Sept. 28. Orders for the Court's going into Mourning on Sunday next, the 4th Day of October, for his late Royal Highness Edward Augustus, Duke of York, next Brother to his Ma-

The Ladies to wear black Silk, plain Muslin, or long Lawn, Crape, or Love-Hoods, black glazed Gloves, black Paper Fans, and black Silk Shoes.

Undress, black or dark grey unwatered Tabbies.

The Men to wear black Cloth, without Buttons on

the Sleeves, or Pockets, plain Muslin, or long Lawn Cravats and Weepers, Crape Hat-bands, and black Swords and Buckles.

Undress, dark grey Frocks. The Earl Marshal's Order for a general Mourning for his late Royal Highness Edward Augustus; Duke of York and Albany.

In pursuance of his Majesty's Commands, these are to give public Notice, that it is expected, that, upon the present Occasion, of the Beath of his late Royal Highness Edward Augustus, Duke of York and Albany, all Persons do put themselves into decent Mourning; the faid Mourning to begin on Sunday next, the 4th Day of October.

SCARBOROUGH, M. September 29, 1767.

By an Order from the War-Office, and one from the Admiralty-Office, in the Gazette, his Majesty's Pleafure is fignified, that he does not require that the Officers of the Army, or those of his Fleet or Marine, should wear any other Mourning on the present melan-choly Occasion, than a black Crape round their left Arms, with their Uniforms.]

We hear that the Remains of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, will be interred with the fame So-lemnities as were observed at the Burial of his Brother, Prince Frederick William, who died December 19,

08. 4. We hear that his late Royal Highness the Duke of York had fatigued himself with dancing at a Ball on the 29th of August, yet immediately after fet out for Toulon, 3 or 4 Leagues distant, only wrapping himself up in his Cloak; the next Day his Royal Highness complained of a slight Chillness and Shivering: The Indisposition, however, appeared so yety trifling, that he went at Night to the Comedy; but, before it was over, his Royal Highness found himself much worse, and was obliged to withdraw—By proper much worfe, and was obliged to withdraw-By proper Care, he was better in the Morning, and therefore fet forward for Monaco, the Prince of which (who was acquainted with his Royal Highness, in his former Tour to Italy) was waiting there, in Expectation of the Honour of a Visit from him, and the Duke was the rather inclined to accelerate his Journey thither, as in that Prince's Palace he might look for Affiftance and Accommodation superior to what he could hope for where he was. The Weather happened to be uncommonly hot, and not a little incommoded his Royal Highness. He nevertheless arrived at Monaco in good Spirits, but yet feverish, and with an Head-Ach. next Day the Duke was worse, and took his Bed en-tirely. All possible Advice and Assistance was given, but to no Purpose; the Fever was unconquerable.

His Royal Highness now saw the Danger of his Situation; and he faw it with Fortitude and Refignation, and with the utmost calmness and composure of Mind, adjusted every Step consequent of the fatal Event, him-felf. His Royal Highness ordered that Captain Wrottesley should bring the News to England, and first to wait on Mr. Le Grand, of Spring-Gardens, and with him to go to Leicester-House, and then to Gloucester-House, and having communicated the Event to the Dukes his Brothers, to proceed to their Majesties, sub-mitting it to the King and Queen in what Manner, and by whom it should be imparted to his Royal Pa-rent. After his Royal Highness had settled this Arrangement, he feemed remarkable eafy. He declared himfelf perfectly refigned to the Divine Will. His Royal Highness was fensible to his last Moment;

nent of his Death dictated their Majesties, his illustrious Parent, and the Royal Family; desiring the Writer to expedite it, as he had but few Minutes to spare, and these to employ on still more momentous Concerns.

Before his Royal Highness died, we are told, that he ordered all the Gentlemen of his Retinue to his Bedfide, where he took a very affectionate Leave of them, and defired that, as he could not possibly live many Hours longer, his Blisters might be taken off to give him a little Ease in his last Moments; which it is said

Od. 6. They write from Silefia, that the King of Pruffia appears much fatisfied with the new Fortress building at Silberberg, upon a very high Mountain, which is nothing but a Chain of Rocks. This Work, whereon they say 6000 Men are daily employed, costs incredible Pains in the Execution of it, and cannot be

viewed without Aftonishment.

Letters from Quebec mention the Death of Father Rabo, the Jesuit, who last Summer was sent on an Attempt to discover if any navigable River communicated from the Westward of Lake Superior in Canada

Extrast of a Letter from Edinburgh, Ottober a.
"Yesterday Afternoon came on, at the Palace of
Holyroodhause here, the Election of Two Peers to serve

in Parliament, in the Room of the Earls of -, noted and Moray, deceased. There were about Thirty Peen present (among them were the Dukes of Buccleugh, Athol, and Gordon) besides Proxies; and they unanimously made Choice of his Grace the Duke of Gordon, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Strathmore, to be Two of the Sixteen Peers to represent Scotland in the House of Lords. After the Election was over, the Two new Peers entertained their Brethren mot gantly at Dinner. In the Evening there was a brillian

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) Nov. 10.

There are now in this Port, 30 Ships, 3 Snows, 10 Brigantines, 10 Schooners, and 20 Sloops, in all 1; Sail; few of which are loading (except small Vessel for the West-Indies) on Account of the present high Price of Rice.

HALIFAX, (in Neva-Scotia) Nev. 16. We are credibly informed, the French Inhabitants who were Settlers on the Islands of St. Peter's and Mi quelon, in Newfoundland, have lately entirely detend those Places, and dispersed to different Parts.

WILLIAMSBURG, December to. Extratt of a Letter from Jamaica, dated Oftober 24, 1767.

"By a Letter from Hispaniola, to a Gentleman in this Town, we are informed that the French Inhabi-tants, with their Slaves, in Number about 8000 Souis, having pollefled themselves of a Part of the Island cal. having policifed themselves of a Fartor the mand cal-led Ence a Petre, where they were making Settlement, the old Spanish Inhabitants came suddenly upon them in the Dead of the Night, about Six Weeks ago, and most cruelly cut their Throats, and slew almost every Soul. On the same Night they proceeded to a Place, called Jacamel, where they slew 600 more; but an Alarm fpreading over the Island, the French beat to Arms, and a general Engagement enfued, wherein the Spaniards were routed, and about 550 of the Murderers taken Prisoners, besides a great Slaughter. When this Letter came away every Thing was in the greatest Confusion, the old Spanish Inhabitants being determined to murder every Frenchman in their Power

ANNAPOLIS, January 7.

His Excellency our Governor, has been pleafed further to prorogue the General Assembly of this Province, to Monday the 16th Day of May next.

Since our last, we have been informed of the Election of Representatives in the following Counties, cit.

For CHARLES County, Mefficurs FRANCIS WARE, WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, JOHN HANSON, jun. and Joseph HANSON HARRISON,

For WORCESTER County, Messieurs Joseph Dashiell, Zadock Purnell, PARKER SELBY, and WILLIAM ALLEN.

Early last Saturday Morning, the House of Mr. ROBERT HENWOOD, in this City, was broke open, and robbed of several Articles, besides Cash, by one Richard Hayley, who had occasionally lodged there; but he is now provided with fresh Lodgings in our Jail, where he is likely to remain 'til next Affize-Court, when 'tis thought he will be forced to give in Account of a Degree of Ingenuity, which can hardly prove agreeable to him.

#### BASIL FRANCIS, WATCHMAKER from LONDON,

In Market-Street, BALTIMORE-TOWN,

AKES, fells, and repairs Horizontal, Repeating, and all Sorts of Watches. As his Skill in Buine's is well known, he needs no Apologies. He only takes this Method to inform the Public, that there's one as capable of the Bufiness here, as any in Anastelia And, as he hath had the Success to give Satisfaction to those Gentlemen and Ladies that have been pleased to employ him, he hopes the Continuance of their Fa-vours, as well as the Public in general, as they may depend on having their Work done in the best and nexteft Manner, and at the lowest Rates.

Likewise fells Goldsmiths Work, and gives the full Value for old Gold and Silver.

A LL Perfons indebted to John Read Magrader, are defired to come and fettle their Accompts, and discharge their Balances. Constant Attendance is given for that Purpose, at his late Store, in Upper Markerses, where may be had, the usual Affortment of European and East-India GOODS, to be fold for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco, on reasonable Terms, by

(5") MAGRUDER & HEPBURN.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living at Monocass, in Frederick County, on the 5th of September last, a HORSE and MARE. The Horse is of a dun Colour, about 16 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter O, has a large Mane, and a black Streak on the Ridge of his Back. The Mare is of a light bay Colour, about 14 Hands high, has a large Star in her Forehead, a black Mane and Tall, and a black Streak on her Back, has Two Lumps on her left hind Leg, about the Size of Musket-Balls, and paces, frots, and gallops.

Whoever brings the above Creatures to the Subscriber, of Mr. Conrad Gross, in Frederick-Town, shall receive a Reward of Ten Pounds, paid by CHRISTIAN KOSSEL.

COMMITTED to Queen-Anne's County Jail, on Suspicion of being a Runaway, a certain John M'GUMRV, an Irishman, aged about at Years, his with him, an Osnabrig Shirt, an old white Vest, and an old brown ditto, a Pair of old stripped Trowsen, one Pair of old stripped Trowsen, one Pair of old shoes.—Any Person claiming the aforesaid John M'Gumry, is defired to take him away, pay Charges, and the Expence of this Advertisement.

JA'. BUTLER, Jule.

CTRAYED or ST Plantation, on Sout Two Plow Horses, on grey rean Horse, they high, the roan Horse are both dock'd, but t they were taken away fupposed by Negroes, the faid Hories, or eit Two Dollars Reward belong to Mr. Snowdi

To be SOLD, TWO likely NE of may have Credi Particulars, enquire of

HE SCHOOL as the now lies rei and Furniture. F

Prince-( FIVE PO RAN away, last Convict Servan Tailor by Trade, al has short black Hair, ried with him, an old Battons, a brown Sa Waittcoat has Metal Wailtcoat; a white F Yarn Stockings, whi en Pair of Breeche nown. He also too out 14 Hands high End of his Noie, br Buttock, O S; a goo rups, a blue fringed addie Cloth, and Si Whoever fecures t bey may be had aga he Horie and Saddle mnt, and reasonable

HERE is at the Long, in Baltin COW, has several v er Jaws; but neithe The Owner may perty and paying Ch

A S many Freeho not yet paid Year; for the Con will attend at the H January next : At Mrs. Riggs's, on Robert Davis's, Joon Hawkins's, Mrs. Kamfay's, ". Bateman's Taver Elliot's Tavern, Land-Office, Ann Elijab Robertson's

his Lordship's M ringing, of fendir the Days above-mer to themselves, as w N. B. He alfo r Joseph Galloway, Anne-Arundel Con

Richard Wells's, &

. He hopes th

SIXTEEN ROKE out of D day the 13th HUSSEY, (alias Juicion of Horse-Steinches high, of a lair, and has a van, when he brol Cloth Coat, Waith endeant, lefidence was near county, and 'tis crete himfelf abo Whoever apprel im to the Subscrib and all reasonable (\*3)

THO CONSIDER ary next, to or parrow's, where ing, Arithmetic, le therefore folici rhich, affiduous upils in the Pri well as in their Indifputable Re haracter and Ab

. He alfo pur nd to commence id, having alrea

77.

OTRAYED or STOLEN, from the Subscriber's Plantation, on South-River, in Anne-Arandel County, Two Plow Horfes, one a white Horfe, and the other grey roan Horse, they are between 13 and 14 Hands high, the roan Horse is galled on one Shoulder, they are both dock'd, but the Brand not remembed, if any they were taken away in the Christmas Hollydays, it is supposed by Negroes. Any Person that will deliver the field Horses, or either of them, to me, shall receive Two Dollars Reward for each. The roan Horse did belong to Mr. Snowden, and afterwards to Mr. Samuel NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

boton

Peen

leugh,

Gor. are, te

the di cle-

rilliant

D. 30.

ws, ze all 8;

at high

bicanti,

cierted

1767.

man ia

Inhabi-

nd calements,

n them

go, and

Place,

t an A: beat to

underers hen this

eft Con-

ermined

pleafed his Pro-

he Elec-

ics, cig.

LWOOD,

HARSON

RNELL,

of Mr.

ke open. by one

uo ai

xt Affine

o give an

can hard-

-

I S,

ON,

WN,

Repeating,

Il in Buti-

He only

at thereas

Annapolis.

atisfaction

en pleafed their Fa-

ey may de-

and neat-

gives the

ots, and dif-

is given for arlbarough; of European , Bills, or

EPBURN.

donoculy, in ober laft, iun Colour, ar Shoulder

Mane, and The Mare

igh, has a e and Tail,

Lumps on

t-Balls, and

the Subscrim, fhall re-

KOSSEL

ty Jail, on retain JOHN Years, has te Veft, and d Trowfers, claiming the e him away, certifement. LER, Jailer,

7.

Annapolis, December 31, 17671 To be SOLD, for Want of EMPLOY, TWO likely NEGRO LADS. The Purchaser may have Credit, paying Interest. For further Particulars, enquire of THO. JENINGS.

Annapolis, December 31, 1767.

TO BE SOLD, as the now lies in the Dock, with all her Apparel and Furniture. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, (3\*) ROBERT BRYCE.

Prince-George's County, Dec. 17, 1767. FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, last Night, from the Subscribers, a Convict Servant Man, named JOHN EVANS, Tailor by Trade, about Five Feet Eight Inches high, his fiort black Hair, and a fmooth Face and Look, and fammers much when furprized: Had on, and carrid with him, an old blue Surtout Coat, with Metal Battons, a brown Sagathy Suit, lined with white, the Waitcoat has Metal Buttons; a brown lapell'd Frize Waitcoat; a white Flannel ditto; a new Caffor Hat; Yam Stockings, white and check Shirts; a blue Ratten Pair of Breeches, and feveral other Things unmown. He also took with him a likely bay Horse, and of his Nose, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, O S; a good Saddle, with large Swivel Stirrups, a blue fringed Cloth Housing, stripp'd Swanskin

Whoever fecures the faid Servant and Horfe, fo that they may be had again, shall have Three Pounds for the Horse and Saddle, and Forty Shillings for the Sermant, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid BASIL WARING, JOHN WARING.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas and Alexander Long, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, the Month of July last, a middle-fized brindled n the Month of July talt, a historie Lump under COW, has feveral white Spots, a large Lump under her Jaws; but neither Ear nor other differnable Marks. The Owner may have her again, on proving Pro-perty and paying Charges. (\*3)

WEST-RIVER, December 18, 1767. S many Freeholders in Anne-Arundel County, have As many Freeholders in Anne-Arunael County, have not yet paid their Quit-Rents, for the present Year; for the Conveniency of such, the Subscriber will attend at the Houses, and, on the Days following, January next 1

At Mrs. Riggi's, on Monday Jan. 11, Elk-Ridge.

Robert Davis's, Tuesday - 12, John Hawkins's, Wednesday 13, Mrs. Kamfay's, Thursday - 14, Head of Severn Bateman's Tavern, Friday -Elliot's Tavern, Saturday -15, H. of South River. 16, near Queen-Anne.

Land-Office, Annapolis, Tuesday 19, Elijah Robertjon's, Wedneiday 20, North of Severn. Richard Wells's, Saturday 23, Pig-Point. 23, Pig-Point.

. He hopes the Freeholders, as also the Tenants on his Lordship's Manor of Anne-Arundel, will not omit oringing, or fending the Money for their Rents, on the Days above-mentioned, which may prevent Trouble to themselves, as well as to JOHN THOMAS.

N. B. He alfo receives Balances of Quit-Rents due o Joseph Gallowny, Eq; late Receiver of Quit-Rents, (3m)

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DROKE out of Dorchefter County Jail, on Sunday the 13th of December laft, one EDWARD HUSSEY, (alias James Rub) being committed on Suf-picion of Horse-Stealing. He is about Five Feet Eight aches high, of a dark Complexion, wears his own inches high, of a dark Complexion, wears his own tair, and has a very dull heavy Countenance: Had an, when he broke out, a brownish colour'd coarse loth Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches, his last Place of Residence was near William Stewart's Tavern, in Kent County, and 'tis very probable he may endeavour to county, and 'tis very probable he may endeavour to crete himself about that Neighbourhood.

Whoever apprehends the said Fellow, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall be paid the above Reward, and all reasonable Charges, by

nd all reasonable Charges, by

ROBERT HARRISON, Sheriff.

Annapolis, Dec. 22. 1767 ..

THOMAS BALL, From LONDON,

From LONDON,

ONSIDERABLY encouraged by many GENTIEMEN in Town, intends the First of Jauary next, to open SCHOOL in the House where
Ar. Goldfmith lately liv'd, next Door to Mr. Thomas
parrow's, where he purposes teaching Reading, Wriing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Navigation is
the therefore solicits the Favour of the Public, to merit
thich, assiduous Care shall be taken to instruct the
upils in the Principles of Morality and Humanity,
well as in their proper Branches of Learning.
Indisputable Recommendations, with respect to his
sharacter and Abilities, can be produced.

He also purposes keeping an Evening SCHOOL, and to commence the same the Day of the Date afore-id, having already engaged Ten Scholars.

LATELY PUBLISHED, And to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE, THE MARYLAND ALMANACK, for the Year 1768.

Piscataway, Dec. 7, 1767. FROM. G LASGOW,

And to be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, for Cafe
Bills, Tobacco, or their Cristit,

TWO finall lumping PARCELS of GOODS, confifting of Kendal Cottons, Beartkins, Duffles,
Frizes, Half-Thicks, and Scots Plaiding.

[73]

[74]

Piscataway, Decl 7, 1767.

TRAYBD from Port-Tobacco, about the First of last Month, a forrel HORSE, about Fourteen Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, ridge Mane, bob Tail, very low in Flesh, and if he has any Brand,

Whoever brings the faid Horfe to Mr. John Craig, at Port-Tobacco, or to the Subscriber, shall receive Fifteen Shillings Reward.

JAMES BROWN.

Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1767.

WILLIAM HARDY, ENCOURAGED by many Gentlemen, in this Place, intends the First of next Month, to open SCHOOL in the House where Mr. Littleton formerly taught, next Door to Mr. William Roberts, where he purpoles teaching Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, in a familiar and approved Method, and flatters himfelf, he can render Satisfaction: He therefore folicits the Countenance of the Public; to merit and preserve which, shall be his peculiar Study, and constant En-

 Unexceptionable Recommendations, respecting Morals, &c. can be produced.

N. B. He intends opening an Evening-School, for the Conveniency of those who cannot attend in the Day.

Dec. 13, 1767. OST or STOLEN, on the Third Instant, at the House of Mr. William Reynolds, in Annapolis, a SILVER WATCH, without the Chrystal, Maker's Name, Jo. Herring, No. 326; had to it a Steel Chain and Key; also Two Seals, the one of Silver, with the Letters B D in a Cypher. The other, a brown Chrystal, for in Silver, with a Coat of Arms, of Fire Dates, and fet in Silver, with a Coat of Arms, of Five Darts, and a Lion Pallant at the Top: Whoever brings the above Watch to Mr. Reynolds, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings.

N. B. All Watchmakers, and others, are defired to stop the faid Watch, if offered to Saie, and they shall

have the above Reward.

applying to

THE Subscriber having a good ASSORTMENT of GOODS remaining on Hand, he will dispose of them on very easy Terms, for Cash, Tobacco, or Bills. Short Credit will be given to the Purchaier, giving Bond with Security. He also desires all Persons who have open Accounts with him, either in the Store, or Balances, as Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County, that they will come and fettle the same, to prevent such Steps as would be disagreeable to them, as well as to WILLIAM STEWART.

Prince-George's County, November 11, 1767. TO BE-RENTED HE PLANTATION, and Five NEGROES, lately belonging to NICHOLAS LOWE DAR-Gunpowder, and about 12 Miles from Baltimore-Town. The Land is good, and the Buildings upon it new, convenient either for Planting, or Farming. Any

Person inclinable to Rent, may know the Terms, by

FRANCIS HALL.

November 11, 1767. CTRAY'D or STOLEN, from the Subscribes, at Mr. Francis Waring's, in Prince-George's County, on Friday the 7th of this Instant, a white Horse about Eight or Nine Years old, Fourteen Hands high, no perceivable Brand, Paces fast, dock'd very short, shod before, his Shoes were very loose, and may have fome off. Whoever will bring the faid Horfe to the Subscriber, at the above mentioned Place, shall Receive a Reward of Fifteen Shillings Currency, paid by JAMES SWAN.

Annapolis, Nov. 30, 1767. THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by LORD-BALTIMORE, for the SALE of his LORD-SHIP'S MANORS and RESERV'D LANDS, give Notice, that they will attend in the Month of January next, at the Places hereafter mentioned, and will expose to SALE, to the highest Bidder, the following MANORS and RESERVES, lying in Charles and St. Mary's Counties, wix.

ZACHAIA, Thursday the 7th at Port-Tobacco. CHAPTICO, Monday the 11th at Mr. Zachariab Bond's, MILL.

WOOSLEY, WEST, St. Mary's, Thursday 14th at Leonard-Town; ST. JOHN's, and

ST. JOHN'S, and
ST. BARBARAS,
BEAVERDAM, Monday the 18th at ditto.
CALVERTON, Thursday the 21st at Benedist.
The above Lands contain upwards of 40,000 Acres, and are to be put up in Lows, as shall be most agreeable to the Purchasers. The Authority of the Commission and the Target of SALE. fioners, and the Terms of SALE, may be known, by

applying to the Subfcriber. Signed per Order,

JOHN CLAPHAM.

Lately IMPORTED, and to be fold on the most reasonable.
Terms, by PATRICK MACGILL, at Elk-Ridge Landing,

A LARGE and NEAT ASSORTMENT of MER-CHANDIZE, fuitable to the Season: Alfo a neat Harpscord, with Three Stops. A Spinner, approved of by Masters of that Instrument; some other Instruments of Musick, and a few Sets of Caso.

All who are indebted to me, from One, to Five Years; are requested to discharge their respective Balances, which, if they neglect, I must fall upon some Method to compel them, which will be very disagreeable to me, as well as themselves.—Delivered, by Mistake, among my Goods, a Crate, mark'd I. P. No. 27. The Owner may have it on applying to P. M.

R AN away from the Subscriber, living in London-Tourn, on South-River, an Indented Servant Man, named WILLIAM COOKE, born in Staffordfbire, in England, and has been in most Parts of Ireland, is about s Feet 6 Inches high, has a small Lump in his Fore-head, a Mole on his left Cheek, thin Visag'd, and dark Eyes: Had on, when he went away, a Coarfe Hat, bound round with Worsted Binding, thin black Hair, tied behind, and curled, a short grey Half-thick Coat, and Breeches, with black Horn Buttons on the Breeches, old Scariet Cloth Waistcoat, turn'd, white Yarn Stockings, turn'd Pumps, white Shirt, and Mussin Stock, with a Brass Buckle: He may have other Cloaths with him, and make half will change her way have been supported by the stockings of the stockings of the stocking of the and probably will change his Name. He has been in the Engl-Indies, on board a Man of War, and boafts much of it, when drunk, in which he will not fail, if

he can get Liquor. He was feen in Annapelis, on Monday Night, drunk. It is supposed he will go over the Bay, if he can.

Whoever takes up faid Servant, and brings him home to his Master, shall receive Therty Shellings, if taken within Ten Miles from Annapelis, and, if farther, Tuese Pourses Beward, and realonable Charges. THREE POUNDS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

\* He is a Taylor by Trade, and may pass for a Stay-maker, as he has work'd at that Business some

Firginia, Nov. 10, 1769

ALEXANDER FERGUSON

TO BE SOLD, A TRACT of LAND, lying in King William County, pleasantly situated, on Mattapany River, whereon Colonel Thomas Moore now live, containing 500 Acres of Fine Marsh, which is added about 40 or 50 Acres of Fine Marsh, which produces good Hay, and is capable of great Improvement.—On the Plantation, is a commodious Brick-House, Two Stories high, Four Rooms on a Floor. Two of them, with a large Page Rooms on a Floor. Two of them, with a large Paf-fage, is handfomely wainfcoted; Four large Cellars, and Cellar-Paffage. The Partitions are Brick to the Top. The Out-Houses are good and large, has every necessary Convenience, are in good Repair, and fit to be entered on immediately. There is also on the faid Plantation, an Orchard of about 2 or 300 bearing Crab Trees, with a large Garden, in good Order. The Land is good either for Grain or Tobacco, and well Timbered.—A Veffel of see Tons Burthen may load Timbered.—A Veffel of 250 Tons Burthen may load opposite the House. It is a very convenient Situation for carrying on a West-Ladia Trade, lying in the Heart of a Grain Country.—It has also the Advantage of fine Fishing and Fowling. Five Hundred Pounds of the Purchase-Money to be paid in April next. For the Remainder, One, Two, or Three Years Credit will be given, as may be agreed on, by applying to either of the Subscribers, in Hassver County.

GEO. THOMAS.

GEO. THOMAS, JOHN SMITH.

Anne-Arundel, December 6, 1767. As it has been reported, some Time ago, that the Subscriber was taken up, and confined in Joppa Jail, upon Suspicion of a Murder, that was suspected to have been done, near Br. Abstam Butler's, in Bultimore County, near Bultimore Town: Therefore, I take this Method of acquainting the Public, that whoever will inform against the Person, or Persons, that was the Author of this ridiculous, henious, and scandalous Story. So that he, or they may be had to Instice Shall Story, fo that he, or they, may be had to Justice, shall receive Twenty Dollars Reward, paid by HENRY AYTON.

(17)

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 78 1767. STOLEN or STRAYD, last Thursday Night, from Mr. William Reynolds's Yard, a small dark Bay HORSE, branded on the near Buttock T. He had

on a new Saddle and Bridle, when he went away.

Whoever brings the above Horfe, Saddle, and Bridle,
to Mr. John Lane, at Pig-Peint, shall receive a Reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS.

