

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1768.

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

LETTER III.

BELOVED COUNTRYMEN,



REJOICE to find, that my Two former Letters to you, have been generally received with so much Favour, by such of you, whose Sentiments I have had an Opportunity of knowing. Could you look into my Heart, you would instantly perceive an ardent Affection for your Persons, a zealous Attachment to your Interests, a lively Resentment of every Inult and Injury offered to your Honour or Happiness, and an inflexible Resolution to assert 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 highly and gratefully value the Blessing received, as to take Care, that my Silence and Inactivity shall not give my implied Assent to any Act, degrading my Brethren, and myself, from the Birth-right, wherewith Heaven itself "bath made us free."

Sorry I am to learn, that there are some few Persons, who shake their Heads with solemn Motion, and pretend to wonder, what can be the Meaning of these Letters! "Great-Britain," they say, "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 resist, 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 irresistible? Do they condemn the Conduct of these Colonies, concerning the Stamp-Act? Or have they forgot its successful Issue? Ought the Colonies at that Time, instead of acting as they did, to have trusted for Relief, to the fortuitous Events of Futurity? If it is needless "to speak 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 successful. Therefore it becomes necessary to enquire, whether "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 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 without 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 persuade 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 sullied 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 such a wonderful Degree were the ancient Spartans, as brave and free a People as ever existed, inspired by this happy Temper 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 assisted them."

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

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 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 Emergency 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 Oppressor reaping Advantage from 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 inveterate Resentment 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 further 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 Influence with good and wise Men.

To these Reflections on this Subject, it remains to be added, 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 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 Stuarts. 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 Dependence on Great-Britain; and, when she 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 Caution in our Disputes. Anger produces Anger; and Differences, that 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 Disunion is no longer remembered, the Minds of the Parties being wholly engaged in recollecting and resenting 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 "Cleon and Clodius's," the designing and detestable Flatterers of the prevailing Passion, becomes confirmed. Wife 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 Guile; 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 saved her.

The constitutional Mode 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 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 Affection and Veneration.

It, however, it shall happen, by an unfortunate Course of Affairs, that our Applications to his Majesty and the Parliament for Redress, prove ineffectual, let us then take another Step, by withholding 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 justice."

Nil desperandum,

Nothing is to be despaired of.

A FARMER.

Prov. viii. 15.

To the FARMER.

SIR,

I 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 flimsy 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 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 Property, and the restraining of our Liberty. Since the first cautious Attempt of Mr. Dymally 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 desultory. 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 Purpose—"All Mankind's Concern is"—Liberty—Proceed then, my dear Sir, to complete 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 distinguish between the generous Glow of Liberty, and the furious Rage of Licentiousness—Furnish us with such Instruction as may enable 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 restraining Power in some Part of the political Body; 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 Manufactures 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 Necessity 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 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 discretionary Power in proroguing and dissolving the Parliament; but, whenever this Prerogative may be exercised to the Ruin of the Nation, I hope we shall not want a Pym or a Hampden 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 oppressive Act, subscribed by the whole British Parliament?

Happy would it be for a People, who anxiously cultivate the Growth of Liberty, if any Refinement in po-

* Gal. v. 1.

† Plutarch in the Life of Lycurgus. Archbishop Potter's Archaeologia Græca.

* Cleon was a popular Firebrand of Athens, and Clodius of Rome; each of whom plunged his Country into the deepest Calamities.

Annapolis, Nov. 27, 1767.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT,
GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY,
Has opened 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, SILVER-LACE, and BALTIMORE-STONE.

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 same.

WILLIAM KNAPP,
WATCHMAKER, in ANNAPOLIS,

BECS Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of Baltimore, 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 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.

ATTEendance will be constantly given at my Store in Baltimore-Town, from this Time, until the First Day of January next, in order to settle and adjust all Accounts due from, and to, the Estates of EDWARD DORSEY, Esq; and Miss HENRIETTA MARIA DORSEY, his Daughter, late of the City of Annapolis, deceased. And whereas the Administrators on the said 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 said Estates, to make Payment of their respective Debts, to

JOHN RIDGELY, Administrator.

FREDERICK County, Nov. 22, 1767.

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 said William Norris, in his own Right, are desired to communicate the same 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 sold 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 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.

(56) CATHERINE NORRIS.

Anne-Arundel County, November 24, 1767.

RAN away last Night, from the Subscriber, living near Patuxent Ferry, an English Convict Servant Man, named BARTHOLOMEW CROSS, about 30 Years of Age, a tall slender Fellow, sandy Complexion, and has a scald Head: Had on when he went away, a brown Devonshire 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 sometime in September last, and went by the Name of Richard Adwell.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, in George-Town, Frederick County,

A 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.

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 pretty good Hand, and drolls in Speech.

Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so 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 Passengers 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

(11) JOHN BRYAN.

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

STOLEN 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

(11) BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIS.

I M P O R T E D,

In the NELLY, Capt. M'KIRDY, from GLASGOW, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, CHAPTICO, St. MARY'S County, for Tobacco, or a very moderate Advance, in Cash, or Bills of Exchange,

A LUMPING PARCEL of GOODS, consisting 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 Cost.

(11) PHILIP BRISCOE.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, Sept. 21, 1767.

EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER,
from LONDON,

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

BECS 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 approved Fashions, at the same Prices formerly charged by Mr. CHARLES WALLACE, and with the same 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 served 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 Waist.
- III. From the Top of the Back, to the Bottom of the Late Holes.
- IV. Round the Body, over the Breast.
- V. Round the Body, over the smallest Part of the Waist.
- VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breast.

All Letters (Post paid) with Orders, will be punctually answered, by

Their most humble Servant,

(12m) 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 said Mare, and brings her to the Subscriber, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by

(11) BENJAMIN DORSEY.

S C H E M E
OF THE

MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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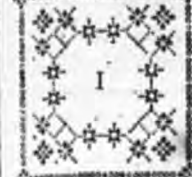
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LETTERS from

to the Inhabitants

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† Plutarch in th
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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.

L E T T E R III.

BELOVED COUNTRYMEN,

REJOICE to find, that my Two former Letters to you, have been generally received with so much Favour, by such of you, whose Sentiments I have had an Opportunity of knowing. Could you look into my Heart, you would instantly perceive an ardent Affection for your Persons, a zealous Attachment to your Interests, a lively Remembrance of every Insult and Injury offered to your Honour or Happiness, and an inflexible Resolution to assert 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 highly and gratefully value the Blessing received, as to take Care, that my Silence and Inactivity shall not give my implied Assent to any Act, degrading my Brethren, and myself, from the Birth-right, wherewith Heaven itself "bath made us free."

Sorry I am to learn, that there are some few Persons, who shake their Heads with solemn Motion, and pretend to wonder, what can be the Meaning of these Letters! "Great-Britain," they say, "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 resist, 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 irresistible? Do they condemn the Conduct of these Colonies, concerning the Stamp-Act? Or have they forgot its successful Issue? Ought the Colonies at that Time, instead of acting as they did, to have trusted for Relief, to the fortuitous Events of Futurity? If it is needless "to speak 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 successful. Therefore it becomes necessary to enquire, whether "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 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 without 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 persuade 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 sullied 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 such a wonderful Degree were the ancient Spartans, as brave and free a People as ever existed, inspired by this happy Temperament 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 assisted them."

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

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 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 Emergency 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 Oppressors 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 say generally, that it never can be justifiable, until the People are FULLY CONVINCED, that any further 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 Influence with good and wise Men.

To these Reflections on this Subject, it remains to be added, 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 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 Stuarts. 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 Dependence on Great-Britain; and, when she 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 Caution in our Disputes. Anger produces Anger; and Differences, that 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 Disunion is no longer remembered, the Minds of the Parties being wholly engaged in recollecting and resenting 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 "Cleons and Clodius's," the designing and detestable Flatterers of the prevailing Passion, becomes confirmed. 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 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 saved her.

The constitutional 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 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 Affliction and Veneration.

It, however, it shall happen, by an unfortunate Course of Affairs, that our Applications to his Majesty and the Parliament for Redress, prove ineffectual, let us THEN take another Step, by withholding 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 Justice."

Nil desperandum
Nothing is to be despaired of.

A FARMER.

* Prov. viii. 15.

To the FARMER.

SIR,

I 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 flimsy 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 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 Property, and the restraining of our Liberty. Since the first cautious Attempt of Mr. Dugan 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 desultory. 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 Purpose—"All Mankind's Concern is"—Liberty—Proceed then, my dear Sir, to complete 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 distinguish between the generous Glow of Liberty, and the furious Rage of Licentiousness—Furnish us with such Instruction as may enable 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 restraining Power in some Part of the political Body; 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 Manufactures 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 Necessity 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 annexed to the most extensive Prerogatives of the Crown. "Ne quid detrimenti reipublica 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 discretionary Power in proroguing and dissolving the Parliament; but, whenever this Prerogative may be exercised to the Ruin of the Nation, I hope we shall not want a Pym or a Hampden 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 oppressive Act, subscribed by the whole British Parliament?

Happy would it be for a People, who anxiously cultivate the Growth of Liberty, if any Refinement in po-

* Gal. v. 1.

† Plutarch in the Life of Lycurgus. Archbishop Potter's Archaeologia Græca.

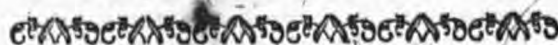
* Cleon was a popular Firebrand of Athens, and Clodius of Rome; each of whom plunged his Country into the deepest Calamities.

tical Knowledge could enable them to frame Laws, so applicable and equal to every Emergency, as to remove the Necessity of lodging a discretionary Power in the Breast of any Individual: But, since the Imperfection 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 Concession 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 future Happiness and Tranquillity, in a great Measure, depend upon our being able to determine, with the most exact, political Precision, the constitutional Extent of Parliamentary Power—upon our having sufficient Information to discover when those, who have arrogated to themselves this disputed Authority, are framing a reasonable Regulation, or meditating an Act of oppressive Restraint. The Light which you have already 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.



