

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1773.

"Though our kings can do no wrong, and though they cannot be called to account by any form our constitution prescribes, their ministers may. They are answerable for the administration of the government, each for his particular part, and the prime or sole ministers, when there happens to be one for the whole: he is the more so, and the more justly, if he bath assisted to render himself so, by usurping on his fellows, by wriggling, intriguing, whispering, and bargaining himself into this dangerous post, to which he was not called by the general suffrage, nor perhaps, by the deliberate choice of his master himself."

Dedication to the dissertation upon parties.



HE noble author of the dissertation upon parties begins his fourth letter with the following sentiment taken from Cicero's treatise on the nature of the gods—"Balbus, when he is about to prove the existence of a supreme being, makes this observation (optimum commentum dedit) es, natura autem judicia confirmat: Grounds of opinions are destroyed, but rational judgments, or the judgments of nature, are confirmed by time." The observation may be applied to a variety of instances, in which the sophistry and ingenuity of man have been employed to confound common sense, and to puzzle the understanding, in order to establish opinions suited to the views of interest, or of power.

An examination of Antilon's arguments, and answers to mine, will show how forcibly the judicious remark of Balbus applies to the legal subtleties and metaphysical reasoning of my adversary. I shall take his arguments and his advisers nearly in the order they occur in his last paper.

The revival of the governor's authority to regulate the fees of officers, on the expiration of the inspection law, is admitted, provided that authority had a legal existence; but the legality of the authority is denied; for, whether it be legal or not, is the very matter in debate—"The offices being old and constitutional," and supported by incidental fees, the right to receive such fees is old and constitutional, and therefore my adversary would infer, that the fees settled by proclamation are old and constitutional.

This inference does not follow from the premises notwithstanding the crafty inference of the word *such*. The offices being old, the right to receive fees may be old; but the question recurs, what fees? of whom? where resides the authority of fixing the rates? for, fixed they must be, by some authority. That they may be fixed by the legislature, is admitted on all sides; should the different branches of the legislature disagree about the settlement, what authority must then interpose, and settle the rates hitherto unascertained? Antilon contends that in such case, the supreme magistrate, or the judges acting under an authority delegated from him, may settle them. If this doctrine be constitutional, what security have we against the imposition of excessive fees? Does it not give a discretionary power to the governor of making what provision he may think proper for his officers, and of rendering them independent of the people? When a service is performed, the performer is clearly entitled to some recompence, but whether he is to receive that recompence from the person served, or from another, may be a matter of doubt; the quantum of the recompence may not be ascertained, either by contract, by usage, or by law; and then in case of a dispute, must be settled by the verdict of a jury.

If the authority to regulate the fees of officers by proclamation be illegal, the proclamation can prevent the extortion of officers only by operating on their fears of the governor's displeasure, and of a removal from office; "But if the proclamation had not issued prohibiting the officers from taking other, or greater fees than allowed by the late inspection act, then would the officers have had it in their power to have demanded any fees."

Their rapacity perhaps might have prompted them to demand most excessive fees; but under what obligation were the people to comply with their exorbitant demands?

Suppose a person should carry a deed to be recorded in the provincial office; the clerk refuses to record it, unless the party will pay him fifty guineas; must he submit to this unreasonable exaction, or run the risk of losing his property by suffering his title to remain incomplete? To avoid that danger, the money is paid; will he not be entitled to recover of the officer by the verdict of a jury, what they might think above the real value of the service? or suffering his title to remain incomplete, might he not sue the officer for damages, first tendering a reasonable fee adequate to the trouble and expence of recording the deed? Answer, Antilon, without equivocation, yes—or no. If the officer might be indicted for extortion, what benefit could the people expect from such a prosecution, when the power of granting a non prosecution is confidently vested in the government? The present regulation, we are told—"contains no enforcement of pay-

ment from the people, the officer being left to his legal remedy." There is not, it is true, any immediate enforcement of payment, unless indeed the officer should refuse to do the service, if not paid his fee, at the very instant of performing the service, which as I formerly remarked, would be in most instances an effectual method of enforcing payment.

Suppose the officer should not insist on an immediate payment, and that his account of fees should be contested: he brings an action to recover his fees, according to the very settlement of the proclamation; to whose decision is this question to be left? To the judges? or to a jury? If to the former, and they should be of opinion, that the governor has a right to regulate fees by proclamation, when there is no prior establishment by law, and the defendant should refuse to submit to the sentence of the court, he will be committed to jail, or the sum will be levied by execution of his effects; distress though delayed for some time, will surely overtake him in the end. Some of the judges discover a disinclination to remain in office; they solicit a removal; granted, and approved of; others are requested to succeed them; should we not have cause to suspect the rectitude of applications made to men, who have publicly declared their opinion of the legality of the measure, attempted to be enforced by the sanction of the courts of justice?

Other methods may be employed to enforce the proclamation. The frowns of government will awe the timid into a compliance; the necessities cannot withstand the force of temptation, or the threats of power; the disobedient, and refractory must relinquish all hopes of promotion, or of promoting their friends; who have favours to ask at court, must merit court-favour by setting examples of duty, and submission.

It has been alleged that fees are taxes; to prove the assertion, the authority of Coke, and reasons grounded on the general principles of the constitution have been produced: mark, how Antilon has endeavoured to get over the authority, and confute the reasons. One of the great objections to the proclamation is, that it imposes a tax on the people, and consequently is competent to the legislature only. Antilon contends, that fees are improperly called taxes, because they have been settled by the separate branches of the legislature, which only can impose a tax. I have already exposed the sophistry of this argument, I hope, to the satisfaction of the unprejudiced; some farther elucidation however, may be necessary to men not thoroughly conversant with the subject. The lords and commons, and the upper and lower houses of assembly have each separately settled the fees of their respective officers by the particular usage of parliament, which must be deemed an exception to the general law, and ought, as all exceptions, to be sparingly exercised, and in such cases, and in such manner only, as the usage will strictly warrant. It was foreign to my purpose to inquire into this usage, custom, or law of parliament, to investigate its origin, or to examine its constitutionality. On an inquiry, it would perhaps be found coeval with parliaments. But do you, Antilon, admit the right of the lower house to rate the fees of its officers? If you do not admit the right, to argue from the mere exercise of it, is certainly unfair in you. You will insist, that I have admitted the right of the judges to settle the fees of officers attendant on their courts; be pleased to turn to the passage in my answer to your first paper, part of which you have cited, and then be candid enough to acknowledge, if you have not wilfully misrepresented, that you have mistaken my meaning.

The major proposition, that taxes cannot be laid, but by the legislature, I have admitted with this exception, "*saving in such cases, &c.*"

It was not incumbent on me to prove the exception; it is sufficiently proved by the journals of parliament; the right, or the power, if you like that word better, has been frequently exercised, whether constitutionally, or not, is another question. The two houses of parliament are the sole judges of their own privileges, with which I shall take care not to interfere. Inconsistencies in all governments are to be met with; in ours the most perfect, which was ever established, some may be found.

A partial deviation from a clear and fundamental maxim of the constitution cannot invalidate that maxim.

To explain my meaning. It is a settled principle of the British constitution, that taxes must be laid by the whole legislature, yet in one instance, perhaps in more, the principle hath been violated. The separate branches of the legislature have settled the fees of their own officers. Antilon has inferred from that exception to the general rule, or maxim, which exception should be considered as the peculiar privilege of parliament, "that fees are not taxes." He has admitted, (if I comprehend his meaning) that fees are sometimes taxes, that is, when imposed by the legislature; but when regulated by the judges they come not within the legal definition of a tax.

Thus the fees regulated by the late inspection law were taxes; the same fees now attempted to be established by proclamation cease to be taxes because regulated by an authority distinct from the legislature; but are their nature and effects altered by these two

different modes of settlement? Should an act of parliament pass for the payment of the identical fees, said to be paid to officers, under the sole authority of the judges; according to Antilon's doctrine, the fees thus established by act would become instantly taxes; but are they less oppressive, because settled by the discretion of the judges? I presume to think them more oppressive, because of a more dangerous tendency, particularly if on a disagreement between the branches of the legislature, that authority may interpose, and establish the very fees, and along with them a variety of abuses, which the representatives of the people will have reformed. "The judges are not governed by the law of parliament, they have no authority to tax the subject, but their allowance of fees to their necessary officers is lawful"—of ancient fees—admitted. I had observed—"It does not appear that the judges have ever imposed new fees by their sole authority." In answer to this Antilon remarks—"that the fees when originally allowed were new, and the allowance being made by the judges therefore they originally allowed new fees, and if fees were originally taxes when new, they have not ceased to be taxes in consequence of the frequent repetition of the acts of payment and receipt, and of their having obtained the denomination *ancient fees*—It will be proper to remind Antilon of another observation, which I made in my former papers on this very subject, and of which he has taken no notice. The King originally paid all his officers out of his own revenue; the subject was not taxed to support the civil establishment; in extraordinary emergencies, as foreign, or civil wars, tenths, fifteenths, and other impositions were granted by the commons in parliament to defray extraordinary expences.

It was consistent with the principles of the constitution, and agreeable to justice, that the King who paid all his officers out of his own purse, should have the right of ascertaining their salaries, or of delegating that right to his judges.

The ancient fees so often spoken of, were those perhaps, which the King formerly paid, and were settled by the judges. I say perhaps, for in a matter so obscure, it would be rash to pronounce decisively. If I am right in this conjecture, *ancient fees* were not originally taxes, because not paid originally by the people. *Ancient usage* according to Bacon gives fees an equal sanction with an act of parliament; upon this principle I apprehend, that *such fees* are presumed to have been originally established by the proper authority, although their commencement and the authority, which imposed them at this day be unknown—"At common law, none of the king's officers, whose offices did any way concern the administration of justice, could take any reward for doing their office, but what they received of the king"—These words are sufficiently comprehensive to take in all the inferior ministers and officers of the courts of justice. The fee of 20s. commonly called the bar fee, was "*an ancient fee, says Coke taken time out of mind by the sheriff of every prisoner acquitted in prison*," and therefore according to the above principle laid down by Bacon, acquired an equal sanction with fees established by law—"an office erected for the public good, though no fee is annexed to it, is a good office, and the party for the labour and pains, which he takes in executing it, may maintain a quantum meruit, if not as a fee, yet as competent recompence for his trouble." This clearly relates to an office newly erected; but what follows seems to include the unsettled fees of all offices new and old. "Where a person was libelled in the ecclesiastical court for fees, upon motion, a prohibition was granted—for no court has a power to establish fees; the judge of the court may think them reasonable, but this is not binding." But if on a quantum meruit—a jury think them reasonable, then they become established fees—probably the fees, which now go under the denomination, *ancient fees*, and not expressly given by act of parliament, were originally established by the verdict of a jury, and their having been long allowed by the courts of justice, may be deemed presumptive evidence of such establishment. The method of reforming abuses in the courts of justice by the presentment of experienced practitioners upon oath, appointed by the judges, to enquire what fees had been exacted other than "*the ancient and usual fees*," seems to favour this conjecture.