December 16, 1767

RAN away last Night from the Subscriber, living at Elk-Ridge Landing, an indented Iris Servant Man, named EDWARD EAGAN, a Taylor by Trade, Man, named EDWARD EAGAN, a Taylor by Trade, about so Years of Age, s Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, has much of the Brogue, a full-fac'd Fellow, well-fet, pitted with the Small-Pox, has strait black Hair, and tis likely he has forged a Pash, as he can write a pretty good Hand. Had on and took with him, a mixed coloured Cloth Coat, with long Skirts, Nankeen Jacket, spotted Flannel ditto, mixed coloured Cloth Breeches, Two Check Shirts, blue Country made Stockings, Felt Hat, Country made Shoes, and several other Cloaths. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him so as his Master may have him again, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, besides what the Law allows, baid by RICHARD HARDESTY. GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY,
Has opened Shop, opposite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON'S, in
Gay-Street, Baltimore-Town,

WHERE Ladies and Gentlemen may depend that conftant Attendance will be given, and the greatest Expedition observed in any Orders they shall be pleased to favour him with. As he has provided proper Persons, which in the several Branches are calculated to give Content, so he will engage they cannot procure, on the Continent, any Articles in that Way, on better Terms than those which are manufactured by him. He keeps the Work he fells in Repair, gratis; and gives the best Prices for Old Gold, Silver, Sil-VER-LACE, and BALTIMORE-STONE.

. He continues to attend the Bufiness in ANNA-POLIS, as usual, and returns his fincere Thanks to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, for the Encouragement he has met with there, and hopes a Continuance of the

WILLIAM KNAPP,

WATCHMAKER, in Annapolits,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of Baltimore, that any Commands in the WATCHWAY, delivered at the above Shop, shall be carefully
executed, and speedily returned to faid Shop; as he
has now for that Purpose, established such an Intercourse between Baltimere and this Place, that will admit of no

Elk-Ridge Landing, November 17, 1767.

HE Subscriber, pursuant to the Acceptance of his Proposal, at opening his Store, expects that all those who were pleased to favour him with their Custom, will, without Compulsion, comply with the Terms proposed: And that none may have the least evasive Excuse, because of the scarcity of Money, he will take Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Flax-seed, or any other merchantable Commodity, at the Current Price; and every Delinquent, who will not comply with these Terms, or come and settle his Account, by giving his Bond or Note, may expect to be used as the Rigour of the Law directs. the Law directs.

SAMUEL DORSEY, Jun.

ALL Persons who have any Claims or Demands against the late Mr. Thomas Norris, of Frederick County, deceased, or against Mr. William Norris, as his Son and Heir at Law, also lately deceased, or against the faid William Norris, in his own Right, are defired to communicate the same to Mrs. Catherine Norris, Widow of the aforefaid William Norris, living near Mr. George Truck's, on Little Pipe-Creek, Frederick County. As Mr. Thomas Norris died possessed of a considerable Real Estate, Part of which, was fold by William Norris, his Son and Heir at Law, and applied towards Payment of his Debts; and the said William Norris having left an Infant, about 18 Months old, the Creditors are desired to signify their Consent, to an Application to the George to fignify their Confent, to an Application to the General Assembly of this Province, for a Law, to enable some Person to sell the Lands of the aforesaid Thomas Norris, for the Payment of his Debts, as it is supposed there will be fufficiency ariting from the Sale, to pay all Debts, and leave fomething to the Heir at Law.

("6) CATHERINE NORRIS.

Anne-Arandel County, November 24, 1767.

R AN away last Night, from the Subscriber, living near Patapsee Ferry, an English Convict Servant Man, named BARTHOLOMEW CROSS, about 30 Years of Age, a tall flender Fellow, fandy Complexi-on, and has a feald Head: Had on when he went away, a brown Devenbire Jacket, a Nankeen ditto under it, old white Shirt, a new Pair of brown Half-thick Breeches, with one Pocket, a Pair of black and white Stockings, footed with white Yarn, an old Pair of English Shoes, two old Felt Hats sewed together round the Edge with blue Yarn, and a new worsted Cap. Whoever takes up faid Servant and a new worked Cap.
Whoever takes up faid Servant and brings him to the
Subscriber, or secures him so as he may be had again,
shall have a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS if taken
in the County, and FORTY SHILLINGS if out of the
County, besides what the Law allows, paid by
CHRISTOPHER GARDENER.

\* He broke Queen-Anne In sometime in September
last, and went by the Name of Richard Advivell.

VIRGINIA, Oldober 16, 1767.

R AN away from the Subscriber, living in Northumberland County, about the Middle of February last, a Negro Fellow named SOLOMON, aged 19, healthy and well made, about 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, a smooth Face, and good Countenance, of a tawny a smooth Face, and good Countenance, of a tawny Complexion, he is much bruised between the Knuckles and the first Joint of the Two middle Fingers of his left Hand, and has a Cut a cross his right Hand: Had on, when he went away, a Welsh Cotton Jacket, with Pocket-Flaps before, with a red Cape round the Collar, a Pair of Country Cloth Breeches, a Pair of black Plush ditto, a light coloured Bearshin Coat, with white Metal Buttons, and a Belt to button round the Middle; he understands a little of the Cooper and Carpenters Trade.

Whoever takes up faid Slave, and brings him to the Subscriber, living on the Mouth of Great Wiccomics River, shall have Five Pounds Sterling Reward, from (\*4)

COLIN CAMPBELL.

. If faid Fellow is in any Public Jail, the Keeper is requested to fignify it to

To be SOLD by the Susscriper, in George-Town,

VALUABLE WATER LOT, with a good A DWELLING-House. For Terms, apply to Mr. William Deakins, jun. in George-Town. T. ADDISON, jun.

Ran away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named JOSEPH HAINES, about 30 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, swarthy Complexion, short black Hair, and his Beard grey, his Body is much scarified, if well look'd into, his Cloaths are uncertain; it is thought he is a good Scholar, writes a weeth good Hand and deally good Scholar, writes a pretty good Hand, and drolls

Whoever takes up and fecures faid Servant, fo as his Master may have him again, shall receive Four Dollars Reward, paid by JOHN LEGG.

THIS is to acquaint the Public, that the Subscriber has procured himself good BOATS and HANDS, to cross the Bay, from BROAD-CREEK to Annapolis, and from Annapolis to Broad-CREEK, on KENT-ISLAND, and will carry Paffengers as follows: Man and Horfe, at 101. Single Man, 5s. Single Horse, 7s. 6d. Chair, 7s. 6d. He likewise keeps a House of Entertainment at BROAD-CREEK, on KENT-ISLAND, where Travellers may depend on being used in the kindest Manner, by JOHN BRYAN.

Prince-George's County, Sept. 7, 1767.

TOLEN out of the Subscriber's Pasture, on Monday Night, the 31ft of August last, a large light coloured grey Horfe, near 15 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock B. He has a Ridge Mane and Bob Tail, paces, trots, and gallops, and has been used to draw in a Chaise.

Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, shall have

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, with reasonable Charges, if brought home, and Five Pounds for the Thief. if he be Convicted, paid by

(1) BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIS.

I M P O R T E D, In the NELLY, Capt. M'KIRDY, from GLASCOW, and to be fold by the Subscriber, at bis Store, CHAP-TICO, ST. MARY's County, for Tobacco, or a very moderate Advance, in Gash, or Bills of Exchange,

LUMPING PARCEL of GOODS, confifting of coarse Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, German Serge, Worsted Shag, and Trimmings, and a few Pieces of Kendal Cottons, and coarse Plaiding, to the Amount of Two Hundred Pounds Coft.

PHILIP BRISCOE. BALTIMORE-TOWN, Sept. 21, 1767. EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER, from LONDON,

At his Shop, opposite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON's, in GAY-STREET,

DEGS Leave to inform the Public in general, and the Ladies in particular, that he makes all kind of Stays in the neatest Manner, and after the newest, most genteel, and best approv'd Fashions, at the same Prices formerly charged by Mr. CHARLES WALLACE, and with the fame Abatement, if paid for within a Month after Delivery. Those Ladies who may be pleased to favour him with their Commands, may depend on being serv'd with Dispatch, as he has a proper Supply of every Material suitable for his Business, and a sufficient Number of Assistants. The Measure of STAYS, if not taken by himself, must be measured after the following Manner:

I. From the Top of the Breast, to the End of the Peak.

II. From under the Arm, down as low as the

III. From the Top of the Back, to the Bottom of the Lace Holes. Round the Body, over the Breaft.

V. Round the Body, over the smallest Part of the

VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breaft.

All Letters (Post paid) with Orders, will be punctually answered, by Their most bumble Servant,

EDWARD PRESTON. STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Elk-Ridge, a likely Bay MARE, about Thirteen Hands and a Half high, Six Years old, branded on the near Shoulder, P.D., with a Star in her Forehead, fome White on her Feet, and a white Spot on her Back. She paces, trots, and gallops, and has been lately shod all round.

Whoever takes up the faid Mare, and brings her to the Subscriber, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by

BENJAMIN DORSEY.

MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY

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

A Constitutional Tax on the People to support of the Appointment of the Lower Have

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

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

A Subscription therefore, by RESOLVE of the Lower House, has been open'd, and Subscription

the future Ease and Good of the Province.

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

	Common	ACHE	y, 13 1	un	mit	tea t	o th	e Pust
1	PRIZE	of	£ . 50		1	is		500
. 1		-	25	0		-		100
1		_	10	0		-		100
2		-	5	0		are		100
2		-		0		_		60
4		_		0		_	783	80
4	17	-	1	5		-	254	60
10		-		0		-		100
20		_	-			_		100
50		-		í		_		200
80		-		1 .				240
73	1	-		2 :	10			181 11
2250	4	_			1			500
1	First draw	n Bla	nk.				180	2 C-12 Hay
1	Laft draws	n Bla	nk.	-	234	30	363	550E
	Prizes.	-	,		-	-	. 7	11:1
2,500	Blanks.	-	7			- 78	£.6	500
2300								
5000	Tickets,	nos e	ach.	1,		20		7.

From which deduct - 1000 [.6500 Two and an Half per Coat to be deducted from the Prizes, to defray the Expences of the Lottery. THE Drawing to be in the Court-House at Assa-POLIS, in the Presence of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as shall be pleased to attend.

amount to

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

THE said Managers to give Bond to the Honourable Chast Annapolis, and Samuel Chast.

SPEAKER, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A List of the Prizes to be published in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid as son as the Drawing is finished; and those not demanded in Six Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as generously given to the above He. roufly given to the above Use.

The SCHEME to be made public in the MARY-LAND and VIRGINIA GAZETTES, and PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

" LIFE, without LIBERTY, is worse than DEATH," TICKETS may be had of any of the Manager, Affembly.

the SALE of TICKETS as could have been the SAME of TICKETS as could have been wished; rather too many TICKETS to lie on the Risk of the SCHEME, being still unfold; and as the Winter Season will be too far advanced after the Navember County Courts, the MANAGERS have resolved to begin the Drawing, certainly, on the Thursday after the Third Tessay in May next, when many of the Adventurer may attend, with Convenience.——It is hoped by that Time all the TICKETS will be Sold, but if they should not, the PUBLIC may rely on the LOTTERY's being then drawn.

The MANAGERS take this Opportunity to return their heartsy Thanks to those Gentlemen who have assisted in the SALE of TICKETS, and beg they will return any they may have un-

and beg they will return any they may have un-fold, at least a Week before the Drawing.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHERINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 121. 6 d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5s. and 1s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines .- At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANES. viz. Common and Bail Bonds; Testamentary Letters of feveral Sorts, with their proper Bonds annexed; Bills of Exchange; Shipping-Bills, &c. &c. All Manner of Printing-Work performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.

XXIII. Y

LETTERS from

laying a Duty of duct of those w willing to fubm by the Stamp-Ac fent are external have a Right to

To this I anfo of Parliament t

whatever." This Point, I To the Wo which the Conf to be annexed on the Subject

In the early vices were ren good. These Time, such In Gifts and Gran the People, un lages, Tasks, made, as may public Service, these Sums we their voluntary the National I Grants compr being Imposts
Justice Coke liamentary Aid But whatever fidered as Gi ployed for Publ Commerce stances might

wife Ancestors creafed, beyon bound to go Therefore, ev when the mar samed by the his great Succ Eftablishment (fays Lord Ch of Wars out MONs did ma Freedom and B the 7th of He TEST that th of War in S or other foreig to be entered yet remain; apon like Oc agth Edward 4th Inft.

It is very

These Gifts the Donors, 1 several Ranks by their Opin ity, a Taventi Tenth from th corporate To gy; in his 23 others, a Ten The fame Ranks is obse In the fam King enume Confent, he: Tax—" N

Voluntate et A Militum, Bur noftro." 341 Aro." 34t Words, fays and for a per in this, AND absolute, wi Pa: 532, 533 that, " OTH the Spirit of the Posterity

Haredes noftr

That the d, as well g the Ex. ght to be

Auge.

Auge.

That

Country

Country

And Payer

August

Augus

aring Me-

Appeal to

er of Dif.

Disputes,

OLVE of ofcriptions taining an ar of the

he Lover

Money for ME of a

HOUSAND e Public.

100

300

182 1 10

d from the

at ANNA.

ad as many

ock, Efq;

THOMAS RY HALL,

HN HALL

of them as

he faithful

aid as foon emanded in

ed as gene-

E S, and

EATH," Managers,

Return of

lie on the

nfold; and MANA.

wing, cer-

dventurer

It is hoped

drawn.

Gentlemen ICKETS,

ly have un-

(E)(O)(O)(A)

NTING-

MENTS, ng Ones

LANKS

BONDS rformed

end.

# MARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 14, 1768.

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

LETTER Mobjection, I hear, has been made against what I offered in my Second Letter, which I would willingly clear up before I proceed. "There is," fay these Objectors, "a material Difference between

laying a Duty on Paper, &c. that justifies the Conduct of those who opposed the former, and yet are willing to submit to the latter. The Duties imposed by the Stamp-Act were internal Taxes; but the preent are external, and therefore the Parliament may have a Right to impose them."

To this I answer, with a total Denial of the Power of Parliament to lay upon these Colonies any " Tax

This Point, being fo important to this, and to fucceeding Generations, I wish to be clearly understood,
To the Word " Tax," I annex that Meaning
which the Constitution and History of England require to be annexed to it; that is-that it is an Imposition

on the Subject for the fole Purpose of levying Money. In the early Ages of our Monarchy, certain Services were rendered to the Crown for the general good. These were personal \*: But in process of good. These were personal \*: But in process of Time, such Institutions being found inconvenient; Gifts and Grants of their own Property were made by the People, under the several Names of Aids, Tallages, Tasks, Taxes, and Subsidies. These were made, as may be collected even from the Names, for public Service, upon "Need and + Necessity." All these Sums were levied upon the People by Virtue of their voluntary ‡ Gift. Their Design was to support the National Honour and Interest. Some of those Grants comprehended Duties arising from Trade; being Imposts on Merchandizes. These Lord Chief Justice Coke classes under "Subficies," and "Par-liamentary Aids." They are also called "Customs." But whatever the Name was, they were always con-

fidered as Gifts of the People to the Crown, to be employed for Public Ufes. Commerce was at a low Ebb, and furprizing Instances might be produced how little it was attended

to for a Succession of Ages. The Terms that have been mentioned, and among the rest, that of "Tax," had obtained a National Parliamentary Meaning; drawn from the Principles of the Constitution, long before any Englishman thought of Regulations of Trade by the Imposition of Duties.

Whenever we speak of " Taxes" among Englishmen, let us therefore speak of them with Reference to the Intentions with which, and the Principles on which they have been established. This will give Certainty to our Expression, and Safety to our Conduct: But if, when we have in View, the Liberty of these Colonies, and the Influence of Taxes laid without our Confent, we proceed in any other Course, we pursue a June indeed, but shall only catch a Cloud.

In the National Parliamentary Sense, infifted on, the Word "Tax" + was certainly understood by the Congress at New-York, whose Resolves may be said to form the American " Bill of Rights."

The Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Resolves are thus exprest:

III. "That it is inseparably essential to the Freedom of a People, and the undoubted Right of Englishmen, that NO TAX be imposed on them, but with their own Consent, given personally, or by their Representa-

IV. "That the People of the Colonies are not, and, from their local Circumstances, cannot be represented in the House of Commons, in Great-Bri-

V. "That the only Representatives of the People of the Colonies, are the Persons chosen therein by themselves: and that NO TAXES ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them, but by their respective Legislatures."

VI. " That ALL Supplies to the Crown, being free Gifts of the People, it is unreasonable and inconsistent with the Principles and Spirit of the British Constitutions for the People of Great-Britain to grant to his Ma-jefty, the Property of the Colonies:" Here is no Diffunction made between internal and

external Taxes. It is evident from the short Reasoning thrown into these Resolves, that every Imposition " to grant to his Majesty the Property of the Colonies," was thought a Tax; and that every such Imposition, if laid any other Way, but "with their Consent given personally, or by their Representatives," was not only " unreasonable and inconsistent with the Principles and Spirit of the dritif Conflictation," but destructive " to the Freedom of a People."

This Language is clear and important. A "TAX," means an Imposition to raise Money. Such Persons therefore, as speak of internal and external " Taxes," I pray may pardon me, if I object to that Expression, as applied to the Privileges and Interests of these Colonies. There may be internal and external IMPOSI-TIONS, founded on different Principles, and having aifferent Tendencies; every "Tax" being an Imposi-tion, though every Imposition is not a "Tax." But all Taxes are founded on the same Principle; and have the fame Tendency.

External Impositions, for the Regulation of our Trade, do not "grant to his Majesty the Property of the Colonies." They only prevent the Colonies acquiring Property, in Things not necessary, in a Manner judged to be injurious to the Welfare of the whole Empire. But the last Statute respecting us, "grants to his Majesty the Property of the Colonies," by laying Duties on the Manufactures of Great-Britain, which they MUST take, and which she settled on them, on Pur-

pose that they should take. What | Tax can be more internal than this? Here

is Money drawti without their Confent from a Society, who have constantly enjoyed a constitutional Mode of raising all Money among themselves. The Payment of this Tax they have no possible Method of avoiding; as they cannot do without the Commodities on which it is laid, and they cannot manufacture these Commodities themselves. Besides, if this unhappy Country should be so lucky, as to elede this Act by getting Parchment enough in the Place of Paper, or by reviving the ancient Method of writing on Wax and Bark, and by inventing fomething to ferve instead of Glass, her Ingenuity would fland her in little Stead; for then the Parliament would have nothing to do, but to prohibit such Manufactures, or to lay a Tax on Hats and Woollen Cloatbs, which they have already prohibited the Colonies from supplying each other with; or on Instruments and Tools of Steel and Iron, which they have prohibited the Provincials from manufacturing at all. And then what little Gold and Silver they have, must be torn from their Hands, or they

fame Manner opposed," Habemus quidem Senatus Consultum, tanquam Gladiam in Vagina repositum."

will not be able in a short Time to get an Ax † for cutting their Firewood, nor a Plough for raising their

Food. In what Respect therefore, I beg Leave to

ask, is the late Act preferable to the Stamp-Act, or more consistent with the Liberties of the Colonies?

For my own Part, " I regard them both with equal

Apprehension; and think they ought to be in the

" We have a Statute laid up for future Use, like a Sword in the Scabbard."

A FARMER.

Intercourse of the Colonies with others; and, by " internal Taxes", he intended Impositions for the Purpose of taking Money from them.

In every other Part of his Speeches on that Occasion,

hiz Words confirm this Conflictation of his Expressions. The following Extracts will shew how positive and ge-

neral were his Affertions of our Right.

"It is my Opinion, that this Kingdom has no RIGHT to lay A TAX upon the Colonies."——The Americans are the Sons, not the BASTARDS of England. TAXATION is no PART of the governing or legiflative Power.——"The Taxes are a voluntary Gift and Great of the Comment of the Taxes are a voluntary Gift. and Grant of the Commons ALONE. In LEGISLATION, the THREE Estates of the Realm are ALIKE concerned, but the Concurrence of the PEERs and the CROWN to a Tax, is only necessary to close with the FORM of a Law, the GIFT and GRANT is of the COMMONS
ALONE."

"The Diffinction between Legislation
and TAXATION is effentially necessary to Liberty."

The COMMONS of America, represented in their several Assemblies, have ever been in Possession of the Exercise of this, their constitutional Right, of GIVING and GRANTING their OWN MONEY. They awald have been SLAVES if they had not enjoyed it. The Idea of a virtual Representation of America in this House, is the most contemptible Idea that ever entered into the Head of Man—It does not deserve a serious Refuta-

He afterwards flews the Unreasonableness of Great-Britain taxing America, thus—" When I had the Honour of ferving his Majesty, I availed myself of the Means of Information, which I derived from my Office; I SPEAK THEREFORE FROM KNOWLEDGE. My Materials were good. I was at Pains to colled, to disgeft, to consider them, and I will be bold to affirm, that the Profit to Great-Britain, from the Trade of the Colonies, through all its Branches, is Two Millsons. lonies, through all its Branches, is Two MILLIONS A YEAR. This is the Fund that carried you trium-phantly through the last War. The Estates that were rated at Two Thousand Pounds a Year, Threescore Years ago, are at Three Thousand Pounds at present. Those Estates sold then from Fifteen to Eighteen Years Purchase; the same may now be sold for Thirty. You owe This TO AMERICA. This is THE PRICE THAT AMERICA PAYS YOU FOR HER PROTECTION." " I dare not fay how much higher these Profits may be augmented." "Upon the Whole, I will beg Leave to tell the House what is really my Opinion. It is, that the Stamp-Act be repealed absolutely, totally, and immediately. That the Reason for the Repeal be assigned, because it was founded on an ERRONEOUS

PRINCIPLE.

• And that Pig and Bar Iron made in his Majesty's Colonies in America, may be FURTHER MANUFAC-TURED IN THIS KINGDOM, be it further then enacted by the Authority aforefaid, that from and after the Twenty-fourth Day of June, 1750, no Mill, or other Engine, for flitting or rolling of Iron, or any Plating Forge to work with a Till Hammer, or any Furnace for making Steel, shall be erected, or, after such Erection continued in any of His Majesty's Colonies is America. 23 Geo. II. ch. 29. 5. 9.

† Tho' these Particulars are mentioned as being absolutely necessary, yet perhaps they are not more for that

folutely necessary, yet perhaps they are not more so, that Glass in our severe Winters, to keep out the Cold from our Houses; or, than Paper, without which such inexpressible Confusions must ensue.

\* It is very worthy of Remark, how watchful our wife Ancestors were, least their Services should be inwife Ancestors were, least their Services should be increased, beyond what the Law allowed. No Man was bound to go out of the Realm to serve the King. Therefore, even in the conquering Reign of Henry V. when the martial Spirit of the Nation was highly inflamed by the heroic Courage of their Prince, and by his great Success, they still carefully guarded against the Establishment of illegal Services. "When this Point (says Lord Chief Justice Coke) concerning Maintenance of Wars out of England, came in Ouestion, the Comof Wars out of England, came in Question, the Com-Freedom and Birthright, as in the 1st of Henry V. and in the 7th of Henry V. &c. the COMMONS made a PRO-TEST that they were not bound to the Maintainances of War in Scotland, Ireland, Calice, France, Normandy, or other foreign Parts, and caufed their PROTESTS to be entered into the Parliament Rolls, where they yet remain; which in Effect agreeth with that, which, upon like Occasion, was made in this Parliament of 25th Edward I." 2d Inst. P. 528.

4th Init. 28.

† 4th Inst. 28.

† Reges Anglise, nibil tale, nisi convocatis primis ordinibus, et assentiente Populo suscipiunt. Phil. Comines.

These Gifts entirely depending on the Pleasure of the Donors, were proportioned to the Abilities of the several Ranks of People who gave, and were regulated by their Opinion of the public Necessities. Thus Edward I. had, in his 11th Year a Thirtieth from the Latile, a Townstieth from the Cleans, in his 22d Year, a ity, a Twentieth from the Clergy; in his 22d Year, a Tenth from the Laity, a Sixth from London, and other corporate Towns. Half of their Benefices from the Clergy; in his 23d Year, an Eleventh from the Barons and

others, a Tenth from the Clergy, a Seventh from the Burgeffes, &c. Hume's History of England.

The same Difference in the Grants of the several

Ranks is observable in other Reigns.

In the famous Statute de Tallagios non concedendo, the King enumerates the feveral Classes, without whose Consent, he and his Heirs never should set or levy any Tax—" Nullum Tallagium, vel Auxilium, per nos, vel Haredes nostros in Regno nostro, ponatur seu levetur,, sine Voluntate et Assensum, et aliorum liberorum Com. de Regno nostro." 34th Edward I.

Lord Chief Justice Coke, in his Comment on these Words four if For the quieting of the Comment.

Words, fays "For the quieting of the Common!, and for a perpetual and conflant Law, for ever after, both in this, AND OTHER LIKE CASES, this Act was made." "These Words are plain, WITHOUT ANY SCRUPLE, absolute, WITHOUT ANY SAVING." ad Coke's Inst. Pa. 532, 533. Little did the venerable Judge imagine, that, "OTHER LIKE CASES" would happen, in which the Spirit of this Law would be despised by Englishmen, the Posterity of those who made it.

The Goddess of Empires, in the Heathen Mythology, according to an ancient Fable, Ixion pursues her, but she escaped in a Cloud.

+ In this Sense Montesquieu uses the Word " Tax," in his 13th Book of Spirit of Laws.

It feems to be evident, that Mr. Pitt, in his Defence of America, during the Debate concerning the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, by "internal Taxes" meant any Duties " for the Purpole of raising a Revenue;" and, by " external Taxes," meant " Duties imposed for the Regulation of Trade." His Expressions are these——" If the Gentleman does not understand the Difference between internal and external Taxes, I cannot help it; but there is a plain Diftinction between Taxes levied for the Purposes of Raising a Reve-NUE, and Duties imposed FOR THE REGULATION OF TRADE, for the Accommodation of the Subject; although in the Consequences, some Revenue might in-

cidentally arise from the latter."