H A G U E, September 22.

THE 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 proceed 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 Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is now affirmed, that the celebrated John Wilkes, Esq; 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 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 said, that the 24th of November next is absolutely 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 so 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 Navy Debt."

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 Prussia 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 and ready; and by no leave whatever, to be absent from their Quarters.

Holland may probably begin what Great-Britain may end.

The Duke of Cumberland, it is now said, will have the blue Ribbon possessed by his much lamented Brother.

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 said, have brought with them some particular Dispatches for our Court.

We are informed, from good Hands, that a French Nobleman, of great Sagacity and Penetration, who spent some 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 Manufactures 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 Three or Four Hundred foreign Vagabonds, with Dogs, Fiddlers, Bears, Monkeys, Parrots, Birds of all Colours, &c. &c. to disperse themselves daily throughout all the Streets of London, occupied principally by our Manufacturers; which, by exciting the Curiosity of the Mobility, and gratifying their Love of Idleness, cannot fail, in a short Time, according to this Nobleman's Conception, of annihilating our Manufactures, and thereby rendering our common People an absolute Burden on the whole Community.

WHITEHALL, 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 Illness 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 be put on board his Majesty's Ship Montreal, Captain Colby, 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 Majesty, viz.

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, there are to give public Notice, that it is expected, that, upon the present Occasion, of the Death of his late Royal Highness Edward Augustus, Duke of York and Albany, all Persons do put themselves into decent Mourning; the said Mourning to begin on Sunday next, the 4th Day of October.

September 29, 1767.

SCARBOROUGH, M.

[By an Order from the War-Office, and one from the Admiralty-Office, in the Gazette, his Majesty's Pleasure is signified, 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 melancholy 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 same Solemnities as were observed at the Burial of his Brother, Prince Frederick William, who died December 29, 1765.

Oct. 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 set 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 Chilliness and Shivering: The Indisposition, however, appeared so very 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 Care, he was better in the Morning, and therefore set 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 Assistance 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. The next Day the Duke was worse, and took his Bed entirely. 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 saw it with Fortitude and Resignation, and with the utmost calmness and composure of Mind, adjusted every Step consequent of the fatal Event, himself. 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, submitting it to the King and Queen in what Manner, and by whom it should be imparted to his Royal Parent. After his Royal Highness had settled this Arrangement, he seemed remarkable easy. He declared himself perfectly resigned to the Divine Will.

His Royal Highness was sensible to his last Moment; and the very Moment of his Death dictated a Letter to 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 Bed-side, where he took a very affectionate Leave of them, and desired 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 was done accordingly.

We are told the following is an authentic Paragraph, extracted from a Letter written by Col. St. John (dated at Monaco the 17th ult.) to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester—"The inclosed Letter is of your Royal Brother's inditing; and which he affectionately desired me to go on with as fast as ever I was able, lest his Senses should fail him before I got to the End."

Oct. 6. They write from Silesia, that the King of Prussia appears much satisfied with the new Fortrefs 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 Astonishment.

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 to the South Seas.

Extra of a Letter from Edinburgh, October 2.

"Yesterday Afternoon came on, at the Palace of Holyroodhouse here, the Election of Two Peers to serve

in Parliament, in the Room of the Earls of Argyll and Moray, deceased. There were about Thirty Peers 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 most elegantly at Dinner. In the Evening there was a brilliant Assembly.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) Nov. 30.

There are now in this Port, 30 Ships, 3 Snows, 20 Brigantines, 10 Schooners, and 20 Sloops, in all 111 Sail; few of which are loading (except small Vessels for the West-Indies) on Account of the present high Price of Rice.

HALIFAX, (in Nova-Scotia) Nov. 26.

We are credibly informed, the French Inhabitants, who were Settlers on the Islands of St. Peter's and Michelon, in Newfoundland, have lately entirely deserted those Places, and dispersed to different Parts.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 10.

Extra of a Letter from Jamaica, dated October 24, 1767.

"By a Letter from Hispaniola, to a Gentleman in this Town, we are informed that the French Inhabitants, with their Slaves, in Number about 8000 Souls, having possessed themselves of a Part of the Island called Ence a Petre, where they were making Settlements, 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 spreading over the Island, the French beat to Arms, and a general Engagement ensued, 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 pleased 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, viz.

For CHARLES County,

Messieurs 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 Assize-Court, when 'tis thought he will be forced to give an Account of a Degree of Ingenuity, which can hardly prove agreeable to him.

BASIL FRANCIS,

WATCHMAKER from LONDON,

In Market-Street, BALTIMORE-TOWN,

MAKES, sells, and repairs Horizontal, Repeating, and all Sorts of Watches. As his Skill in Business 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 Favours, as well as the Public in general, as they may depend on having their Work done in the best and neatest Manner, and at the lowest Rates.

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

ALL Persons indebted to John Read Magruder, are desired to come and settle their Accounts, and discharge 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

MAGRUDER & HEPBURN.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living at Monocacy, in Frederick County, on the 8th 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 Tail, and a black Streak on her Back, has Two Lumps on her left hind Leg, about the Size of Mullet-Balls, and paces, trots, and gallops.

Whoever brings the above Creatures to the Subscriber, or Mr. Conrad Grob, 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'GUMRY, an Irishman, aged about 21 Years, last with him, an Ofsnagrig Shirt, an old white Vest, and an old brown ditto, a Pair of old striped Trowsers, one Pair of old Shoes.—Any Person claiming the aforesaid John M'Gumry, is desired to take him away, pay Charges, and the Expence of his Advertisement.

JA. BUTLER, Jailor.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on South Plantation, on Sunday the 12th of September, one grey roan Horse, they are both dock'd, but they were taken away by Negroes, the said Horses, or either of them, will be rewarded with Two Dollars Reward, belong to Mr. Snowd Farnhill, near Mr. Snowd.

To be SOLD. TWO likely NEGROES, may have Credit. Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber.

TO THE SCHOOL. as the now lies in the Subscribers, and Furniture. F. the Subscriber,

Prince-C.

FIVE PO.

RAN away, last Convict Servant, a Tailor by Trade, al has short black Hair, and flammers much w with him, an old Buttons, a brown Say Waitcoat has Metal Waitcoat; a white F Yarn Stockings, whiten Pair of Breeches known. He also too about 14 Hands high, End of his Nose, bro Buttock, O S; a good rups, a blue fringed Saddle Cloth, and S Whoever secures th they may be had aga the Horse and Saddle want, and reasonable by (*4)

THERE is at the Long, in Baltim in the Month of J COW, has several w her Jaws; but neithe The Owner may perty and paying Ch

As many Freeho not yet paid Year; for the Con will attend at the H in January next: At Mrs. Riggs's, on Robert Davis's, Jean Hawkins's, Mrs. Ramsey's, Bateman's Tavern, Elliot's Tavern, Land-Office, Ann Edjah Robertson's Richard Wells's, &c. He hopes th on his Lordship's M bringing, or sending the Days above-men to themselves, as w

N. B. He also r to Joseph Gallows, in Anne-Arundel Cou

SIXTEEN

BROKE out of day the 13th HUSSEY, (alias J) diction of Horse-Ste inches high, of a hair, and has a v when he brok Cloth Coat, Wait Residence was near County, and 'tis v crete himself abo

Whoever appreh him to the Subscrib and all reasonable (*3)

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Parrow's, where ang, Arithmetic, de therefore solici

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STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Subscriber's Plantation, on South-River, in Anne-Arundel County, Two Plover 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 not remembered, if any, they were taken away in the Christmas Holidays, it is supposed by Negroes. 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 Fannehill, near Mr. Snowden's Iron-Works.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

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.

Annapolis, December 31, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,
THE SCHOONER BOAT, BETSEY, as she now lies in the Dock, with all her Apparels and Furniture. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber,
(3^d) 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 surprised: 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 lapel'd Frize Waistcoat; a white Flannel ditto; a new Castor Hat; Yarn Stockings, white and check Shirts; a blue Rattan Pair of Breeches, and several other Things unknown. He also took with him a likely bay Horse, 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 Houging, stripp'd Swanskin Saddle Cloth, and Snaffle Bridle.

Whoever secures the said Servant and Horse, so that they may be had again, shall have Three Pounds for the Horse and Saddle, and Forty Shillings for the Servant, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by
BASIL WARING,
JOHN WARING.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas and Alexander Long, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, in the Month of July last, a middle-sized brindled 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.
(3^d)

WEST-RIVER, December 18, 1767.

AS many Freeholders in Anne-Arundel County, have not yet paid their Quit-Rents, for the present Year; for the Convenience of such, the Subscriber will attend at the Houses, and, on the Days following, in January next:

At Mrs. Riggs's, on Monday Jan. 11,
Robert Davis's, Tuesday 12, Elk-Ridge.
John Hawkins's, Wednesday 13,
Mrs. Ramsay's, Thursday 14, Head of Severn.
Bateman's Tavern, Friday 15, H. of South River.
Elliot's Tavern, Saturday 16, near Queen-Anne.
Land-Office, Annapolis, Tuesday 19,
Elijah Robertson's, Wednesday 20, North of Severn.
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 bringing, or sending 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 also receives Balances of Quit-Rents due to Joseph Gallows, Esq; late Receiver of Quit-Rents, in Anne-Arundel County.
(3^d)

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE out of Dorchester County Jail, on Sunday the 13th of December last, one EDWARD HUSSEY, (alias James Ruby) being committed on Suspicion 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 secrete 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
(3^d) ROBERT HARRISON, Sheriff.

Annapolis, Dec. 22, 1767.

THOMAS BALL,

From LONDON,

CONSIDERABLY encouraged by many GENTLEMEN in Town, intends the First of January 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 aforesaid, 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.