In the year 1743 an order was made in chancery by Lord Hardwicke reciting, that the king, "upon the address of the commons, had issued his commission for making a diligent and particular survey, and view of all officers of the said court, and inquiring what fees, and wages every of those officers might, and ought lawfully to have in respect of their offices, and what had of late time been unjustly inrolled, and imposed upon the subject &c."—Then are added—continues Antilon—"tables of fees of the respective officers, and among the fees settled by this order are the fees of the master of the rolls," who advised and assisted the chancellor in making the settlement. How is this transaction to be reconciled with the doctrine of Hawkins, "that the courts of justice are not restrained from al-



allowing reasonable fees to their officers, as the chief danger of oppression is from officers being left at liberty to set their own rates and make their own demands? In this instance certainly, if no settlement, as proposed, is imposed on new fees, and not an authentication of the old and established fees be understood, the master of the rolls was advised with, and assisted in settling his own rates. Is this proceeding consonant to the principles of justice? What says Hawkins? "There can't be so much fear of abuses when officers are restrained to known and stated fees settled by the discretion of the courts, because the chief danger of oppression"—&c. Should the judges be any ways interested in the settlement (A) of their officers fees, would not the reason assigned by Hawkins for the interposition of their authority, in the manner explained by Antilon, operate most forcibly against the exercise of it? Would it for instance be agreeable to equity and natural justice, to permit the secretary of this province to settle the fees of the county clerks, on the gross amount of whose lists he receives a clear tenth; carry the case a little further: suppose the practice had long prevailed of offering the secretary a genteel present on every grant of a commission for a county clerkship, Would it not be his interest to enhance the value of county clerkships? The gratuity would probably bear some proportion to the value of the place bargained for. Do the judges in Westminster-hall receive gratuities on granting offices in their appointment?—If they do, Hawkins's reason is *seu de se*—it is the strongest, that can be urged against the power, which it is meant to support.

If the judges have an interest in the offices in their disposal, a discretionary power to allow fees to their officers, is in some measure a power of settling their own rates and making their own demands. Coke's authority proves most clearly, that new fees annexed to old offices are taxes: whether the fees settled by proclamation are new fees remains to be considered; "fees, says Antilon, may be due without a precise settlement of the rates, and the right to receive them, may be co-eval with the first creation of the offices, as in the case of our old and constitutional offices; when such fees are settled they are not properly new fees, and therefore a regulation restraining the officer from taking beyond a stated sum for each service, when he was before intitled to a fee for such service, is not granting or annexing a new fee to an old office."

The question therefore is now reduced to these two points—1st. Has not government attempted to settle the rates of officers fees by proclamation? 2dly. Are not fees so settled—new fees? If they are, upon Antilon's own principles, government hath no right to settle them. The restraint laid on officers, by the proclamation from taking other, or greater fees, than allowed by the late regulation, can be considered in no other light, than an implied affirmative allowance to take such fees, as were allowed by that regulation, and of course must be deemed an intended settlement of the rates (B). The fees payable to our old, and constitutional officers, have been differently rated, by different acts of assembly; those various rates, were never meant to be extended beyond the duration of the temporary acts, by which they were ascertained, for, one principal reason of making those acts temporary, we have seen, was to reduce the rates occasionally, and to lessen the burthen of them. On the expiration therefore of the late inspection law, the regulation of officers fees expired with it, that is, there remained no obligation on the people to pay the rates settled by that, or any former regulation, and consequently the fees, as to the quantum, or precise sum, were then unsettled. Government entertained the same opinion, and issued a proclamation to ascertain the rates, or as is sometimes pretended, to prevent extortion, because the rates being unsettled, the officers might have demanded any fees: the fees therefore not being settled, when the inspection law fell, the settlement of them by proclamation was a new settlement, and of course the fees so settled were new; but new fees according to Coke cannot be annexed to old offices unless by act of parliament; his authority therefore, even as explained by Antilon, proves that a settlement by proclamation of fees due to old offices is illegal. A mere right in officers to receive fees, cannot be oppressive; the actual receipt only of excessive or unreasonable fees is oppressive, now, who are the properest judges whether fees be excessive or moderate? Officers certainly are not, the same objections, which may be made to their decision, apply to the governor, and most of them to the judges—juries may be partial, or packed. All these considerations plead strongly for a legislative regulation, which is liable to none of the objections hinted at. The doctrine laid down by Antilon in opposition to Coke's, teems with mischief and absurdities—"Old officers have a right co-eval with their institution to receive fees," the inference therefore "when their fees are not ascertained by the legislature, the judges may ascertain them" is by no means logical, it contradicts the most notorious and settled point of the constitution, it lodges a discretionary power in the judges appointed by the crown, and formerly removable at pleasure, to impose excessive fees, and consequently to oppress the subject, without a possibility of redress, should the king, or lords refuse to concur with the commons in passing a law to moderate the rates, and to correct abuses—"The governor adopted the late rates as the most moderate of any"—If he might have adopted any other rates, his exceeding lenity deserves our warmest thanks; but then we are more indebted to his indulgence, than to the limitation of prerogative; we cannot therefore be said to enjoy true liberty, "for that, (as Blackstone justly observes) consists not so

much in the gracious behaviour, as in the limited power of the sovereign." According to Antilon—"The late regulation of fees expiring with the temporary act, the governor's authority to settle the rates revived," and he insinuates, "that it was optional in him to adopt the rates of the late, or of any prior regulation, or even to prescribe rates entirely new." If the old and constitutional officers have a right to receive fees, have they not, it may be asked, a remedy to come at that right, and if so, What remedy? The remedy, which the constitution has given to every subject under the protection of the laws. If a contest should arise between the officer and the person for whom the service is done about the quantum of the recompence, the former must have recourse to the only true, and constitutional remedy in that case provided, the trial by jury. Among other great objections to the proclamation, at least to Antilon's defence of it, are his endeavours to set aside that mode of trial, the best security against the encroachments of power, and consequently the firmest support of liberty. The person, who calls himself Antilon, has filed a bill in chancery for the recovery of fees principally due for services done at common law: by appealing to the court of chancery, of which the governor is sole judge, and in whom, he contends, the will to ordain the rates, and the power to enforce them are lodged, he has endeavoured to establish a tyranny in a land of freedom (C). In answer to the declaration of chief justice Roll—I shall give the declaration of a subsequent chief justice, of greater, at least, of equal authority. The case I allude to is reported by Lord Raymond 1 vol. p. 703—It was asserted by council, that the court of king's-bench, or judge of assize respectively, would exert their authority and commit persons refusing to pay fees due to the old officers of the courts, and that this was the constant practice. "But Holt, chief justice said, he knew of no such practice; he could not commit a man for not paying the said fees. If there is a right, there is a remedy; an *indebitatus assumpsit* will lie, if the fee is certain, if uncertain, a *quantum meruit*—and in both instances, a jury is to be judge. From hence it may be collected, that when the fees claimed by the old and constitutional officers were unascertained recourse was had to a jury, that their verdict might ascertain them. When fees are due to old officers, and not settled by the legislature, a jury only, upon the principles of our constitution, can settle them.

The uniform practice of the courts cannot establish a doctrine inconsistent with those principles. "If on enquiry into the legality of a custom, or usage, it appears to have been derived from an illegal source, it ought to be abolished; if originally invalid, length of time will not give it efficacy"—It has been already noticed, that the authority exercised by the judges of settling fees, that is, of ascertaining the ancient and legal fees, in pursuance of a commission issued by the king, on the address of the house of commons, is very different from the authority new set up, of settling fees by proclamation, issued contrary to the declared sentiments of the lower-house of assembly; if judges in this province may settle fees, because the judges in England have settled them, in the manner above-mentioned, where was the necessity of ascertaining fees by proclamation? Was it to influence, and guide the decision of our judges? If they have a right to exercise their own judgment in settling fees, in fact, in imposing them, Why was a standard held up by the supreme magistrate for their direction? In setting up that standard, is it not notorious, that he was advised, and principally guided by the very man, who is most benefited by that illegal settlement? Notwithstanding the misrepresented power of the English judges to regulate fees; and the different orders of the courts in Westminster hall, for restraining the exaction of illegal fees, the encroaching spirit of office had rendered all the precautions of the judges ineffectual; in-somuch, that the commons in the year 1730 were obliged to take the matter under their own consideration. I mentioned in a former paper that transaction. In consequence of the enquiry—a report was made by the committee in 1732 to the house of commons, from which I gave some extracts in my first answer to Antilon. It appears from the report, "That orders had been sometimes made for the officers to hang up publicly lists of their fees, most of which lists are since withdrawn, or have been suffered to decay and become useless; that the officers themselves seemed often doubtful what fees to claim, and most of them relied upon no better evidence than some information from their predecessors, or the deputies of their predecessors, that such fees had been demanded, and received"—it is hereby evident, that the regulation of officers fees had been long neglected, that in consequence of such neglect, excessive abuses had crept into practice, and had grown from length of time into a kind of established rights: that a thorough discovery and reformation of those abuses required more time and attention, than the commons could spare from more important objects. As well might they have attempted to cleanse the Augean stables, a work, which the strength only of a Hercules could accomplish; disgusted with the tediousness and intricacy of the inquiry, they probably chose to refer the correction of abuses to the judges; men of integrity, and best acquainted with the practices of their own officers, and of course, best qualified to reform them. It is asserted by Antilon that the legislative provisions do not extend to any considerable proportion of the fees of officers and therefore, that by far the greatest part of officers fees have been settled by allowance of the courts, and not by statutes—this fact may be admitted, and the inference he would draw from it be denied; that judges have allowed fees to their officers in the first instance, without the intervention of a jury to ascertain them. If the judges have acted thus, they have cor-

tainly assumed a power contrary to the petition of right, contrary to this first and most essential principle of the constitution, "that the subject shall not be compelled to contribute to any tax, tallage, aid, or other like charge, not set by common consent in parliament"—All levies of money from the subject, by way of loan, or benevolence, are also cautiously guarded against by the petition of right. The very putting or setting a tax on the people, though not levied, has been declared illegal, even a voluntary imposition on merchandize granted by the merchants, without the approbation of parliament, gave umbrage to the commons, was censured and condemned. "This imposition though it were not set on by assent of parliament, yet it was not set on by the king's absolute power, but was granted to him by the merchants themselves, who were to be charged with it. So the grievance was the violation of the right of the people in setting it on without their assent." parliament, not the damage, that grew by it, for that did only touch the merchants, who could not justly complain thereof, because it was their own act and grant."—Petition in parliament, page 368, 369.—A tax may be defined a rate, settled by some public charge, upon lands, persons, or goods. By the English constitution the power of settling the rate is vested in the parliament alone, and in this province in the general assembly.