Those Words were, in Mr. Pite's Reply to Mr. Grenville, who said he could not understand the Difference between external and internal Taxes. But Mr. Pitt in his first Speech has made no such Distinction; and his Meaning, when he mentions the Diffraction appears to be—that, by "external Taxes" he intended Impositions for the Purpose of regulating the WILLIAM WHETCROFT, GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDART, pened Slip, opposite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON'S in Gay-Street, Baltimore-Town,

WHERE Ladies and Gentlemen may depend that constant Attendance will be given, and the greatest Expedition observed in any Orders they shall be pleased to savour him with. As he has provided proper Persons, which in the several Branches are calculated to give Content, so he will engage they cannot procure, on the Continent, any Articles in that Way, on better Terms than those which are manuscrated by him. He keeps the Work he sells in Repair, armir; and gives the best Prices for Old Gold, Silver, Silver-Lace, and Baltimore-Stone. VER-LACE, and BALTIMORE-STORE.

PALTAMORESTONE.

He continues to attend the Business in AnnaPOLIS, as usual, and returns his sincere Thanks to his
FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, for the Encouragement he
has met with there, and hopes a Continuance of the

WILLIAM KNAPP.

WATCHMAKER, is Annapones,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of Baltimore, that any Commands in the WATCHWAY, delivered at the above shop, shall be carefully
executed, and speedily returned to faid Shop; as he
has now for that Purpose, established such an Intercourse
tween Baltimore and this Place, that will admit of no appointment.

THE Subscriber, pursuant to the Acceptance of his Proposal, at opening his Store, expects that all those who were pleased to favour him with their Custom, will, without Compulsion, comply with the Terms proposed: And that none may have the least evalve the least evaluation of the Garrier of Money, he will take Excuse, because of the scarcity of Money, he will take Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Flax-seed, or any other merchantable Commodity, at the Current Price; and every Delinquent, who will not comply with these Terms, or come and settle his Account, by giving his Bond or Note, may expect to be used as the Rigour of the Law directs. the Law directs.

SAMUEL DORSEY, Jun.

FREDERICK County, Nov. 22, 1767.

A LL Persons who have any Claims or Demands against the late Mr. Thomas Naris, of Frederick County, deceased, or against Mr. William Norris, as his Son and Heir at Law, also lately deceased, or against the faid William Norris, in his own Right, are defired to communicate the same to Mrs. Catherine Norris, Widow of the aforesaid William Norris, living near Mr. George Truck's, on Little Pips-Creek, Frederick County. As Mr. Thomas Norris died possessed to a considerable Real Estate, Part of which, was sold by William Narris, his Son and Heir at Law, and applied towards Payment of his Debts; and the said William Norris having left an Insant, about 18 Months old, the Creditors are defired to signify their Consent, to an Application to the General Assembly of this Province, for a Law, to enable some Person to sell the Lands of the aforesaid Thomas Norris, for the Payment of his Debts, as it is supposed there will be sufficiency arising from the Sale, to pay all Debts, and leave something to the Heir at Law.

(\*\*5\*)

\*\*CATHERINE NORRIS.\*\*

Anne-Arundel County, November 24, 1767.

An away laft Night, from the Subscriber, living near Patantee Ferry, an English Convict Servant Man, named BARTHOLOMEW CROSS, about 30 Years of Age, a tall flender Fellow, fandy Complexion, and has a feald Head; Had on when he went away, a brown Devenshire Jacket, a Nankeen ditto under it, old white Shirt, a new Pair of brown Half-thick Breeches, with one Pocket, a Pair of black and white Stockings, footed with white Yarn, an old Pair of English Shaes, two old Felt Hats fewed together round the Edge with blue Yarn, and a new worfted Cap. Whoever takes up faid Servant and brings him to the Subscriber, or fecures him so as he may be had again, shall have a Reward of TWANTE SHILLINGS if taken in the County, and FORTY SHILLINGS if our of the County, besides what the Law allows, paid by CHRISTOPHER GARDENER.

"He broke Queen Anne 11 Sometime in September tan, and went by the Name of Richard Advised.

YIRGINIA, Oliber 16, 1767. VIRGINIA, Oldober 16, 1767.

R AN away from the Subicriber, living in Northumberland County, about the Middle of February laft, a Negro Fellow named SOLOMON, aged 19, healthy and well made, about 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, a smooth Face, and good Countenance, of a tawny Complexion, he is much benied between the Knuckles and the first Joint of the Two middle Fingers of his left Hand, and has a Cut a cross his right Hand; Had on, when he went away, a Walser Cotton Jacket, with Pocket-Flaps hefore, with a red Cape round the Color, a Pair of Country Cloth Breeches, a Pair of black Pluss ditto, a light coloured Bearkin Coat, with white Metal Buttons, and a Belt to button round the Middle; he understands a little of the Cooper and Carpenters Trade.

Aiddle; he understands a little of the Cooper and Carpenters Trade.

Whoever takes up said Slave, and brings him to the Subscriber, living on the Mouth of Great Wiccomics River, shall have Five Pounds Sterling Reward, from (\*4)

COLIN CAMPBELL.

\*\* If said Fellow is in any Public Jail, the Keeper is requested to signify it to C. C.

te-Town, To be SOLD by the Susschippen in Gen

VALUABLE WATER LOT, Aut a p Destricina-House, For Terms, apply Deatins, jun. in G. T. ADDISON, jun.

R AN away from the Subscriber, a so it Servant Man, named JOSEPH HAINES, about years of Age, and about a Feet a Inches high, fwarthy Complexion, frort black Heir, and his Beard grey, his Body is much fearified, if well look'd into, his Closths are uncertain; it is thought he is a good Scholar, writes a pretty good Hand, and drolls

in Speech.

Whoever takes up and fecures faid Servant, fo as his Master may have him again, shall receive Four Dollars Reward, paid by JOHN LEGG.

THIS is to acquaint the Public, that the Subferi-ber has procured himself good BOATS and HANDS, to cross the Bay, from BROAD-CREEK to Annapolis, and from Annapolis to Broad-Creek, on Kent-Island, and will carry Paffengers as follows: Man and Horfe, at 101. Single Man, 51. Single Horfe, 71. 6d. Chair, 75. 6d. He likewife keeps a Houfe of Entertainment at Broad-Creek. CREEK, on KENT-ISLAND, where Travellers may depend on being used in the kindest Manner, by

(1)

JOHN BRYAN.

Prince-George's County, Sept. 7, 1767.

STOLEN out of the Subferiber's Passure, on Monday Night, the 31st of August last, a large light coloured grey Horse, near 15 Handa high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock B. He has a Ridge Mane and Bob Tail, paces, trots, and gallops, and has been used to draw in a Chaise.

Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Erger Dollars Reward, with reasonable Charges, if brought home, and Five Pounds for the Thief, if he be Convicted, paid by

(1) BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIS.

IMPORTED. In the NELLY, Capt. M'KIRDY, from GLASGOW, and to be fold by the Subscriber, at his Store, CHARTICO, ST. MARY'S County, for Tobacco, or a very moderate Advance, in Cash, or Rills of Exchange,

A LUMBING PARCEL of GOODS, confishing of coarse Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, German Serge. Worlded Shan and Thiomesia Cloths, German

Serge, Worsted Shag, and Trimmings, and a few Pieces of Kendal Cottons, and course Plaiding, to the Amount of Two Hundred Pounds Cost. PHILIP BRISCOE.

EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER,

At his Shop, opposite Dr. Henny Stavenson's, in

BEGS Leave to inform the Public in general; and the Ladies in particular, that he makes all kind of Stays in the neatest Manner, and after the newest, most genteel, and best approv'd Fashions, at the same Prices formerly charged by Mr. Charles Wallace, and with the same Abstement, if paid for within a Month after Delivery. Those Ladies who may be pleased to favour him with their Commands, may depend on being serv'd lith Dispatch, as he has a proper Supply of every Material suitable for his Business, and a sufficient Number of Assistants. The Measure of Stays, if not taken by himself, must be measured after the following Manner:

I. From the Top of the Breast, to the End of the

I. From the Top of the Breast, to the End of the

II. From under the Arm, down as low as the

III. From the Top of the Back, to the Bottom of the Lace Foles. IV. Round the Body, over the Breaft.

V. Round the Body, over the fmallest Part of the Wait

VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breaft. All Letters (Post paid) with Orders, will be punctually answered, by

Their most bumble Serve

EDWARD PRESTON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Ell-Ridge, a likely Bay MARE, about Thirtnen Hands and a Half high, Six Years old, branded on the near Shoulder, P.D. with a Star in her Forehead, fome. White on her Feet, and a white Spot on her Back. She paces, trets, and gallops, and has been lately flood all round.

Whoever takes up the faid Mare, and bogs her to the Subscriber, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by

BENJAMIN DORSEY.

MARYLAND, LIBERTY LOTTERY, have constantly, and increasing, hithern for venteen Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED

OF THE

STORY B

That his Lordhop hash no Right to collect Transpence or Hoghead on Tobacco experted.

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

The Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Clerk of the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other Expense necessarily attending the street of the Fines, Forestitues American action of the Fines, Forestitues American Chambers, and other Romons, received by the Government for the Support thereof; and a Tax of Sentiment being directly opposite to the Opinion to the Upper House had, on mature Consideration, of formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Council to the Public Debt for upwards of The Years The Distrets of Trade for Want of a Circulating Medium, and the extreme Nevelity of Public Credits, and diverse for that Purpose, as the only Means to fettle Dispute, restore Public Credit, and lay a sure Foundation for the Funds, as the only Means to fettle Dispute, restore Public Credit, and lay a sure Foundation of the Subject on the Propose, as the only Means to fettle Dispute, restore Public Credit, and lay a sure Foundation of the Lower House, has been open'd, and Substitutions are taken in by every Member, for maintained and Agent, and supporting the Appeal on the Face the People, as well as obtaining Redress of their briter Grievances, and, by Resolves also of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Memory the fine Purpose, the following Schemes of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Memory the fine Purpose, the following Schemes of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Memory the fine Purpose, as the following Schemes of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Memory the fine Purpose, as an additional Means of raising Memory the fine Purpose, as an additional Means of raising Memory the finespectual for the following Schemes and the Purpose Lower House, as an additional Means of

100	PRIZE	of	£. 500	is	£ 500
	THE MONEY	-	250	AND THE REAL PROPERTY.	12401
1	200	1	100		277550000
	CO. Daniel	-	50	are	100
2.	THE RESERVE	-	30	1000	63
Section 1	the demonstrate	1	20		ALC: NO.
MODE:	Michigan	-	15	NO.	10 60 W
10	1 SIGNAL	-	10		160
11120	Mills and	1	STATE STATE OF	N-CHARLES	100
1.20	COLUMN TOTAL		4	W. Co. Co.	200
80	10000		3	-	Children C
73		-		10	182 140
2250	100	Marc.	BOLL SE		4 500
diam'r.	First draw	wn Bl	ank, -	100	1518
	Laft dray	vn Bl	ank, -		11115
2500	Prizes.		CHECK SHAPE	E TOTAL	C. broo
2500	Blanks.		THE REAL PROPERTY.	327	SPERMINE.
3.00	Tickets	at T	hirty 7	JOSPANS	ALCOHOL:
. 5000	Shil	lings	each,	C.7500	The second
3303	amo	unt b	0	District Man.	the secretary

From which deduct - 1000 L. 6500 Two and an Half per Can to be deducted from the Prizes, to defray the Expences of the Lottery.

The Drawing to be in the Court-House at AssaPOLIS, in the Presence of the Managers, and is many of the Adventurers as shall be pleased to stimed.

The Managers are, William Murpock, Esq. Messeure Thomas

Mefficurs Thomas Sparoo, William Pacs, Jour Weenedis Thomas Spriog, William Pace, John Weens, Thomas Gassaway, South-River, Thomas Ringgold, B. T. B. Worthington, Henry Hall, John Hammond, Thomas Johnson, John Hall, of Annapolis, and Samuel Chase, or fuch of them a shall chuse to get.

The faid Managers to give Bond to the Honourble S PEAKER, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A List of the Prizes to be published in the Managers to the Prizes to be published in the Managers.

Discharge of their Trust.

A List of the Prizes to be published in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid as for as the Drawing is finished; and those not demanded in Six Months after the Drawing, to be deered as gozrously given to the above Use.

The Scheme to be made public in the MARYLAND and VIRGINIA GAZETTES, and PENNSTLVANIA JOURNAL.

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

"There not having been such a full Relum of the SAME of TICKETS as could have been wished; rather too many Ticket's to lie with Risk of the SCHEME, being still unsaid; and as the Winter Season will be too far atmend after the Newmork County Courts, the MANAGERS have resolved to begin the Drawing cretainly, on the Thursday after the Third Tucky in May next, when many of the Advanturer may attend, with Convenience.—It is hoped by that Time all the TICKET'S will be said but if they should not, the PUBLIC may rely on the LGTTERY's being then drawn.

The MANAGERS take this Opportunity is return their heavy. Takes to those Gentleness who have affelled in the SALE of TICKET'S and beet they will return any they may have unfold; at least a Week before the Drawing.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHERINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING.

OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 125, 6 d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENT, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 55, and 16, for each Week's Continuance. Long One in Proportion to their Number of Lines.—At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of Branch viz. Common and Base Bonds; Testamentary Detters of several Sorts, with their proper Bonds, annexed; Bases of Exchanges Supplied-Bills, Co. Sc. All Manner of Printing-Work personnels. in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above. select in the season with

M A

LETTERS from LE

laying a Duty o duct of those w willing to fubm by the Stamp-A fent are external have a Right to To this I anfo of Parliament t

whatever." This Point, 1 ceeding Genera To the Wo which the Conf to be annexed on the Subject In the early vices were ren good. Thefe

Time; fuch In Gifts and Gran the People, un lages, Tasks, made, as may public Service these Sums we their voluntary the National I Grants compi being Imposts luftice Coke o liamentary Air But whatever fidered as Gi ployed for Publ Commerce stances might

. It is very wife Ancestor creased, beyon Therefore, ev when the mar samed by the his great Succ Eftablishment (fays Lord Ch of Wars out Mons did ma Freedom and B the 7th of Her TEST that th of War in S or other foreign to-be entered yet remain; v apon like Oc

† 4th Inft. I Reges An nibus, et affent the Donors, vieweral Ranks by their Opin ity, a Towentie corporate To gr; in his 23 others, a Ten Burgeffes, &c. Ranks is obfe

In the fam King enume Confent, he Tax-Haredes noftr Voluntate et A Militum, Bur Aro." 34t Words, fays and for a per in this, AND "These Wo absolute, wi Pa. 532, 533 that, " OTH the Spirit of

the Posterity

# MARTLAND GAZETTE.

### T H U R S D A Y, TANDARY 14; 1768.

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

TTER M Objection, I hear, has been made against what I offered in my Second Letter, which I would wil-A lingly clear up before I proceed. "There is," fay these Objectors, " a material Difference between the Stamp Ad, and the late Ad for laying a Duty on Paper, &c. that justifies the Conduct of those who opposed the former, and yet are willing to submit to the latter. The Duties imposed

by the Stamp-Ad were internal Taxes; but the prefent are external, and therefore the Parliament may have a Right to impose them." To this I answer, with a total Denial of the Power of Parliament to lay upon these Colonies any " Tax

This Point, being fo important to this, and to fuc-ceeding Generations, I wish to be clearly understood, To the Word " Tax," I annex that Meaning

which the Conflitution and History of England require to be annexed to it; that is—that it is an Imposition on the Subject for the sole Purpose of levying Money. In the early Ages of our Monarchy, certain Ser-

vices were rendered to the Crown for the general These were personal : But in process of Time, fuch Institutions being found inconvenient; Gifts and Grants of their own Property were made by the People, under the feveral Names of Aids, Tallages, Tasks, Taxes, and Subsidies. These were made, as may be collected even from the Names, for public Service, upon "Need and † Necessity." All these Sums were levied upon the People by Virtue of their voluntary ! Gift. Their Design was to support the National Honour and Interest. Some of those Grants comprehended Duties arising from Trade; being Imposts on Merchandizes. These Lord Chief Justice Coke classes under " Subsidies," and " Parliamentary Aids." They are also called "Customs." But whatever the Name was, they were always confidered as Gifts of the People to the Crown, to be emplayed for Public Uses.

Commerce was at a low Ebb, and furprizing Instances might be produced how little it was attended

to for a Succession of Ages. The Terms that have been mentioned, and among the rest, that of "Tax," had obtained a National Parliamentary Meaning; drawn from the Principles of the Constitution, long before any Englishman thought of Regulations of Trade by the Imposition of Duties.

Whenever we speak of "Taxes" among English-men, let us therefore speak of them with Reference to the Intentions with which, and the Principles on which they have been established. This will give Certainty to our Expression, and Safety to our Conduct: But if, when we have in View, the Liberty of these Colonies, and the Influence of Taxes laid without our Confent, we proceed in any other Courfe, we purfue a June indeed, but shall only catch a Clou

In the National Parliamentary Sense, insisted on, the Word "Tax" + was certainly understood by the Congress at New-York, whose Resolves may be said

to form the American "Bill of Rights."
The Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Resolves are

III. "That it is inseparably effectial to the Freedom of a People, and the undenbted Right of Englishmen, that NO TAX be imposed on them, but with their own Consens, given personally, or by their Representatives."

IV. "That the People of the Colonies are not, and, from their local Circumstances, cannot be represented in the House of Commons, in Great-Bri-

V. "That the only Representatives of the People of the Colonies, are the Persons chosen therein by themselves: and that NO TAXES ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them, but by

their respective Legislatures."

VI. "That ALL Supplies to the Crown, being free Gifts of the People, it is unreasonable and inconsistent with the Principles and Spirit of the British Constitution, for the People of Great-Britain to grant to his Majesty, the Property of the Colonies."

Here is no Distinction made between internal and

external Taxes. It is evident from the short Reasoning thrown into these Resolves, that every Imposition "to grant to his Majesty the Property of the Colonies," was thought a Tax; and that every such Imposition, if laid any other Way, but "with their Consent given personally, or by their Representatives," was not only "unreasonable and inconsistent with the Principles and Spirit of the Britis Constitution," but destructive " to the Freedom of a People."

This Language is clear and important. A "TAX," means an Imposition to raise Money. Such Persons therefore, as speak of internal and external "Taxes," I pray may pardon me, if I object to that Expression, as applied to the Privileges and Interests of these Colonies. There may be internal and external Impostrions, founded on different Principles, and having aifferent Tendencies; every "Tax" being an Imposition, though every Imposition is not a "Tax." But all Taxes are founded on the fame Principle; and have the fame Tendenty.

External Impositions, for the Regulation of our Trade, do not " grant to his Majesty the Property of the Colonies." They only prevent the Colonies acquiring Property, in Things not necessary, in a Manner judged to be injurious to the Welfare of the whole Empire. But the last Statute respecting us, " grants to his Majesty-the Property of the Colonies," by laying Duties on the Manufactures of Great-Britain, which they MUST take, and which she settled on them, on Purpofe that they should take.

What I Tax can be more internal than this? Here

is Money drawn without their Conferm from a Society, who have conftantly enjoyed a confitutional Mode of raining all Money among themselves. The Payment of this Tax they have no possible Method of avoiding; as they cannot do without the Commodities on which it is laid, and they cannot manufacture these Commodities themselves. Besides, if this apparent Country should be so backy, as if this unhappy Country should be so lucky, as to elude this Ast by getting Parchaent enough in the Place of Paper, or by reviving the ancient Method of writing on Wax and Bark; and by inventing something to serve instead of Glass, her Ingenuity would fand her in little Stead; for then the Parliament would have nothing to do, but to prohibit fuch Manufactures, or to lay a Tax on Hats and Woollen Cloaths, which they have already prohibited the Colonies from supplying each other with; or on Instruments and Tools of Steel and Iron, which they have prohibited the Provincials from manufacturing at all. And then what little Gold and Silver they have, must be torn from their Hands, or they will not be able in a short Time to get an Ax † for cutting their Firewood, nor a Plough for raising their Food. In what Respect therefore, I beg Leave to ask, is the late Act preferable to the Stamp-Act, or more confishent with the Liberties of the Colonies For my own Part, " I regard them both with equal Apprehension; and think they ought to be in the fame Manner opposed,"

Habemus quidem Senatus Consultum, tanquam Gladiam in Vagina repositum."

" We have a Statute laid up for future Use, like a Sword in the Scabbard."

A FARMER.

Intercourse of the Colonies with others; and, by " insternal Taxes", he intended Impositions for the Purpose

of taking Money from them.

In every other Part of his Speeches on that Occasion, his Words confirm this Constitution of his Expressions. The following Extracts will shew how positive and ge-

The following Extracts will shew how positive and gesneral were his Affertions of our Right.

"It is my Opinion, that this Kingdom has no
RIGHT to lay A TAX upon the Colonies."

The
Americans are the Sons, not the Bastards of England. Taxation is no Part of the governing or legistative Power.

"The Taxes are a voluntary Gift
and Grant of the Commons Alone. In Lecislation,
the Three Estates of the Realm are Alike concerned,
but the Concurrence of the Press and the Crown but the Concurrence of the Pages and the Crown to a Tax, is only necessary to close with the Form of a Law, the GIFT and GRANT is of the COMMONS ALONE."

"The Diffinition between LEGISLATION and TAXATION is effentially necessary to Liberty."

The COMMONS of America, represented in their several Assemblies, have ever been in Possession of the Exercise of this, their constitutional Right, of Courts. ercife of this, their constitutional Right; of GIVING and CRANTING their OWN MONEY. They would know been SLAVES if they had not enjoyed it. The Idea of a virtual Representation of America in this House, is the most contemptible Idea that ever entered into the Head of Man—It does not deserve a serious Resusant

He afterwards shows the Unreasonableness of GreatBritain taxing America, thus—"When I had the Honour of serving his Majesty, I availed myself of the
Means of Information, which I derived from my Ofsice; I SPEAK THEREFORE PROM KNOWLEDGE. My Materials were good. I was at Pains to collect, to algest, to consider them, and I will be bold to offices, that the Profit to Great-Britain, from the Trade of the Conthe Profit to Great-Britain, from the Trade of the Co-lonies, through all its Branches, is Two Millions A Year. Thu is the Fund that carried you trium-phantly through the last War. The Estates that war rated at Two Thousand Pounds a Year, Threescore Years ago, are at Three Thousand Pounds at present. Those Estates fold then from Fifteen to Eighteen Years Purchase; the same may now be fold for Thirty. You own This To America. This is The Price That AMERICA PAYS YOU FOR HER PROTECTION."-"I dare not fay how much higher these Profits may be augmented." "Upon the Whole, I will be Leave to tell the House what is really my Opinion. It is, that the Stamp-Act be repealed absolutely, totally and immediately. That the Reason for the Repeal be assigned, because it was founded on an ERRONZOUS PRINCIPLE.

\* And that Pig and Bar Iron made in his Majesty Colonies in America, may be FURTHER MANUFAC TURED IN THIS KINGDOM, be it further then enacted by the Authority aforefaid, that from and after the Twenty-fourth Day of June, 1750, no Mill, or othe Engine, for sitting or rolling of Iron, or any Platin Forge to work with a Tile Hammer, or any Furnace in making Steel, shall be erected, or, after such Erection continued in Kny of his Majesty's Colonies is America. 23 Geo. II. ch. 39. 6. 9.

† Tho' these Particulars are mentioned as being an folutely necessary, yet perhaps they are not more so, that Glass in our severe Winters, to keep out the Cold from our Houses; or, than Paper, without which such incepressible Confusions must easie. And that Pig and Bar Iron made in his Majesty

It is very worthy of Remark, how watchful our wife Ancestors were, least their Services should be increased, beyond what the Law allowed. No Man was bound to go out of the Realm to ferve the King. Therefore, even in the conquering Reign of Henry V. when the martial Spirit of the Nation was highly in-slamed by the heroic Courage of their Prince, and by his great Success, they still carefully guarded against the Establishment of illegal Services. "When this Point (fays Lord Chief Justice Coke) concerning Maintenance of Wars out of England, came in Question, the COM-MONS did make their continual Claim of their ancient MONS did make their continual Claim of their ancient Freedom and Birthright, as in the ift of Henry V. and in the 7th of Henry V. &c. the COMMONS made a PROTEST that they were not bound to the Maintainances of War in Scotland, Ireland, Calice, France, Normandy, or other foreign Parts, and caused their PROTESTS to be entered into the Parliament Rolls, where they yet remain; which in Effect agreeth with that, which, apon like Occasion, was made in this Parliament of a th Edward I." 2d Inst. P. 528.

RN HALL

DEATH,"

NTING-

† 4th Inst. 28.

1 Reges Anglie, nibil tale, nifi convocatis primis ordibus, et affentiente Populo suscipiunt. Phil. Comines.

These Gifts entirely depending on the Pleasure of

the Donors, were proportioned to the Abilities of the several Ranks of People who gave, and were regulated by their Opinion of the public Necessities. Thus Edquard I. had, in his 11th Year a Thirtieth from the Laity, a Twentieth from the Clergy; in his 22d Year, a Tenth from the Laity, a Sixth from London, and other corporate Towns. Half of their Benefices from the Clergy; in his 23d Year, an Eleventh from the Barons and others, a Tenth from the Clergy, a Seventh from the Burgeffes, &c. Hume's History of England.

The same Difference in the Grants of the several

Ranks is observable in other Reigns.