JUST IMPORTED,

FROM GLASGOW,

And to be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, for Cash Bills, Tobacco, or short Credit,

TWO small lumping PARCELS of GOODS, consisting of Kendal Cottons, Bearskins, Duffles, Frizes, Half-Thicks, and Scots Plaiding.
(3^d) JAMES BROWN.

Piscataway, Dec. 7, 1767.

STRAYED from Port-Tobacco, about the First of last Month, a sorrel 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, it is unknown.

Whoever brings the said Horse to Mr. John Craig, at Port-Tobacco, or to the Subscriber, shall receive Fifteen Shillings Reward.
(3^d) 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 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.

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

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

Dec. 13, 1767.

LOST or STOLEN, on the Third Instant, at the House of Mr. William Reynolds, in Annapolis, a SILVER WATCH, without the Chrysal, Maker's Name, Jo. Heering, 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 Chrysal, set in Silver, with a Coat of Arms, of Five Darts, and a Lion passant 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 desired to stop the said Watch, if offered to Sale, and they shall have the above Reward.

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 Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County, that they will come and settle 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,

THE PLANTATION, and Five NEGROES, lately belonging to NICHOLAS LOWE DARNALL, 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 applying to
FRANCIS HALL.

November 11, 1767.

STRAYD or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, 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 some off. Whoever will bring the said Horse 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 LORDSHIP'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, viz.

ZACHARIA, Thursday the 7th at Port-Tobacco.
PANGAIA, Friday the 8th
CHAPTICO, Monday the 11th at Mr. Zachariah Bond's.
MILL,
WOOLEY,
WEST, St. Mary's, Thursday 14th at Leonard-Town.
SNOW-HILL,
ST. JOHN'S, and
ST. BARBARAS,
BEAVERDAM, Monday the 13th at ditto.
CALVERTON, Thursday the 21st at Benedict.

The above Lands contain upwards of 40,000 Acres, and are to be put up in Lots, as shall be most agreeable to the Purchasers. The Authority of the Commissioners, and the Terms of SALE, may be known, by applying to the Subscriber.

Signed per Order,

JOHN CLAPHAM.

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

A LARGE and NEAT ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the Season: Also a neat Harpsicord, with Three Stops. A Spinnet, approved of by Masters of that Instrument; some other Instruments of Musick, and a few Sets of Clo. 10.

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.

December 9, 1767.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in London-Town, on South-River, an Indented Servant Man, named WILLIAM COOKE, born in Staffordshire, in England, and has been in most Parts of Ireland, is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a small Lump in his Forehead, a Mole on his left Cheek, thin Visag'd, and dark Eyes: Had on, when he went away, a Coarse 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 Scarlet Cloth Waistcoat, turn'd, white Yarn Stockings, turn'd Pumps, white Shirt, and Mullin Stock, with a Brafs 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 boasts much of it, when drunk, in which he will not fail, if he can get Liquor. He was seen in Annapolis, 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 Annapolis, and, if farther, THREE POUNDS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by
(3^d) ALEXANDER FERGUSON.

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

Virginia, Nov. 20, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

ATRACT of LAND, lying in King-William County, pleasantly situated, on Mattaponi River, whereon Colonel THOMAS MOORE now lives, containing 500 Acres. To which is added about 40 or 50 Acres of Fine Marsh, which produces good Hay, and is capable of great Improvement.—On the Plantations is a commodious Brick-House, Two Stories high, Four Rooms on a Floor. Two of them, with a large Passage, is handsomely wainscoted; Four large Cellars, and Cellar-Passage. 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 said 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 Vessel of 250 Tons Burthen may load opposite the House. It is a very convenient Situation for carrying on a West-India 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 Hanover County.

(3^d)

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 Mr. Abraham Butler's, in Baltimore County, near Baltimore-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, heinous, and scandalous Story, so that he, or they, may be had to Justice, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, paid by
HENRY AYTON.

ANNAPOIS, Dec. 7, 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 Horse, Saddle, and Bridle, to Mr. John Lane, at Pig-Point, shall receive a Reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS.

December 16, 1767.

RAN away last Night from the Subscriber, living at Elk-Ridge Landing, an indented Irish Servant Man, named EDWARD EAGAN, a Taylor by Trade, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, has much of the Brogue, a full-fac'd Fellow, well-set, pitted with the Small-Pox, has straight black Hair, and 'tis likely he has forged a Pass, 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, paid by
RICHARD HARDESTY.

Annapolis, Nov. 27, 1767.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT,GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY,
Has opened 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, SILVER-LACE, and BALTIMORE-STONE.

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 same.

WILLIAM KNAPP,

WATCHMAKER, in ANNAPOLIS.

BEES Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of Baltimore, 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 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.

FREDERICK County, Nov. 22, 1767.

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 said William Norris, in his own Right, are desired to communicate the same 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 sold 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 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.

(16)

CATHERINE NORRIS.

Anne-Arundel County, November 24, 1767.

RAN away last Night, from the Subscriber, living near Patuxent Ferry, an English Convict Servant Man, named BARTHOLOMEW CROSS, about 30 Years of Age, a tall slender Fellow, sandy Complexion, and has a scald Head: Had on when he went away, a brown Devonshire 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's Jail sometime in September last, and went by the Name of Richard Adwell.

VIRGINIA, October 16, 1767.

RAN 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 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 across 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 Bearskin 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 said Slave, and brings him to the Subscriber, living on the Mouth of Great Wicomico River, shall have FIVE POUNDS Sterling Reward, from

(14)

COLIN CAMPBELL.

If said Fellow is in any Public Jail, the Keeper is requested to signify it to

C. G.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, in George-Town, Frederick County.

A 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 20, 1767.

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 pretty good Hand, and drolls in Speech.

Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so 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 Passengers 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

(15)

JOHN BRYAN.

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

STOLEN 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

(15) BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIS.

IMPORTED,

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

A LUMPING PARCEL of GOODS, consisting 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 Cost.

(15)

PHILIP BRISCOE.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, Sept. 21, 1767.

EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER,
from LONDON.

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

BEES 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 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 Waist.
- III. From the Top of the Back, to the Bottom of the Lace Holes.
- IV. Round the Body, over the Breast.
- V. Round the Body, over the smallest Part of the Waist.
- VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breast.

All Letters (Post paid) with Orders, will be punctually answered, by

Their most humble Servant,

(12m)

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 said Mare, and brings her to the Subscriber, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by

(11)

BENJAMIN DORSEY.

S C H E M E

OF THE

MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

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

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

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

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

PRIZE	of	£. 500	is	£. 500
1	—	250	—	250
1	—	100	—	100
2	—	50	are	100
2	—	30	—	60
4	—	20	—	80
4	—	15	—	60
10	—	10	—	100
20	—	5	—	100
50	—	4	—	200
80	—	3	—	240
73	—	2 : 10	—	182 : 10
2250	—	2	—	4500
1	First drawn Blank,	—	—	11 : 15
1	Last drawn Blank,	—	—	11 : 15
5000	Prizes,	—	—	£. 6500
2500	Blanks,	—	—	£. 6500

Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to £. 7500
From which deduct - 1000 £. 6500

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1768.

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

L E T T E R IV.



N Objection, I hear, has been made against what I offered in my Second Letter, which I would willingly clear up before I proceed. "There is," say these Objectors, "a material Difference between the Stamp-Act, and the late Act 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-Act were internal Taxes; but the present 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 whatever."

This Point, being so important to this, and to succeeding 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 sole 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 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, Tolls, 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 Impositions 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 considered as Gifts of the People to the Crown, to be employed for Public Uses.

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

* It is very worthy of Remark, how watchful our wise 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 Question, the Commons did make their continual Claim of their ancient Freedom and Birthright, as in the 1st of Henry V. and in the 7th of Henry V. &c. the Commons made a PROTEST that they were not bound to the Maintinances 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, upon like Occasion, was made in this Parliament of 25th Edward I." 2d Inst. P. 528.

† 4th Inst. 28.
‡ Reges Angliæ, nihil tale, nisi convocatis primis ordinibus, et assensu Populi 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 13th 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 Burgeses, &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 Tallagio non concedendo*, the King enumerates the several Classes, without whose Consent, he and his Heirs never should set or levy any Tax—"Nullum Tallagium, vel Auxilium, per nos, vel Hæredes nostros in Regno nostro ponatur seu levetur, sine Voluntate et Assensu Archiepiscoporum, Comitum, Baronum, Militum, Burghensium, 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 Common, and for a perpetual and constant 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." 2d Coke's Inst. P. 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.

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 Consent, we proceed in any other Course, we pursue a * *Juno* indeed, but shall only catch a Cloud.

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 thus expressed:

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 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-Britain."

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 British 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 IMPOSITIONS, founded on different Principles, and having different Tendencies; every "Tax" being an Imposition, though every Imposition is not a "Tax." But all Taxes are founded on the same Principle; and have the same 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 he settled on them, on Purpose that they should take.

What † Tax can be more internal than this? Here

* The Goddess of Empires, in the Heathen Mythology, according to an ancient Fable, *Ision* 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 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 cannot help it; but there is a plain Distinction between Taxes levied for the PURPOSES OF RAISING A REVENUE, 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. 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 Distinction appears to be—that, by "external Taxes" he intended Impositions for the Purpose of regulating the

is Money drawn without their Consent 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 elude 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 something to serve instead of Glass, her Ingenuity would stand 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 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 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 same Manner opposed,"

"Habemus quidem Senatus Consultum,—tuncquam Gladium in Vagina repositum."

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

A F A R M E R,

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, his Words confirm this Constitution of his Expressions. The following Extracts will shew how positive and general were his Assertions 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 legislative Power."—"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 clothe with the FORM of a LAW, the GIFT and GRANT is of the COMMONS ALONE."—"The Distinction between LEGISLATION and TAXATION is essentially 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 would 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 Refutation."