Representation has long been held to be essential to that power, and is considered as its origin: upon this principle the house of commons, who represent the whole body of the people, claim the exclusive right of framing money bills, and will not suffer the lords to amend them. The regulation of officers fees in Maryland has been generally made by the assembly. The authority of the governor to settle the fees of officers, has twice only, as we know of, interposed, but not then, without meeting with opposition from the delegates, and creating a general discontent among the people, a sure proof, that it has always been deemed dangerous, and unconstitutional. The fees of officers, whether imposed by act of assembly, or settled by proclamation, must be considered as a public charge, rated upon the lands, persons, or goods of every inhabitant holding lands, or possessed of property within this province. That they have been looked upon as such by the officers themselves, is evident, from their lodging lists of their respective fees with the deputies from this province, to the congress at New-York, who might thereby be enabled to make known to his majesty, and to the parliament, the great expence of supporting our civil establishment. The author of the considerations once entertained the same idea, but such is the versatility of his temper, such his contempt of consistency, that he changes his opinions, and his principles, with as little ceremony as he would change his coat. Speaking of the sundry charges on tobacco—"The planter (says he) pays a tax, at least, equal to what is paid by any farmer of Great-Britain possessed of the same degree of property, and moreover the planter must contribute to the support of the expensive internal government of the colony, in which he resides." Now, the support of civil officers, unquestionably constitutes a part of that expence—he then refers to the appendix, where we meet with the following note.

"The attentive reader will observe, that the nett proceeds of a hoghead of tobacco at an average are 4 £. and the taxes 3 £. together 7 £.—Quære—how much per cent does the tax amount to which takes from the two wretched tobacco colonies 3 £. out of every 7 £.—and how deplorable must their circumstances appear when their vast debt to the mother country and the annual burthen of their civil establishments are added to the estimate."

Impressed with the same idea were the conferees of the upper house in the year 1775. In their message the 20th of November they assert—"Publick officers were doubtless erected for the benefit of the community, and for the same purpose are emoluments given to support them." All taxes whatever are supposed to be imposed, and levied for the benefit of the community. If then fees are taxes, or such like charges, it may be asked, how came parliaments to place such confidence in the judges, as to suffer them to exercise a power, of which those assemblies have always been remarkably tenacious, and which is competent to them only? I might answer this question by asking another, how came many unconstitutional powers to be exercised by the crown, and suffered by parliament? for instance, the dispensing power—the answer is obvious; it required the wisdom of ages, and the accumulated efforts of patriotism, to bring the constitution to its present point of perfection; a thorough reformation could not be effected at once; upon the whole the fabric is stately, and magnificent, yet a perfect symmetry, and correspondence of parts is wanting; in some places, the pile appears to be deficient in strength, in others the rude and unpolished taste of our Gothic ancestors is discoverable—

"hodieque manent vestigia ruri."

It does not appear in what instances, upon what occasions, and in what manner, the judges have allowed fees to their officers—that is, have permitted them to take fees, not before settled by law, usage, or the verdict of a jury. The power is conclusive on the subject, and if exercised in the manner explained by Antilon, is unjustifiable, and may be placed among those contradictions, which formerly subsisted in the more imperfect state of our constitution, and of which, some few remain even unto this day. How it came to be overlooked by parliament, may perhaps be accounted for somewhat after this manner. The liberties, which the English enjoyed under their Saxon kings, were wrested from them by the Norman conqueror; that invader entirely changed the ancient constitution by introducing a new system of government, new laws, a new language and new manners. The contests, which some time after ensued between the Plantagenets, and the barons, were struggles between monarchy, and aristocracy, not between liberty, and prerogative; the

(A) If such settlement implies a discretionary power in the judges to fix the precise rates to be paid to their officers, when they are not fixed by ancient usage, the words of a jury, or by act of parliament.

(B) I say intended, because the settlement by proclamation being illegal, is in fact no settlement.

(C) See the governor's answer to the address of the house of delegates in 1775.

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common people remained in a state of the most abject  
slavery; a prey to both parties, more oppressed by a  
number of petty tyrants, than they probably would  
have been by the uncontrolled power of one. To-  
wards the close of the long reign of Henry the 3d,  
we meet with the first faint traces of a house of commons;  
that house, which in process of time, became the most  
powerful branch of our national assemblies, which gradu-  
ally rescued the people from aristocratical, as well  
as from regal tyranny, to which we owe our present  
excellent constitution, derived its first existence from  
an usurper (D). Edward the first has merited the  
appellation of the English Justinian by the great im-  
provements of the law; and wise institutions made in  
his reign. He renewed, and confirmed the great char-  
ter, and passed the famous statute, de tallagio non  
concedendo, against the imposition of, and levying  
taxes without consent of parliament. Within the  
meaning of which act, says Coke, are new fees annexed  
to old offices. Have any new fees been annexed to  
old offices since that period by the sole authority of the  
judges? or have they increased the old and established  
fees? if either, they have certainly acted against law.  
If Coke was of opinion, that the judges had a discre-  
tionary power to settle the fees of old offices, it is most  
surprising he did not intimate as much in his com-  
ment on this statute, so often quoted. He not only  
ought to have declared his opinion on that occasion,  
but also to have shewn the difference between a settle-  
ment of fees due to old and constitutional offices, and  
the annexing new fees to old offices. I believe it  
would have puzzled him, as much as it has Antilon,  
to shew the difference; in reality, there is none, they  
are but different names for the same thing. Although  
the necessities of Edward, and the exigency of the  
times, forced him to submit to those limitations of  
prerogative, he frequently broke through them; from  
whence we may conclude, that public liberty was  
imperfectly understood in that rude and unlettered age,  
and little regarded by a prince impatient of restraint,  
and fond of arbitrary power, though inclined to dis-  
pense equal justice among his subjects. The fatal ca-  
strophe of his son, and the causes which occasioned  
it, are well known. In those times of discord and dis-  
tinction, the greatest enormities were committed by  
the very men, who under a pretence of reforming ab-  
uses, fought to promote their own power.

Equally unfortunate, and equally unfit for improv-  
ing the constitution, was the reign of Richard the 1st.  
Hume teaches us what idea we ought to form of the  
English government under Edward the 3d—"Yet,  
"on the whole it appears that the government at best  
"was only a barbarous monarchy, not regulated by  
"any fixed maxims, nor bounded by any certain un-  
"disputed rights, which were in practice regularly  
"observed. The king conducted himself by one set  
"of principles, the barons by another, the commons  
"by a third, the clergy by a fourth; all these systems  
"of government were contrary and incompatible;  
"each of them prevailed according as incidents were  
"favourable to it."

This short historical deduction may seem foreign to  
my subject, but it really is not.  
The frequent and bare faced violations of laws fa-  
vourable to the people, the pardoning offences of the  
deepest dye, committed by men of the first distinction,  
or the inability to punish the offenders, the corruption  
and venality of the judges, all tend to discover that  
practices as subversive of liberty, as a discretionary  
power in the judges to impose fees, went unnoticed,  
or remained unredressed.

From the deposition of Richard the 1st to the battle  
of Bosworth, the English were continually involved in  
wars, foreign, or domestic. Silent inter arma  
leges.  
We may presume, during that period, the courts of  
justice were but little frequented, and the business  
transacted in them inconsiderable; from whence we  
may infer, that the rules of practice, and orders estab-  
lished by the judges in their courts being slightly known  
to the nation at large, escaped the notice of parlia-  
ment, in a time of general poverty, and confusion.  
Frequent insurrections disturbed the peace of Henry  
the 7th. The first parliament of his reign was chiefly  
composed of his creatures, devoted to the house of  
Lancaster, and obsequious to their sovereign's will.  
The 2d parliament was so little inclined to inquire in-  
to abuses of the courts of law, or into any other griev-  
ances, that the commons took no notice of an arbitra-  
ry taxation, which the king a little before their meet-  
ing, had imposed on his subjects. His whole reign  
was one continued scene of rapine and oppression on  
his part, and of servile submission on that of the parlia-  
ment. "In vain (says Hume) did the people look  
"for protection from the parliament; that assembly  
"was so overawed, that at this very time, during the  
"greatest rage of Henry's oppression, the commons  
"chose Dudley their speaker, the very man, who  
"was the chief instrument of his oppressions." Henry  
the 8th governed with absolute sway; parliament in  
that prince's time, were more disposed to establish  
"tyranny than to check the exercise of unconstitu-  
"tional powers (E). During the reigns of Edward  
the 6th, Mary and Elizabeth, these assemblies were  
busily engaged in modelling the national religion to  
the court standard; their obsequiousness in conform-  
ing to the religion of the prince upon the throne, at a  
time, when the nation was most under religious influ-  
ence, leaves us no room to expect a less compliant tem-  
per in matters of more indifference.

In truth; under the Tudors, parliaments generally  
acted more like the instruments of power, than the  
guardians of liberty.  
The wise administration of Elizabeth made her peo-  
ple happy; commerce began to flourish, a spirit of in-  
dustry, and enterprise seized the nation; it grew

(D) Simon Montfort earl of Leicester. Vide 1st volume  
parliamentary history.  
(E) An act was passed in his reign to give proclama-  
tions the force of laws.

wealthy, and law, the usual concomitant of wealth,  
increased.  
"In the 40th year of her reign, a presentment upon  
"oath of 25 persons for the better reformation of un-  
"dry exactions and abuses supposed to be committed  
"by the officers, clerks, and ministers in the high  
"court of chancery was shewed to the committee,"  
(appointed by the house of commons in 1739, to in-  
quire into the abuses of the courts of law and equity)  
"by which presentment it plainly appeared, who were  
"the officers of the courts at that time and what were  
"their legal fees." It appears from the same report,  
that the officers of the court of chancery had exceed-  
ingly increased, since the 40th of Elizabeth to that  
time, by patents and grants, and in consequence, I  
suppose of the increased business of the court. It  
likewise appears from the report aforesaid, that com-  
missions had frequently issued in former times to in-  
quire into the behaviour of the officers in the courts of  
justice, with power to correct abuses. The enrolment  
of two such commissions in the reign of James the 1st,  
and four in the reign of Charles the 1st, were produced  
to the committee, but they certify, that no such com-  
mission had issued since the reformation.