In the famous Statute de Tallagios non concedendo, the King enumerates the feveral Classes, without whose Consent, he and his Heirs never should set or levy any

Consent, he and his Heirs never should set or levy any Tax—" Nullum Tallagium, wel Auxilium, per nos, wel Haredes mostros in Regno nostro ponatur seu levetur, sine Voluntate et Assensu Archiepiscoporum, Comitum, Baronum, Militum, Burgensum, et aliorum liberorum Com. de Regno nostro." 34th Edward I.

Lord Chief Justice Coke, in his Comment on these Words, says—" For the quieting of the Commons, and for a perpetual and constant Law, for ever after, both in this, and ather like Cases, this Act was made."

"These Words are plain, without any Scruple, absolute, without any Saving." ad Coke's Inst. Pa. 532, 523. Little did the venerable Judge imagine, that, "Other Like Cases" would happen, in which the Spirit of this Law would be despised by Englishmen, the Posterity of those who made it.

The Goddess of Empires, in the Heathen Mythology, according to an ancient Fable, Ixim pursues her, but the escaped in a Cloud.

† In this Sense Montequies wees the Word "Tax," in his 13th Book of Spirit of Laws.

† It seems to be evident; that Mr. Pitt, in his Defence of America, during the Debate concerning the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, by "internal Taxes" meant any Duties "for the Purpose of raising a Revenue;" and, by "external Taxes," meant "Duties imposed for the Regulation of Trade." His Expressions are these—" If the Gentleman does not understand the Difference between internal and external Taxes, I can-

Difference between internal and external Taxes, I cannot help it; but there is a plain Diffinction between Taxes levied for the Purposes of raising a Reveauue, and Duties imposed for the Regulation of Trade, for the Accommodation of the Subject, although in the Consequences, some Revenue might incidentally arise from the latter."

Those Words were, in Mr. Pitt's Reply to Mr. Grewille, who said he could not understand the Difference between external and internal Taxes. But Mr.

rence between external and internal Taxes. But Mr.. Pitt in his first speech has made no such Distinction; and his Meaning, when he mentions the Diffinction appears to be—that, by "external Taxes" he intended Impositions for the Purpose of regulating the

N M A P O L I S, January 14. Thursday, 6 o'Clock, Afternoon. As the Northern Post is not yet arrived, and the Southern One brought no Mail; and our Rivers, at same Time, being frozen up, by which we are prevented receiving any Articles of Intelligence from the different Parts of the Province, we hope we shall stand excus'd for this Single Half Sheet.

Bladenfeargh, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.

I INTEND to Let, for a Term of Years, (and will give Possession either the ensuing Spring or Fall) about 500 Acres of Land, on the Side of the Eastern Branch of Patonumack River, at navigable Water, Five Miles from Bladenfurgh, the fame Diffance from George-Town, and Eight Miles by Water from Alexandria; about 130 Acres are improveable Tide Marsh, 20 Acres of which are banked in, and has yielded, by Estimation, 100,000 lb. of Hay, yearly, for Four Years, and the Price of Hay, at the Towns above-mentioned, has always been 45. per 100lb.——I shall reserve about 200 Acres to remain in Woods; so that there will be about 170 Acres of level Land to work befides the Mea-There are 14 Bushels of Wheat, and 15 and an Half of Rye, fowed, and about 30 Acres of fresh Ground for Corn.—The Buildings are sufficient, Ground for Corn. The Buildings are fufficient, and the Fences are in fine Order. I intend also to let Five Settlements, of about 100 Acres each, in the Woods, Part of the same Tract.

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

The Purchaser may have Credit, on paying Interest.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

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

To be fold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Friday the 22d Instant, on the Premises, (pursuant to the Last Will and Tostament of EDWARD DORSEY, deceased, BOUT One Hundred Acres of valuable Land, being Part of faid DORSEY's DWELLING PLANTATION, to which an indisputable Title will be made, by

(2") JOHN & ELY DORSEY, Executors.
All Persons who are indebted to said Estate are defired to make immediate Payment, and those who have any Demands, are defired to bring their Accounts in, that they may be adjusted and paid off.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, by the

SUBSCRIBER, living near the Head of South-Rivers on Tuesday the 2d of February,

A PARCEL of VALUABLE LAND, containing about 600 ACRES, all in one Body; whereon is a Dwelling-House, 26 Feet in Length, and 25 Feet in Breadth, Brick Chimney, with Three Fire Places, Two below Stairs, and One above; Two Rooms on the lower Floor, plaistered above and below, with Two Porches, the Sides are covered with Feather-edged Plank, the Roof with Cyprefs Shingles, and all in good Repair; Two large Gardens, paled in; a Well in the Yard, stoned up; Cellar; House; Kitchen; Quarter; Meat-House; Milk-house; Corn-house; Two logg'd Stables, Dovesail'd Work, with Plank Lofts; a new Barn, 20 Feet in Length, 16 Feet in Breadth, the Floor plank'd for Threshing, and the Roof covered with shingles; a large Apple-Orchard, of the best of Fruits; Peach-Orchards; Quince ditto; Cherry ditto; ive large Tobacco-Houses, and as many Tenements, good Repair, that rents for Fifty Pounds a-Year; Meadow completely cleared; another almost clearwith Two other Orchards. The faid Land is well ratered and timbered. The Subscriber will give attendance on every Wednesday, on the Premises, order to show, and treat with any Person incli-able to purchase. JOHN WILMOT.
The Subscriber has Two TRACTS of LAND. ring on the Drafts of Great-Pipe-Creek, Frederick ounty, withing 14 Miles of Frederick-Town, contining 514 Acres, which he will either fell, leafe, rent. The Title is indifputable. J. W.

NY SCHOOLMASTER that wants a Place, may, by applying to Samuel Lane, at Pig-Point, meet ith good Encouragement. (aw)

AKEN up by the Subscriber, on the a3d of last Month, at Capt. Thomas Marsh's Plantation, on mt-ssand, a new PINE CANOE, about ao Feet sig, and 18 Inches wide; has nothing remarkable aput her proper for advertising, except a Rope Painter. The Owner, on proving Property, and paying sarges, may have her again, on applying to JOHN SPAULDING.

R AN away from the Subferiber, living in Frederick County, near George-Town, Convict Servant Man, named JAMES JOHNSON, alias Ingram, about 18 Years of Age, 5 Feet 3 Incheshigh, has short black Hair, is much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has been employed as a Schoolmaster. Had on, and took with him, a new Forrest Cloth Coat, with Mohair Buttons, a white Broad Cloth Jacket, which was a little too large for him, a Pair of white Serge Breeches, a white Shirt, and a Pair of Shoe Boots that has been lately Soled, a Caftor Hat, and brown great Coat, about half worn, He likewife took with him; a bright bay Horfe, a-bout 14 Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, paces, very fast, trots and gallops; had a Man's new Saddle; Saddle-Cloth, and a blue Housing. Whoever takes up faid Servant, and delivers him

to his Master, shall receive Three Pounds Reward, and Thirty Shillings for the Horfe.

JOHN CLAGETT:

THERE is at the Plantation of Bafil Lucas, at Patapfco Lower Ferry, in Baltimore County, taken up as Strays, the Two following Creatures, wig. a small red Steer, about Three Years old, marked with a Crop and Slit in the left Ear, and has an Under-Bit taken out of his right. The other is a black and white Steer, of the same Age, and marked with the same Marks as the first mentioned.

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

CTRAY'D or STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the North Side of Severn, a forrel GELDING, with a Saddle on, about 14 Hands high, with a large Blaze over his Face, branded with a W upon his near Shoulder and Thigh, his hind Legs are both white, and one of his fore Legs white as high as the Knee, and the other Foot white.

Whoever fecures the faid Gelding, and Saddle, for that they may be had again, shall receive Figures.

that they may be had again, shall receive FIFTEEN SHILLINGS for the Gelding, and FIVE SHILLINGS for the Saddle, paid by .

RICHARD WEEDON.

BASIL FRANCIS, WATCHMAKER from LONDON, In Market-Street, BALTIMORE-TOWN,

MAKES, fells, and repairs Horizontal, Repeating, and all Sorts of Watches. As his Skill in Bunness is well known, he needs no Apologies. He only takes this Method to inform the Public, that there is one as capable of the Business here, as any in Annapolis.

And, as he hath had the Success to give Satisfaction to those Gentlemen and Ladies that have been pleased to employ him, he hopes the Continuance of their Fa-vours, as well as the Public in general, as they may de-pend on having their Work done in the best and neatest Manner, and at the lowest Rates.

Likewise fells Goldsmiths Work, and gives the

full Value for old Gold and Silver.

LL Perfons indebted to John Read Magruder, are defired to come and fettle their Accompts, and difcharge their Balances. Constant Attendance is given for that Purpose, at his late Store, in Upper Marlborough; where may be had, the usual Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, to be sold for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco, on reasonable Terms, by

(5") MAGRUDER & HEPBURN.

OTRAYED or STOLEN, from the Subscriber's Plantation, on South-River, in Anne-Arundel County, Two Plow Horfes, one a white Horfe, and the other a Two Plow Horfes, one a white Horfe, and the other a grey roan Horfe, they are between 13 and 14 Hands high, the roan Horfe is galled on one Shoulder, they are both dock'd, but the Brand, if any, not remembred. They were taken away in the Christmas Hollydays. Any Person that will deliver the said Horses, or either of them, to me, shall receive Two Dollars Reward for each. The roan Horse did belong to Mr. Snowden, and afterwards to Mr. Samuel Tannebill, near Mr. Snewdes's Iron-Works. NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

WEST-RIVER, December 18, 1767. A S many Freeholders in Anne-Arundel County, have not yet paid their Quit-Rents, for the prefent Year; for the Conveniency of fuch, the Subscriber

will attend at the Houses, and, on the Days following,

in January next:
At Mrs. Riggi's, on Monday Jan. 11,
Robert Davis's, Tuesday - 13,
John Hawkins's, Wednesday 13,
Mrs. Ramjay's, Thursday - 14, Head of Sea
Bateman's Tavern, Friday - 15, H. of South &
Ellicot. Tavern, Saturday - 16, near 2006en-14, Head of Severn.

Bateman's Tavern, Friday 15, II. of South Mover.
Elliat's Tavern, Saturday 16, near Queen-Anne.
Land-Office, Annapolis, Tuesday 19,
Elijah Robertson's, Wednesday 20, North of Sewern.
Richard Wells's, Saturday 23, Pig-Point.

"He hopes the Freeholders, as also the Tenants on his Lordship's Manor of Anne-Arundel, will not omit on his Lordship's Manor of Anne-Arundel, will not omit on his Lordship's Manor of Anne-Arundel, will not omit on his Lordship's Manor of Anne-Arundel, will not omit on his Lordship's Manor of Anne-Arundel, will not omit on his Lordship's Manor of Anne-Arundel, will not omit on his Lordship's Manor of Anne-Arundel, will not omit on his Lordship's Manor of Anne-Arundel, will not omit on his Lordship's Manor of Anne-Arundel, will not omit on his Lordship's Manor of Anne-Arundel, will not omit on his Lordship's Manor of Anne-Arundel, will not omit on his Lordship's Manor of Anne-Arundel, will not omit on his Lordship's Manor of Anne-Arundel, will not omit of the history of the hi bringing, or fending the Money for their Rents, on the Days above-mentioned, which may prevent Trouble to themselves, as well as to JOHN THOMAS. to themselves, as well as to JOHN THOMAS.

N. B. He also receives Balances of Quit-Rents due

to Joseph Galloway, Esq; late Receiver of Quit-Rents, in Anne-Arundel County. (3")

To be S O L D, for Want of E M P L O Y.

Two likely NEGRO LADS. The Purchaser
may have Credit, paring Interest. For further
Particulars, enquire of
THO: JENNIGES

HERE is at the Plantation of Thomas and Alexa Long, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Strain the Month of July last, a middle-fixed brindle COW, has several white Spots, a large Lump under her Jaws; but neither Ear nor other discernable Marks.

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

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living at Monocass, in Frederick County, on the 8th of September last, a HORSE and MARE. The Horse is of a dun Colore about 26 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter O, has a large Mane, and a black Streak on the Ridge of his Back. The Mare is of a light bay Colour, about 14 Hands high, has a large Star in her Forehead, a black Mane and Talliand a black Streak on her Back, has Two Lumps on her left hind Leg, about the Size of Munice-Balls, and paces, trots, and gallops.

her left hind Leg, about the subservances, trots, and gallops.

Whoever brings the above Creatures to the Subservance, or Mr. Conrad Groß, in Frederick-Town, shall receive a Reward of Ten Pounds, paid by CHRISTIAN KOSSEL.

BROKE out of Dorchefter County Jail, on Sun-day the 13th of December last, one EDWARD HUSSEY, (alias James Rush) being committed on Sus-picion of Horse-Stealing. He is about Five Feet Eight Inches high, of a dark Complexion, wears his own Hair, and has a very dull heavy Countenance: Had on, when he broke out, a brownish colour'd coarse Cloth Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches, his last Place of Residence was near William Stewart's Tavern, in Kent County, and 'tis very probable he may endeavour to SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD. County, and 'tis very probable he may endeavour to fecrete himself about that Neighbourhood.

Whoever apprehends the faid Fellow, and brings him to the Subicriber, shall be paid the above Reward, and all reasonable Charges, by ROBERT HARRISON, Sheriff. (W3)

Lately IMPORTED, and to be fold on the most restinable Terms, by PATRICK MACGILL, at Elk-Ridge

LARGE and NEAT ASSORTMENT of MER-

A LARGE and NEAT ASSORTMENT of MEN-CHANDIZE, fuitable to the Scason: Alio a neat Harpsicord, with Three Stops. A Spinner, ap-proved of by Masters of that Instrument; some other Instruments of Musick, and a few Sets of CLIO.

• All who are indebted to me, from One, to Five Years, are requested to discharge their respective Ba-lances, which, if they neglect, I must fall upon some Method to compel them, which will be very difagree-able to me, as well as themselves,—Delivered, by Mistake, among my Goods, a Crate, mark'd I. P. No. 27. The Owner may have it on applying to P. M. No. 27. The Owner may have it on applying to P. M.

THE Subscriber having a good ASSORTMENT of GOODS remaining on Hand, he will dispose of them on very easy Terms, for Cash, Tobacco, or Bills. Short Credit will be given to the Purchaser, giving Bond with Security. He also desires all Persons who have come Accounts with him either in the Store of have open Accounts with him, either in the Store, or Balances, as Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County, that they will come and fettle the fame, to prevent such Steps as would be difagreeable to them, as well as to WILLIAM STEWART.

Prince-George's County, November 11, 1767. TO BE RENTED, lately belonging to NICHOLAS LOWE DAR-NALL, lying in Baltimore County, near the Fork of Gunpowder, and about 12 Miles from Baltimore-Towns The Land is good, and the Buildings upon it new, convenient either for Planting, or Farming. Any Person inclinable to Rent, may know the Terms, by applying to FRANCIS HALL

Pifcataway, Dec. 7, 1967. JUST IMPORTED,
FROM GLASGOW,

And to be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, for Call
Bills, Tobacco, or foot Credit,

TWO fmall lumping PARCELS of GOODS, confisting of Kendal Cottons, Beartkins, Duffes, Frizes, Half-Thicks, and Scots Plaiding.

(\*3) IAMES BROWN. (43)

Dec. 13, 1767.

L OST or STOLEN, on the Third Infant, at the House of Mr. William Reynolds, in Amagolis, a SILVER WATCH, without the Chrystal, Maker's Name, Jo. Herring, No. 326; had to it a Steel Chain and Key; also Two Seals, the one of Silver, with the Letters B D in a Cypher. The other, a brown Chrystal set in Silver, with a Coat of Arms, of Rive Darts, and a Lion Passant at the Top. Whoever brings the above Watch to Mr. Reynolds, shall receive, a Reward of Twenty Shillings.

Twenty Shillings.

N. B. All Watchmakers, and others, are defired to ftop the faid Watch, if offered to Sale, and they shall have the above Reward.

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

XXIII. YE.

LETTERS from a to the Inhabi L E

MY DEAR COUL

What but the in clusive Right of the be the Reason, tha One Hundred and past for the fole Pur fon be, to which e ter, for fo long a Attempt to innova England in Part Britain in other Pa

penfive Wars; tro old Parliaments wicked Ministers to touch the Palla tion, Avarice, F Whenever it was lonies, the Requ and dutifully com Time to Time, r the reft of the Emp and the Connexio The People of Privileges, boast r

well be questioned British Subject, f or more uninterru Right of Taxation Great-Britain con of these Colonies vereignty, a Prer would they bear t would they think the Crown? We r be, from the Tra fell, about the la emergent Necessit and for which th our Liberties be and it is all we d

Explicit as the Ages, is, to prothefe Colonies, raifing a Revenu our Favour. Every one of t the Legality of

Force against the are well known, This general fent : That the Great-Britain; make Laws for is not necessary Relation between nies, as was ear the Stamp-Act,

Colonies wer tions, to keep t Country, overcharge a Num Citizens. But Violence, being may be allowe have been fett Purposes of Tr tained by the C those Things and by fupply they wanted. Commencemen formly fo in th

To answer was known to Trade and Fre By a due Reg fant Colonies, unexplored W grew, and flow The Parent

and Virtue, a nization, drev fonably expec

# MARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 21, 1768.

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

LETTER

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

ableri all re

VARD on Suf-Eight is own Had

coarfe

brings eward,

heriff

finable Ridge

MER.

Alio a

other

to Five ve Ban fome fagreeed, by
L. P. M.

pole of Bills. giving is who

teps as

ART.

1767.

ROES,

DAR-

ork of Town

1707.

Duffles,

OWN.

at the tolis, a. laker's

Chain the

arystale is, and above ard of

ired to

y thall

**MXX** 

NG-

NTS,

Ones

NKS,

NDS

med

公司 全日

ERHAPS the Objection to the late
Act imposing Duties upon Paper, on the Arguments drawn from the universal Conduct of Parliaments and Ministers, from the first Existence of these Colonies to the Administration of Mr. Grenville.

What but the indifputable, the acknowledged exclusive Right of the Colonies to tax themselves, could be the Reason, that in this long Period of more than One Hundred and Fifty Years, no Statute was ever palt for the fole Purpose of raising a Revenue on the Cofon be, to which every Parliament, and every Mini-fer, for fo long a Time submitted, without a single

Attempt to innovate? England in Part of that Course of Years, and Great-Britain in other Parts, was engaged in fierce and exensive Wars; troubled with some tumultuous and hold Parliaments; governed by many daring and wicked Ministers: Yet none of them ever ventured to touch the Palladium of American Liberty. Ambition, Avarice, Faction, Tyranny, all revered it. Whenever it was necessary to raise Money on the Colonies, the Requifitions of the Crown were made, and dutifully complied with. The Parliament, from Time to Time, regulated their Trade, and that of the rest of the Empire, to preserve their Dependencies, and the Connexion of the whole in good Order. The People of Great-Britain, in Support of their

Privileges, boast much of their Antiquity; yet it may well be questioned, if there is a single Privilege of a British Subject, supported by longer, more solemn, or more uninterrupted Testimony, than the exclusive Right of Taxation in these Colonies. The People of Great-Britain confider that Kingdom as the Sovereign of these Colonies, and would now annex to that Sovereignty, a Prerogative never heard of before. How would they bear this, was the Cafe their own? What would they think of a new Prerogative claimed by the Crown? We may guess what their Conduct would be, from the Transports of Passion into which they fell, about the late Embargo laid to relieve the most emergent Necessities of State, admitting of no Delay; and for which there were numerous Precedents. Let our Liberties be treated with the same Tenderness, and it is all we defire.

Explicit as the Conduct of Parliaments for fo many Ages, is, to prove that no Money can be levied on these Colonies, by Parliament, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue, yet it is not the only Evidence in

Every one of the most material Arguments against the Legality of the Stamp-AA, operates with equal Force against the Act now objected to: But as they are well known, it feems unnecessary to repeat them

This general one only shall be considered at prefent: That tho' these Colonies are dependent on Great-Britain; and tho' she has a legal Power to make Laws for preferving that Dependance, yet it is not necessary for this Purpose, nor essential to the Relation between a Mother-Country and her Colonies, as was eagerly contended by the Advocates for the Stamp-Act, that she should raise Money upon them without their Consent.

Colonies were formerly planted by warlike Na-tions, to keep their Enemies in Awe; to relieve their Country, over-burthened with Inhabitants; or to difcharge a Number of discontented and troublesome Citizens. But in more modern Ages, the Spirit of Violence, being, in fome Meafure, if the Expression may be allowed, sheathed in Commerce, Colonies have been fettled by the Nations of Europe for the Purposes of Trade. These Purposes were to be attained by the Colonies raising for the Mother-Country those Things which she did not produce herself; and by supplying themselves from her with Things they wanted. These were the National Objects in the Commencement of our Colonies, and have been uniformly fo in their Promotion.

To answer these grand Purposes, perfect Liberty was known to be necessary; all History proving, that Trade and Freedom are nearly related to each other. By a due Regard to this wife and just Plan, the Infant Colonies, exposed in the unknown Climates and unexplored Wildernesses of this new World, lived,

grew, and flourished. The Parent Country, with undeviating Prudence and Virtue, attentive to the first Principles of Colonization, drew to herself the Benefits she might rea-fonably expect, and preserved to her Children the

Bleffings on which those Benefits were founded. She made Laws obliging her Colonies to carry to her all those Products which she wanted for her own Use; and all those raw Materials which she chose herself to work up. Befides this Restriction, she forbad them to procure Manufactures from any other Part of the Globe; or, even the Products of European Countries, which alone could rival her, without being first brought to her. In short, by a Variety of Laws, she regulated their Trade in such a Manner, as they thought most conducive to their mutual Advantage, and her own Welfare. A Power was referved to the Crown of repealing any Laws that should be enacted. The executive Authority of Government was lodged in the Crown and its Representatives; and an Appeal was fecured to the Crown from all Judgements in the Administrations of Justice.

For all these Powers, established by the Mother-Country over her Colonies; for all these immense Emoluments derived by her from them; for all their Difficulties and Distresses in fixing themselves, what was the Recompence made them? A Communication of her Rights in general, and particularly of that great one, the Foundation of all the reft-that their Property, acquired with fo much Pain and Hazard, should be disposed of by none but themselves, ---or, to use the beautiful and emphatic Language of the facred Scriptures, " that they should fit every Man under his Vine, and under his Fig-Tree, AND NONE SHOULD MAKE THEM AFFRAID.

Can any Man of Candour and Knowledge deny, that these Institutions, from an Affinity between Great-Britain and her Colonies, that sufficiently secures their Dependance upon her? Or, that for her to levy Taxes upon them, is to reverse the Nature of Things? Or, that she can pursue such a Measure, without reducing them to a State of Vaffalage?

If any Person cannot conceive the Supremacy of Great-Britain to exist, without the Power of laying Taxes to levy Money upon us, the History of the Colonies and of Great-Britain, fince their Settlement, will prove the contrary. He will there find the amazing Advantages arising to her from them-the constant Exercise of her Supremacy-and their filial Submission to it, without a fingle Rebellion, or even the Thought of one, from their first Emigration, to this Moment-and all these Things have happened, without an Instance of Great-Britain laying Taxes to levy Money upon them,

How many British Authors I have demonstrated

The Power of taxing themselves was the Privi-leges of which the English, were, WITH REASON, PARTICULARLY JEALOUS. Hume's History of England.

† Mic. iv. 4.
† It has been faid in the House of Commons, when Complaints have been made of the Decay of Trade to any Part of Europe, "That such Things were not worth Regard, as Great-Britain was posses for Colonies that could consume more of her Manusactures than she

was able to supply them with."

"As the Cale now stands, we shall shew that the Plantations are a Spring of Wealth to this Nation, that they work for us, that their Treasure centers all here, and that the these than the them. and that the Laws have tied them fast enough to us; fo that it must be through our own Fault and Mismanagement, if they become independent of England."
DAVENANT on the Plantation Trade.

" It is better that the Islands should be supplied from the Northern Colonies than from England, for this Reason; the Provisions we might send to Earbados, Jamaica, &c. would be unimprov'd Product of the Earth, as Grain of all Kinds, or such Product, where there is little got by the Improvement, as Malt, Salt, Beef and Pork; indeed, the Exportation of Salt-Fish thither would be more advantageous, but the Goods which we fend to the Northern Colonies, are fuch, whose Improvement may be justly faid, one with another, to be near Four-Fifths of the Value of the whole Cammodity, as Apparel, Houshold Furniture, and many other Things."

"New-England is the most prejudicial Plantation to the Kingdom of England; and yet, to do Right to that most industrious English Colony, I must confess, that tho we looke by their unlimited Trade with other foreign Plantations, yet we are very great Gainers by their direct Trade to and from Old-England. Our yeartheir direct Trade to and from Old-England. Our yearly Exportations of English Manufactures, Malt, and
other Goods, from hence thither, amounting, in my
Opinion, to Ten Times the Value of what is imported
from thence; which Calculation I do not make at
Random, but, upon mature Confideration, and, peradventure, upon as much Experience in this very Trade,
as any other Perfon will pretend to; and therefore,
whenever Reformation of our Correspondency in Trade
with that People shall be thought on, it will, in my
poor Judgment, require GREAT TENDERNESS, and
VERY SERIOUS CIRCUMSPECTION."

6 Our Plantations spend mostly our English Manufactures, and those of all Sorts almost imaginable, in eggegions Quantities, and employ near Topo Thirds of all our

that the present Wealth, Power, and Glory of their Country, are founded upon these Colonies? As conflantly as Streams tend to the Ocean, have they been pouring the Fruits of all their Labours, into their Mother's Lap. Good Heaven! And, shall a total Oblivion of former Tendernesses and Blessings be fpread over the Minds of a wife People, by the for-did Acts of intriguing Men, who covering their fel-fish Projects under Pretences of Public-Good, first enrage their Countrymen into a Frenzy of Pathon, and then advance their own Influence and Interest, by gratifying that Passion, which they themselves have basely excited?