He afterwards shews the Unreasonableness of Great-Britain 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 Office; I SPEAK THEREFORE FROM KNOWLEDGE. My Materials were good. I was at Pains to collect, to digest, 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 MILLIONS A YEAR. This is the Fund that carried you triumphantly 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 say 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 MANUFACTURED IN THIS KINGDOM, be it further then enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, that from and after the Twenty-fourth Day of June, 1750, no Mill, or other Engine, for sitting or rolling of Iron, or any Plating Forge to work with a Tilt Hammer, or any Furnace for making Steel, shall be erected, or, after such Erection, continued IN ANY OF HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIES IN AMERICA. 23 Geo. II. ch. 29. §. 9.

† Tho' these Particulars are mentioned as being absolutely necessary, yet perhaps they are not more so, than Glass in our severe Winters, to keep out the Cold from our Houses; or, than Paper, without which such inexpressible Confusions must ensue.

Annapolis, Nov. 27, 1767.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT,GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY,
Has opened 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, SILVER-LACE, and BALTIMORE-STONE.

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 same.

WILLIAM KNAPP,

WATCHMAKER, in ANNAPOLIS.

BEGET Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of Baltimore, 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 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.

Frederick County, Nov. 22, 1767.

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 said William Norris, in his own Right, are desired to communicate the same 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 sold 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 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.

(16) CATHERINE NORRIS.

Anne-Arundel County, November 24, 1767.

RAN away last Night, from the Subscriber, living near Patuxent Ferry, an English Convict Servant Man, named BARTHOLOMEW CROSS, about 30 Years of Age, a tall slender Fellow, sandy Complexion, and has a scald Head; Had on when he went away, a brown Dragoon's 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 *Quiten-Anew* and sometime in September last, and went by the Name of Richard Adwell.

VIRGINIA, October 16, 1767.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Northern-berland 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 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 across his right Hand: Had on, when he went away, a Walnut 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 Bearskin 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 said Slave, and brings him to the Subscriber, living on the Mouth of Great Wicomico River, shall have FIVE POUNDS Sterling Reward, from

(14) COLIN CAMPBELL.

If said Fellow is in any Public Jail, the Keeper is requested to signify it to

C. G.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, in George-Town, Frederick County.

A VALUABLE WATER LOT, with a good DWELLING-HOUSE. For Terms, apply to Mr. William Drakins, jun. in George-Town.

T. ADDISON, jun.

Kent-Island, November 17, 1767.

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 pretty good Hand, and drolls in Speech.

Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, to 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 Passengers 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

(11) JOHN BRYAN.

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

STOLEN 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

(19) BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIS.

IMPORTED,

In the NEELY, Capt. M'KIRDY, from GLASGOW, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, CHAR-TICO, ST. MARY'S County, for Tobacco, or a very moderate Advance, in Cash, or Bills of Exchange.

A LUMBER PARCEL of GOODS, consisting of coarse Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, German Serge, Worsted Shag, and Trimmings, and a few Pieces of Kendal Cottons, and coarse Flaiding, to the Amount of Two Hundred Pounds Cost.

(17) PHILIP BRISCOE.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, Sept. 21, 1767.

EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER,
from LONDON,

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

BEGET 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 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 Waist.

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

IV. Round the Body, over the Breast.

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

VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breast.

All Letters (Post paid) with Orders, will be punctually answered, by

Their most humble Servant,

(12th) 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, F.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 said Mare, and brings her to the Subscriber, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by

(11) BENJAMIN DORSEY.

S C H E M E

OF THE

MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

THE Lower House of Assembly of Maryland, have constantly, and incessantly, petitioned, since Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-nine, **RESOLVED**, That his Lordship hath no Right to collect Tax-pence for Hoghead on Tobacco exported.

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

THE Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Clerk of the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other Expence necessarily attending the Execution of the Powers of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the FINES, FORFEITURES, AMENDMENTS, and OTHER MONIES, received by the Government for the Support thereof; and, "That" "Sentiment being directly opposite to the Opinion" "of the Upper House had, on mature Consideration," "formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Council's Claim," principally occasioned the Non-payment of the Public Debt for upwards of Ten Years: The District of Trade for Want of a Circulating Medium, and the extreme Necessity of Public Credit, compelled the Lower House to agree to an Appeal to his Majesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Disference, 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 own Grievances; and, by RESOLVE also of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Money for the said Purpose, the following S C H E M E of a LOTTERY, by which to raise One Thousand POUNDS Common Money, is submitted to the Public.

PRIZE	of	£. 500	is	£. 500
1	—	250	—	250
1	—	100	—	100
2	—	50	are	100
2	—	30	—	60
4	—	20	—	80
4	—	15	—	60
70	—	10	—	700
10	—	5	—	500
50	—	4	—	200
20	—	3	—	60
73	—	2	—	140
2250	—	1	—	4500
1	First drawn Blank,	—	—	1500
1	Last drawn Blank,	—	—	1500
5000	Prizes,	—	—	£. 6500
2500	Blanks,	—	—	—

Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to £. 7500
From which deduct - 1000 £. 6500

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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LETTERS from

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1768.

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

L E T T E R IV.

AN Objection, I hear, has been made against what I offered in my Second Letter, which I would willingly clear up before I proceed. "There is," say these Objectors, "a material Difference between the Stamp-Act, and the late Act 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-Act were internal Taxes; but the present 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 whatever."

This Point, being so important to this, and to succeeding 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 sole 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 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, Tolls, 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 Impositions 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 considered as *Gifts of the People to the Crown, to be employed for Public Uses*.

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

* It is very worthy of Remark, how watchful our wise Ancestors were, lest 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 Question, the Commons did make their continual Claim of their ancient Freedom and Birthright, as in the 1st of Henry V. and in the 7th of Henry V. &c. the Commons made a PROTEST that they were not bound to the Maintinances 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, upon like Occasion, was made in this Parliament of 13th Edward I." 2d Inst. P. 528.

† 4th Inst. 28.
‡ Reges Anglie, nihil tale, nisi convocatis primis ordinibus, et assensu Populi 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 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 33d Year, an Eleventh from the Barons and others, a Tenth from the Clergy, a Seventh from the Burghesses, &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 Tallagio non concedendo, the King enumerates the several Classes, without whose Consent, he and his Heirs never should set or levy any Tax—"Nullum Tallagium, vel Auxilium, per nos, vel Heredes nostros in Regno nostro ponatur seu levetur, sine Voluntate et Assensu Archiepiscoporum, Comitum, Baronum, Militum, Burghensium, 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 other like Cases, this Act was made."

"These Words are plain, without any Scruple, absolute, without ANY SAYING." 2d Coke's Inst. P. 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.

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 Consent, we proceed in any other Course, we pursue a *Juno* indeed, but shall only catch a Cloud.

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 thus expressed:

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 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-Britain."

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 British 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 IMPOSITIONS, founded on different Principles, and having different Tendencies; every "Tax" being an Imposition, though every Imposition is not a "Tax." But all Taxes are founded on the same Principle; and have the same 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 Purpose that they should take.

What † Tax can be more internal than this? Here

* The Goddess of Empires, in the Heathen Mythology, according to an ancient Fable, *Leion* 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 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 cannot help it; but there is a plain Distinction between Taxes levied for the PURPOSES OF RAISING A REVENUE, 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. 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 Distinction appears to be—that, by "external Taxes" he intended Impositions for the Purpose of regulating the

is Money drawn without their Consent 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 elude 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 something to serve instead of Glass, her Ingenuity would stand 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 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 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 same Manner opposed,"

"Habemus quidem Senatus Consultum,—tamen Gladium in Vagina repositum."

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

A FARMER.

Interchange 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, his Words confirm this Constitution of his Expressions. The following Extracts will shew how positive and general were his Assertions 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 legislative Power."—"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 Distinction between LEGISLATION and TAXATION is essentially 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 would 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 Refutation."

He afterwards shews the Unreasonableness of Great-Britain 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 Office; I SPEAK THEREFORE FROM KNOWLEDGE. My Materials were good. I was at Pains to collect, to digest, 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 MILLIONS A YEAR. This is the Fund that carried you triumphantly 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 say 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 MANUFACTURED IN THIS KINGDOM, be it further then enacted, by the Authority afore said, that from and after the Twenty-fourth Day of June, 1750, no Mill, or other Engine, for sitting or rolling of Iron, or any Plate, Forge to work with a Tilt Hammer, or any Furnace for making Steel, shall be erected, or, after such Erection, continued in ANY of HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIES IN AMERICA. 23 Geo. II. ch. 39. § 9.

† Tho' these Particulars are mentioned as being absolutely necessary, yet perhaps they are not more so, than Glass in our severe Winters, to keep out the Cold from our Houses; or, than Paper, without which such inexpressible Confusions must ensue.

ANNA POLIS, January 14.
114 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.

Bladenburgh, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.
I INTEND to Let, for a Term of Years, (and will give Possession either the ensuing Spring or Fall) about 500 Acres of Land, on the Side of the Eastern Branch of Patowmack River, at navigable Water, Five Miles from Bladenburgh, the same Distance from George-Town, and Eight Miles by Water from Alexandria; about 130 Acres are improveable Tide Marsh, 20 Acres of which are banked in, and has yielded, by Estimation, 100,000 lb. of Hay, yearly, for Four Years, and the Price of Hay, at the Towns above-mentioned, has always been 4 s. per 100 lb. I shall reserve about 200 Acres to remain in Woods; so that there will be about 170 Acres of level Land to work besides the Meadow. There are 14 Buftels of Wheat, and 13 and an Half of Rye, sowed, and about 30 Acres of fresh Ground for Corn. The Buildings are sufficient, and the Fences are in fine Order. I intend also to let Five Settlements, of about 100 Acres each, in the Woods, Part of the same Tract.

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

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

Elk-RIDGE, January 1, 1768.
To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Friday the 22d Instant, on the Premises, (pursuant to the Last Will and Testament of EDWARD DORSEY, deceased, A BOUT One Hundred Acres of valuable Land, being Part of said 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 desired to make immediate Payment, and those who have any Demands, are desired 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.

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, plastered 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, paved 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; 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 said 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.