During the reign of Charles the 1st, parliaments  
were studiously employed in composing the disorders  
consequent on the civil wars, healing the bleeding  
wounds of the nation, and providing remedies against  
the fresh dangers, with which the bigotry and arbitra-  
ry temper of the king's brother threatened the constitu-  
tion. Since the revolution parliaments have relaxed  
much of their ancient severity, and discipline. Grati-  
tude to their great deliverer, and a thorough confi-  
dence in the patriotic princes of the illustrious house  
of Brunswick have banished from the majority of those  
assemblies, all fears and jealousies of an unconstitu-  
tional influence in the crown. Perfidious grants of  
publick money have grown into disuse; a liberality  
bordering upon profuseness has taken place of a rigid  
and austere economy; complacence and compliment  
have succeeded to distrust, and to parliamentary in-  
quiries, into the conduct, and to impeachments of  
ruling ministers. While parliaments continue to re-  
pose this unbounded confidence in his Majesty's servants,  
we must not expect to see them very solicitous to lessen  
the profits of officers, appointed by the crown. Political  
writers in England, have complained bitterly of  
the vast increase of officers, placemen, and pensioners,  
and to that increase have principally ascribed an irre-  
sistible influence in the crown over those national coun-  
cils. Will any impartial man pretend to say that these  
complaints are altogether groundless? exaggerated they  
may be. Let us, my countrymen, profit by the errors  
and vices of the mother country; let us shun the  
rock, on which there is reason to fear, her constitu-  
tion will be split.

The liberty of Englishmen, says an admired writer,  
can never be destroyed but by a corrupt parliament,  
and a parliament will never be corrupt, if government  
be not supplied with the means of corrupting; among  
these various means, we may justly rank a number of  
lucrative places in the disposal of the crown.  
(F) A member of the house of commons speaking  
on this very subject, before the house, expressed him-  
self in the following manner. "But the crown hav-  
"ing by some means or other got into its possession  
"the arbitrary disposal of almost all offices and places,  
"ministers soon found that the more valuable those  
"offices and places were, the more their power would  
"be extended; therefore they resolved to make them  
"lucrative as well as honourable, and from that time  
"they have been by degrees increasing not only the  
"number of offices and places but also the profits and  
"perquisites of each. Not only large salaries have  
"been annexed to every place or office under govern-  
"ment, but many of the officers have been allowed  
"to oppress the subject by the sale of places under them,  
"and by exacting extravagant and unreasonable fees,  
"which have been so long suffered, that they are now  
"looked upon as the legal perquisites of the office, nay,  
"in many offices they seem to have got a customary  
"right to defraud the publick; and we know how  
"careful some of our late ministers have been to pre-  
"vent or defeat any parliamentary inquiry into the conduct  
"and management of any office." I am inclined to think  
that some of our former assemblies foresaw the great  
power, which the offices established in this province  
for the furtherance of justice, and administration of  
government, would sooner or later throw into the  
hands of the persons invested with those offices; a lit-  
tle foresight might have discovered, that their incomes  
would increase amazingly with the rapid increase of  
population, trade, and law. Aware of the danger  
they wisely determined to provide a timely remedy,  
and fell upon the true, and only expedient, by passing  
temporary laws for the limitation of officers' fees, not  
by delegating that most important trust to judges re-  
moreable at pleasure, liable to be swayed, perhaps, dis-  
posed to overlook the evil practices of their officers,  
and even to countenance "the new invented and co-  
"lourable charges of combined interest and ingenuity." I  
have mentioned the great abuses, which had infected  
the courts of justice in England, the methods there  
pursued to correct them, and to prevent the exaction  
of new and illegal fees, and the long interruption of  
those methods, or inquiries.

The grievance had become so intolerable that the  
commons were at last forced to take cognizance of it  
themselves; from the necessity of their interposition,  
either a neglect in the judges to reform abuses, or a  
want of power is deducible; and hence this other in-  
ference may be drawn, that a law, limiting the fees of  
officers, is the best method of preventing their en-  
croachments and illegal practices. Notwithstanding  
the late law many abuses had been committed by of-  
ficers in the manner of charging their fees under that  
law. These abuses, if the proclamation should be en-  
forced, will continue, and go on increasing till they

become insupportable to a free people, or the people  
be enslaved by a degenerate and abject submission to  
that arbitrary exertion of prerogative.

The necessities of the English king, which con-  
strained them to have frequent recourse to parlia-  
mentary aid, at first gave rise to, then gradually secured,  
the liberty of the subject.  
In this colony, government is almost independent of  
the people. It has nothing to ask but a provision for  
its officers; if it can settle their fees without the in-  
terposition of the legislature, administration will dis-  
dain to owe even that obligation to the people. The  
delegates will soon lose their importance, government  
will every day gain some accession of strength, we have  
no intermediate state to check its progress; the upper  
house, the shadow of an aristocracy, being composed  
of officers dependent on the proprietary and removable  
at pleasure, will, it is to be feared, be subservient to  
his pleasure and command.

I shall now proceed to examine Antilon's answers to  
my former arguments against the power of regulating  
fees by proclamation.

The whole force of his first answer, depends on the  
revival of the authority, which he contends existed be-  
fore the enactment of the temporary law; if that author-  
ity is illegal, it did not exist, and consequently could  
not revive. The reasons already alleged prove the  
illegality.

2d Answer. "Parliament may have peculiar mo-  
"tives, &c. &c." Parliament, it is true, may have  
many motives for settling fees in various instances.  
To preclude a discretionary power in the judges, in-  
comparable with the spirit of our constitution, and to  
obviate the inconveniences resulting from uncertainty,  
and endless litigation, should induce parliament to set-  
tle the fees in every instance. The notion of the  
judges and the parliament having a co-ordinate power,  
which might clash, was never entertained; from the  
aburdity of two co-equal powers subsisting in the same  
state, a subordination of the judges to parliament was  
inferred; but if mercenary officers, or an artful in-  
triguing minister, by obstructing a legislative regula-  
tion of fees, may leave the power of the judges uncon-  
trolled by parliament, and at liberty to act, then, so I  
infer, that the authority of parliament to regulate fees  
may be rendered altogether useless and nugatory.

3d Answer. "I might in my turn suppose, &c. &c."  
Thus may the most innocent, or the most contempti-  
ble minister, that ever disgraced a nation, or his  
prince, suppose every opposition to his measures flows  
from similar motives. I argue not upon supposition,  
but from facts. The a regulation of fees was unequal,  
therefore unjust. A planter paid 20 for the  
same service, which cost the farmer only 10.

To place all the subject on equal footing was doing  
equal justice to all; it was bringing back the law to its  
true spirit and original intent. A rule had crept into  
practice, owing either to design, or to a misconception  
of the act, or to a doubtfulness of expression; among  
others, fees were often charged for services not done;  
the delegates attempted to reform these abuses, and to  
lessen the rates where excessive; in this laudable at-  
tempt they were disappointed by the obduracy and  
selfishness of men, who made themselves judges of their  
own merits, and own rewards. I agree with Antilon;  
"that our constitution may be much improved by  
"altering the condition of our judges, by making  
"them independent, and allotting them a liberal in-  
"come"—But I fancy the delegates would disagree  
with him about the means. They perhaps would pro-  
pose to lessen the exorbitant income of an inferior  
officer, who does little to deserve it, who grows more  
important as he grows more wealthy, and by a reduction  
of fees annexed to his, and to other offices not attend-  
ed with much trouble, they would probably endeavour  
to make such savings, as might enable them to allow  
the judges a genteel salary without loading the people  
with any considerable additional charge.

Another very great improvement might be made in  
our constitution, by excluding all future secretaries,  
commissaries general, and judges of the land office  
from the upper-house; till that event takes place, we  
may despair of seeing any useful laws pass, without  
some disagreeable tack to them, should they clash with  
their particular interests. Those officers have long  
been connected with the law for the regulation of our  
staple, a law of the most salutary and extensive conse-  
quence to the community, and which has hitherto  
been purchased by a particular attention to their in-  
terests, and a deference to their demands, as impossi-  
ble as unaccountable in the representatives of a free peo-  
ple.

4th Answer. A great part of this answer has been  
already obviated. It has been noticed, that the ex-  
cessive exactions so much talked of, and so much  
decried by our merciful minister, are more burdens  
Freemen are not to be terrified with visionary fears,  
over solicitude to protect us from imaginary dangers,  
and a strong inclination discovered at the same time to  
pick out pickets, look a little like mockery. Fees  
being taxes; to impose them on the subject by procla-  
mation, was as illegal, as to levy ship money by procla-  
mation. The design of the two measures was nearly  
the same.

Charles wanted to raise money without a parliament,  
and our upstart minister wanted to provide for himself  
and his brother officers without an act of assembly, as  
the delegates would not provide for him, and him,  
in a manner suitable to their wishes. Was not the il-  
legality of the ship money as manifestly enjoinable in the  
ordinary instances? Did it not receive the most so-  
lemn sanction? The sanction of eight judges out of  
twelve? You still retain Mr. Antilon, all the low  
evasive cunning of a petitioner.

"Q. o felicit imbuta recena, (c) vabit odorem  
"T. illa diu."  
5th Answer. When fees are not ascertained by law,  
the verbiage of a jury must ascertain them, which is  
after a tedious and expensive manner, and is a burden  
by statute to include them in the costs, the necessity

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therefore of fixing the rates of fees, either by proclamation, or by the allowance of the judges, is a *pretended and false necessity*; consequently not *urgent and indispensable*. If such a necessity really exists when there is no legislative regulation of fees, it was foreseen in 1770, and ought to have been guarded against by passing an act of assembly for settling the rates. The *pretended necessity* therefore aggravates their crime, who from a mercenary motive prevented a regulation by law. The famine, which occasioned the embargo, was not a *sudden and peculiar necessity*; it was apprehended long before it was felt; parliament might have been assembled; its advice taken, and a law passed to enable his majesty to lay the embargo. The ministers were blamed for not calling the parliament in proper time, and the *necessity* of acting against law flowing from that neglect, was urged as their accusation, not their excuse. Although the question "*whose fault was it that a legislative regulation did not take place*?" be not determinable in any jurisdiction or by any legal authority, yet, has a discerning public already decided it, and has fixed the blame on the proper person. Although he cannot be punished by the sentence of any ordinary judicature, yet might he be removed from office, on application made to the governor by the delegates of the people. Eucoriums on the dissipatedness of officers, and censures of some obnoxious members, in fact, of the whole lower-house, come with peculiar propriety and decorum from a man, who is an officer, and was particularly levelled at in the spirited and patriotic resolves of that house. It might have given satisfaction to many to have had the regulation of the clergy and officers established on the terms once proposed by the upper-house; but this satisfaction would not have resulted from a conviction, that the terms offered were just and advantageous to the publick, but from a despair of obtaining better; if this despair should become general, the cause of the publick must yield to the interest of a few officers. Disgraceful, and afflicting reflection! Not a single instance can be selected from our history of a law favourable to liberty obtained from government, but by the unanimous, steady, and spirited conduct of the people. The great charter, the several confirmations of it, the petition of right, the bill of rights, were all the happy effects of force and necessity.