English Shipping; so that we have more People in Eng-land, by reason of our Plantations in America." Idem. Sir Josiah Child fays, in another Part of his Work,
That not more than Fifty Families are maintained
in England by the refining of Sugar." From whence, and from what Davenant says, it is plain, that the Advantages here said to be derived from the Plantations by England, must be meant chiefly of the continental

"I shall sum up my whole Remarks on our American Colonies, with this Observation, that as they are a cer-tain annual Revenue of several Millions Sterling to tain annual Revenue of feveral Millions Stering to their Mother-Country, they ought carefully to be protected, duly encouraged, and every Opportunity that presents, improved for their Increment and Advantage, as every one they can possibly reap, must at least return to us with Interest."

BEAWES'S Lex Merc. Red.

"We may safely advance, that our Trade and Navigation are greatly increased by our Colonies, and that they really are a Source of Treasure and Naval Power to this Kingdom, since they work for us, and their Treasure.

they really are a Source of Treasure and Naval Power to this Kingdom, since they work for us, and their Treasure centers here. Before their Settlement, our Manufactures were few, and those but indifferent; the Number of English Merchants very small, and the whole Shipping of the Nation much inferior to what now belongs to the Northern Colonies only. These are certain Facts. But, since their Establishment, our Condition has altered for the better, almost to a Degree beyond Credibility.—Our Manufactures are prodigiously increased, chiefly by the Demand for them in the Plantations, where they AT LEAST TAKE OFF ONE HALF, and supply us with many valuable Commodities for Exportation, which is as great an Emolument to the Exportation, which is as great an Emolument to the Mother Kingdom, as to the Plantations themselves." POSTLETHWAYT'S Univ. Ditt.

of Trade and Commerce.

"Most of the Nations of Europe have interfered with us, more or less, in divers of our Staple Manufactures, within Half a Century, not only in our Woollen, but in our Lead and Tin Manufactures, as well as our Fisheries."

"The Inhabitants of con Calculate the Manufactures as Idem.

Fisheries."

"The Inhabitants of our Colonies, by carrying on a Trade with their foreign Neighbours, do not only occasion a greater Quantity of the Goods and Merchandizes of Europe being fent from bente to them, and a greater Quantity of the Product of America, to be fent from them hither, which would otherwise be carried from, and brought to Europe by Foreigners, but an Increase of the Seamen and Navigation in those Parts, which as of great Strength and Security, as well as of great Advantage to our Plantations in general. And shough some of our Colonies are not only for preventing the Importations of all Goods of the same Species they broduce, but suffer particular Planters to keep great Runs of Land in their Possessing and Individually, with Design to prevent new Settlements, whereby they imagine the Prices of their Commodities may be affected; yet, if it be considered, that the Markets of Great-Britain depend on the Markets of All Europe in general, and that the European Markets of ALL Europe in general, and that the European Markets in general, depend on the Proportion between the annual Confumption and the aubole Quantity of each Species annually produced by ALL Nations; it must follow, that what the confusion of the Proportion that whether we or Foreigners are the Producers, Carriers, Importers and Exporters of American Produce, yet their respective Prices in each Colony (the Difference of Freight, Customs and Importations considered) will always bear Proportion to the general Confumption of the subole Quantity of each Sort, produced in all Colonies, and in all Parts, allowing only for the usual Contingencies that Trade and Commerce, Agriculture and Manusactures are liable to in all Countries."

Idem.

"It is certain, that from the very Time Sir Walter Raleigh, the Father of our English Colonies, and his Affociates, first projected these Establishments, there have been Persons who have sound an Interest in suffer presenting or lessening the Value of them.—The Attempts were called chimerical and dangerous. Afterwards many malignant Suggestions were made about facrificing so many Englishmen to the obstinate Desire of settling Colonies in Countries which then produced very little Advantage. But as these Difficulties were gradually surmounted, those Complaints vanished. No so sooner were these Lamentations over, but others arose in their Stead; when it could be no longer said, that the Colonies were useless, it was alledged that they were not useful enough to their Mother Country; that, while we were loaded with Taxes, they were absolutely free; that the Planters lived like Princes, while the Inhabitants of England Liboured hard for a tolerable Subsistence." have been Persons who have found an Interest in sufre-" Before the Settlement of these Colonies," says Postletburgt, " our Manufactures were few, and those

It feems extremely probable, that when cool difpassionate Posterity, shall consider the affectionate Intercourse, the reciprocal Benefits, and the unsuspect-ing Confidence, that have submited between these Colonies and their Parent Country for fuch a Length of Time, they will execrate with the bitterest Curies, the infamons Memory of those Men, whose pestilential Ambition unnecessarily, wantonly, first opened the Sources of civil Discord between them; first turned their Love into Jealoufy; and first taught these Provinces, filled with Grief and Anxiety to inquire,

> " Mens ubi materna eft ?" Where is maternal Affection?

> > A FARMER.

but indifferent. In those Days we had not only our Naval Stores, but our Ships from our Neighbours. Germany furnished us with all Things made of Metal, even to Nails. Wine, Paper, Linens, and a Thoufand other Things, came from France. Portugal supplied us with Sugar; all the Products of America were poured into us from Spain; and the Venetians and Genoefe retailed to us the Commodities of the East-Indies, at their own Price."

" If it be asked, Whether Foreigners, for what, Goods they take of us, do not pay on that Confumption, a great Portion of our Taxes? It is admitted they do." POSTLETHWAYT'S Great-Britain's True Syftem.

" If we are afraid that One Day or other the Colonies will revolt, and fet up for themselves, as some seem to apprehend, let us not drive them to a Necessity to feel themselves independent of us; as they will do, the Moment they perceive that they can be supplied with all Things from within themselves, and do not need our Af-fiftance. If we would keep them still dependent upon their Mother Country, and in some Respects subservient to their Fiews and Welfare; let us make it their In-TEREST always to be fo." TUCKER on Trade.

" Our Colonies, while they have English Blood in their Veins, and have Relations in England, and WHILE THEY CAN GET BY TRADING WITH US, the fronger and greater they grow, the more this Crown and Kingdom will get by them; and nothing but fuch an arbi-trary Power as shall make them desperate, can bring them to rebel." DAVENANT on the Plantation Trade.

" The Northern Colonies are not upon the fame Footing as those of the South; and, having a worfe Soil to improve, they must find the Recompence some other Way, which only can be in Property and Dominion. Upon which Score, any Innovations in the Form of Government there, should be cautiously examined, for Fear of entering upon Measures, by which the In-dustry of the Inhabitants be quite discouraged. 'Tis ALWAYS UNFORTUNATE for a People, either by Con-SENT or upon COMPULSION, to depart from their PRIMITIVE INSTITUTIONS, and THESE FUNDAMEN-TALS, by which they were FIRST UNITED TOGE-

" All wife States will well confider how to preferve the Advantages arising from Colonies, and avoid the Evils. And I conceive that there can be but Iwo Ways in Nature to hinder them from throwing off their Ways in Nature to hinder them from throwing off their Dependence; One, to keep it out of their Power; and, the other, out of their Will. The First must be by Force; and the latter, by using them well, and keeping them employed in such Productions, and making such Manusactures, as will support themselves and Families comfortably, and procure them Wealth too, and at least not prejudice their Mother-Country.

Force can never be used effectually to answer the End, without destroying the Colonies themselves. Liberty and Encouargement are necessary to carry People thither, and to keep them together when they are there, and

and to keep them together when they are there; and Violence will hinder both. Any Body of Troops, confiderable enough to awe them, and keep them in Subjection under the Direction too of a needy Governor, often fent thither to make his Fortune, and at fuch a Distance from any Application for Redress, will soon put an End to all Planting, and leave the Country to the Soldiers alone, and, if it did not, would eat up all the Profit of the Colony. For this Reason, arbitrary Countries have not been equally successful in planting Colonies with free Ones, and, what they have done Countries have not been equally successful in planting Colonies with free Ones; and, what they have done in that knid, has either been by Force, at a vast Expence, or by departing from the Nature of their Government, and giving fuch Privileges to Planters as were denied to their other Subjects. And I dare say, that a few prudent Laws, and a little prudent Conduct, would found give us far the greatest Share of the Riches of all America, perhaps drive many of other Nations out of it. or rica, perhaps drive many of other Nations out of it, or into our Colonies for Shelter.

into our Colonies for Shelter.

There are so many Exigencies in all States, so many foreign Wars, and domestic Disturbances, that these Colonies CAN NEVER WANT OPPORTUNITIES, if they watch for them, to do what they shall find their Interests to do; and therefore we ought to take all the Precautions in our Power, that it shall never be their Interest to act against that of their native Country; an Evil which can no otherwise be averted, than by keeping them fully employed in such Trades at will increase their even, as well as our Wealth; for it is much to be seared, if we do not find Employment for them, they may find it for st. The Interest of the Mother-Country, is always to keep them dependent, and so employed; and it requires all her Address to do it; and it is certainly more easily and effectually done by gentle and insensible Methods, than by Power alone."

#### VIENNA, Augist 29.

THE great Caufe between the French East-India Company, and M. de Buffy, having been determined in favour of the latter, he foon after fent a Letter to his Advocate M. Gabier, in which, after thanking him for his good Offices, he gave him his Choice to accept of 20,000 Crowns in ready Money, or a Rent

Charge of toso Crowns per Annum.

Sept. 9. Yesterday at Six in the Evening, the Duke de St. Elizabeth, the Neapolitan Ambassador Extraordinary, went in State to the Castle of Schonbrun, where he was received by the Great Officers of the Court, the Foot Guards being under Arms, and the Noble German and Hungarian Guards forming a Lane through the Apartments. He was first admitted to an Audience of the Emperor, and then to that of the Empress Queen, of whom he made a folemn Demand of the Archdutchess Maria Josepha, in Marriage for the King his Matter. After this, her Royal Highness was introduced into the Audience Chamber, on which she made a deep Courtfey to her August Mother, who informed her, she had given her Consent to the Demand that had been made. Then the Archdutchess received from the Ambassador a Letter from his Sicilian Majesty, and a Picture of that Monarch, which was immediately fastened to her Royal Highnes's Breast by the Mistress

fastened to her Royal Highnes's Breast by the Mistress of her Houshold, the Countes of Lerchenseld. There was a Ball at Night, opened by the Emperor and the suture Queen, and afterwards a Supper of several Tables.

Stockholm, Sept. 4. The Government has given Notice to all trading Persons whom it may concern, that the Negociation for renewing the Treaty of Peace, between the Republic of Venice, and the Regency of Algiers, is broke off, and War declared on both Sides.

#### L O N D O N, September 22.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Erfurt, Aug. 18.
" In the Church of the Petersbourg Benedictines, here is shewn, the Tomb of Louis, Count Gleichen, of the illustrious House of Swartzbourg, which had given an Emperor to Germany. The Count was made Prifoner in an Engagement against the Saracens, and suffered a long and severe Captivity. As he was at Work one Day in the Gardens of the Sultan, he was accosted and asked some Questions by his Master's Daughter, who was walking there. The agreeable Person of the Count, and his Address in working, so greatly pleased the Princess, that she promised to set him free, and go off with him, provided he would marry her. "I have a Wise and Children," answered he.--." That signifies nothing," says she, "the Custom of my Country allows a Man to have several Wives." The Count was not obstinate, he acquiesced to this Reason, and gave her his Promise. The Princess made Use of such Speed and foner in an Engagement against the Saracens, and sufhis Promise. The Princess made Use of such Speed and Address to release him from his Captivity, that they were foon ready to embark on board a Ship. They arrived fafely at Venice. The Count there found one of his Domestics, who had been travelling about, to gain Intelligence of him, and was informed by this Servant, that his Wife and Children were well. He hastened immediately to Rome, and after having ingeniously related what had happened, he obtained of the Pope a folemn Permission to keep both his Wives. This happened in the Year 1240, and in the Pontificate of Gregory XI. If the Holy Father shewed himself indulgent, the Count's Wife was no less complaisant; for she greatly caressed the Saracen Lady, who had been the Cause of her recovering her dear Husband, and conceived for her Rival a peculiar Tenderness. The Saracen Princess made a suitable Return to all her Civilities; and being herself sterile, she tenderly loved the great Number of Children the Countes bore.—At Gleichen is still shewn the Bed whereon the Count and his Two Wives lay. After their Death, they were all Three buried in the fame Tomb, as appears by the following Epitaph:

"Here lie the Bodies of Two rival Wives, who with unparallelled Affection loved each other as Sifters, and me extremely. The one fled from Mahomet to follow her Husband; the other was willing to embrace the Spouse she had recovered. United by the Ties of matrimonial Love, we had, when living, but one matrimonial Bed, and in our Death only one Marble covers

Sept. 24. When the last Letters were received from the Grenades, it was currently reported, that all the Spanish Ports, in the West-Indies, would be that to the Importation of African Slaves by the English; the French of Martinico having left no Stone unturned to pollers themselves entirely of that lucrative Trade.

It was Yesterday strongly reported, that Advice had been received from Senegal, that the French were build-ing a Fort on the Banks of that River, and that the Governor of that Place was not in a Condition to op-pole them, on Account of the Garrison being so much reduced by Sickness; how far this Report may be true, Time will soon determine, as several Ships are daily expected from that Part of the World.

Sept. 25. It is faid that the Right Hon. Philip Tif-dall, Efq. Principal Secretary of State, and Attorney General, in Ireland, is appointed Lord Chancellor of

This Morning feveral Agents for the American Colonies had a long Conference with the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, at his Lordship's House in Hill-Street, Berkley-Square. Sept. 28. Prince Lewis of Wolfenbuttle, Brother to

Prince Ferdinand, and who was Governor to the Stadtholder during his long Minority, still continues at the Head of the Cabinet in Holland; the Favourite of his Mafter, and the Darling of the People.

A few Days ago failed from Breft, Three Dutch

Transports laden with Ammunition and Stores, under Convoy of the Duc de Grammont Frigate of 36 Guns, for the Ifle of Goree, on the African Coaft; the Frigate had Three Companies of Foot on board Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Campbelton, Scot-land, dated September 10.

"It is with Pleasure I now send you a Confirmation of the Accounts formerly mentioned, of the Success of our Vessels in fishing on the Coast of Newfoundland. The Sloop Stonesield, in which I am concerned, arrived here the 28th ult. from Newfoundland in Sixteen Days. She has killed, and brought home (though very late in getting there) 12,000 Fish. The rest of our Town-Vessels have likewise got each from 10 to

14,000. As this is the first Trial of the Kind, we are much taken with our Success, and are now very busy in preparing for our next Outsits."

Oct. 1. Letters from Leghorn mention, that a great Number of Jews were embarking from different Port of Italy, and the Levant, with Intention to settle a Corfica, where People of all Nations are received with open Arms, provided that they bring Money or the Arts with them.

Letters from Constantinople of the 11th ult. fag. Letters from Contrantinopte of the little far. by "The Plague, which had fpread itself but little in the Capital, has, within a few Days past, made great Progress; fo that there is not one Quarter of the Metro

polis free from it."

Oldober 2. Vesterday an Express arrived at s. James's, with Advice of the Death of her Royal Highness Mary, Princess of Hesse-Cassel, Daughter of the Reis Mary, Princels of Helle-Caffel, Daughter of the late King, and Aunt to his prefent Majeity. Her Royal Highness was born Feb. 12, 1712, and was married July 28, 1740, to his Serene Highness Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse-Caffel; by whom she had liftee Three Sons, viz. 1. William, Hereditary Prince, Vic. roy of Norway. 2. Charles, a Lieutenant-General, &c. in the Service of the King of Denmark. 3. Frederick, a Colonel of a Heffian Regiment.

a Colonel of a Heman Regiment.

It is remarkable, that no left than Four Perform of the Blood Royal of England have died in left than One the Blood Royal of England have died in left than One the Blood Royal Historical H Year and Eleven Months, viz. His Royal Highuer the Duke of Cumberland, Oct. 31, 1765; Prince Frederick, youngest Brother of his present Majesty, Dec. 29, 1765; the Duke of York, Sept. 17, 1767; and lattly, the Princess of Hesse that the Power lattle.

Letters from Rome mention, that the Pope has lately had the Misfortune to lose the finest Set of Medah is Europe: They had been collecting many Ages, and were deposited in his Chamber for Security; but it feems some Person of Taste found Means to remove them. It is added, that his Holiness has offered his Plenary Abfolution, and a Reward to the Virtuoso who ftole them, in case he will bring them back.

They write from Newfoundland, that his Majesty's

armed Schooner St. John, had taken Seven New-England finall Craft, finuggling with the French at Miquelon, and carried them into Placentia, where they vere condemned.

OA. 3. Confiderable Wagers are now depending in the City, that there will be more Scotch Members to represent the Counties, Cities, or Boroughs in Eng-land, in the next Parliament, than has been known fince the Union.

Occupied 4. They write from Brest, 2000 Tons of Ship Timber had just arrived there, in Swedish Transports, from the Baltick, for the Use of the King's Dock-Yards.

It was this Morning reported, that the East-India. Company's Troops had lately defeated a Body of the Morattoes, and totally differred them.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7. The Commissioners for carrying into Execution the Articles of Agreement formerly entered into between the Honourable the Proprietors of Pennfylvania and Maryland, for afcertaining the Limits of this Province and the Lower Counties, and Maryland, met lately, at Christiana Bridge, and confirmed the Lines that have been for many Years past running out; which faithe their Business. The Lines are marked by Stones at up along the fame, every Mile; and the Western Lin, which divides this Province from Maryland, is extered fome Miles beyond the Meridian of Pittsburgh, which is fomething thort of Five Degrees West from the River Delaware, granted to Pennsylvania.

> Piscatarway, November 25, 1767. JUST IMPORTED,

In the Snow A M I T Y, Capt. John Sowerby, from Whitehaven, and to be fold at a very low Advant, for Bills, Cafb, or Tobacco,

PARCEL of GOODS, to the Amount of A L. 380 prime Cost, consisting of Kendal Cottons, British Osnabrigs, Irish Linens and Felt Han. They are divided in imall Packages, therefore my fuit those who may only want a Part of such Article. JOHN BAYNES

December 4, 1767. AME to the House of the Subscriber, at the Sign of Prince Ferdinand, within Three Miles of Sulquehanna Lower Ferry, on the 30th of Newsber last, a finall fiz'd Man, on Pretence of being af-ter a Runaway.—His Mare giving out, stopt to feed her, and told he would leave the Mare, 'til he return'd from the Ferry aforefaid, in order to give Notice to stop the Runaway—which he accordingly did; but, as the faid Fellow did not return for he Mare, 'tis concluded he himfelf must be such a Per-fon as he pretended looking after.—He said he came from Port-Tobacco : Had on a blue Surrout Coat, 1 close bodied brownish Cloth coloured ditto; a flowered Velvet Jacket, Cloth Breeches, with ribb'd Stocking, and good Shoes, a fine Hat and Wig. In a Word, he had the Appearance of a Gentleman.—The Mare he left with me, is very finall; of a Bay Colour without Brand, or other discountable Mark; he lour, without Brand, or other difcernable Mark; has a Blaze in her Face, and appears to be old and of little Value: She had on an old Saddle and Bridle. Whoever applies for the above Mare (in Three Weeks after Dare). As Il here the same of the same o Date) shall have her again, on proving Property, and paying Charges, on applying to JOHN RODGERS.

THERE is at the Plantation of Robert Davogo.

living at South-River-Neck, taken up as a Stray, a Sorrel GELDING, about 14 Hands high; has a bald Face, Three white Feet, and a long switch Tail, branded on the near Shoulder with the Letter W.

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

To be SOLD to Tuefday the 1ft L next fair Day, Tobacco,

DART of a T ADVENTU lefs, on which is with a Stone Chir Stairs, and a ceil covered with Shin Floor, a Kitchen a House over it, a with about 150 la 40 or 50 bearing Meadow Ground fome Cattle, Shee Gentleman inclina to the Subscriber, . Five Mon good Security, if · (A3)

WHEREAS V Philpet, w Chaptank, bound f Well-Indies, then Packet has never obliged to any Per fallen, that they w Papers of some Co

AN away fro

DAVID HENNI

Miles of Bla

ner, near 18 Ye high, of a ruddy tied behind: Had Swanskin Jacket, much worn, an C fkin Breeches, an Yarn Stockings, Straps, and an ol Whoever takes to the Subscriber, ceive a Reward County, if out of

D AN away laft, an Iri FLOYD. She w Randolph, Capt. thin vifag'd, ha plexion, and is v s uncertain, as tained a confibera Whoever take

man, and comm

Reward of FOU

STRAY'D or S James Coop Night of the 251 shod before, and neither marked o fince he went aw Horfe to the O TWENTY SHI

STRAY'D or the 11th of 13 Hands high; Tail, and fever and gallops, and and Buttock with Whoever brin Charles County. Reward, on app

HERE is near Broad MARE, about 1 ed with the Lett Buttock, has a hind Feet white, The Owner m perty, and paying

(4)

R AN away i rick Coun Convict Servant lias Ingram, abo igh, has short b mall-Pox, and nafter. Had on loth Coat, wit loth Jacket, w Pair of white S air of Shoe B Castor Hat, and ie likewife too out 14 Hands aces, very fait, addle, Saddle-Whoever take o his Master, st and Thirty Shill

very buly

at a great rent Ports fettle in cived with

ey or the

ult. fay. great Pro.

ed at St.

yal Higher of the
erty. Her
was marFrederick,
had Iffue

nce, Vice-neral, &c.

rederick,

Perfora of than One Highori-rince Pre-cetty, Dec. 767; and and Year.

has lately

Medals in

Ages, and y; but it to remove offered his

rtuofo who

Majeffy's New-Eng-ch at Mi-

where they

lembers to s in Eng-

ons of Ship Fransports,

g's Dock-

Eaft-India

dy of the

uary 7.

ecution the

to between lvanis and

is Province

et lately, at

s that have ich finishe

Stones let

is exterded

rgh, which in the River

25, 1767.

verby, fra

to Advante,

Amount of

Kondal Cot-

Felt Han.

refore may

ch Articles BAYNES

rr 4, 1767. ber, at the

hree Miles

of News

f being af-

t, ftopt to

are, 'til he ler to give

accordingly

urn for his fuch a Per-aid he came out Cost, 1

s a flowered d Stockings, n a Word,

n. The a Bay Co-

Mark; has

and of little

dle. Who-

Weeks after

roperty, and

RODGERS.

ert Daver

en up as a lands highi long switch h the Lenn

and paying

D,

DART of a Tract of LAND, called ALLISON's PART of a Tract of LAND, called ALLISON's ADVENTURE, containing 194 Acres, more or lefs, on which is a good Dwelling-House, 20 by 16, with a Stone Chimney, plank'd above and below, with Stairs, and a ceiled Shed at one End, a framed Barn covered with Shingles, 50 by 22 with a good Threshing Floor, a Kitchen, Quarter, Corn-House, Cellar, with a House over it, and a large Garden and Yard paled in, with about 150 large bearing Apple Trees, and about 40 or 50 bearing Cherry Trees, some Peach Trees, and Meadow Ground plenty. Likewise Three Negroes, some Cattle, Sheep, and sundry Houshold Goods. Any Gentleman inclinable to purchase the same, may apply to the Subscriber, living near the Mouth of Monokasy.

\* Five Months Credit will be given, on giving

good Security, if required. JAMES GORE, fenior. (A3)

Baltimore-Town, Jan. 6, 1768.

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

Prince-George's County, Jan. 10, 1768.

R AN away from the Subscriber, living within Four Miles of Bladensburg, an Apprentice Lad, named DAVID HENNIS, by Trade a Cordwainer and Tanner, near 18 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a ruddy Complexion, with dark brown Hair, tied behind: Had on, when he went away, a spotted Swanskin Jacket, a black Broad Cloth ditto, pretty much worn, an Osnabrig Shirt, a Pair of old Buckskin Breeches, and Osnabrig Trowsers, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, a Pair of Fall Shoes, with Buckle-Straps, and an old Felt Hat, very much worn.

Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and brings him

Whoever takes up faid Apprentice, and brings him to the Subscriber, or secures him in any Jail, shall re-ceive a Reward of Thirty Shillings, if taken in the County, if out of the County, Forty Shillings, paid by RICHARD BEALL.

D AN away from the Subscriber, in November Last, an Irish Convict Woman, named MARY FLOYD. She was imported in October 1766, in the Randolph, Capt. Price. She is of a middle Stature, thin visag'd, has light brown Hair, a fresh Com-plexion, and is very bold and talkative. Her Dress is uncertain, as she has been harboured and entertained a confiberable Time in the City of Annapolis.

Whoever takes up the faid Convict Servant Wo-man, and commits her to any Jail, shall receive a Reward of FOUR DOLLARS, on applying to EDMUND JENNINGS.

TRAY'D or STOLEN out of the Corn Fields of James Cooper, living near Annapolis, on the Night of the 25th of Newember laft, a Bay Horse, about 12 Hands and an Half high, Three Years old, shod before, and lame in the off Shoulder. He is neither marked or branded; but he has been feen fince he went away. Whoever delivers the above Horfe to the Owner, shall receive a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS.

TRAY'D or STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 11th of December laft, a Bay MARE, about 3 Hands high; has a Star on her Forehead, a fwitch Tail, and several Saddle Spots: She paces, trots, and gallops, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter O.

Whoever brings the above Mare to Newport, in Charles County, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS Reward, on applying to

ZEPHANIAH MURPHEY.

HERE is at the Plantation of John Boteler, near Broad-Creek, taken up as a Stray, a Bay MARE, about 13 and an Half Hands high, branded with the Letters T C on the near Shoulder and Buttock, has a low paired hanging Mane, and both hind Feet white, appears to be about 10 Years old.