JOHN WILMOT.
* 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 sell, lease, or rent. The Title is indisputable. J. W.

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

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, on the 23d of last Month, at Capt. Thomas Marb's Plantation, on Ant-Island, a new PINE CANOE, about 20 Feet long, and 18 Inches wide; has nothing remarkable about her proper for advertising, except a Rope Painter. The Owner, on proving Property, and paying Charges, may have her again, on applying to JOHN SPAULDING.

RAN 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-master. 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 Castor Hat, and brown great Coat, about half worn. He likewise took with him, a bright bay Horse, about 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 Housling.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and delivers him to his Master, shall receive Three Pounds Reward, and Thirty Shillings for the Horse.

JOHN CLAGETT.

THERE is at the Plantation of Basil Lucas, at Patapsco Lower Ferry, in Baltimore County, taken up as Strays, the Two following Creatures, viz. 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.

Sandy-Point, January 2, 1768.

STRAY'D or STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the North Side of Severn, a sorrel 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 secures the said Gelding, and Saddle, so 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, sells, and repairs Horizontal, Repeating, and all Sorts of Watches. As his Skill in Business 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 Favours, as well as the Public in general, as they may depend on having their Work done in the best and neatest Manner, and at the lowest Rates.

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

ALL Persons indebted to John Read Magruder, are desired to come and settle their Accounts, and discharge 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

(3*) MAGRUDER & HEPBURN.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Subscriber's 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 remembered. They were taken away in the Christmas Holidays. 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 Tannhill, near Mr. Snowden's Iron-Works.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

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

At Mrs. Riggs's, on Monday Jan. 11, }
Robert Davis's, Tuesday 12, } Elk-Ridge.
John Hawkin's, Wednesday 13, }
Mrs. Ramsay's, Thursday 14, } Head of Severn.
Bateman's Tavern, Friday 15, } H. of South River.
Elliot's Tavern, Saturday 16, } near Queen-Anne.
Land-Office, Annapolis, Tuesday 19,
Elijah Robertson's, Wednesday 20, } North of Severn.
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 bringing, or sending 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 also receives Balances of Quit-Rents due to Joseph Galloway, Esq; late Receiver of Quit-Rents, in Anne-Arundel County. (3*)

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.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas and Alexander Long, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, in the Month of July last, a middle-sized brindled 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. (3*)

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living at Monocacy, in Frederick County, on the 8th 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 Tail, and a black Streak on her Back, has Two Lumps on her left hind Leg, about the Size of Muffet-Balls, and paces, trots, and gallops.

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

CHRISTIAN KOSSEL.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE out of Dorchester County Jail, on Sunday the 13th of December last, one EDWARD HUSSEY, (alias James Ruby) being committed on Suspicion 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 secrete 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

(3*) ROBERT HARRISON, Sheriff.

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

A LARGE and NEAT ASSORTMENT of MEN-CHANDIZE, suitable to the Season: Also a neat Harpsicord, with Three Stops. A Spinnet, approved of by Matters 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 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 L. P. 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 open Accounts with him, either in the Store, or Balances, as Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County, that they will come and settle 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.

THE PLANTATION, and Five NEGROES, lately belonging to NICHOLAS LOWE DARNALL, 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 applying to

FRANCIS HALL.

Piscataway, Dec. 7, 1767.
JUST IMPORTED, FROM GLASGOW.

And to be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, for Cash Bills, Tobacco, or short Credit.

TWO small lumping PARCELS of GOODS, consisting of Kendal Cottons, Bearskins, Duffles, Frizes, Half-Thicks, and Scots Plaiding.

(3*) JAMES BROWN.

Dec. 13, 1767.
LOST or STOLEN, on the Third Instant, at the House of Mr. William Reynolds, in Annapolis, a SILVER WATCH, without the Chrysal, 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 Chrysal set in Silver, with a Coat of Arms, of Five Darts, and a Lion Passant 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 desired to stop the said Watch, if offered to Sale, and they shall have the above Reward.

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

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LETTERS from a

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MARYLAND 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.

L E T T E R V.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,



PERHAPS the Objection to the late Act imposing Duties upon Paper, &c. might have been safely rested 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 indisputable, 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 past for the sole Purpose of raising a Revenue on the Colonies? And how clear, how cogent must that Reason be, to which every Parliament, and every Minister, for so 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 expensive Wars; troubled with some tumultuous and bold 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 Requisitions 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 consider 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 Case 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 desire.

Explicit as the Conduct of Parliaments for so 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 our Favour.

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

This general one only shall be considered at present: That tho' these Colonies are dependent on Great-Britain; and tho' she has a legal Power to make Laws for preserving that Dependence, 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 Nations, to keep their Enemies in Awe; to relieve their Country, over-burthened with Inhabitants; or to discharge a Number of discontented and troublesome Citizens. But in more modern Ages, the Spirit of Violence, being, in some Measure, if the Expression may be allowed, sheathed in Commerce, Colonies have been settled 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 so 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 wise 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 reasonably expect, and preserved to her Children the

Blessings 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. Besides this Restriction, she forbade 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 reserved 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 secured 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 rest—that their Property, acquired with so much Pain and Hazard, should be disposed of by none but themselves,—or, to use the beautiful and emphatic Language of the sacred Scriptures, “that they should sit every Man under his Vine, and under his Fig-Tree, and NONE SHOULD MAKE THEM AFRAID.”

Can any Man of Candour and Knowledge deny, that these Institutions, from an Affinity between Great-Britain and her Colonies, that sufficiently secures their Dependence 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 Vassalage?

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, since 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 single 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 Privileges of which the English, were, WITH REASON, PARTICULARLY JEALOUS. *Hume's History of England.*

† Mic. iv. 4.

‡ It has been said 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 possessor of Colonies that could consume more of her Manufactures than she was able to supply them with.”

“As the Case 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 Laws have tied them fast enough to us; so 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 Barbados, Jamaica, &c. would be unimproved 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 send to the Northern Colonies, are such, whose Improvement may be justly said, one with another, to be near Four-Fifths of the Value of the whole Commodity, as Apparel, Household Furniture, and many other Things.”

Idem. “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 loose by their unlimited Trade with other foreign Plantations, yet we are very great Gainers by their 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 Consideration, and, peradventure, upon as much Experience in this very Trade, as any other Person 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.”

Sir JOSIAH CHILD's Discourse on Trade.

“Our Plantations spend mostly our English Manufactures, and those of all Sorts almost imaginable, in enormous Quantities, and employ near Two Thirds of all our

that the present Wealth, Power, and Glory of their Country, are founded upon these Colonies? As constantly 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 Tenderneffes and Blessings be spread over the Minds of a wife People, by the forbid Acts of intriguing Men, who covering their selfish Projects under Pretences of Public-Good, first enrage their Countrymen into a Frenzy of Passion, and then advance their own Influence and Interest, by gratifying that Passion, which they themselves have safely excited?

English Shipping; so that we have more People in England, by reason of our Plantations in America.” *Idem.*

Sir JOSIAH CHILD says, 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 Colonies.

“I shall sum up my whole Remarks on our American Colonies, with this Observation, that as they are a certain annual Revenue of several Millions Sterling 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.” *BEAWE'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 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 Mother Kingdom, as to the Plantations themselves.”

POSTLETHWAYT's Univ. Dict. 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.” *Idem.*

“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 sent from hence to them, and a greater Quantity of the Product of America, to be sent 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 is of great Strength and Security, as well as of great Advantage to our Plantations in general. And though some of our Colonies are not only for preventing the Importations of all Goods of the same Species they produce, but suffer particular Planters to keep great Runs of Land in their Possession uncultivated, 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 in general, depend on the Proportion between the annual Consumption and the whole Quantity of each Species annually produced by ALL Nations; it must follow, 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 Consumption of the whole Quantity of each Sort, produced in all Colonies, and in all Parts, allowing only for the usual Contingencies that Trade and Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures 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 Associates, first projected these Establishments, there have been Persons who have found an Interest in misrepresenting or lessening the Value of them.—The Attempts were called chimerical and dangerous. Afterwards many malignant Suggestions were made about sacrificing to 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 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 alleged 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 laboured hard for a tolerable Subsistence.” *Idem.*

“Before the Settlement of these Colonies,” says *Postlethwayt*, “our Manufactures were few, and those

Hitherto Great-Britain has been contented with her Prosperity. Moderation has been the Rule of her Conduct. But now, a generous and humane People, that so often has protected the Liberty of Strangers, is inflamed into an Attempt to tear a Privilege from her own Children, which, if executed, mult, in their Opinion, sink them into Slaves: And, for what? For a pernicious Power not necessary to her, as her own Experience may convince her, horribly dreadful and detestable to them.

It seems extremely probable, that when cool dispassionate Posterity, shall consider the affectionate Intercourse, the reciprocal Benefits, and the unsuspecting Confidence, that have subsisted between these Colonies and their Parent Country for such a Length of Time, they will execrate with the bitterest Curses, the infamous Memory of those Men, whose pestilential Ambition unnecessarily, wantonly, first opened the Sources of civil Discord between them; first turned their Love into jealousy; and first taught these Provinces, filled with Grief and Anxiety to inquire,

"Mens ubi materna est?"

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 Thousand 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 Genoese retained 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 Consumption, a great Portion of our Taxes? It is admitted they do."

POSTLETHWAYT'S Great-Britain's True System.

"If we are afraid that One Day or other the Colonies will revolt, and set 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 Assistance. If we would keep them still dependent upon their Mother Country, and in some Respects subservient to their Views and Welfare; let us make it their Interest always to be so."

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 Stranger and greater they grow, the more this Crown and Kingdom will get by them; and nothing but such an arbitrary Power as shall make them desperate, can bring them to rebel."

DAYENANT on the Plantation Trade.

"The Northern Colonies are not upon the same Footing as those of the South; and, having a worse Soil to improve, they must find the Recompense 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 Industry of the Inhabitants be quite discouraged. 'Tis ALWAYS UNFORTUNATE for a People, either by CONSENT or UPON COMPELSION, to depart from their PRIMITIVE INSTITUTIONS, and THESE FUNDAMENTALS, by which they were FIRST UNITED TOGETHER."