I am not surprized that Antilon's resentment should be directed against a man, who has publicly spoke some very home truths. The wit and verses borrowed from Horace cannot destroy the evidence of facts. I am restrained by the limits of this paper from dwelling on the merits of tub-oratory; it has its use, and abuse, like most other institutions, and is not so prejudicial to characters attacked, as the whispered lye, the dark hint, and jelling story told with a sting at the end of it. I know a person, who has an admirable knack at defamation in this sly, oblique, insinuating manner; he has stabbed many a reputation with all the appearance of festivity and good humour; in the midst of gaiety, in the social hours of convivial mirth, malice preys inwardly on his soul; sometimes he is given to deal in the marvellous, to captivate the attention of his admirers—(generally fit tools for him to work with) and to leave on their minds a lively impression of his own consequence. Surrounded by a group of these creatures, he will now and then recount most wonderful wonders! "*Speciosa miracula*," celebrate his own feats, prowess, and hair breadth escapes, in short forge such monstrous improbabilities, as would shock the faith of the most credulous Jew.

They listening, gape applaude.  
"Contigere omnes, intentique ora tenebant."

Answer 6. Rules or ordinances respecting the practice of the courts may be made without any danger of prejudging questions of law. "Judges have been called upon in council to advise their sovereign on questions of law"—true—and in consequence of their advice, pernicious measures have been frequently pursued by sovereigns—witness, the proclamation for levying ship-money, the dispensing power, and others equally unconstitutional. These examples should make judges very careful how they advise their sovereign; for bad advice they are amenable to parliament, and some of them have been punished, for giving extra-judicial and unconstitutional opinions. "*Expediit reipublice ut sit finis litium*." "*Misera est servitus ubi jus est vagum*"—are sentiments truly liberal and useful; equally so, are these—"*a free constitution will not endure discretionary powers, but in cases of the most urgent necessity*." The property of Englishmen is secured by the laws, not left to depend on the will of the sovereign, or of officers appointed by him. There is an impropriety in advising measures tending to the immediate benefit of the advisers. Self-interest may warp the judgment of the most upright; hence, the maxim, "*no man ought to be a judge in his own cause*." The advisers of a measure as *legal and expedient* will probably remain of the same opinion when they come to determine on its legality in their judicial capacity. Should the question be brought before the court of appeals, ought the officers, who are deeply interested in its decision, to sit as judges? If it would be unjust in them to judge of the legality of the proclamation, there was surely some impropriety in their advising it. The chancellor in all causes of intricacy is advised by an assistant, whose opinion would not, I presume, be asked, if interested in the suit. Should a bill be filed against the usual assistant, for instance, by a Dutchman, could he be so infensible, as not to discover some anxiety at seeing his adversary in the capacity of an adviser, directing and guiding the opinion of the judge? Would not the impropriety strike even a Dutchman? Would he not have great reason to suspect an unfavourable decree? Had there been an open rupture, a declared enmity, which still subsisted between the assistant, and one of the parties to a chancery suit, and notwithstanding the assistant should discover an inclination to act in his usual capacity, would not his conduct raise indignation in every honest mind? Reader make the application.

Answer 7. "The governor was not to be directed by the votes of the majority of the advisers, they having no authoritative influence"—on a former occasion we were told—"there can be no difficulty in finding out his (the king's) ministers, the governor and council are answerable in this character." If the governor is not to be directed by the advice of his council, why should they be answerable for their advice? He by adopting the measures advised makes it his own—because he uses his own manly judgment, the advice of the council can have no authoritative influence over him, and therefore according to Antilon's latter opinion, contradicted by his former, the governor must take the whole blame upon himself. Oh unsuspicious Eden! How long wilt thou suffer thyself to be imposed on by this deceiving man? "The fee for the seals was the same in all the proposed regulations;" and none of them have the least efficacy, wanting the sanction of law. To exact fees under the settlement of the new table, proposed by the lower-house, would be equally unlawful; though not so dangerous, as to exact them under the settlement by proclamation—"the governor receives his fees now"—and receives them instantly, and will not do the service without immediate payment. The practice may become general, and the good natured easy people of Maryland, will, I dare say—submit to it without reluctance or murmuring.

Answer 8. Antilon has admitted that he concurred with the rest of the council in advising the proclamation as *expedient and legal*—he has since justified it—as a *necessary unavoidable act*. It is not the first time that "*expediency*" has covered itself under the appearance of "*necessity*."

From whence does Antilon infer this necessity? "The judgment or decree, says he, awarding the costs must necessarily be precise"—but the judgment cannot be precise, unless the officers fees, which constitute part of the costs be settled; if not settled by a law, they must be settled by some other authority—and therefore he concludes they must be settled by proclamation—Why not by the verdict of a jury? Endless litigation, it is answered, would ensue from that method of settlement. A much greater mischief I reply—would result from the other; charges would be set, and levied on the people without, nay, against the consent of their representatives. Between two such evils, What choice have we left? The choice of the least. Hard indeed is the fate of the province to be reduced to such extremity, that some officers may enjoy great incomes for doing little. The secretary's office is a mere sinecure—yet has he had the assurance to ask a net income of £. 600 sterling per annum to support his dignity. To hear Antilon talk in this strain is enough to rouse the indignation of apathy itself; but indignation sinks into contempt, the moment we reflect on the farcical dignity of the man.

Answer 9. The fees settled by proclamation have been proved a charge upon the people; now the setting a charge upon the people without the consent of their representatives, is a measure striking at the root of all liberty. Antilon has endeavoured to justify the measure by precedents. The precedents he has produced do not in the least apply. The settlements of fees made by the judges appear to have been merely authentications of the usual and ancient fees. The long disuse of inquiries into the conduct of officers gave them an opportunity of exacting new and illegal fees; the grievance was suffered to run on so long, that at last it became difficult to distinguish the new and illegal, from the ancient and legal fees. The fees so certified by the judges, were to be deemed ancient fees; to facilitate their scrutiny—"juries of officers and clerks" were impelled to inquire, what fees had been usually taken by the several officers, for the space of "30 years last past;" on a supposition, I presume, that fees, which had been paid for so long a time, were probably ancient fees.

The judges therefore, I conceive, did not settle in that instance the rates of fees, but certified what were the rates heretofore settled.

With us, the rates of fees were not settled: the delegates did not request the governor to issue a commission to the judges to fix the rates; they remonstrated against the apprehended exercise of the unconstitutional power of settling them by his sole authority. I hope it has been proved, that if the judges settled, that is, imposed fees, not before settled, they acted against law and consequently wrong, and therefore, "*if what has been done be wrong, it confers no right to repeat it*." To establish which axiom the considerations were cited. I have known you, Antilon, long enough to form a true judgment of your character, and I have exhibited a true picture of it to the publick; an intimacy I have cautiously avoided, as dangerous, and disreputable. The frequent repetition of the word "*Barber*" in all your papers, makes me suspect some concealed wit or joke; perhaps it may be founded on the production of your fertile invention; pray disclose it—I will add it to the catalogue; you understand me.

Answer 10. The fees allowed to the petitioning sheriffs by an order of council of the 18th of July, 1735 had, it seems, been omitted in the proclamation issued 1733, and such fees only thus omitted as had been settled by any act of assembly or established by any former order of council were allowed; fees allowed by such orders of council, cannot, perhaps, with strictness, be called increased fees, unless the former rates were increased, but the reasons already assigned, demonstrate they are new fees. Had these services, to which fees were annexed by a subsequent proclamation, been totally omitted in all former orders of council and temporary acts, would such allowances of fees have been lawful or not? If lawful, it is plain, fees would in that case have been increased, being annexed to services never before provided for—If unlawful, it should seem, that the power, which at the original creation of constitutional offices, might have annexed a fee to every service then enumerated, would be concluded, and might not annex fees to services not then

enumerated, though actually performed by the officers; so that, whether an officer may lawfully receive a fee, does not depend on his doing a service, but on that service having been enumerated, and having had a fee annexed to it in the first settlement, or table of fees; but if under a right to receive fees co-eval with the institution of constitutional offices, the king or his deputies may settle fees, that is, ascertain what fee an officer shall take for doing a service, not having a settled or known fee annexed to it, then may government increase *ad libitum* the amount of officers fees. Ingenuity will point out many services performed by old officers, that have no settled fees annexed to them, and the right to receive such fees being old and constitutional; the settlement of such, cannot according to Antilon's doctrine, be deemed an annexation of new fees to old offices.

Answer 11. "When the governor in 1693 undertook to regulate fees, there was an act of assembly for that purpose." The delegates did not object to the governor's undertaking to regulate fees, because they were already regulated by law. If that had been the real cause of the objection they would have declared it, to have precluded at once all controversy; but they objected upon this general principle—"that it is the undoubted right of the freemen of this province, that no officers fees ought to be imposed on them but by the consent of the representatives in assembly." To which general position the governor agreed. The delegates produced several acts of parliament to shew, that government could not settle the fees of officers by prerogative; but if they relied on the act of assembly then in force, why did they not cite it? Where was the necessity of citing acts of parliament to prove what was already most clearly decided in their favour by a positive and subsisting law of the province?—The instances mentioned by Antilon of fees settled by proclamation prove only the actual exercise of an unlawful prerogative. The dangerous use which has so often been made of bad, shuld caution us against the hasty admission of even good precedents, which should always be measured by the principles of the constitution, and if found the least at variance, or inconsistent therewith, ought to be speedily abolished. "For millions entertain no other idea of the legality of power, than that it is founded on the exercise of power." (G) "There is nothing said Swift, hath perplexed me more than this doctrine of precedents; if a job is to be done," (for instance a provision to be made for officers) "and upon searching records, you find it hath been done before, there will not want a lawyer (an Antilon) to justify the legality of it, by producing his precedents, without ever considering the motives and circumstances that first introduced them, the necessity, or urgency, or iniquity of the times, the corruption of ministers, or the arbitrary disposition of the prince then reigning."

Answer 12. "It is not probable the fees of some officers will in time exceed the governor's income." Such an event is most probable. The governor's fees as chancellor, fall far short of the register's fees for recording the proceedings of the court, copies of bills, &c. The register pays his deputy 40 or £. 50 a year, and pockets fees to the amount of 50,000 pounds of tobacco, discharged in money at 12½ per hundred pounds. Except the marriage licenses, all the other branches of the governor's revenue will probably decrease, or continue in their present state. The secretary's and commissary's fees must increase with the increase of business, the trouble and expense do not increase in proportion. The secretary has no trouble; the expense of this office is a mere trifle compared to his profits.

Having, at length waded through the argumentative part of my adversary's last paper, I am now come to the passages more immediately addressed to myself; for, Antilon still insists that I have assistants, and confederates; sily, as my productions are, he will not allow me the demerit of being single in my folly. Formerly I was accused of confidence, and self conceit, now I am represented as begging from others, the little sense contained in my last piece.