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

R AN away from the Subscriber, living in Frederick County, near George-Town, Maryland, a Convict Servant Man, named JAMES JOHNSON, alias Ingram, about 18 Years of Age, 5 Feet 3 Inches high, has short black Hair, is much pitted with the small-Pox, and has been employed as a School-mafter. Had on, and took with him, a new Forrest cloth Coat, with Mohair Buttons, a white Broad Cloth Jacket, which was a little too large for him, Pair of white Serge Breeches, a white Shirt, and a air of Shoe Boots that has been lately Soled, a after Hat, and brown great Coat, about half worn, ie likewife took with him, a bright bay Horfe, aout 14 Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, aces, very fait, trots and gallops; had a Man's new addle, Saddle-Cloth, and a blue Housing.
Whoever takes up faid Servant, and delivers him o his Master, shall receive Three Pounds Reward,

ad Thirty Shillings for the Horfe. JOHN CLAGETT.

Woods, Part of the fame Tract.

I want to fell 1500 Acres of Land, 30 Miles from George-Town, near Patowmack River; 300 of which is fine low Ground, with a large Plantation on it. The rest is Wood Land, good Soil, level, and clear of Stone, but there is no good Spring on the Land.

Also about 1300 Acres of Wood Land, 3 Miles higher. The Soil is good, as level as common, and well watered.

The Purchaser may have Credit, on paying Interest.

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

ELK-RIDGE, January 1, 1768. To be fold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Friday the 22d Instant, on the Premises, (pursuant to the Last Will and Testament of EDWARD DORSEY, deceased, BOUT One Hundred Acres of valuable Land, being Part of faid DORSEY's DWELLING PLANTATION, to which an indifputable Title will be made, by

JOHN & ELY DORSEY, Executors. All Persons who are indebted to faid Estate are defired to make immediate Payment, and those who have any Demands, are defired to bring their Accounts in, that they may be adjusted and paid off.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, by the SUBSCRIBER, living near the Head of South-River, on Tuesday the 2d of February,

PARCEL of VALUABLE LAND, containing A about 600 ACRES, all in one Body; where-on is a Dwelling-House, 26 Feet in Length, and 25 Feet in Breadth, Brick Chimney, with Three Fire Places, Two below Stairs, and One above; Two Rooms on the lower Floor, plaistered above and below, with Two Porches, the Sides are covered with Feather-edged Plank, the Roof with Cypress Shingles, and all in good Repair; Two large Gardens, paled in; a Well in the Yard, ftoned up; Cellar; Houfe; Kitchen; Quarter; Meat-Houfe; Milk-houfe; Corn-houfe; Two logg'd Stables, Doverail'd Work, with Plank Lofts; a new Barn, 20 Feet in Length, 16 Feet in Breadth, the Floor plank'd for Threshing, and the Roof covered with Shingles; a large Apple-Orchard, of the best of Fruits; Peach-Orchards; Quince ditto; Cherry ditto; Five large Tobacco-Houses, and as many Tenements, in good Repair, that rents for Fifty Pounds a-Year; a Meadow completely cleared; another almost cleared; and full Thirty Acres to clear, exceeding rich with Two other Orchards. The faid Land is well watered and timbered. The Subscriber will give Attendance on every Wednesday, on the Premises, in order to show, and treat with any Person inclinable to purchase.

The Subscriber has Two TRACTS of LAND,

lying on the Drafts of Great-Pipe-Creek, Frederick County, withing 14 Miles of Frederick-Town, containing 514 Acres, which he will either fell, leafe, or rent. The Title is indifputable. 7. W. J. W.

A NY SCHOOLMASTER that wants a Place, may, by applying to Samuel Lane, at Pig-Point, meet with good Encouragement. (2\*)

BASIL FRANCI WATCHMAKER from LONDON, FRANCIS,

In Market-Street, BALTIMORE-TOWN, MAKES, fells, and repairs Horizontal, Repeating, and all Sorts of Watches. As his Skill in Bufiness is well known, he needs no Apologies. He only takes this Method to inform the Public, that there is one as capable of the Bufiness here, as any in Annapolis. And, as he hath had the Success to give Satisfaction to those Gentlemen and Ladies that have been pleased to employ him, he hopes the Continuance of their Fa-vours, as well as the Public in general, as they may de-pend on having their Work done in the best and near-est Manner, and at the lowest Rates.

\*Likewife fells Goldfmiths Work, and gives the full Value for old Gold and Silver.

A LL Persons indebted to John Read Magrader, are defired to come and settle their Accompts, and discharge their Balances. Constant Attendance is given for that Purpose, at his late Store, in Upper Mariborough; where may be had, the usual Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, to be fold for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco, on reasonable Terms, by

(5") MAGRUDER & HEPBURN.

Annapolis, December 31, 1767 To be SOLD, for Want of EMPLOY,

TWO likely NEGRO LADS: The Purchaser may have Credit, paying Interest. For further Particulars, enquire of THO. JENINGS.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Subscriber's Plantation, on South-River, in Anne-Arundel County, Plantation, on South-River, in Anne-Arundel County, Two Plow Horses, one a white Horse, and the other a grey roan Horse, they are between 13 and 14 Handshigh, the roan Horse is galled on one Shoulder, they are both dock'd, but the Brand, if any, not remembred. They were taken away in the Christmas Hollydays: Any Person that will deliver the said Horses, or either of them, to me, shall receive Two Dollars Reward for each. The roan Horse did belong to Mr. Snowden, and afterwards to Mr. Samuel Tannebill, near Mr. Snowden's Iron-Works: Snowden's Iron-Works.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, Dec. \$2. 1767.

THOMAS BALL, From LONDON,

CONSIDERABLY encouraged by many GEN-TLEMEN in Town, intends the First of Ja-nuary next, to open SCHOOL in the House where Mr. Goldsmith lately liv'd, next Door to Mr. Thomas Sparrow's, where he purposes teaching Reading, Wri-ting, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Navigation: He therefore solicits the Favour of the Public, to merit which, assiduous Care shall be taken to instruct the Pupils in the Principles of Morality and Humanity. Pupils in the Principles of Morality and Humanity, as well as in their proper Branches of Learning.

Indiffutable Recommendations, with respect to his

Character and Abilities, can be produced.

• He also purposes keeping an Evening SCHOOL, and to commence the same the Day of the Date aforefaid, having already engaged Ten Scholars.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in London-Town, on South-River, an Indented Servant Man, named WILLIAM COOKE, born in Staffordfbire, in England, and has been in most Parts of Ireland, is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a small Lump in his Fore-head, a Mole on his left Cheek, thin Visag'd, and dark Eyes: Had on, when he went away, a Coarfe Hat, bound round with Worfted Binding, thin black Hair, tled behind, and curled, a fhort grey Half-thick Coat, and Breeches, with black Horn Buttons on the Breeches, old Scariet Cloth Waistcoat, turn'd, white Yarn Stock ings, turn'd Pumps, white Shirt, and Muslin Stock, with a Brass Buckle: He may have other Cloaths with him, and probably will change his Name. He has been in the Eaft-Indies, on board a Man of War, and boafts

the East-Indies, on board a Man of War, and boalts much of it, when drunk, in which he will not fail, if he can get Liquor. He was seen in Annapelis, on Monday Night, drunk. It is supposed he will go over the Bay, if he can.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings him home to his Master, shall receive Thirty Shillings, if taken within Ten Miles from Annapelis, and, if farther, Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

ALEXANDER FERGUSON. \* He is a Taylor by Trade, and may pass for a Stay-maker, as he has work'd at that Business some

> Annapolis, December 31, 1767. TO BE SOLD,

THE SCHOONER BOAT, BETSEY, as the now lies in the Dock, with all her Apparel and Furniture. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, (3") ROBERT BRYCE.

Prince-George's County, Dec. 17, 1767. FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, last Night, from the Subscribers, a Convict Servant Man, named JOHN EVANS, a Tailor by Trade, about Five Feet Eight Inches high, has short black Hair, and a smooth Face and Look, and stammers much when surprized: Had on, and carried with him, an old blue Surtout Coat, with Metal Buttons, a brown Sagathy Suit, lined with white, the Waiftcoat has Metal Buttons; a brown lapell'd Frize Waittcoat has Metal Buttons; a brown lapell of Frize Waiftcoat; a white Flannel ditto; a new Caftor Hat, Yarn Stockings, white and check Shirts; a blue Ratteen Pair of Breeches, and feveral other Things unknown. He also took with him a likely bay Horse, known. Healso took with him a likely bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, has a final white Spot on the End of his Nofe, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, O S; a good Saddle, with large Swivel Stirrups, a blue fringed Cloth Housing, stripp'd Swanskin Saddle Cloth, and Snasse Bridle.

Whoever secures the said Servant and Horse, so that they may be had again shall have Three Bounds for

they may be had again, shall have Three Pounds for the Horse and Saddle, and Forty Shillings for the Ser-vant, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by BASIL WARING, JOHN WARING.

Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1767.

#### WILLIAM HARDY,

ENCOURAGED by many Gentlemen, in this Place, intends the First of next Month, to open & CHOOL in the House where Mr. Littleton formerly taught, next Door to Mr. William Roberts, where he purposes teaching Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, in a familiar and approved Method, and flatters himself, he can render Satisfaction: He therefore solicits the Countenance of the Public; to merit and preserve which, shall be his peculiar Study, and constant Endeavour.

deavour.

Unexceptionable Recommendations, respecting

Morals, &c. can be produced.

N. B. He intends opening an Evening-School, for the Conveniency of those who cannot attend in the Day.

LATELY PUBLISHED, And to be SOLD at the PRINTING - OFFICE,

THE MARYLAND ALMANACK, for the Year 1768.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living at Monocasy, in HORSE and MARE. The Horse is of a dun Colour, about 16 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter O, has a large Mane, and a black Streak on the Ridge of his Back. The Mare is of a light bay Colour, about 14 Hands high, has a large Star in her Forehead, a black Mane and Tail, and a black Streak on her Back, has Two Lumps on her left hind Lery about the Size of Mulket Balls, and

and a black Streak on her Back, has I wo Lumps on her left hind Leg, about the Size of Musket-Balls, and paces, trots, and gallops.

Whoever brings the above Creatures to the Subscriber, or Mr. Conrad Grosh, in Frederick-Town, shall receive a Reward of Ten Pounds, paid by

(w3)

CHRISTIAN KOSSEL.

THE Subscriber having a good ASSORTMENT of GOODS remaining on Hand, he will dispose of them on very easy Terms, for Cash, Tobacco, or Bills. Short Credit will be given to the Purchaser, giving Bond with Security. He also desires all Persons who have open Accounts with him, either in the Store, or Balances, as Shariff of April Availed County, that they Balances, as Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County, that they will come and fettle the fame, to prevent fuch Steps as would be difagreeable to them, as well as to WILLIAM STEWART.

Prince-George's County, November 11, 1767. TOBERENTED, HE PLANTATION, and Five NEGROES, lately belonging to NICHOLAS LOWE DAR-NALL, lying in Baltimore County, near the Fork of Gunpowder, and about 12 Miles from Baltimore-Town. The Land is good, and the Buildings upon it new, convenient either for Planting, or Farming. Any Person inclinable to Rent, may know the Terms, by FRANCIS HALL. applying to

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY,
Has opened Shop, opposite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON's, in
Gay-Street, Bautimore-Town,

WHERE Ladies and Gentlemen may depend that conftant Attendance will be given, and the greatest Expedition observed in any Orders they shall be pleased to savour him with. As he has provided proper Persons, which in the several Branches are calculated to give Content. So he will several because they culated to give Content, fo he will engage they cannot procure, on the Continent, any Articles in that Way, on better Terms than those which are manufactured by him. He keeps the Work he sells in Repair, gratis; and gives the best Prices for Old Golp, Silver, Sil-VER-LACE, and BALTIMORE-STONE.

" He continues to attend the Bufiness in ANNA-POLIS, as usual, and returns his fincere Thanks to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, for the Encouragement he has met with there, and hopes a Continuance of the

WILLIAM KNAPP,

WATCHMAKER, in Annapolis, BEGS Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of Balti-more, that any Commands in the WATCH-WAY, delivered at the above Shop, shall be carefully executed, and speedily returned to said Shop; as he has now for that Purpose, established such an Intercourse between Baltimore and this Place, that will admit of no Disappointment.

Elk-Ridge Landing, November 17, 1767. THE Subscriber, pursuant to the Acceptance of his Proposal, at opening his Store, expects that all those who were pleased to favour him with their Custom, will, without Compulsion, comply with the Terms proposed: And that none may have the least evasive Excuse, because of the scarcity of Money, he will take Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Flax-seed, or any other merchantable Commedity, at the Current Price; and every Delinquent, who will not comply with these Terms, or come and settle his Account, by giving his Bond or Note, may expect to be used as the Rigour of the Law directs. SAMUEL DORSEY, Jun.

R AN away last Night, from the Subscriber, living near Patapsco Ferry, an English Convict Servant Man, named BARTHOLOMEW CROSS, about 30 Years of Age, a tall flender Fellow, fandy Complexi-on, and has a feald Head; Had on when he went away, a brown Devoulhire Jacket, a Nankeen ditto under it, old white Shirt, a new Pair of brown Half-thick Breeches, with one Pocket, a Pair of black and white Stockings, footed with white Yarn, an old Pair of English Shoes, two old Felt Hats fewed together round the Edge with blue Yarn, and a new worsted Cap. Whoever takes up said Servant and brings him to the Subscriber, or secures him so as he may be had again, shall have a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS if taken

in the County, and FORTY SHILLINGS if out of the County, besides what the Law allows, paid by CHRISTOPHER GARDENER.

• He broke Queen-Anne Jail formetime in September last, and went by the Name of Richard Adviell.

To be SLOD, by the Swescriber, in George-Town, Frederick County,

VALUABLE WATER LOT, with a good DWELLING-House. For Terms, apply to Mr. William Deakins, jun. in George-Town. T. ADDISON, jun.

Kent-Island, November 19, 1767. R AN away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named JOSEPH HAINES, about 30 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, fwarthy Complexion, short black Hair, and his Beard grey, his Body is much fcarified, if well look'd into, his Cloaths are uncertain; it is thought he is a good Scholar, writes a pretty good Hand, and drolls

Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall receive Four JOHN LEGG. Dollars Reward, paid by

HIS is to acquaint the Public, that the Subscriber has procured himself good BOATS and HANDS, to cross the Bay, from BROAD-CREEK to Annapolis, and from Annapolis to Broad-CREEK, ON KENT-ISLAND, and will carry Passengers as follows: Man and Horse, at 101. Single Man, 5s. Single Horfe, 7s. 6d. Chair, 7s. 6d. He likewise keeps a House of Entertainment at BROAD-CREEK, on KENT-ISLAND, where Travellers may depend on being used in the kindest Manner, by (1)

JOHN BRYAN. (1)

Prince-George's County, Sept. 7, 1767. CTOLEN out of the Subscriber's Pasture, on Monday Night, the 31st of August last, a large light coloured grey Horse, near 15 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock B. He has a Ridge Mane and Bob Tail, paces, trots, and gallops, and has been used to draw in a Chaise.

Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, with reasonable Charges, if brought home, and Five Pounds for the Thief, if he be Convicted, paid by

(1) BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIS.

I M P O R T E D,

In the Nelly, Capt. M'KIRDY, from Glascow,
and to be fold by the Subscriber, at his Store, Chap-TICO, ST. MARY's County, for Tobacco, or a very moderate Advance, in Cash, or Bills of Exchange,

LUMPING PARCEL of GOODS, confifting of coarfe Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, German Serge, Worsted Shag, and Trimmings, and a few Pieces of Kendal Cottons, and coarse Plaiding, to the Amount of Two Hundred Pounds Cost. PHILIP BRISCOF.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, Sept. 21, 1767. EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER, from LONDON,

At his Shop, opposite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON's, in GAY-STREET,

DEGS Leave to inform the Public in general, and the Ladies in particular, that he makes all kind of STAYS in the neatest Manner, and after the newest, most genteel, and best approv'd Fashions, at the fame Prices formerly charged by Mr. CHARLES WALLACE, and with the fame Abatement, if paid for within a Month after Delivery. Those Ladies who may be pleased to favour him with their Commands, may depend on being ferv'd with Dispatch, as he has a proper Supply of every Material suitable for his Business, and a sufficient Number of Assistants. The Measure of STAYS, if not taken by himself, must be measured after the following Manner:

I. From the Top of the Breaft, to the End of the

II. From under the Arm, down as low as the

Waift. III. From the Top of the Back, to the Bottom of the Lace Holes.

IV. Round the Body, over the Breaft.

V. Round the Body, over the smallest Part of the

VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breaft.

. All Letters (Post paid) with Orders, will be punctually answered, by Their most bumble Servant,

EDWARD PRESTON. (12m)

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Elk-Ridge, a likely Bay MARE, about Thirteen Hands and a Half high, Six Years old, branded on the near Shoulder, P D, with a Star in her Forehead, fome White on her Feet, and a white Spot on her Back. She paces, trots, and gallops, and has been lately shod all round.

Whoever takes up the faid Mare, and brings her to the Subscriber, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by BENJAMIN DORSEY.

Annapolis, October 29, 1767. H E M E OF THE

MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY HE Lower House of Assembly of MARYLAND, The Lower Land of the Lower Land of the Lower Land of the Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Lordship hath no Right to collect Twelve-pence per Hogshead on Tobacco exported.

pence per Hoghead on Todacco exported.

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

The Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Clerk of the Council his reasonable Reward, as well

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

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

z Prize	of	€. 500	is /	C. 500
I	-	250	-	250
1	-	100	-	100
2	-	50	are	100
	-	30	-	60
4	-	20	-	80
4	1111	15	111	60
10	-	10	444	100
20	-	5	-	100
50 "	-	4	-	200
80	-	32.15	-	240
73	-	2 : 10	-	182 1 10
2250	-	3	No.	4500
r First dr	awn B	lank,		13 1 14
r Laft dr	awn B	lank,		11119
2400 Prizes.		1	1	. 6 500
2500 Blanks.	35 15	Asset 1		22.0366
5000 Ticke Sh	ts, at	Thirty 6.75		
From	WHICH	deduct - 10	100	. 0000

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

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

THE Managers are, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Eq. Mefficurs THOMAS SPRICE, WILLIAM PACA, JOHN WEEMS, THOMAS GASSAWAY, South-River, THOMAS RINGGOLD, B. T. B. WORTHINGTON, HENRY HALL, JOHN HAMMOND, THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHN HALL; of Annapolis, and SAMUEL CHASE, or fuch of them as fhall chuse to act.

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

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the MA-RYLAND GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid as foon as the Drawing is finished; and those not demanded in Six Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as generoully given to the above Ufe.

The SCHEME to be made public in the MARY-LAND and VIRGINIA GAZETTES, and PENNSTLVANIA JOURNAL.

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

Affembly.
There not having been fuch a full Return of the SALE of TICKETS as could have been wished; rather too many TICKETS to lie on the Risk of the SCHEME, being still unsold; and as the Winter Season will be too far advanced after the November County Courts, the MANAGERS have resolved to begin the Drawing, creatingly on the Thursday of the Thursday tainly, on the Thursday after the Third Tuesday in May next, when many of the Adventurer may attend, with Convenience.—It is book by that Time all the TICKETS will be Sold but if they should not, the PUBLIC may rely on the LOTTERY's being then drawn. The MANAGERS take this Opportunity to return their hearty Thanks to those Gentlement.

who have affifted in the SALE of TICKETS and beg they will return any they may have use fold, at least a Week before the Drawing.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHERINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 121. 6 d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inferted the First Time, for 51, and 11. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines. At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, viz. Common and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of feyeral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of Exchange; Shipping-Bills, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performes in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.

XXIII. Y

LETTERS from

MY DEAR CO

Colonies carri " called a Tax fwer, That this Colonies, it beir them and Greatfuch Commoditie them to interfere Imposition of D brought to her, parental Right; amined, they wi of the Mother C they must prop Goods, and con by the Confumer ed by the Parlia 5. z. which fays tations were carr " all Cuftoms, v " dom of Engla " fitions for aubi Befides, if Gre

hurring herfelf; It may, per " being granted " Trade, are bi any Persons, 1 mine, which of Trade, an that, from he To this I answ

again, the Dutie

the cannot hurt

the Act now in fole Purpose of a However, fur had not been ex no Weight, wi those who may have on the Cor

in the present C

. If any one been made to th which is the FI posed Duties on rest Purpose first, that thous fing a Revenue much in View, " Trade between Words are Part " Whereas it is " gulations the " fecuring the A"
" Britain, and
" which, by th " and enlarged mentioned in the a fingle Duty 1 of our Mother the Provincial tacked, as by defraying the (and the Support That it being 4th Geo. III. ch

> then impendir which there co Thefe Reafo from the laft . that the first ( the last should Opposition. I ed, and in the fible, more di fpeak plainly, British Feature

as to raife a l

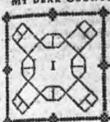
### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 28, 1768.

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

LETTER VI.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,



USAND

UBLIC.

t ANNA-

K, Elq A, JOHN

e faithful

id as foon nanded in

as gene-

MARY-E.S. and

EATH,

have been lie on the sfold; and advanced MANA-

wing, cerd Tuefdsy
dventurers
le is hoped
ill be Sold,
may rely
drawn.

Ge tlemen,

ICKETS ay have un-

00000

NTING-

MENTS, ng Ones

LANKS,

BONDS rformed

ng.

T may perhaps be objected against the Arguments that have been offered to the Public, concerning the legal Power of the Parliament, " that it has always exer-" cifed the Power of impo-" fing Duties, for the Pur-" pole of raising a Revenue, " on the Productions of these

" Colonies carried to Great-Britain; which may be " called a Tax on them." To this Objection I an-fwer, That this is no Violation of the Rights of the Colonies, it being implied in the relation between them and Great-Britain, that they should not carry such Commodities to other Nations, as should enable them to interfere with the Mother Country. The Imposition of Duties on these Commodities, when brought to her, is only a Confequence of this her parental Right; and, if the Point is thoroughly examined, they will be found to be laid on the People of the Mother Country. Whatever these Duties are, they must proportionably raise the Price of the Goods, and consequently the Duties must be paid by the Consumers. In this Light they were consider-ed by the Parliament, in the 25th Charles II. cb. 7, 5. 2. which fays, that the Productions of the Plan-tations were carried "from one to another, free from " all Customs, while the Subjects of this your King-" dom of England have paid great Customs and Impo-"fitions for aubat of them have been SPENT HERE," &c.

Befides, if Great-Britain exports these Commodities again, the Duties will injure her own Trade, fo that the cannot hurt us without plainly and immediately huring herfelf; and this is our Check against her acting arbitrarily in this Respect.

It may, perhaps, be further objected, " that it being granted that Statutes made for regulating "Trade, are binding upon us, it will be difficult for any Persons, but the Makers of the Laws, to deter-mine, which of them are made for the regulating " of Trade, and which for raising a Revenue; and "that, from hence, may arise Confusion."

To this I answer, that the Objection is of no Force

in the present Case, or such as resemble it, because the Act now in Question, is formed expressly for the fole Purpose of raising a Revenue.

However, supposing the Design of the Parliament had not been expressed, the Objection seems to me of no Weight, with regard to the Influence, which those who may make it, might expect it ought to have on the Conduct of these Colonies.

It is true, that Impositions for raising a Revenue, may be hereafter called Regulations of Trade, but Names will not change the Nature of Things. Indeed, we ought firmly to believe, what is an un-doubted Truth, confirmed by the unhappy Experi-ence of many States, heretofore free, that UNLESS THE MOST WATCHFUL ATTENTION BE EXERTED, A NEW SERVITUDE MAY BE SLIPPED UPON US UNDER THE SANCTION OF USUAL AND RESPEC-TABLE TERMS.

Thus the Cafars ruined the Roman Liberty, under the Titles of the Tribunitial and Diffatorial Autho--old and venerable Dignities, known in the most flourishing Times of Freedom. In Imitation of the same Policy, James II. when he means to esta-blish Popery, talked of Liberty of Conscience, the most facred of all Liberties; and had thereby almost deceived the Diffenters into Destruction.

All artful Rulers, who ftrive to extend their Power beyond its just Limits, endeavour to give so their Attempts as much Semblance of Legality as lible. Those who succeed them may venture to go a little further; for each new Encroachment will be strength-ened by a former . " That which is now supported " by Examples, growing old, will become an Ex-maple itfelf," and thus support fresh Usurpations.

A free People, therefore, can never be too quick in observing, nor too firm in opposing the Beginnings of Alteration, either in Form or Reality, respecting Institutions formed for their Security. The first leads to the last: On the other Hand, nothing is more certain, than that the Forms of Liberty may be re-

certain, than that the Forms of Liberty may be retained, when the Substance is gone. In Government, as well as in Religion, "the Letter killeth, "but the Spirit giveth Life †."

I will beg Leave to enforce this Remark, by a few Instances: The Crown, by the Constitution, has the Prerogative of creating Peers; the Existence of that Order, in due Number and Dignity, is essential to the Constitution; and, if the Crown did not exercise that Prerogative, the Peerson must have long. cife that Prerogative, the Peerage must have, long fince, decreased so much, as to have lost its proper Influence. Suppose a Prince, for some unjust Purposes, should, from Time to Time, advance so many needy, profligate Wretches, to that Rank, that all the Independance of the House of Lords should be destroyed, there would then be a manifest Violation of the Constitution, under the Appearance of legal Pre-

The House of Commons claims the Privilege of forming all Money Bills, and will not suffer either forming all Money Bills, and will not suffer either forming all Money Bills, and will not suffer either forming all Money Bills, and will not suffer to add to, or of the other Branches of the Legislature to add to, or alter them; contending, that their Power, fimply extends to an Acceptance or Rejection of them. This Privilege appears to be just; but, under Pretence of this just Privilege, the House of Commons has claimed a Licence of tacking to Money Bills, Clauses relating to many Things of a conflict different Vision relating to many Things of a totally different Kind, and have thus forced them, in a Manner, on the Crown and Lords. This feems to be an Abuse of that Privilege, and it may be vaftly more abused. Suppose a future House, influenced by some displaced, discontented Demagogues, in a Time of Danger, should tack to a Money Bill something so injurious to the King and Peers, that they would not affent to it-and yet the Commons should obstinately insist on it; the whole Kingdom would be exposed to Ruin, under the Appearance of maintaining a valuable Privilege.