Idem.

"All wise States will well consider how to preserve the Advantages arising from Colonies, and avoid the Evils. And I conceive that there can be but Two 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 Manufactures, 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 Encouragement are necessary to carry People thither, and to keep them together when they are there; and Violence will hinder both. Any Body of Troops, considerable enough to awe them, and keep them in Subjection under the Direction too of a needy Governor, often sent thither to make his Fortune, and at such 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 in that kind, has either been by Force, at a vast Expence, or by departing from the Nature of their Government, and giving such 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 soon give us far the greatest Share of the Riches of all America, perhaps drive many of other Nations out of it, or 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 Interest 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 as will increase their own, as well as our Wealth; for it is much to be feared, if we do not find Employment for them, they may find it for us. 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."

CATO'S Letters.

V I E N N A, August 29.

THE great Cause between the French East-India Company, and M. de Busby, having been determined in favour of the latter, he soon after sent 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 1000 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 solemn Demand of the Archduchess Maria Josepha, in Marriage for the King his Master. After this, her Royal Highness was introduced into the Audience Chamber, on which she made a deep Courtesy to her August Mother, who informed her, she had given her Consent to the Demand that had been made. Then the Archduchess received from the Ambassador a Letter from his Sicilian Majesty, and a Picture of that Monarch, which was immediately fastened to her Royal Highness's Breast by the Mistress of her Household, the Countess of Lerchenfeld. There was a Ball at Night, opened by the Emperor and the future 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 Negotiation 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. 28.

"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 Prisoner 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 let him free, and go off with him, provided he would marry her. 'I have a Wife 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 Address to release him from his Captivity, that they were soon ready to embark on board a Ship. They arrived safely at Venice. The Count there found one of his Domestic, 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 solemn 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 cared for 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 Countess 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 same Tomb, as appears by the following Epitaph:

"Here lie the Bodies of Two rival Wives, who with unparalleled Affection loved each other as Sisters, 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 us.

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 shut to the Importation of African Slaves by the English; the French of Martinico having left no Stone unturned to possess themselves entirely of that lucrative Trade.

It was Yesterday strongly reported, that Advice had been received from Senegal, that the French were building a Fort on the Banks of that River, and that the Governor of that Place was not in a Condition to oppose 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 said that the Right Hon. Philip Tisdall, Esq. Principal Secretary of State, and Attorney General, in Ireland, is appointed Lord Chancellor of that Kingdom.

This Morning several 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, Berkeley-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 Master, and the Darling of the People.

A few Days ago sailed from Brest, Three Dutch Transports laden with Ammunition and Stores, under Convoy of the Duc de Grammont Frigate of 36 Guns, for the Isle of Goree, on the African Coast; the Frigate had Three Companies of Foot on board.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Campbellton, Scotland, 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 Stonefield, 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 Outfits."

Oct. 1. Letters from Leghorn mention, that a great Number of Jews were embarking from different Ports of Italy, and the Levant, with Intention to settle in 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. say, "The Plague, which had spread itself but little in this Capital, has, within a few Days past, made great Progress; so that there is not one Quarter of the Metropolis free from it."

October 2. Yesterday an Express arrived at St. James's, with Advice of the Death of her Royal Highness Mary, Princess of Hesse-Cassel, Daughter of the late King, and Aunt to his present Majesty. Her Royal Highness was born Feb. 22, 1722, and was married July 28, 1740, to his Serene Highness Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; by whom she had three Sons, viz. 1. William, Hereditary Prince, Viceroy of Norway. 2. Charles, a Lieutenant-General, &c. in the Service of the King of Denmark. 3. Frederick, a Colonel of a Hessian Regiment.

It is remarkable, that no less than Four Persons of the Blood Royal of England have died in less than One Year and Eleven Months; viz. His Royal Highness 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 lastly, the Princess of Hesse the same Month and Year.

Letters from Rome mention, that the Pope has lately had the Misfortune to lose the finest Set of Medals in Europe: They had been collecting many Ages, and were deposited in his Chamber for Security; but it seems some Person of Taste found Means to remove them. It is added, that his Holiness has offered his Plenary Absolution, and a Reward to the Virtuoso who Role 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 small Craft, smuggling with the French at Mi-quelon, and carried them into Placentia, where they were condemned.

Oct. 3. Considerable Wagers are now depending in the City, that there will be more Scotch Members to represent the Counties, Cities, or Boroughs in England, in the next Parliament, than has been known since the Union.

October 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 dispersed them.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 7.

The Commissioners for carrying into Execution the Articles of Agreement formerly entered into between the Honourable the Proprietors of Pennsylvania and Maryland, for ascertaining 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 finishes their Business. The Lines are marked by Stones set up along the same, every Mile; and the Western Line, which divides this Province from Maryland, is extended some Miles beyond the Meridian of Pittsburgh, which is something short of Five Degrees West from the River Delaware, granted to Pennsylvania.

Piscataway, November 25, 1767.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Snow AMITY, Capt. John Sowerby, from Whitehaven, and to be sold at a very low Advance, for Bills, Cash, or Tobacco.

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

(4th)

JOHN BAYNES.

December 4, 1767.

CAME to the House of the Subscriber, at the Sign of Prince Ferdinand, within Three Miles of Susquehanna Lower Ferry, on the 30th of November last, a small six'd Man, on Pretence of being after a Runaway.—His Mare giving out, stop to feed her, and told he would leave the Mare, till he return'd from the Ferry aforesaid, in order to give Notice to stop the Runaway—which he accordingly did; but, as the said Fellow did not return for his Mare, 'tis concluded he himself must be such a Person as he pretended looking after.—He said he came from Port-Tobacco: Had on a blue Surtout Coat, a close bodied brownish Cloth coloured ditto; a flowered Velvet Jacket, Cloth Breeches, with ribb'd Stockings, 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 small; of a Bay Colour, without Brand, or other discernable 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 Date) shall have her again, on proving Property, and paying Charges, on applying to

JOHN RODGERS.

THERE is at the Plantation of Robert Davidge, 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 twisted 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 Tuesday the 1st next fair Day, Tobacco.

PART of a TADVENTUR, less, on which is with a Stone Chimney, and a ceiling covered with Shingles, a Kitchen, a House over it, with about 150 lbs. 40 or 50 bearing Meadow Ground, some Cattle, Sheep, Gentleman inclining to the Subscriber, for Five Months good Security, if

(73)

WHEREAS a Philpot, w delivered to the Ship Cheptank, bound for West-Indies, then Packet has never obliged to any Person fallen, that they were Papers of some Co

RAN away from Miles of Bl DAVID HENNING, near 18 Years high, of a ruddy tied behind: Had Swankin Jacket, much worn, an C skin Breeches, an Yarn Stockings, Straps, and an Whoever takes to the Subscriber, ceive a Reward of County, if out of

RAN away from last, an Irig FLOYD. She w Randolph, Capt. thin visag'd, m plexion, and is v is uncertain, as tained a confidera Whoever takes man, and commi Reward of FOUR

STRAY'D or S James Copp Night of the 25th about 12 Hands shod before, and neither marked since he went aw Horse to the O TWENTY SHIL

STRAY'D or the 11th of 13 Hands high; Tail, and severa and gallops, and and Buttock with Whoever bring Charles County Reward, on appl (74)

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

RAN away from rick Count Convict Servant alias Ingram, abo high, has short b Small-Pox, and master. Had on Cloth Coat, wit Cloth Jacket, w a Pair of white S Pair of Shoe B Caistor Hat, and he likewise too out 14 Hands faces, very fair, saddle, Saddle- Whoever takes to his Master, sh and Thirty Shil

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 fair Day, and so on till Sale is made, for Cash, or Tobacco,

PART of a Tract of LAND, called ALLISON'S ADVENTURE, containing 194 Acres, more or less, on which is a good Dwelling-House, 20 by 16, with a Stone Chimney, plank'd above and below, with Stairs, and a coiled 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 paved 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 Household Goods. Any Gentleman inclinable to purchase the same, may apply to the Subscriber, living near the Mouth of Monocacy.

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

(*)

JAMES GORE, senior.

Baltimore-Town, Jan. 6, 1768.

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

MARY PHILPOT.

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

RAN away from the Subscriber, living within Four Miles of Bladenburg, 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 Swankin 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 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.

January 11, 1768.

RAN 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 Complexion, and is very bold and talkative. Her Dress is uncertain, as she has been harboured and entertained a considerable Time in the City of Annapolis.

Whoever takes up the said Convict Servant Woman, and commits her to any Jail, shall receive a Reward of FOUR DOLLARS, on applying to

EDMUND JENNINGS.

STRAY'D or **STOLEN** out of the Corn Fields of James Cooper, living near Annapolis, on the 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 seen since he went away. Whoever delivers the above Horse to the Owner, shall receive a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS.

STRAY'D 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 Newport, in Charles County, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS Reward, on applying to

(*)

ZEPHANIAH MURPHEY.

THERE 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.

RAN 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-master. 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 Castor Hat, and brown great Coat, about half worn, he likewise took with him, a bright bay Horse, about 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 Housling.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and delivers him to his Master, shall receive Three Pounds Reward, and Thirty Shillings for the Horse.

JOHN CLAGETT.

Bladenburg, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.

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

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

The Purchaser may have Credit, on paying Interest.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

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

ELK-RIDGE, January 1, 1768.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Friday the 22d Instant, on the Premises, (pursuant to the Last Will and Testament of EDWARD DORSEY, deceased, ABOUT One Hundred Acres of valuable Land, A being Part of said DORSEY'S DWELLING PLANTATION, to which an indisputable Title will be made, by

(2^d) JOHN & ELY DORSEY, Executors.

* All Persons who are indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment, and those who have any Demands, are desired 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,

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, plastered 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, paved 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; 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 said 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.