Antilon can reconcile contradictions, and expound knotty points of law, just as they may suit him.

"Veniet hic de plebe togata  
"Qui juris nodos, et legum æmignato solvat."

You see, Sir, I take every opportunity of complimenting your abilities, somewhat at the expense of your integrity, I confess, but not of truth. The observation, that, an unlimited confidence in a bad minister will be assuredly abused—"besides the merit of being true," has this further merit; the application of it to Antilon was just. He denies in the most direct terms the pernicious influence ascribed to him. The most notorious criminals seldomest plead guilty; the assertions of one, who has long ago forfeited all title to veracity, cannot be credited. I repeat the questions put to you in my last paper. Was the proclamation thought of by the whole council at the same instant? Who first advised that measure? Did you not privately instigate some member of the board to open the scene of action, while you lay lurking behind the curtain, ready to promote mischief, though unwilling to be thought the first mover?

Matters of a publick concern are the objects of publick disquisition. When the real advisers of a measure, from the secrecy of the transaction, are unknown, we must look to the ostensible minister; if the known character of the man, should perfectly correspond with the impud conduct, an assurance of the truth of the accusation instantly arises in the mind, far superior to the evidence grounded solely on his denial of the fact, and his most positive asseverations of innocence, or confession.

(G) Vide Pen. Farmer's 11th letter. I recommend an attentive perusal of that letter to my countrymen; it abounds with judicious observations, pertinent to the present subject, and expressed with the utmost elegance, perspicuity, and strength.



derated guide. "Many members of the council have abused the power they took in the measure," and pray what part did they take? That is the very thing we all want to know. If they acted only a secondary part, if misled by your artful misrepresentations, and political reasons, they coincided with your opinion, not the least degree of blame can be imputed to them. They have expressed their resentment at the indignity of the imputation—that imputation! that they were imposed on by your artifice. Are they the first, will they be the last, whom you have deceived? If any gentleman of the council has taken offence at what I have said, it must be owing, either to misapprehension, or to your crafty suggestions: I meant not to offend; it would grieve me.

"To make one honest man my foe."

You still carp at the maxim, "The king can do no wrong," or rather at the application of it to the governor; the public, and you more than any one feel the propriety of the application; the governor perhaps, when too late, may be sensible of it also, and wish that he had not placed a confidence, which he will hereafter discover has been abused, and may possibly give him many hours uneasiness. "The Citizen" is a wretched, (say Antilon) "haunted by envy and malice"—Antilon has been already called upon for his proofs; the truth of the accusation rests entirely on his *ipse dixit*, which is at least presumptive evidence, that the accusation is false. Why Antilon am I suspected of bearing you malice? Have you injured me? Your insinuation implies a consciousness of guilt. What should excite my envy? The splendor of your family, your riches, or your talents? I envy you none of these; even your talents upon which you value yourself most, and for which only you are valued by others, are so tarnished by your meannesses, that they always suggest to my mind, the idea of a jewel buried in a dunghill. As we agree in the essential points, that the revolution was both just and necessary, it is needless to say more on the collateral question, whether the declaration followed or preceded that measure; the dispute at best, is almost as insignificant as that about the words *abdicated*, and *deserted*, which disgraced the house of lords. That the national religion was in danger under James the 2d, from his bigotry and despotism, temper, the dispensing power assumed by him, and every other part of his conduct clearly evince.

The nation had a right to resist, and to secure its civil and religious liberties. I am as averse to having a religion crammed down people's throats, as a proclamation. These are my political principles, in which I glory; principles not hastily taken up to serve a turn, but what I have always avowed since I became capable of reflection. I hear not the least dislike to the church of England, though I am not within her pale, nor indeed to any other church; knaves, and bigots of all sects and denominations I hate, and I despise.

"For modes of faith let zealous bigots fight,  
His can't be wrong, whose life is in the right."

POPE.

"Papists are distrusted by the laws, and laid under disabilities."—They cannot, I know, (ignorant as I am) enjoy any place of profit, or trust, while they continue papists; but do these disabilities extend so far, as to preclude them from thinking and writing on matters merely of a political nature? Antilon would make a most excellent inquisitor, he has given me striking specimens of an arbitrary temper; the first requisite.

He will not allow me freedom of thought or speech. The resolves of a former assembly against certain religious have been compared to the resolves against the proclamation. I again repeat, the unprejudiced will discern a wide difference between those resolves, and the spirit which occasioned them; it would be no difficult task to show the disparity, but I choose not to meddle with a subject, the discussion of which may rekindle extinguished animosities. The contemptible comment on the expression—"We remember and use 'forgiveness'" scarcely deserves an answer. "This," says Antilon, "is rather too much in the imperial style." The Citizen did not deliver his sentiment only but likewise the sentiments of others, the catholics, who think we were hardly treated on that occasion, we still remember the treatment, though our resentment hath entirely subsided. It is not in the least surprising that a man incapable of forming an exalted sentiment, should not readily comprehend the force and beauty of one. My exposition of the document of Minucius, as applied by you, is warranted by the whole tenor, and purport of your publications. To what purpose was the threat thrown out of enforcing the penal statutes by proclamation? Why am I told that my conduct is very inconsistent with the situation of one, who "owes even the toleration he enjoys to the 'favour of government'?"—If by instilling prejudices into the governor, and by every mean a wicked artifice you can rouse the popular resentment against certain religious, and thus bring on a persecution of them, it will then be known whether the toleration I enjoy, be due to the favour of government, or not. That you have talents admirably well adapted to the works of darkness, malice to attempt the blackest, and meanness to stoop to the basest, is too true. The following lines convey an imperfect idea of your character:

"Him, there they found,  
Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve;  
Assaying, by his devilish art, to reach  
The organs of her fancy, and with them  
Forge illusions, as he lists."—MISER.

Impudence carried to a certain degree, excites indignation; pushed beyond it, becomes ridiculous. The Citizen's scandalous misrepresentation of Petye is again insisted on. "The Citizen referred to the *jus parliamen-*" "I am sure, he knew the back was in the hands of few, if in your hands it was sufficient; he knew you ex-

ceedingly well inclined to expose his misrepresentations, ever upon the catch, and ready to lay hold of even mistakes and inaccuracies, and when acknowledged, still to harp upon them. The crude notions of British polity, which Antilon in a former paper imputed to the Citizen, were quoted as the notions of Montesquieu, enlarged upon, and explained by the writer of a pamphlet on the privileges of the lower house of assembly in Jamaica; he was apprized thereof in my last paper, and he calls this excitation a *thy evasions*. The notions whether crude or not, were not the Citizen's; but I presume to assert, that so far from being crude, they are judicious, and discover a perfect knowledge of our constitution. "Hume's history is a beautiful apology for the Stuarts, particularly of Charles the first." Has the historian suppressed any material facts? If not, but has given an artificial colouring to some, softened others, and suggested plausible motives for the conduct of Charles, all this serves to confirm the observation, that an account may in the main be true, and not entirely impartial; the principal facts may be related, yet the suppression of some attendant circumstance will greatly alter their character and complexion. I asserted that the constitution was not so well understood, and so well settled in Charles's time, as at present. In answer to this, Antilon's marks, that the constitution was clearly settled in the very point infringed, by the levy of ship money. To this I reply, that the petition of right was only a confirmation of former statutes against the same unconstitutional power, which had been assumed by most preceding kings in direct violation of those statutes. To the imputation "That you have always fathered your mischievous tricks on others"—you reply—"roundly asserted; but what proof have you?"—Sufficient to support the charge—the mask of hypocrisy, which you have worn so long, is now falling off; the peoples eyes are at length opened; they know the real author of their grievances; and his efforts to regain lost popularity will be ineffectual; once distrusted, he will ever remain so. A particular detail of all your mean and dirty tricks would swell this paper (already too long) to the size of a volume. I may on some future occasion entertain the public with Antilon's cheats.

"Flebit, & insignis tori cantabitur urbe."

They would discredit even a Scapin, and therefore must not be blended with a question of this serious and general importance. You have said, "You do not believe me to be a man of honour or veracity." It gives me singular satisfaction to see that you do not, for a man defective of one, must be void of the other, and cannot be a judge of either. Your mode of expression, which in general is clear and precise, in this instance discovers a confusion of ideas, so which you are not often liable; but you have stumbled on a subject of which you have not the least conception.

"Verbaque proviam rem non invita sequentur.  
If once the mind with clear conceptions glow,  
The willing words in just expressions flow."

Honour, or veracity! Are they then distinct things? Do you imagine that they can exist separately? No, they are most intimately connected; who wants veracity wants principle, honour of course, and resembles Antilon.

FIRST CITIZEN.

## A C A R D.

MY compliments and best respects to Dr. Crispin, and would have lent him my aid some time sooner, had not my attention been taken up with matters of greater importance; but as our political disputes are now likely to subside, and peace and tranquillity again restored to this present convulsed province, I hope my assistance at this time will greatly compensate for my past delay. Abruptness in a writer, I confess, is not strictly consistent with the rules of complaisance, but as you know me to be, as the saying is, a plain right-down man, you must not expect any flowers, or "blossoms" (the usual embellishments of our modern performance) from me, therefore shall proceed immediately to the point without ceremony. And really, friend Crispin, you seem hardly gratified. Nevertheless, as I know you to be a man of matterly genius, doubt not, but from the art of "scratching out," or "scratching in," you may extricate yourself from your late blatings, and by the force of sound reason and argument justify the unjustifiable. Being a friend then as well to you as to your little "bark," I would advise you to divert, and take off the public attention, by a nice and refined criticism on words, places, times, &c. For admitting that Archbishop Laud was not hanged, can't you to a demonstration make it appear by a *fish* that you did not dream of a rope. Admit accordingly, that a journeyman by name Seggib Mangin, ejected, tumble over a horsehoe, cannot you from proofs, vouchers, &c. make it appear it was ever a *find* *deceitful*, cannot you prove it to have been wrote from a willing readiness to serve your friends, and not from lucrative views, as you had only one hind. Tob on board. Admit Meth. J. and C. did not see what "papers, proofs and vouchers," &c. that would like lightning instantly "fish conviction," cannot you impute it to their want of conception and over-ruling modesty, &c. or what will still be of more weight, that one of them cannot claim the honour of an American birth. And suppose you cannot support the charges, &c. against Mr. W. cannot you blow on him many opprobrious and defamatory epithets, for daring to persist in his innocence. Cannot you, I say, friend Crispin, do all these things? I know your great abilities were formerly adequate to the task, but how far they may be impaired by these late unfortunate "bathings," I will not undertake to determine. What! Not the single act of honour or probity through line? This pitiful, this wondrous pitiful indeed; turn up those amiable perfections which so plentifully bedeck your

noble frame of life—remind them of that ever memorable and praise-worthy act, in the C. H. C. office—that Sir, will be a gallant stroke upon your antagonist, and must for ever wipe out any imputations of the want of honour; then you kill two birds with one stone, for a man of honour is surely a man of probity. I implore you then, by the sincerity, by all the friendship my service can express, once more to assume the noble self, throw by thy last indignities, and wear thy plumed to the stump, become again the oracle of perfection, and suffer not the honour of thy function to be stained. But hark ye—your future labours let honestly be thy cloak and truth thy safeguard; for probity is become a poor shield of late; the richer will come home broke at last—and be sure you never again alle without a "voucher," for when a person is once proved guilty, he ever after becomes suspected.