In these Cases, it might be difficult for a while to

determine, whether the King intended to exercise his Prerogative in a constitutional Manner, or not; or, whether the Commons infifted on their Demand factiously, or, for the Public Good: But furely the Conduct of the Crown, or of the House, would in Time fufficiently explain itself.

Ought not the PROPLE therefore to watch? To observe Facts? To search into Causes? To investigate Defigns? And, have they not a Right of publing, from the Evidence before them, on no flighter Points than their Liberry and Happiness? It would be less than trifling, wherever a British Government is established, to make Use of any other Arguments to prove such a Right. It is sufficient to remind the Reader of the Day on which King Wil-

Liam III. landed at Terbay 1.

I will now apply what has been faid to the prefent Question. The Nature of any Impositions laid by Parliament on these Colonias, must determine the Design in laying them. It may not be easy in every Instance to discover that Design. Whenever it is doubtful, I think Submission cannot be dangerous; nay, it must be right: For, in my Opinion, there is no Privilege these Colonies claim, which they ought, Tacitus.

† 2 Cor. iii. 6.v.

November 50. 2618.

we tour them to the hand on the same by the

in Duty and Prudence, more earnestly to maintain and defend, than the Authority of the British Parlia-ment to regulate the Trade of all her Dominions. Without this Authority, the Benefits she enjoys from our Commerce, must be lost to her. The Blessings we enjoy from our Dependance upon her, must be lost to us; her Strength must decay; her Glory vanish; and she cannot suffer, without our partaking in her Missortune.—Let us therefore cherish ber Interests as our own, and give her every Thing that it becomes

FREEMEN to give, or to receive.

The Nature of any Impositions she may lay upon
us, may, in general be known, by considering how far they relate to the preferving, in due Order, the Connexion between the several Parts of the British Empire. One Thing we may be affured of, which is this; whenever a Statute imposes Duties on Commodities, to be paid only upon their Exportation from Great-Britain, to these Colonies, it is not a Regulation of Trade, but a Defign to raife a Revenue upon us. Other Instances may happen, which it may not be necessary now to dwell on. I hope these Colonies will never, to their latest Existence, want Understanding fufficient to discover the Intentions of those who rule over them, nor the Resolution necessary for affert-ing stheir Interests. They will always have the same Rights that all free States have, of judging when their Privileges are invaded, and of using all prudent Measures for preserving them.

" Quocirca vivite fortes " Fortiaque adversis opponite Pedora Rebus."

Wherefore keep up your Spirits, and gallantly oppose this adverse Course of Affairs.

A FARMER.

#### 

W A R S A W, Officer 7.

THE Day before Yesterday the extraordinary Dyet was opened here, with the usual Formalities. The King began with addressing the Assembly in a pathetic Speech, wherein he exhorted them to Concord. This was followed by another, spoken by the Bishop of Cracovia. They have not proceeded to the Nomination of a Marshal, but it is agreed that Prince Charles de Radzivil shall perform the Fanctions of that Dignity. HAGUE, Od. 13. The Prince Stadtholder having

HAGUE, OA. 13. The Prince Stadtholder having notified in Form, the Completion of his Marriage, with the Princes Wilhelmina of Prussia, to the different Colleges of the Government residing here; that agreeable leges of the Government refiding here; that agreeable Event was Yesterday made known to the Town, by the firing of Cannon, displaying of Flags, and by other Demonstrations of Joy; and Prince Lewis of Brunswick gave an Entertainment upon the Occasion, to a great Number of the principal Persons of the Country. Their Serene and Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princes of Orange were to leave Berlin Yesterday; and, as they will rest at Potzdam, Brunswick, Loo, and Soesdyck, in their Way home, they are not expected at the House in the Wood before the 3d of November, when the Rejoicings here will begin again. The States of Friesland have set the Example to the other Provinces, by voting an Annuity to the Princess of Orange; and, it is probable, that other Presents will be made, by other Provinces, to shew their Satisfaction upon this Occasion.

WARSAW, OH. 14. The Aspect of Public Affairs, in this Kingdom, becomes every Day more alarming.

in this Kingdom, becomes every Day more alarmi The Dyet fat on the Day fixed, but proved extremely tumultuous. The Bishop of Cracovia, the Bishop of Kiovia, some other Prelates, and some of the Magnates, declared that they would never consent to the Establishment of a Commission furnished with full Power to enter into Conference with the Russian Ambassador, and at the same Time (seeke with more Valence to the same t the fame Time, spoke with more Venemence than ever against the Pretensions of the Dissidents. Some of the Deputies replied to this, with great Warmth; and the Animosity among them rose to such a Degree, that the Marshal of the Dyet prorogued the Meeting to the 16th Instant.

Infant.

The Day after the tassultuous Meeting abovementioned, the Bishop of Kievia, the Bishop of Kievia, Count Rzewuski, the Wangwoods of Cracovia, and his Son, and some other Departments of the Russian Errorps, and have not fined been heard of. We have likewise received Advice, been heard of. that other Detachments of the same Troops have marched into the Eftates of those Noblemen, and live there

Offaber 14. It is not yet known to what Place the Bishops of Cracovia and Kiovia and the other Noble-men, who were carried off by the Russian Troops, are carried. Very strong Representations are made to the

carried. Very firing Representations are made to the Prince de Repnin, to get them set at Liberty.

Moscow, O.B. c. The Ministers of the Bourt have repeatedly declared to the Doputies of the Bourt have repeatedly declared to the Doputies of the We general Confederacies of Poland and Lithunning that the Empres, in taking Part in the Affair of the Polish Potton, had only Two Objects in View yourse of which is to re-establish the Dissidents in the Polishers of their Rights; the other, to maintain the ancient Forms of Government in the Kingdom.

Off. 21. It is faid that the Bishop of Cracowis carried through Lithunnin into Bushai, along with the

• If any one should observe, that no Opposition has been made to the Legality of the 4th Geo. III. ch. 15, which is the FIRST Act of Parliament that ever imposed Duties on the Importations in America, for the express Purpose of raising a Revenue there, I answer, first, that though that Act expressly mentions the raiing a Revenue in America, yet it feems that it had as much in View, "the improving and fecuring the "Trade between the fame and Great-Britain," which Words are Part of its Title: And the Preamble fays, Words are Part of its Title; And the Preamble fays, "Whereas it is expedient that new Provisions and Regulations should be established for improving the Revenue of this Kingdom, and for extending and fecuring the Navigation and Commerce between Great-Britain, and your Majesty's Dominions in America, which, by the Peace, have been so happily extended and enlarged, &c." Secondly, All the Duties, mentioned in that Act, are imposed solely on the Proinfluent and Manufactures of foreign Countries, and not a single Duty laid on any Production or Manufacture of our Mother Country. Thirdly, The Authority of the Provincial Assemblies is not therein so plainly attacked, as by the last Act, which makes Provision for the Provincial Assemblies is not therein so plainly attacked, as by the last Act, which makes Provision for defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of Civil Government. Fourthly, That it being doubtful, whether the Intention of the 4th Geo. III. ch. 15, was not as much to regulate Trade, as to raise a Revenue, the Minds of the People here were wholly engrossed by the Terror of the Stamp-AR, then impending over them, about the Intention of which there could be no Doubt.

These Reasons so far diffinguish 4th Geo. III. ch. 15, from the last Act, that it is not to be wondered at.

These Reasons so far diffinguish 4th Geo. III. ch. 15, from the last Act, that it is not to be wondered at, that the first should have been submitted to, though the last should excite the most universal and spirited Opposition. For this will be found on the strictest Examination to be, in the Principle on which it is founded, and in the Consequences that must attend it, if possible, more destructive than the Stamp-AB. It is, to speak plainly, a Predigy in our Laws, not having one British Feature.

other Parties arrested. Prince de Repnin published, sa this Occasion, a Declaration, which gave rife to the King's pronouncing a Discourse, in which he delivered himself in the following Terms: "There is little Knowledge required to govern a Vessel when the Winds are favourable. A skilful Pilot should know how to withstand the Storm without abandoning the Helm. I have several Times entertained the Defign, as I still do, of abdicating the Crown, the Burthen of which I feel; but that my Love for my Country made me alter my Refolution. You ought all, Gentlemen, to confider the melancholy Circumstances which you have drawn upon us. I have constantly employed all my Endeavours for the Good of the State; but few among you have affifted me with your Support; and I find myfelf abandoned by the greater Part; yet I can affure you, that if I had taken the Course of abandoning you in my Turn, you would now have found yourselves in a miserable Situation,"

#### L O N D O N, Odober 12.

Private Letters from the Hague inform, that a Treaty is on Foot, for granting to his Pruffian Ma-jefty certain Tracts of Territory in the East-Indies, towards extending the Commerce of the new Asiatic Company lately established at Embden.

OA. 15. The Account in our Paper of Saturday, of a Sufpension of Arms between the Genoese and the Corficans, is confirmed by the following

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Sept. 7.

"Advices from Bastia import, that on the 16th of last Month, General Paoli sent Orders to all the Inhabitants of the Province of Bengale, to arm and affemble near Caivi, where he had the 17th and 18th a fharp Skirmish with the Genoese. The 29th a Sufpension of Arms was concluded on at Ajaccio, from whence a Third Part of the Garrison had deserted. The Garrison of Calvi attempted, on the 21st, to feize a Corfican Battery, but they were repulsed with confiderable Loss; and on the 14th a Suspension of Arms was also agreed on there."

OB. 17. Some Advices received at Leghorn from Confiantinople mention, that the Malecontents of Georgia had lately broke out in a fresh Rebellion against the Grand Signior.

They write from Warfaw, that a Corps of 2000 Ruffian Troops have lately entered the Palatinate of

They write from Altena, that several Prussian Officers were lately arrived there and at Hamburgh, to recruit Men, and buy up Horses for the Service of the King their Master.

Letters from Vienna inform, that the Turks have, for some Time past, been reinforcing their several Garrisons in the Neighbourhood of Belgrade.

Some Letters from Hamburgh, by Way of Holland, fay, that the Dutch are now diligently enlifting Sailors in that City, but chiefly in a very fecret Manner.

A Letter from Genoa mentions, that the Republic

have found from Experience, that the Malecontents of Corfica, pay no longer any regard to Treaties than an Opportunity offers to strike some Blow; on which Account the late Suspension of Arms was daily expected to be broke.

OB. 20. They write from Madrid, that the King of Spain has iffued an Edict, by Advice of his Council, for maintaining the canonical and monastic Discipline, and preventing Ecclesiastics from carrying on any Kind of Commerce or Traffic.

Some Letters from Algiers mention, that a Treaty was on Foot between that Regency and Tunis, the Object of which was, jointly to oppose all Christian Powers who might attempt Hostilities against either

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, dated Oft. 2. "The a8th of last Month the Pregnancy of the Queen was formally declared at Court. In Confequence of which, Orders have been given to offer up Public Prayers to Heaven, for the happy Delivery of her Majesty."

Extrad of a Letter from Berlin, dated Od. 6. The Day before Yesterday the Marriage of his Serene Highnes William V. Prince of Orange and Naf-fau, Stadtholder of the United Provinces, with her Royal Highness the Princess Frederica Sophia-Wilhelmina, of Prussia, was folemnized at the Palace of this City. The nuptial Benediction was administered by Mr. Sack, the Minister of the Court, and succeeded by Discharges of the Artillery. There was afterwards a splendid Supper served up in Gold Plate. The Prince Stadtholder wore the Enfigns of the Order of the Black Eagle, which the King had conferred upon him the Evening before. It is faid the new-married Couple will fet out foon for Helland."

Letters from the Hague, by this Day's Mail, fay,
"Great Preparations are making here for Illuminanons and Decorations against the Arrival of the Prince
Stadtholder, and the Princess his Consort. The Magistrates hath erected superb triumphal Arches, under
which their Royal and Serene Highaesses are to pass. In thort, nothing will be omitted, which can contri-bute to render their Entry magnificent and brilliant."

This Day was held a grand Board of Trade and Plantations, at which several Agents from the American Colonies gave their Attendance. We hear very large Commissions for Goods, to be

we hear very large Commission for Goods, to be thipt to Portugal, are now executing in the City.

Off. 14. It was Yesterday reported, that the Portuguese had taken Nuova Colonia from the Spaniards.

Another Account says, "By Letters of the Third Instant from Lisbon, by Yesterday's Mail, there is Advice, that the Portuguese had dispossessed the Spaniards of Rio Grande, on the first of June last, and that several of the latter had been sain.

It is said that the Portuguese Troops who several in

It is faid that the Provincial Troops who served in America the last War, and hitherto have had no Reward of Lands, as the rest of his Majesty's Troops who served there, are to have Lands given them in a new Government that is to be formed on the Missispi; who will not be the only Troops, but great sumbers also of the other inhabitants of the Middle Polonies, will immediately join General Lyman, who is to be Governor, in the Settlement; as the Climate will agree with their Constitution.

We hear that Charles Jenkinson, Esq; is to be Joint by analysis of the Middle Polonies, will in the Settlement; as the Climate will agree with their Constitution.

room of Lord North, fately appointed Chancellor of

the Exchequer.

It is talked that a Nobleman of the first Distinction, at the Court of Portugal, is soon expected in Town from Lisbon, on Affairs of Importance.

Letters from Lisbon advise, that the Court had given Orders for Two Thousand Seamen to be immediately

raised, for manning some Ships of War.

It is now not only certain that the Earl of Chatham is happily most assonishingly recovered from his late dangerous Fit of Illnes; but it is as sure, that so far from declining all future public Bufiness (as has been industriously given out) he fortunately proposes to assume with Spirit, his ministerial Functions, and to dedicate all his Intervals of Health to the great End of

his Life—the Service of his Country.

Yefterday Morning, about half an Hour past Nine
o'Clock, her Majesty was taken in Labour at the
Queen's Palace; Notice of which was immediately sent to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and other great Officers of State; and at Half an Hour past Twelve her Majesty was fately de-livered of a Prince, who are both as well as can be ex-

This Morning many of the Nobility waited on his Majesty, with Compliments of Congratulation on the auspicious Birth of a Prince.

Private Letters from Vienna mention, that fome very difagreeable Advices had just been received from the Imperial Ambassador at the Ottoman Court, the Con-

tents of which were kept a profound Secret.

They write from Conftantinople, that the proper Officers are daily employed in transporting Artillery, Troops, and Stores, to the Emperor's several Garrisons on the Coasts of the Black Sea.

Nov. 3. As foon as Advice was received of the Arrival of the Corpfe of his Royal Highness the Duke of rival of the Corpfe of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Nore, on Friday last, his Coffin, covered with fig. Crimfon Velvet, with Silver Nails and Handles, and a Silver Plate, containing his Titles, was dispatched to the faid Place, when the Corpfe, inclosed in a Leaden Coffin, was taken out of a neat Wooden one, covered likewife with Crimfon Velvet, with Silver Lace round the Borders, and put into the new one, made by his Majesty's Upholsterer. A beautiful Urn, cover-ed in the same Manner as the Coffin, and lined with

white Sattin, was fent down, in which the Bowels of his Royal Highness were deposited. Yesterday Morning, the Mary Yacht, with the Corpse of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, appeared off Woolwich, and was faluted Minutely, whilst passing: About Twenty Minutes after Ten, it arrived at Greenwich, and soon after Three was put into the Hearse, under a Salute of the Artillery. The Procession then began to move towards Westminster. The Hearse was preceeded by Two Coaches and Six, besides his Highness's own Body Coach, in which were Three of the Lords of his Bed-Chamber; one of whom bore the Urn with the embalmed Parts of his Royal Highness's Body. In which Order they proceeded to the Jerusalem-Chamber, near the House of Lords.

Now. 4. Last Night the Body of his Royal Highness Edward Duke of York and Albany, was privately interred in the Royal Vault, in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, at Westminster, the Body having been conveyed to the Prince's Chamber the Night before.

Between Nine and Ten the Procession began to move, passing through the Old Palace-Yard, to the South-East Door of Westminster Abbey, upon a Floor railed in, covered with black Cloth, and lined on each Side with a Party of the Foot Quards, in the following Order.

Drums and Trumpets, founding a folemn March,

with Banners attached to them, adorned with Naval Trophies, the Drums covered with Black.

The Serjeant Trumpeter. Knight Marshal's Men. Gentlemen Servants to his Royal Highness. Page of the Presence. Page of the Back Stairs.

Pages of Honour.
Mr. Frederick—Mr. Cadogan.
Equerries, Capt. Wrottesley, Capt. Hamilton, Col.
Morrison.

Secretary, Dr. Blair. Pursuivants of Arms. Heralds of Arms. Treasurer of his Royal Highnes's Houshold, The Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, Efq; King of Arms.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Houshold. The Coronet upon a black Velvet Cushion, borne by Clarencieux, King of Arms.

THE B O D Y, Covered with a Holland Sheet, and a black Velvet Pall, adorned with Eight Escutcheons of his Royal High-ness's Arms, under a Canopy of black Velvet, borne by Eight Vice-Admirals, in their Uniform Coats, black Waistcoats, and Crapes in their Hats, and on their Arms, viz.

Sir Edward Hawke, Knight of the Bath ; the Duke of Bolton; Sir Charles Saunders, Knight of the Bath;
Fr. Geary, Efq; Th. Frankland, Efq; Sir Charles
Hardy, Knight; Sir Samuel Cornifh, Bart. and Sir
George Bridges Rodney, Bart.
The Pall supported by Four Barons, viz.
L. Despencer, L. Bottetourt, L. Bryce, L. Boston.
A Gent. Usher. { Garter Principal } A Gent. Usher.

Chief Mourner, Supporter, Duke of Monta-gue, in a black Cloak. the D. of Grafton, Supporter, in a long black Cloak, his Train borne by Sir Peter Dennis Bart. Duke of Northumberland, in a black Cloak,

Affiftants to the Chief M.
Earl of Denbigh, Earl of .
Earl of Litchfield, Earl of .
Earl Harcourt, Earl of . Earl of Huntingdon, Earl of Peterborough, Earl of Pomfret, Earl of Orford.

A Gentleman Ufher.

Grooms of his Royal Highness's Bedchamber, Sir William Boothby, Col. West, Col. St. Johns Yeomen of the Guard.

At the Entrance of Westminster Abbey, within the Church, the Bean and Prebendaries, attended by the

Choir, received the Body, falling into the Procession next before Norroy King of Arms, and so proceeded, singing, into King Henry Seventh's Chapel, where the Costin was placed on Tressels, the Head towards the Altar, the Crown and Cushion being laid thereon, and the Canopy held over it, while the Service was read by the Dean of Westminster; the Chief Mourner, and his Two Supporters, fitting on Chairs, at the Head of the Two Supporters, fitting on Chairs, at the Head of the Corpfe, the Lords Affiftants, and Supporters of the Pall, upon Stools, on either Side.

The Part of the Service before the Interment, being

read, the Corpse was deposited in the Vault; and the Dean having sinished the Burial Service, Garter, King of Arms, proclaimed his Royal Highness's Stile as sol.

Thus it hath pleased Almighty GOD, to take out of this transfory Life, unto his Divine Mercy, the late Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Illustrious Prince EDWARD AUGUSTUS, Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Second Son of the late Most Illustrious Prince FREDERICK, Prince of Wales, deceased, and next Brother to his Most Excellent Majesty GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, whom GOD blefs and preferve, with long Life, Health and Honour, and all worldly Happiness.

The Maryland Planter, Sims, from Maryland to Newfoundland, foundered about 300 Leagues to the Westward of the Lizzard: The Crew were taken up by the Sybella, Abbot, who is arrived in the River, from Maryland.

#### ANNAPOLIS, January 28,

We are informed, that about to Days ago, the Dwelling-House of Dr. Elbert, in Queen-Anne's County, by Accident, took Fire, and was soon reduced to Asses, with all his Household Furniture, &c. The Flames were so rapid, that it was with the utmost Difficulty the Family faved their Lives.

We hear from Talbot County, that a young Woman and a Boy, her Brother, in attempting to walk over a Creek, which makes out of Choptank River, on the Ice, broke in, by which they both loft their Lives. [We with the many fatal Accidents which happen every Winter, from Attempts of this Kind, may be a Caution to others to act with more Prudence.] Our Bay is now clear of Ice, by which the Ferry-

Boats pass, and re-pass, as usual. MR. GREEN,
Amapelis, Jan. 27.
S a Question has lately been much agitated, when Annapolis, Jan. 27. A ther the Dignity of a Counsellor incapacitates him from serving the Office of Vestryman, I make no Scruple of declaring, that my Opinion coincides with what I have heard: Prima Facie, was the Opinion of an eminent Lawyer, that it does incapacitate. The Act fays, "That in case any Vestryman shall remove, or withdraw himself from the Parish, or voluntarily, or frequently, neglect to give his Attendance, and absent himself from the Vestry, or otherwise become unfit, or incapable to continue to execute the said Office and Truft, that, in any fuch Cafe, the Refidue of the Veftry, fhall, and may have Power to remove fuch Person from being a Vestryman." The Quere is, Whether a Counsellor falls under the disqualifying Words, where wife unfit, or incapable?—What is the Practice of the Church of England? And, What says the Canon Law in this Respect? By which Law alone, this Point must be deaded at Matter than the deaded of the Church of England?

be decided, as a Matter appertaining, and subject to Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

All Peers of the Realm, by reason of their Dignity, are exempted from the Office of Churchwarden, &c. Gib. \$15. By Parity of Reason, all Counsellors in Maryland, who form a superior Branch of the Legisland. ture, are, by their Dignity, likewise exempted from bearing any such like Office. A Counsellor may fall under the Act, in a double Way, as an unfit Person, and his Place voidable, as incapable, and his Place, the facto, void. He is unfit, because no Penalty will in against him, falva Dignitate, for Non-Attendance, or Neglect of Duty. He is incapable, because the Place is incompatible with his Dignity. No Man, says the Canon Law, can be a Sovereign and a Subject at the fame Time; that is, as it is held, no Man can exercise a Jurisdiction over, or visit himself. Exemption and Isespacity are often used in Law as synonimous and con-vertible Terms. It was held, in the great Cause between the City of London, and the Diffenters, that Dif-fenters, being incapacitated, by the Act of Toleration, to take upon themselves Ossices of Trust, without conforming, were exempt from the Fine for refusing to serve the Ossice of Sherist of London.—Here, an Incapacity works an Exemption—The Bishops first claim'd, as an Exemption and Privilege not to sit in Case of Life and Limb. Nevertheless, Lord Coke says, in Cases of Trial for Treason, Misprisson of Treason, or Felony, the Lords Spiritual must withdraw.—Here, an Exemption works an Incapacity.

But, farther—An Appeal, by §. 20, is directed to lie from any Vestry Proceedings, to the Governor and Council. to take upon themselves Offices of Trutt, without con-

It is directed by Statute 24 H. VIII. c. 12. "That.
Appeal be made from the Bishop, or bis Commissary,
to the Archbishop:" Upon which Words Gibbs
comments thus: "That is, from the Bishop's Official
or Commissary, not to the Bishop himself, for the
Reason given in the Canon Law, namely, left haying both but one Auditory, the Appeal should seem ving both but one Auditory, the Appeal should feen to be made from the fame Person to the same Person. Is not this a Case directly in Point? If a Counsellor be Vestryman, is not the Appeal made from the fame Per-fon to the fame Perfon? Is not he, at one Time, Sove-reign and Subject? Does not he exercise a Jurisdiction reign and Subject? Does not he exercise a Jurisdiction over himself, and take upon himself to judge of the Propriety of his own Proceedings? A Practice this, that, considering the Partiality and Prejudice of Mankind, would stop the Course of Justice, introduce and establish Tyramay and Oppression, and is, in a Word, as repugnant to Reason, as to Law.

Again, is not a Counsellor exempt from serving upon Juries? Is he not disqualified from voting at Elections? Can he serve upon Juries, more than vote at Elections? Does he not vote in the Vestry as a Freeholder? If his Dignity disqualifies, in one Respect, why not in the other? Is not there, in both Cases, the same funds.

tal Objection ! The Seat in the House of er is chosen, may have proper Representative. the Foundation of a pon fuch a Change, mis is the other. An Opt Reople, who are to de whether a Placeman is, Office. A Placeman ma canon Law, is incapable ith, is conflituted princ or fet afide, an irregular Branch of his Duty, white Favour or Prejudice, he Thefe Thoughts ftruc

ion on the Question; attrested, you would in Character of a Person, re display'd in the we Weight with fome Peop her Fathers, that he is I am, SIR

To be Seld, to the big. and, for ready Specie Currency, or good Lo Tost Day of Februa TIFTY valuable SI

WOMEN, BOY The Sale will b he Day.

Baltin NOMMITTED to being Runaways ld, the following Per A Negro Fellow, w Feet 4 Inches high of a yellowish Com be understood. H erge Crofs, who live fmall Stature, has a ladelphia, to one o MICHAEL OBILD igh, he is full faced and fays he bound him eld, in Patapico Necl Now lying in th

JOHN HINES, a o William Hide, near hot in the left Thigh was done in Virginia
He wears a grey W
Jacket and Breeches,

A Negro Fellow, eet 8 Inches high : and feems to fay h

WILLIAM JOHN of Brax's Gap, in A Whoever owns any defired to come, the Time limited I Charges, otherwise the the Law directs.