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 sell, lease, or rent. The Title is indisputable.

J. W.

ANY SCHOOLMASTER that wants a Place, may, by applying to Samuel Lane, at Pig-Point, meet with good Encouragement.

(2^d)

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

MAKES, sells, and repairs Horizontal, Repeating, and all Sorts of Watches. As his Skill in Business 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 Favours, as well as the Public in general, as they may depend on having their Work done in the best and neatest Manner, and at the lowest Rates.

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

ALL Persons indebted to John Read Magruder, are desired to come and settle their Accounts, and discharge 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

(5th) 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^s. JENINGS.

STRAYED or **STOLEN**, from the Subscriber's 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 remembered. 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 Tannehill, near Mr. Snowden's Iron-Works.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, Dec. 22, 1767.

THOMAS BALL,

From LONDON,

CONSIDERABLY encouraged by many GENTLEMEN in Town, intends the First of January 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 aforesaid, having already engaged Ten Scholars.

December 9, 1767.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in London-Town, on South-River, an Indented Servant Man, named WILLIAM COOKE, born in Staffordshire, in England, and has been in most Parts of Ireland, is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a small Lump in his Forehead, a Mole on his left Cheek, thin visag'd, and dark Eyes: Had on, when he went away, a Coarse 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 Scarlet Cloth Waistcoat, turn'd, white Yarn Stockings, 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 boasts much of it, when drunk, in which he will not fail, if he can get Liquor. He was seen in Annapolis, 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 Annapolis, and, if farther, THREE POUNDS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

(1st)

ALEXANDER FERGUSON.

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

A. F.

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,

(3rd)

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 flammers 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 lapel'd Frize Waistcoat; a white Flannel ditto; a new Castor Hat, Yarn Stockings, white and check Shirts; a blue Ratten Pair of Breeches, and several other Things unknown. He also took with him a likely bay Horse, 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 Housling, stripp'd Swankin Saddle Cloth, and Snaffle Bridle.

Whoever secures the said Servant and Horse, so that they may be had again, shall have Three Pounds for the Horse and Saddle, and Forty Shillings for the Servant, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by

(4th)

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 SCHOOL 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.

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

N. B. He intends opening an Evening-School, for the Convenience 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 *Monocacy*, in *Frederick County*, on the 8th 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 Tail, and a black Streak on her Back, has Two Lumps on her left hind Leg, about the Size of Mullet-Balls, and paces, trots, and gallops.

Whoever brings the above Creatures to the Subscriber, or Mr. Conrad Grob, 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 Sheriff of *Anne-Arundel County*, that they will come and settle 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,
THE PLANTATION, and Five NEGROES, lately belonging to NICHOLAS LOWE DARNALL, lying in *Baltimore County*, near the Fork of *Gumpowder*, 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 applying to
FRANCIS HALL.

Annapolis, Nov. 27, 1767.
WILLIAM WHETCROFT,
GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY,
Has opened 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, SILVER-LACE, and BALTIMORE-STONE.

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 same.

WILLIAM KNAPP,
WATCHMAKER, in *ANNAPOLIS*,
BEGS Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of *Baltimore*, 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 Customs, 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.
SAMUEL DORSEY, Jun.

Anne-Arundel County, November 24, 1767.
RAN away last Night, from the Subscriber, living near *Patapos Ferry*, an English Convict Servant Man, named BARTHOLOMEW CROSS, about 30 Years of Age, a tall slender Fellow, sandy Complexion, and has a bald Head: Had on when he went away, a brown *Devonshire 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 sometime in September last, and went by the Name of *Richard Adwell*.

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

To be SLOD, by the SUBSCRIBER, in *George-Town*, *Frederick County*.

A 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.

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 pretty good Hand, and drolls in Speech.

Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so 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 Passengers 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
(11) JOHN BRYAN.

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

STOLEN 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
(11) BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIS.

IMPORTED,
In the Nelly, Capt. M'KIRDY, from *GLASGOW*, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, CHAPTICO, St. MARY'S County, for Tobacco, or a very moderate Advance, in Cash, or Bills of Exchange.

A LUMPING PARCEL of GOODS, consisting 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 Cost.
(11) PHILIP BRISCOE.

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

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

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 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 Waist.
- III. From the Top of the Back, to the Bottom of the Lace Holes.
- IV. Round the Body, over the Breast.
- V. Round the Body, over the smallest Part of the Waist.
- VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breast.

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

(12m) 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 said Mare, and brings her to the Subscriber, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by
(11) BENJAMIN DORSEY.

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

OF THE MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

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

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

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

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

PRIZE	of £. 500	is £. 500
1	—	250
1	—	100
2	—	50
2	—	30
4	—	20
4	—	15
10	—	10
20	—	5
50	—	4
80	—	3
73	—	2 : 10
2500	—	2

1 First drawn Blank, - - - - - 13 : 15
1 Last drawn Blank, - - - - - 11 : 15

2500 Prizes. £. 6500

5000 Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to £. 7500

From which deduct - 1000 £. 6500

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[XXIII. Y.]

M A

LETTERS from to the Inba

L E

MY DEAR CO



"Colonies carried" called a Tax on the Colonies, it being them and Great-Britain such Commodities to interfere Imposition of Duties brought to her, parental Right; ained, they wish of the Mother Country they must prop Goods, and con by the Consumer ed by the Parliam s. 2. which says tations were carried all Customs, v dom of England sitious for sub

Besides, if Great-Britain cannot hurt herself; acting arbitrarily It may, perhaps, being granted Trade, are bid any Persons, mine, which of Trade, and that, from her To this I answer in the present Case the Act now in sole Purpose of However, sup had not been ex no Weight, with those who may have on the Con

* If any one been made to the which is the F I posed Duties on export Purpose first, that thoug sing a Revenue much in View, Trade between Words are Part "Whereas it is gulations sho Revenue of "Securing the M "Britain, and "which, by th "and enlarged mentioned in the duties and M a single Duty of our Mother the Provincial tacked, as by defraying the C and the Suppo That it being 4th Geo. III. ch as to raise a l were wholly en then impending which there co These Reaso from the last that the first the last should Opposition. E amination to b ed, and in the sible, more d speak plainly, British Feature

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1768.

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

LETTER VI.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,



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 exercised the Power of imposing Duties, for the Purpose 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 answer, 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 Consequence 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 considered by the Parliament, in the 25th Charles II. ch. 7, §. 2. which says, that the Productions of the Plantations were carried "from one to another, free from all Customs, while the Subjects of this your Kingdom of England have paid great Customs and Impositions for what of them have been spent here," &c.

Besides, if Great-Britain exports these Commodities again, the Duties will injure her own Trade, so that she cannot hurt us without plainly and immediately hurting herself; 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 determine, 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 sole 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.

* 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 raising a Revenue in America, yet it seems that it had as much in View, "the improving and securing the Trade between the same and Great-Britain," which Words are Part of its Title; And the Preamble says, "Whereas it is expedient that new Provisions and Regulations should be established for improving the Revenue of this Kingdom, and for extending and securing 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 Productions 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 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-Act, then impending over them, about the Intention of which there could be no Doubt.

These Reasons so far distinguish 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 Principles, on which it is founded, and in the Consequences that must attend it, if possible, more destructive than the Stamp-Act. It is, to speak plainly, a Predig in our Laws, not having one British Feature.

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 undoubted Truth, confirmed by the unhappy Experience 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 RESPECTABLE TERMS.

Thus the *Cæsars* ruined the Roman Liberty, under the Titles of the *Tribunitia* and *Dictatorial* Authorities,—old and venerable Dignities, known in the most flourishing Times of Freedom. In Imitation of the same Policy, James II. when he meant to establish Popery, talked of Liberty of Conscience, the most sacred of all Liberties; and had thereby almost deceived the Dissenters into Destruction.

All artful Rulers, who strive to extend their Power beyond its just Limits, endeavour to give to their Attempts as much Semblance of Legality as possible. Those who succeed them may venture to go a little further; for each new Encroachment will be strengthened by a former. "That which is now supported by Examples, growing old, will become an Example itself," 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 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 Peerage must have, long since, 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 Prerogative.

The House of Commons claims the Privilege of forming all Money Bills, and will not suffer either of the other Branches of the Legislature to add to, or alter them; contending, that their Power, simply 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 totally different Kind, and have thus forced them, in a Manner, on the Crown and Lords. This seems to be an Abuse of that Privilege, and it may be vastly 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 assent 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 insisted on their Demand factiously, or, for the Public Good: But surely the Conduct of the Crown, or of the House, would in Time sufficiently explain itself.

Ought not the PEOPLE therefore to watch? To observe Facts? To search into Causes? To investigate Designs? And, have they not a Right of JUDGING, from the Evidence before them, on no slighter Points than their Liberty 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 WILLIAM III. landed at Torbay.

I will now apply what has been said to the present Question. The Nature of any Impositions laid by Parliament on these Colonies, 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,

in Duty and Prudence, more earnestly to maintain and defend, than the Authority of the British Parliament 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 Misfortune.—Let us therefore cherish her 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 preserving, in due Order, the Connexion between the several Parts of the British Empire. One Thing we may be assured 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 Design to raise 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 sufficient to discover the Intentions of those who rule over them, nor the Resolution necessary for asserting their 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 Pectora Rebus."

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

A FARMER.

WARSAW, October 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 Functions of that Dignity.

HAGUE, Oct. 13. The Prince Stadtholder having notified in Form, the Completion of his Marriage, with the Princess Wilhelmina of Prussia, to the different Colleges of the Government residing 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 Princess of Orange were to leave Berlin Yesterday; and, as they will rest at Potsdam, Brunswick, Loo, and Soefdyck, 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, Oct. 14. The Aspect of Public Affairs, in this Kingdom, becomes every Day more alarming. The Dyet sat 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, spoke with more Vehemence 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.