Upper-Marlboro, From thy friend,  
June 29, 1773.

A BARBER.

## ON A LATE DIVISION.

"Tis strange, in faith, 'tis passing strange,  
To see how Things will alter,  
How Men do stare to see the Change,  
—A PATRIOT turn Debauchee!"

The SPIDER went, as Spiders are,  
To draw in Flies by D. 2. 1. 1.  
Into His Net, tho' spread with Care,  
His Fines no longer care.

The Simpy Toils were spread in vain,  
The Swarm to enter decubed;  
How chang'd are Things!—F. R. all remain,  
Have Bumble-Bee—who scoutest!

EUGENIO.

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## L O N D O N.

April 22. It may be depended on that Lord North is at present entirely uncertain about what part Great Britain will take in the affairs of Europe. He seems desirous of preserving peace, but many circumstances have lately occurred that render it doubtful whether he can do so, if he preserves the honour of the nation at the same time.

The report yesterday at the west end of the town, was not that the ministry are fixing out a fleet, but that they have already actually fitted out one, which is sailed and gone for the Mediterranean; and on this ground, we are told, the friends of the court but particularly the partisans of the lords North and Sandwich, plume themselves greatly. If there be any truth in the matter, the ministry certainly have shewn themselves no mean politicians, at the very time which they were amusing the French with the hopes of a new alliance, thus to anticipate them in favour of an old friend, and by so seasonable a stroke probably to preserve the peace of Europe. It is unnecessary to add, that the above fleet is said to be gone to the assistance of the Russians against the combined fleets of France and Spain.

April 23. The approach of war it now is strongly confirmed from all quarters, that the creatures of Lord Mansfield can no longer deny it. France has been preparing these four months, and till within these few days has lulled us into a fatal security of neutrality. Can we be neuter and behold her riding in the Baltic and Mediterranean? the quay at Dunkirk is nearly finished; her castles are filled with warlike stores and men. In a word, her object in the North is, to support Sweden against Denmark and Russia, and in the Mediterranean, to support the Turks against Russia and the emperor; and we have not only hitherto been the dupes of this accursed policy, but are, so long as France pleases, to continue in this dark and blundering situation, until the flames of war alarm us to a just sense of our folly and danger. The plan laid down, and now pursued by France, will inevitably draw every nation in Europe into a war; and we from being the great umpire in such disputes, are sunk to the low state of tools to France, acting by a second or third hand, under French councils.

April 24. After Lord North had yesterday moved the sum for extraordinary, it brought on the carpet a little conversation relative to the great delay in settling the judicature of Canada; Lord North assured the house, that ever since he had the honour of taking a part in the administration, he looked upon it as an object of the greatest consequence; that it had been laid before the ablest council for some time past, and that it now was under the consideration of the chancellor and the lord president; that it would soon be laid before the council; and that he hoped by the next session to see it brought before the house.

The following vessels are ordered to be got ready to fill the station at home of those mentioned by us in yesterday's paper, to be fitted with all possible speed for sailing: the Sandwich, the Courageux, the Griffin, the Arrogant, the Invincible, the Defence, the Shrewsbury, the Defence, the Prince of Wales, the Ramilies, the Russell, the Augusta, and the A. d. nte.

Bishop Burnet gave an account what progress the duke of Gloucester made in his education under his tuition, by proxy on his public examination, which was very extraordinary. It cannot be improper that every heir apparent, or presumptive heir to the British throne, should be publicly examined at proper stages of life, as to improvement in literature, particularly his knowledge in the fundamental and essential principles of our happy constitution, and his own limited monarchy. One of the best books for his instruction in these important and chief branches of erudition, is certainly the incomparable Mr. Hooker's ecclesiastical polity.



The island of Mount Defart, in the province of New-England, (a fine fertile tract of land of about twenty five thousand acres) was obtained by Governor Bernard in a very extraordinary way (over and above the usual grant of salary) from the people of Boston; when they thought him (what he professed himself to be) an honest man, and a friend to constitutional liberty. The valuable island, Sir Francis, it is said, hath at last agreed to give up to his son Jonathan, on his intended alliance with L. H——h's family.

NEW-YORK, June 17.

The most probable foundation for the commencement of a war, appears to be the circumstance of Sir Charles Saunders's hoisting his flag, which he would not consent to do, had he not been privately apprized of his going out upon actual service. N. B. Our fighting commanders never allow a ministry to trifle with their reputation, by serving upon Spithead expeditions. When either Saunders, Keppel, or Howe once weigh their anchors, Gauls and Spaniards look to yourselves.

Bladensburg June 14, 1773.

**L**AND to be sold by publick sale, on the Wednesday of November court next, at 2 o'clock, before the house wherein Mrs. Charleton now dwells at Frederick-town, viz.

A valuable well improved tract of 310 acres, now occupied by William Hilliary, about seven miles below the said town, which was conveyed by said Hilliary to me by a deed which is recorded in Frederick county land-record book, I, folio 1044, February 18, 1765.

The bidder who shall pay down the greatest sum of money on the day aforesaid, shall have a conveyance of the right now vested in

RICHARD HENDERSON.

June 23, 1773.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on the 6th of July next, on the premises, for sterling money or bills of exchange, agreeable to the will of the late John Pye, Esq;

**A**BOU 500 acres of land, being part of a tract, called Cornwallis Neck, lying on Mattawoman Branch in Charles county.

HENRIETTA PYE, executrix, WALTER PYE, executor.

N. B. The above land was advertised to be sold on the 15th of June, but the sale was put off on account of the bad weather and will certainly be sold on the above day.

Annapolis, June 27, 1773.

Just imported, and to be sold by the subscriber, at the Indian Landings.

**A**LARGE and neat assortment of goods suitable to the different seasons, for cash or short credit.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

**T**HE subscriber having declined the business of store keeping for some time, begs leave to request all persons that have dealings with him to settle their accounts without loss of time, otherwise he will be obliged to take such steps as the law directs.

He has still on hand about £. 300 sterling cost of goods, which he will sell upon reasonable terms, and may be seen at Mr. Aikman's store, next door to Mr. Joshua Frazier's. Also a neat phaeton with compleat harness.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

N. B. Attendance will be given at Mr. Frazier's.

**O**N the 11th day of June 1773 came certain Daniel Earls and Cornelius Murphey, to my house and offered themselves to service. On their being examined, they produced a certificate, dated May 27, 1773, signed George Dent, mentioning that they had thrashed for him, and appeared to be industrious men: also produced another certificate, dated May 27, 1773, signed William Hanfon, mentioning their being committed to Charles county jail, on suspicion of being runaways, but were afterwards discharged, on being properly examined. They are Irishmen, and appear by their cloathing and smell, to have just come from on board a ship. Daniel Earls is a middle sized man, light hair, well set, full faced and appears to be about 30 years of age: he had on an old coat dark coloured, light coloured jacket, leather breeches and an old linen shirt. Cornelius Murphey is thin visaged, black hair, slender body, and his cloaths near the same as the other. They say that they came passengers into Philadelphia, from thence, to Broad-Creek in Maryland, in a sloop; they cannot give any account of Philadelphia nor any part of Maryland, except the parts contiguous to Broad-Creek. I am of opinion they are runaways, although they have been several times taken up and discharged. If they are servants, the owner or owners may find them at the subscriber's living near Elk-Ridge church in Anne-Arundel county, as they are now at work for him.

BPHRAIM HOWARD.

**T**AKEN up, between Kent Point and Poplar Island, an anchor and cable with a one inch bound cage slip buoy, the cable almost 7 inches, about 40 or 50 fathom long, the anchor 4cwt. and upwards. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges, by applying to William Mills, on Slaughter-Creek, the lower side of Little Choptank, Dorchester county.

Patapsco, June 17, 1773.

**A**LL persons having any just claims against the estate of Joseph Jacobs, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are desired to send in their accounts properly proved, and those that are indebted to the said estate are hereby desired to make immediate payment without any further notice.

JOSEPH JACOBS, } Executors.  
RICHARD JACOBS, }

w3

June 23, 1773.

**S**TRAYED or stolen from the subscriber a few days ago, a sorrel mare with a blaze face, branded BD, about 14 hands and a half high. Whoever brings her home shall receive 20 shillings currency.

NICHOLAS DORSEY sen.

June 23, 1773.

**S**TRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, within six miles of George-town, a bright bay mare, between 14 and 15 hands high, branded with F on her near shoulder and T on the buttock; she has a star on her forehead and a snip nose, shod before, and is a natural pacer. Whoever will deliver the said mare to Axel Warfield in Anne-Arundel county or to Philip Pock in Frederick county, shall receive 30 shillings, or to the subscriber shall receive 50 shillings, paid by

w3

CHRISTOPHER KEYSER.

Anne-Arundel county, June 25, 1773.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, 8th day of this instant, a negro man named Till, he is a well set fellow between yellow and black, one of his little fingers doubles so that he cannot straighten it, I think on his left hand, I do not know of any other flesh mark that he has but has been sorely whipped; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high: had on when he went away a cotton jacket, an osnabrig shirt and old trousers; as for what other apparel he has I cannot tell, as he had other cloaths; he was heard to say if ever he went away again he should endeavour to get on the Eastern shore, where he formerly live, with my brother Thomas Lane, deceased, in Talbot county, at the head of Wye river, where he is well known. Whoever takes up the said negro, if 10 miles from home shall have 20 shillings, if 40 miles or at a farther distance shall have 40 shillings besides what the law allows, if brought home or committed to any jail; whoever shall happen on him are desired to take care of him, if he has any opportunity he will make his escape; the above reward to be paid by the subscriber living near Mr. Jonathan Rawlings in the said county.

BENJAMIN LANE.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Solomon Hickman, living in the sugar lands Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a white horse, about 13 years old, 13 hands high, no perceivable brand: had on a bell marked DB. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, June 21, 1773.

**H**IS excellency the governor having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of the late lord proprietary, within this province—Notice is hereby given to all persons who have become purchasers of manor or reserved lands, and have not strictly complied with the terms of sale; that if they do not return certificates and make immediate payment, they may depend that no indulgence can be granted, as the trustees are determined to close the accounts and make a final settlement without loss of time.