(8\*)

EIGHT PO CTOLEN from ( BALTIMORE-TO December last, after out 15 Hands hi Tail; has lately ha acreby under the of ac off Flank, whe de had on a Bridle se of which conta Towels. Whoever takes up e Subscriber, livin 6 Miles from Balt

or the Thief, paid (6×) HERE is at t living at Section, a Sorrel GEL as a bald Face, The ail, branded on the

erd of THREE P

The Owner, on harges, may have

sental Objection ! The Acceptance of a Place, vacates Seat in the House of Assembly. The Reason of shich Law, is, that the People, by whose Voices a Memer is chosen, may have an Opportunity of judging, sether, under those Circumstances, he is, or is not, proper Representative. The same Law may, in Equity, stend itself to Vestries. The Consent of the People, the foundation of a Seat there; and, Continuance the Foundation of a Seat there; and, Continuance apon such a Change, may be as improper in one Case, so the other. An Option, at least, reverts to the reople, who are to determine, by a new Election, whether a Placeman is, or is not, a sit Person for that Office. A Placeman may be unsit, a Counsellor, by the Canon Law, is incapable. The Minister of each Parish, is constituted principal Vestryman. To restrain, or set asside, an irregular Representation, is one great Branch of his Duty, which, had be overlooked, through Farour or Prejudice, he would deservedly have incurr'd Cessure.

the

roll

in, one

the

the

er a

Ice,

We

very.

rry-

whe-

itates

c no of an

A&

e, or

y, or blene t, on

Vef-

erion

f the

Law

must

et to

igni-Ma-

gilla-from y fall

, and

ill lie

Place

t the ercife con-

ation,

con-

ferve

pacity as an

Trial

, the

ed' to

er and

That

Giblas Official or the

feem erfax." Hor be the Per-

Sove-liction of the this, Man-

e and Word,

tions?
If his
in the

These Thoughts struck me, upon a Moment's Resec-ion on the Question; and, I beg, though not at all herested, you would insert them out of Justice to the Character of a Person, whose every Word and Action re display'd in the worst Colours; against whom I are indeed heard one Objection urged, which has its Weight with some People, though it equally lay against for Fathers, that he is a Stranger.

I am, SIR, Your humble Servant, A BYSTANDER.

To be Seld, to the highest Bidder, by the Subscriber, bung at George-Town, on Rock-Creek, in Maryand, for ready Specie, Muryland or Virginia Paper Carrency, or good London Bills of Exchange, on the feath Day of February next, if fair, if not, the next

FTY valuable SLAVES, confifting of MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, and GIRLS.

WILLIAM LEE. The Sale will begin precifely at 12 o'Clock in the Day.

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

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

RISABETH BRYAN, a thin vifag'd Woman, fmall Stature, has a high Nofe, and is very handy her Needle. She fays the ferved her Time in bladelphia, to one of the Name of Tolly.

MICHAEL OBILDER, about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches igh, he is full faced, and about 20 Years of Age; nd fays he bound himfelf to a certain William Greeneld, in Patapfee Neck, in Baltimore County.

Now lying in the Jail in BALTIMORE-Town,

JOHN HINES, an Irifhman, fays he is a Servant o William Hide, near Bladenfburg, is about 35 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and has been lately hot in the left Thigh, near his Ham, which he fays was done in Virginia, when he formerly ran away: He wears a grey Wig, has a new white Cotton Jacket and Breeches, and Country Stockings and

A Negro Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, is 5 reet 8 Inches high: He appears to be a new Negro, and feems to fay he belongs to Addison, near the

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

Whoever owns any of the above Servants or Slaves, are defined.

tre defired to come, and fetch them away, within the Time limited by Law, and to pay Fees and Charges, otherwise they will be sold for the same, as the Law directs.

DANIEL CHAMIER. Sheriff of Baltimore County.

January 23, 1768. EIGHT POUNDS REWARD. CTOLEN from ONIEL's Storehouse Door, in BALTIMORE-TOWN, on Saturday the 26th Day bout 15 Hands high, with a Switch Mane and I'all; has lately had the Ailment, and is fwell'd

acreby under the off Side; he has been rowel'd in ac off Flank, where the Hair is not yet grown. Ic had on a Bridle and Saddle, and Two Wallets, ne of which contained 25 lb. of brown Sugar, and Towels.

Whoever takes up faid Horse, and brings him to he Subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel County, about 6 Miles from Baltimore-Town, shall receive a Reand of THREE POUNDS, and FIVE POUNDS or the Thief, paid by NATHAN DORSEY.

THERE is at the Plantation of Robert Davage, living at South-River Need, taken up as a tray, a Sorrel GELDING, about 14 Hands high 1 as a bald Face, Three white Feet, and a long fwitch fall, branded on the near Shoulder with the Letter V.

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

CTRAY'D or STOLEN from Eth-Rider Landin of fometime in November last, a small bay HORSE, about 13 and an Half Hands high. He has a large Star in his Forehead, a Snip on his Nose, and a small Blaze down his Face, a hanging Mane; he trots and gallops, has one of his hind Feet white, and is branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder,

thus, PW, (joined together.)
Whoever brings the faid Horse home, shall receive
FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, on applying to the

Subscriber, living on Elk-Ridge.
THOMAS WHITE, Son of FRANCIS.

> Piscataway, November 25, 1767 JUST. IMPORTED.

In the Snow A MITY, Capt. John Sowerby, from Whitehaven, and to be fold at a very low Advance, for Bills, Cafe, or Tobacco,

A PARCEL of GOODS, to the Amount of f. 380 prime Cost, consisting of Kendal Cottons, British Osnabrigs, Irish Linens and Felt Hats. They are divided in small Packages, therefore may fuit those who may only want a Part of such Articles. JOHN BAYNES.

December 21, 1767. To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, on the Premises, on Tuesday the 1st Day of March next, if fair, if not, the next sair Day, and so on till Sale is made, for Cash, or

DART of a Track of LAND, called ALLISON's ADVENTURE, containing 194 Acres, more or lefs, on which is a good Dwelling-House, to by 16, with a Stone Chimney, plank'd above and below, with Stairs, and a ceiled Shed at one End, a framed Barn covered with Shingles, 50 by 22 with a good Threshing Floor, a Kitchen, Quarter, Corn-House, Cellar, with a House over it, and a large Garden and Yard paled in, a Houle over it, and a large Garden and Yard paled in, with about 150 large bearing Apple Trees, and about 40 or 50 bearing Cherry Trees, some Peach Trees, and Meadow Ground plenty. Likewise Three Negroes, some Cattle, Sheep, and sundry Houshold Goods. Any Gentleman inclinable to purchase the same, may apply to the Subscriber, living near the Mouth of Memekasy.

\* Five Months Credit will be given, on giving good Security, if required.

good Security, if required. (\*3) JAMES GORE, fenior

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

MARY PHILPOT.

Prince-George's County, Jan. 10, 1761.

R AN away from the Subicriber, living within Four Miles of Bladenfourg, an Apprentice Lad, named DAVID HENNIS, by Trade a Cordwainer and Tan-DAVID HENNIS, by Trade a Cordwainer and Tanner, near 18 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a ruddy Complexion, with dark brown Hair, tied behind: Had on, when he went away, a fpotted Swanskin Jacket, a black Broad Cloth ditto, pretty much worn, an Ofnabrig Shirt, a Pair of old Buckfkin Breeches, and Ofnabrig Trowfers, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, a Pair of Fall Shoes, with Buckle-Straps, and an old Felt Hat, very much worn.

Whoever takes up faid Apprentice, and brings him

Whoever takes up faid Apprentice, and brings him to the Subscriber, or secures him in any Jail, shall receive a Reward of Thirty Shillings, if taken in the County, if out of the County, Forty Shillings, paid by RICHARD BEALL.

R AN away from the Subscriber, in November last, an Irish Convict Woman, named MARY FLOYD. She was imported in October 1766, in the Randolph, Capt. Price. She is of a middle Stature, thin visag'd, has light brown Hair, a fresh Com-plexion, and is very bold and talkative. Her Dress is uncertain, as the has been harboured and enter-tained a confiberable Time in the City of Annapolis.

Whoever takes up the faid Convict Servant Wo-man, and commits her to any Jail, shall receive a Reward of FOUR DOLLARS, on applying to EDMUND JENNINGS.

R AN away from the Subscriber, living in Frederick County, near George-Town, Maryland, a Convict Servant Man, named JAMES JOHNSON, alias Ingram, about 18 Years of Age, 5 Feet 3 Inches high, has short bland Hair, is much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has been employed as a Schoolmaster. Had on, and took with him, a new Forrest Cloth Coat, with Mohair Buttons, a white Broad Cloth Jacket, which was a little too large for him, a Pair of white Serve Breeches, a white Shirt, and a a Pair of white Serge Breeches, a white Shirt, and a Pair of Shoe Boots that has been lately Soled, a Caftor Hat, and brown great Coat, about half worn,
He likewife took with him, a bright bay Horfe, about 14 Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead,
paces, very faft, trots and gallops; had a Man's new
Saddle, Saddle-Cloth, and a blue Housing.

Whoever takes up faid Servant, and delivers him
to his Master, shall receive Three Pounds Reward,
and Thirty Shillings for the Horse.

IOHN CLAGETT.

JOHN CLAGETT.

STRAYD or STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 11th of December last, a Bay MARE, about 13 Hands high; has a Star on her Forehead, a switch Tail, and several Saddle Spots: She paces, trots, and gallops, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter O.

Whoever brings the above Mare to Newfort, in Charles County, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS Reward, on applying to

(\*4) ZEPHANIAH MURPHEY.

Five Settlements, of about 100 Acres each, in the Woods, Part of the same Tract.

Woods, Part of the same Tract.

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

RICHARD HENDERSON.

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

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, by the SUBSCRIBER, living near the Head of South-River, on Tuesday the 2d of February,

A PARCEL of VALUABLE LAND, containing about 600 ACRES, all in one Body; whereon is a Dwelling-House, 26 Feet in Length, and 25 Feet in Breadth, Brick Chimney, with Three Fire Places, Two below Stairs, and One above; Two Rooms on the lower Floor, plaistered above and below, with Two Porches, the Sides are covered with Feather-edged Plank, the Roof with Cypress Shingles, and all in good Repair; Two large Gardens, paled in; a Well in the Yard, stoned up; Cellar; House; Kitchen; Quarter; Meat-House; Milk-house; Corn-house; Two logg'd Stables, Dove-tail'd Work, with Plank Lofts; a new Barn, 20 Feet in Length, 16 Feet in Breadth, the Floor plank'd for Threshing, and the Roof covered with Shingles; a large Apple-Orchard, of the best of Fruits; Pach-Orchards; Quince ditto; Cherry ditto; Five large Tobacco-Houses, and as many Tenements, in good Repair, that rents for Fifty Pounds a-Year; a Meadow completely cleared; another almost cleared; and fall Thirty Acres to clear, exceeding rich; with Two other Orchards. The faid Land is well-watered and timbered. The Subscriber will give Attendance on every Wednesday, on the Premises. in order to show, and treat with any Person incli-nable to purchase. JOHN WILMOT.

. The Subscriber has Two TRACTS of LAND lying on the Drafts of Great-Pipe-Creek, Frederick County, within 14 Miles of Frederick-Town, containing 514 Acres, which he will either fell, leafe, or rent. The Title is indisputable. 7. W.

ALL Persons indebted to John Read Magrader, are desired to come and settle their Accompts, and discharge their Balances. Constant Attendance is given for that Purpose, at his late Store, in Upper Mariborough; where may be had, the usual Assortiment of Europease and East-India GOODS, to be sold for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco, on reasonable Terms, by

(5") MAGRUDER & HEPBURN.

STRAY'D or STOLEN out of the Corn Fields of Night of the 25th of November last, a Bay Horse, about 12 Hands and an Half high, Three Years old, shod before, and lame in the off Shoulder. He is neither marked or branded; but he has been feen fince he went away.——Whoever delivers the above Horfe to the Owner, shall receive a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THERE is at the Plantation of Jahn Bottler, hear Bread-Creek, taken up as a Stray, a Bay MARE, about 13 and an Half Hands high, branded with the Letters T C on the near Shoulder and Buttock, has a low paired hanging Mane, and both hind Feet white, appears to be about 10 Years old.

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

#### ASIL FRANCIS, WATCHMAKER from LONDON,

In Market-Street, BALTIMORE-TOWN,

MAKES, fells, and repairs Horizontal, Repeating, and all Sorts of Watches. As his Skill in Bunness is well known, he needs no Apologies. He only takes this Method to inform the Public, that there is one as capable of the Business here, as any in Annapolis.

And, as he hath had the Success to give Satisfaction to those Gentlemen and Ladies that have been pleased to employ him, he hopes the Continuance of their Fa-vours, as well as the Public in general, as they may de-pend on having their Work done in the best and neateft Manner, and at the lowest Rates.

\* Likewife fells Goldsmiths Work, and gives the full Value for old Gold and Silver.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Subscriber's Plantation, on South-River, in Anne-Arundel County, Plantation, on South-River, in Anne-Arundel County,
Two Plow Horses, one a white Horse, and the other a
grey roan Horse, they are between 13 and 14 Hands
high, the roan Horse is galled on one Shoulder, they
are both dock'd, but the Brand, if any, not remembred.
They were taken away in the Christmas Hollydays.
Any Person that will deliver the said Horses, or either
of them, to me, shall receive Two Dollars Reward for
each. The roan Horse did belong to Mr. Snowden,
and afterwards to Mr. Samuel Tannebill, near Mr.
Snowden's Iron-Works. Snowden's Iron-Works.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, Dec. 22. 1767.

#### THOMAS BALL, From LONDON,

CONSIDERABLY encouraged by many GEN-TLEMEN in Town, intends the First of Ja-nuary next, to open SCHOOL in the House where Mr. Goldsmith lately liv'd, next Door to Mr. Thomas Sparrow's, where he purposes teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Navigation: He therefore solicits the Favour of the Public, to merit which, assiduous Care shall be taken to instruct the Pupils in the Principles of Morality and Humanity, as well as in their proper Branches of Learning. Indisputable Recommendations, with respect to his

Character and Abilities, can be produced.

\* He also purposes keeping an Evening SCHOOL, and to commence the same the Day of the Date aforefaid, having already engaged Ten Scholars.

December 9, 1767. R AN away from the Subscriber, living in London-Town, on South-River, an Indented Servant Man, named WILLIAM COOKE, born in Staffordjbire, in England, and has been in most Parts of Ireland, is about s Feet 6 Inches high, has a small Lump in his Fore-head, a Mose on his left Cheek, thin Visag'd, and dark Eyes: Had on, when he went away, a Coarfe Hat, bound round with Worsted Binding, thin black Hair, tied behind, and curled, a flort grey Half-thick Coat, and Breeches, with black Horn Buttons on the Breeches, old Scariet Cloth Wailtcoat, turn'd, white Yarn Stock ings, turn'd Pumps, white Shirt, and Muslin Stock, with a Brass Buckle : He may have other Cloaths with him, and probably will change his Name. He has been in the East-Indies, on board a Man of War, and boards much of it, when drunk, in which he will not fail, if

much of it, when drunk, in which he will not rail, it he can get Liquor. He was feen in Annapolis, on Monday Night, drunk. It is supposed he will go over the Bay, if he can.

Whoever takes up faid Servant, and brings him home to his Master, shall receive Thirty Shillings, if taken within Ten Miles from Annapolis, and, if farther, Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges,

paid by ALEXANDER FERGUSON. \* He is a Taylor by Trade, and may pass for a Stay-maker, as he has mork'd at that Business some er 2891: L

Prince-George's County, Dec. 17, 1767. FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

R AN away, last Night, from the Subscribers, a Convict Servant Man, named JOHN EVANS, a Tailor by Trade, about Five Feet Eight Inches high, has thort black Hair, and a fmooth Face and Look, has short black Hair, and a smooth Face and Look, and stammers much when surprized: Had on, and carried with him, an old blue Surtout Coat, with Metal Buttons, a brown Sagathy Suit, lined with white, the Waistcoat has Metal Buttons; a brown sapell'd Frize-Waistcoat; a white Flannel ditto; a new Caftor Hat, Yarn Stockings, white and check Shirts; a blue Ratteen Pair of Breeches, and several other Things unknown. He also took with him a likely bay Horse, about to Hands high, has a small white Spot on the about 14 Hands high, has a small white Spot on the End of his Nose, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, O S; a good Saddle, with large Swivel Stirrups, a blue fringed Cloth Housing, stripp'd Swanskin Saddle Cloth, and Snasse Bridle.

Saddle Cloth, and Sname Bride.

Whoever fecures the faid Servant and Horfe, fo that they may be had again, shall have Three Pounds for the Horfe and Saddle, and Forty Shillings for the Servant, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by BASIL WARING, by a real JOHN WARING.

Annapolis, December 31, 1767. TO BE SOLD,

THE SCHOONER BOAT, BETSEY, as she now lies in the Dock, with all her Apparel and Furniture. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, (3") ROBERT BRYCE the Subfcriber, (3\*)

To be S O. L. D., for Want of E. M. P. L. O. Y., WO; likely NEGRO LADS. The Purchafer may have Credit, paying Interest. For further Particulars, enquire of THO. JENINGS.

LATELY PUBLISHED, And to be SQLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE, THE MARYLAND ALMANACK, for the Year 1768.

TOLEN from the Subscriber, living at Monocass, in Frederick County, on the 8th of September last, a MORSE and MARE. The Horse is of a dun Colour, about 16 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter O, has a large Mane, and a black Streak on the Ridge of his Back. The Mare is of a light bay Colour, about 14 Hands high, has a large Star in her Forehead, a black Mane and Tail, and a black Streak on her Back, has Two Lumps on her left hind Leg, about the Size of Musket-Balls, and paces, trots, and gallops.

Whoever brings the above Creatures to the Subscriber, or Mr. Conrad Groß, in Frederick-Town, shall receive a Reward of Ten Pounds, paid by

(\*3)

CHRISTIAN KOSSEL.

THE Subscriber having a good ASSORTMENT of GOODS remaining on Hand, he will dispose of them on very easy Terms, for Cash, Tobacco, or Bills. Short Credit will be given to the Purchaser, giving Bond with Security. He also defires all Persons who have open Accounts with him, either in the Store, or Balances, as Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County; that they will come and fettle the fame, to prevent fuch Steps as would be difagreeable to them, as well as to WILLIAM STEWART.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY, Has opened Shop, opposite Dr. HERRY STEVENSON's,

Gay-Street, BALTIMORE-TOWN, HERE Ladies and Gentlemen may depend that V conftant Attendance will be given, and the greatest Expedition observed in any Orders they shall be pleased to fayour him with. As he has provided proper Persons, which in the several Branches are cal-culated to give Content, so he will engage they cannot procure, on the Continent, any Articles in that Way, on better Terms than those which are manufactured by him. He keeps the Work he fells in Repair, gratis; and gives the best Prices for Old GOLD, SILVER, SIL-VER-LACE, and BALTIMORE-STONE.

. He continues to attend the Bufiness in ANNA-POLIS, as ufual, and returns his fincere Thanks to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, for the Encouragement he has met with there, and hopes a Continuance of the

WLLLIAM KNAPP,

WATCHMAKER, in ANNAPOLIS, EGS Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of Balti-WAY, delivered at the above Shop, shall be carefully executed, and speedily returned to said Shop; as he has now for that Purpose, established such an Intercourse between Baltimere and this Place, that will admit of no Disappointment.

Elk-Ridge Landing, November 17, 1767. THE Subscriber, pursuant to the Acceptance of his Proposal, at opening his Store, expects that all those who were pleased to favour him with their Custom, will, without Compulsion, comply with the Terms tom, will, without Compulinon, comply with the Terms proposed: And that none may have the least evalive Excuse, because of the scarcity of Money, he will take Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Flax-seed, or any other merchantable Commodity, at the Current Price; and every Delinquent, who will not comply with these Terms, or come and settle his Account, by giving his Bond or Note, may expect to be used as the Rigour of the Law directs.

SAMUEL DORSEY, Jun.

Anne-Arundel County, November 14, 1767.

R AN away last Night, from the Subscriber, living near Patapsco Ferry, an English Convict Servant Man, named BARTHOLOMEW CROSS, about 30 Years of Age, a tall flender Fellow, fandy Complexi-on, and has a feald Head: Had on when he went away, a brown Devenshire Jacket, a Nankeen ditto under it, old white Shirt, a new Pair of brown Half-thick Breeches, with one Pocket, a Pair of black and white Stockings, footed with white Yarn, an old Pair of English Shoes, two old Felt Hats sewed together round the Edge with blue Yarn, and a new worsted Cap. Whoever takes up faid Servant and brings him to the Subscriber, or secures him so as he may be had again, shall have a Reward of Twenty Shillings if taken in the County, and FORTY SHILLINGS if out of the

County, besides what the Law slows, paid by CHRIST HER GARDENER.

CHRIST HER GARDENER.

The broke Queen-Anne Jul sometime in September last, and went by the Name of Richard Adwell.

Prince-George's County, November 11, 1767, HE PLANTATION, and Five NEGROES lately belonging to NICHOLAS LOWE DAR.
NALL, lying in Baltimore County, near the Fork of Gunpowder, and about 12 Miles from Baltimore-Town The Land is good, and the Buildings upon it new, convenient either for Planting, or Farming. Any Person inclinable to Rent, may know the Terms

To be SLOD by the SUBSCRIBER, in George Town Frederick County,

applying to

FRANCIS HALL

VALUABLE WATER LOT, with a good Dwelling-House. For Terms, apply to Mr. William Deakins, jun. in George-Town.
T. ADDISON, jun.

Kent-Island, November 19, 1767 R AN away from the Subscriber, a Convict Ser, vant Man, named JOSEPH HAINES, about 30 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, fwarthy Complexion, short black Hair, and his Bear grey, his Body is much fcarified, if well look'd isto, his Cloaths are uncertain; it is thought he is good Scholar, writes a pretty good Hand, and drolls in Speech.

Whoever takes up and fecures faid Servant, fo a his Master may have him again, shall receive Four JOHN LEGG. Dollars Reward, paid by

HIS is to acquaint the Public, that the Subscriber has procured himfelf good BOATS and HANDS, to crofs the Bay, from BROAD-CREEK to Annapolis, and from Annapolis to Broad-CREEK, on KENT-ISLAND, and will carry Passengers as follows: Man and Horse, at 101. Single Man, 51. Single Horse, 71. 6d. Chair, 71. 6d. He likewise keeps a House of Entertainment at BROAD-CREEK, on KENT-ISLAND, where Travellers may depend on being used in the kindest Manner, by

[17] JOHN BRYAN.

Prince-George's County, Sept. 7, 1767.

STOLEN out of the Subferiber's Pasture, on Monday Night, the 31st of August last, a large light coloured grey Horse, near 15 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock B. He has a Ridge Mane and Bob Tail, paces, trots, and gallops, and has been used to draw in a Chaise.

Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, with reasonable Charges, if brought home, and Five Pounds for the Thef, if he be Convicted, paid by

(17) BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIL

IMPORTED, In the NELLY, Capt. M'KIRDY, from GLASCOW, and to be fold by the Subscriber, at his Store, CHATTICO, ST. MARY'S County, for Tobacco, or a con moderate Advance, in Cash, or Bills of Exchange.

LUMPING PARCEL of GOODS, confifting A of coarfe Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, German Serge, Worsted Shag, and Trimmings, and a few Pieces of Kendal Cottons, and coarse Plaiding, to the Amount of Two Hundred Pounds Coff.

PHILIP BRISCOR BALTIMORE-TOWN, Sept. 21, 176

EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER from LONDON,

At his Shop, opposite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON's, i GAY-STREET,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public in general, m of STAYs in the neatest Manner, and after the newest, most genteel, and best approv'd Fashion, the fame Prices formerly charged by Mr. Charant WALLACE, and with the fame Abatement, if pair for within a Month after Delivery. Those Ladies who may be pleased to favour him with their Commands, may depend on being ferv'd with Dispath as he has a proper Supply of every Material suitable for his Business, and a sufficient Number of Affiliants. The Measure of STAYS, if not taken by himself. must be measured after the following Manner:

I. From the Top of the Breaft, to the End of the Peak.

II. From under the Arm, down as low as the Waift. III. From the Top of the Back, to the Bottom

the Lace Holes. IV. Round the Body, over the Breaft. V. Round the Body, over the smallest Part of the

VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breaft. . All Letters (Post paid) with Orders, will be

punctually answered, by Their most bumble Serwant, EDWARD PRESTON (12m)

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 125. 6 d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 55. and 15. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines .- At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, viz. Common and Bart Bonds; Testamentary Letters of feveral Sorts, with their proper Bonds annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the nestest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.

[ XXIIIª. YI

MA

LETTERS from a

LE MY DEAR COU

be, even in thefe C general are more i whatever, as has be it feems with Reafo Some of you, per are, with Loyalty t with Love to our yourselves inclined, m approve every A

A Prejudice thus position, is amiable dulged without Dan the Error should have by me : But in Tru fons and Frailties ever Regard we en who govern us, w their Conduct, as A man Infirmities.

When any Laws, i we cannot with the injury was intended For the Affent of feems as far as I am in them, more for t other Purpose. On cular Business of th what Regulations a ther Orders, to have these Laws are to pefted, that the H fully confider them laws, that are no cannot imagine that cautious and ferupu

 Many remarkab the extraordinary I great Importance, co ed in Parliament ; v to the Bills being bro Points to carry, fo : for the Members in to discover their Ten

The following Inft mark. When Mr. formation, formed th regulating the Amer. was dropt in the Cla ber, so that we could Part of Europe, but reasonable a Restrict ments of the Legi that it is furprizing Notice of in the Hou Law. But when t triction was taken of I cannot positively
off this Restriction,
bink in less than E
aritament passed, in
eft out, as it had I
cond Time explain Now if it be confid truck off, with one rade, it must appear ommodity, and th ritain only.
" The Enumeration

one Cole, a Capta any then trading to om England thither revented the afores coming home, fember of Parliame sember of Parliame and to prepare Bill.

Reg. Rice directly to rade of England, as a Ast to make it hich Means be fees on fequence proved I find that this CI ct," for the Benefit 033 OF THE NATIO