The Day after the tumultuous Meeting abovementioned, the Bishop of Cracovia, the Bishop of Kiovia, Count Rzewulski, the Marquis de Cracovia, and his Son, and some other Deputies, were carried off by some Detachments of the Russian Troops, and have not since been heard of. We have likewise received Advice, that other Detachments of the same Troops have marched into the Estates of those Noblemen, and live there at Discretion.

October 14. It is not yet known to what Place the Bishops of Cracovia and Kiovia and the other Noblemen, who were carried off by the Russian Troops, are carried. Very strong Representations are made to the Prince de Repnin, to get them set at Liberty.

Moscow, Oct. 5. The Ministers of the Court have repeatedly declared to the Deputies of the Two general Confederacies of Poland and Lithuania, that the Emperor, in taking Part in the Affairs of the Polish Nation, had only Two Objects in View; one of which is to re-establish the Dissidents in the Possession of their Rights; the other, to maintain the ancient Form of Government in the Kingdom.

Oct. 21. It is said that the Bishop of Cracovia is carried through Lithuania into Russia, along with the

* Tacitus.

† Cor. iii. 6.

‡ November 3, 1688.

General Objection: The Acceptance of a Place, vacates a Seat in the House of Assembly. The Reason of which Law, is, that the People, by whose Voices a Member is chosen, may have an Opportunity of judging, whether, under those Circumstances, he is, or is not, a proper Representative. The same Law may, in Equity, extend itself to Vestries. The Consent of the People, is the Foundation of a Seat there; and, Continuance upon such a Change, may be as improper in one Case, as the other. An Option, at least, reverts to the People, who are to determine, by a new Election, whether a Placeman is, or is not, a fit Person for that Office. A Placeman may be unfit, a Counsellor, by the Canon Law, is incapable. The Minister of each Parish, is constituted principal Vestryman. To restrain, or set aside, an irregular Representation, is one great Branch of his Duty, which, had he overlooked, through Favour or Prejudice, he would deservedly have incurred Censure.

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

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,

A BYSTANDER.

To be Sold, to the highest Bidder, by the Subscriber, living at George-Town, on Rock-Creek, in Maryland, for ready Specie, Maryland or Virginia Paper Currency, or good London Bills of Exchange, on the first Day of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair Day,

FIFTY valuable SLAVES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, and GIRLS. WILLIAM LEE. The Sale will begin precisely at 12 o'Clock in the Day.

Baltimore-Town, January 11, 1768.

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

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

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

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

Now lying in the Jail in BALTIMORE-TOWN,

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

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

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

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

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

January 23, 1768.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

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

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

(6*) NATHAN DORSEY.

THERE is at the Plantation of Robert Duvange, 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.

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

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

(6*)

THOMAS WHITE, Son of FRANCIS.

Piscataway, November 25, 1767

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Snow AMITY, Capt. John Sowerby, from Whitehaven, and to be sold at a very low Advance, for Bills, Cash, or Tobacco.

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

(4*)

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 fair Day, and so on till Sale is made, for Cash, or Tobacco,

A PART of a Tract of LAND, called ALLISON'S ADVENTURE, containing 194 Acres, more or less, 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 paved 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 Household Goods. Any Gentleman inclinable to purchase the same, may apply to the Subscriber, living near the Mouth of Monocacy.

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

(*)

JAMES GORE, senior

Baltimore-Town, Jan. 6, 1768.

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

MARY PHILPOT.

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

RAN away from the Subscriber, living within Four Miles of Bladenburg, 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 Swanikin 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 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.

January 1, 1768.

RAN 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 Complexion, and is very bold and talkative. Her Dress is uncertain, as she has been harboured and entertained a considerable Time in the City of Annapolis.

Whoever takes up the said Convict Servant Woman, and commits her to any Jail, shall receive a Reward of FOUR DOLLARS, on applying to

EDMUND JENNINGS.

RAN 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-master. Had on, and took with him, a new Forreft 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 Castor Hat, and brown great Coat, about half worn. He likewise took with him, a bright bay Horse, about 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 Housling.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and delivers him to his Master, shall receive Three Pounds Reward, and Thirty Shillings for the Horse.

JOHN CLAGETT.

STRAY'D 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 Newmarket, in Charles County, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS Reward, on applying to

(*)

ZEPHANIAH MURPHEY.

Bladenburg, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.

I INTEND to Let, for a Term of Years, (and will give Possession either the ensuing Spring or Fall) about 500 Acres of Land, on the Side of the Eastern Branch of Patowmack River, at navigable Water, Five Miles from Bladenburg, the same Distance from George-Town, and Eight Miles by Water from Alexandria; about 150 Acres are improveable Tide Marsh, 20 Acres of which are banked in, and has yielded, by Estimation, 100,000 lb. of Hay, yearly, for Four Years, and the Price of Hay, at the Towns above-mentioned, has always been 4 s. per 100 lb. I shall reserve about 200 Acres to remain in Woods; so that there will be about 170 Acres of level Land to work besides the Meadow. There are 14 Bushels of Wheat, and 15 and an Half of Rye, sowed, and about 50 Acres of fresh Ground for Corn. The Buildings are sufficient, and the Fences are in fine Order. I intend also to let Five Settlements, of about 100 Acres each, in the Woods, Part of the same Tract.

I want to sell 1500 Acres of Land, 30 Miles from George-Town, near Patowmack River; 300 of which is fine low Ground, with a large Plantation on it. The rest is Wood Land, good Soil, level, and clear of Stone, but there is no good Spring on the Land. I also have about 1500 Acres of Wood Land, 5 Miles higher. The Soil is good, as level as common, and well watered. The Purchaser may have Credit, on paying Interest.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

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

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, plastered 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, paved 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; 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 said 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.

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 sell, lease, or rent. The Title is indisputable.

J. W.

ALL Persons indebted to John Read Magruder, are desired to come and settle their Accounts, and discharge 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.

STRAY'D or STOLEN out of the Corn Fields of James Cooper, living near Annapolis, on the 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 seen since he went away. Whoever delivers the above Horse to the Owner, shall receive a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THERE 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.

ANY SCHOOLMASTER that wants a Place, may, by applying to Samuel Lane, at Pig-Point, meet with good Encouragement. (1*)

BASIL FRANCIS,
WATCHMAKER from LONDON,

In Market-Street, BALTIMORE-TOWN,

MAKES, sells, and repairs Horizontal, Repeating, and all Sorts of Watches. As his Skill in Business 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 Favours, as well as the Public in general, as they may depend on having their Work done in the best and neatest Manner, and at the lowest Rates.

* Likewise sells 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, 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 remembered. 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 Tannehill, near Mr. Snowden's Iron-Works.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, Dec. 22. 1767.

THOMAS BALL,
From LONDON,

CONSIDERABLY encouraged by many GENTLEMEN in Town, intends the First of January 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 aforesaid, having already engaged Ten Scholars.

December 9, 1767.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in London-Town, on South-River, an Indented Servant Man, named **WILLIAM COOKE**, born in Staffordshire, in England, and has been in most Parts of Ireland, is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a small Lump in his Forehead, a Mole on his left Cheek, thin Visag'd, and dark Eyes: Had on, when he went away, a Coarse 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 Scarlet Cloth Waistcoat, turn'd, white Yarn Stockings, turn'd Pumps, white Shirt, and Muslin Stock, with a Brafs Buckle: He may have other Cloaths with him, and probably will change his Name. He has been in the East-India, on board a Man of War, and boasts much of it, when drunk, in which he will not fail, if he can get Liquor. He was seen in Annapolis, 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 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 work'd at that Business some Time.

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 Waistcoat has Metal Buttons; a brown lapell'd Frize Waistcoat; a white Flannel ditto; a new Castor Hat, Yarn Stockings, white and check Shirts; a blue Ratten Pair of Breeches, and several other Things unknown. He also took with him a likely bay Horse, 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 Snaffle Bridle.

Whoever secures the said Servant and Horse, so that they may be had again, shall have **Three Pounds** for the Horse and Saddle, and **Forty Shillings** for the Servant, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by

BASIL WARING, JOHN WARING.

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

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**.

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**.

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

THE MARYLAND ALMANACK, for the Year 1768.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living at Monocacy, in Frederick County, on the 8th 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 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 Grob, in Frederick-Town, shall receive a Reward of Ten Pounds, paid by

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 Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County; that they will come and settle the same, to prevent such Steps as would be disagreeable to them, as well as to

WILLIAM STEWART.

Annapolis, Nov. 27, 1767.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT,

GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY, Has opened 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, SILVER-LACE, and BALTIMORE-STONE.

* 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 same.

WILLIAM KNAPP,

WATCHMAKER, in ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of Baltimore, 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 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 24, 1767.

RAN away last Night, from the Subscriber, living near Patuxent Ferry, an English Convict Servant Man, named **BARTHOLOMEW CROSS**, about 30 Years of Age, a tall slender Fellow, sandy Complexion, and has a scald Head: Had on when he went away, a brown Devonshire 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

CHRISTHER GARDENER.

* He broke Queen-Anne Jail sometime in September last, and went by the Name of Richard Adwell.

Prince-George's County, November 11, 1767.

TO BE RENTED,

THE PLANTATION, and Five **NEGROES**, lately belonging to **NICHOLAS LOWE DARNALL**, 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 applying to

FRANCIS HALL.

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

A 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.

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 pretty good Hand, and drolls in Speech.

Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so 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 Passengers 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.

STOLEN 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

BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIS.

I M P O R T E D,

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

A LUMPING PARCEL of **GOODS**, consisting of coarse Broad Cloths, Forreft 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 BRISCOE.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, Sept. 21, 1767.

EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER from LONDON,

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

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 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 Waist.
- III. From the Top of the Back, to the Bottom of the Lace Holes.
- IV. Round the Body, over the Breast.
- V. Round the Body, over the smallest Part of the Waist.
- VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breast.

* All Letters (Post paid) with Orders, will be punctually answered, by

Their most humble Servant,

(12*)

EDWARD PRESTON.

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