Signed per order,

JOHN CLAPHAM.

Annapolis, July 1, 1773.

Just imported, and to be sold by the subscriber, in the store lately kept by Mr. Colin Campbell, opposite the court-house, at the London prices.

**A**LARGE assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, for cash only.

WILLIAM AIKMAN.

N. B. On Monday next he will open his circulating Library.

Chester-Town, May 2, 1773.

**L**OST from the stern of a small schooner, off Barren Island, on Wednesday the 19th instant, a large new pine canoe, thirty feet long, split in her larboard quarter by laying in the sun, which split is newly caulked and pay'd with pitch, and has two iron clamps to keep it together; she had about two fathom of new rope fastened to her bow, and two oars and one paddle underneath the thwarts. Whoever takes up said canoe and brings her to the subscriber, or lodges her with Mr. M'Hard at Annapolis, shall have a reward of twenty shillings.

w3

WILLIAM GEDDIS.

**T**HERE is at the ferry of Thomas Addison, a dark bay gelding, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder IP joined together, a blaze face, and a saddle spot on his withers, shod before. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

**P**UBLICK notice is hereby given, that the vestry of Queen-Caroline parish intend petitioning the next General Assembly, for an Act to build a church in the place where the old one now stands.

Signed per order,

WILLIAM COALE, register.

## SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

for raising 1350 Dollars, for repairing the Road from Connollyway to The winding Ridge.

Number of Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.	
1	of	300	is	300	
3	of	100	are	300	
6	of	50	are	300	
51	of	20	are	300	
30	of	10	are	300	
60	of	5	are	300	
75	of	4	are	300	
850	of	3	are	2550	

1040 Prizes	are	4650
1960 Blanks	gain	1350

3000 Tickets at Two Dollars each amount to 6000

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

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

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

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

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers.

CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE, WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON,

Have just opened Shop, opposite Mr. Ghiselin's, in West-Street, Annapolis,

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

**W**E do hereby certify, that a certain negro man named BOB, formerly the property of Mackimonia Porter, of the county of Somerset and province of Maryland, but now the property of Miller and Heslop, of the county of Spotsylvania and colony of Virginia, merchants, is a slave, that he was born such, that his mother and all her children are such, and that any thing to the contrary of their being any thing else than actual slaves during their natural lives they know not. Given under our hands this 14th day of October, 1772.

William Venables, Caleb Balding, Will. Figgs, William Horsley, Zach. Maddam, J. Hamilton, John Mitchell, Peter Cullaway, W. Vaughan.

Virginia, May 25, 1773.

Ran away early last December from Mount Pleasant, in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, the above-mentioned negro. I will give ten pounds Virginia currency reward to have him secured in any jail on this continent, on notice given in this Gazette, and twenty pounds reward if brought to Frederickburg.

When he went off he procured a forged pass signed with the name of William Smith, gentleman, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Spotsylvania, called himself and passed as a free man, by the name of Robert Alexander, but the above certificate will shew him to be a slave, as it is signed by several people who were formerly his owners. The dress he went off in was a dark Bath coat, a brown broad-cloth waistcoat, buckskin breeches, yarn stockings, shoes, and brass buckles; but as he is a cunning, artful villain, he may have changed his dress. He stole sundry fine linen shirts, the property of my partner, Mr. William Heslop, marked W H: he is tall, above six feet high, slim made, a very likely fellow, and is handy about all sorts of plantation work, is by trade a sawyer, having been bred to it from his infancy, and attended several saw-mills on the Eastern Shore, of which place he is a native; he likewise understands the house carpenters business.

I expect he has pushed to the northward; indeed he was followed as far as Annapolis, from whence I imagined he crossed the Bay. It taken up in Maryland or Pennsylvania, and delivered to Mr. David Kerr near Annapolis, Mr. James Jaffry in Baltimore, or Mr. William Turnbull merchant, Philadelphia, the above reward will be paid. All masters of vessels are forewarned to carry him off at their peril.

JOHN MILLER.



To be sold by publick vendue, on Wednesday the eighteenth day of August next, agreeable to the will and testament of Arthur Charlton.

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

**ELEANOR CHARLTON, Executrix.**

May 1, 1773.  
To be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday the last day of July, about noon.

**A** PLANTATION on Hanson's branch, in Prince-George's county, about 6 miles from Patowmack-river, at Alexandria, on which are a fine apple orchard, and such buildings as are commonly made for tenants. The tract is clear of all incumbrances, contains 208 acres of land. It is supposed that above 20 acres of it may be made exceeding fine meadow, over which there is a remarkable fine spring issuing from a rock; it is supposed that about 100 acres are cleared, and there is timber enough with care to support the land. The sale to be on the premises, when the terms will be made known.

**ZACHARIAH SCOTT.**

May 24, 1773.  
**R**AN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in Garrison forest, about 10 miles from Baltimore, in Maryland, a mulatto slave named JACK, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a thin visage and slender make, with his knees bent in one against the other, commonly called knock-knee'd, and has a scar on his right cheek: had on, and took with him, when he went away, a white kersey jacket and breeches, a pair of leather ditto, a blue cloth coat, a dark brown Devonshire kersey great coat, three of nabrig shirts, two white holland ditto, one pair of of nabrig trousers, a pair of dark brown ribb'd silk stockings, brown worsted and negro yarn ditto, a pair of half worn shoes, another pair nailed in the soles, and a felt hat; he plays on the violin. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall receive, if in the province, three pounds, and if out of the province ten pounds, and all reasonable charges, paid by

**GEORGE RISTEAU.**

**N. B.** It is supposed the above runaway carried off with him, from Gardiner's tavern, about eight miles from Baltimore, a dark bay horse, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, belonging to Mr. Edward Stephenson, of Pipe-creek, Frederick county. All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying him off at their peril.

Annapolis, May 26, 1773.

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

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

**NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.**

May 14, 1773.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next general assembly for an act to confirm the title of the subscribers of, and in two tracts or parcels of land, called Spring Garden, and the chase lying in Soldier's Delight hundred, in Baltimore county; and also to enable the clerk of Baltimore county, to record a deed from Thomas Sligh and Vachel Worthington, to Benedict Swoope.

**BENEDICT SWOOPE,  
DANIEL BOWERS,  
JACOB MADEIRA,  
HARMAN FISHER,  
ELIZABETH HOLTZINGER,  
MARTIN ESCHELBERGER,  
FREDERICK ESCHELBERGER.**

Executors and Trustees of Barnet Holtzinger.

Mount-Clare, Baltimore county, June 12, 1773.

**A** MERCHANT-MILL, and country-mill, on navigable water, about two miles from Baltimore-town. They are both in compleat repair; the merchant-mill has French burrs, and two bolting cloths; the country mill a pair of Cologne and a pair of country stones; they stand on the same race, have a plentiful stream of water, and contain sufficient room for storing of grain. For the terms apply to the subscriber.

**CHARLES CARROLL.**

Annapolis, May 20, 1773.

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

**JOHN HEPBURN.**

May 20, 1773.  
In pursuance of a deed executed on the 18th day of May, 1773, by Messrs. John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade, to us the subscribers, in trust for the payment of their debts in the manner in the said deed expressed, which deed is recorded among the records of Charles county.

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

**JOHN ROGERS,  
THOMAS STONE,  
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.**

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

Signed per order,

**WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. Off.**

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

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

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

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Stephen Hall, in Baltimore county, taken up as a stray, a bay horse, about thirteen hands high, trots, and has a star in his forehead.

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

May 17, 1773.  
**A**LL persons having any cause of complaint on account of their dealings with me while I did business at Piscataway, in Prince-George's county; are hereby desired to meet me at the place aforesaid, from Monday morning the 28th of June next, until Saturday evening the 3d of July following, where constant attendance (by the leave of God) shall be given by me to receive all complaints, which shall be offered in the presence of one or more gentlemen of honour and integrity, who shall judge thereof, and such redress be made as to such judge or judges shall seem just and right.

**JAMES MARSHALL.**

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

**REUBEN MERIWETHER, Admr.**

Annapolis, June 8, 1773.

To be rented for a small term of years, and entered on the 1st day of November,

**A**BOUT one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, and within a few Miles of Baltimore-town. The soil is good and the place properly calculated for farming, having every convenience on it for that trade. There may be had any quantity of grain in the ground this fall, not exceeding forty bushels. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who has also a very elegant room on a second floor to let, suitable for a private gentleman.

**WILLIAM JACOB.**

Upper-Marlborough, June 4, 1773.

**T**HE subscriber takes this method to acquaint his customers and friends in general; that he has imported from London, a neat assortment of tabbies, tickings, buckrams, braidings, fells, and whalebone for carrying on the stay makers business. Those gentlemen and ladies that please to favour him with their custom, may be assured on their having their work done in the neatest manner, by

**JOHN CONNER.**

**A**LL and every creditor and creditors of Col: James Baxter, or William Baxter, Esq; late of Cecil county, deceased, are requested to inform the subscribers, or either of them, of the nature and amount of their several claims, that the same may be adjusted and paid, so far as the said estates shall extend, in such order as the law directs. The debtors to the said estates, are also desired to be as expeditious as possible in the discharge of their several debts without further notice, from

**JOSEPH BAXTER,  
THOMAS JONES,  
BARUCK WILLIAMS.**

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June 3, 1773.  
**W**ENT away on Monday the 17th of last month, a negro man, named Frank, about 30 years of age, of the common size, has many white hairs on his head: had on, an of nabrig shirt, hempen roll trousers, and Welch cotton waistcoat, such as negroes generally have; and carried with him sundry other articles of apparel that I cannot particularize here; he is an artful fellow, has been six years in the country, but speaks English very indifferently, and has lately taken upon himself the practice of physick, in which employment he has against my consent been countenanced by a few people, whose encouragement has been the means of his elopement. I will give 30 shilling for apprehending and bringing the said negro to me, provided he is taken within 20 miles of Piscataway; and if taken at a distance above 20 miles, and within 30, I will give 40 shillings; and if above 30 miles, I will pay a reward of 3 pounds; for delivering him at Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, to

**THOMAS CLAGETT.**

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Elk-Ridge Landing, June 5, 1773.  
To be sold at publick auction the first Saturday in August, if fair, if not, the first fair Saturday after, for sterling cash, good London bills of exchange, or current money;

**T**HE house and lot where Joshua Dorsey now lives. There are on the lot, a good dwelling-house, 48 feet by 28, 2 story high, with an addition to one end, 16 by 28, 5 rooms on a floor, with a passage through; the house quite new, a good cellar under it, 28 by 28, a good kitchen with a brick chimney, and a covered passage from the dwelling-house to the kitchen, 24 by 10, a good smoke-house and stable, oven and oven-house, a good garden well paled, and the posts all locust and cedar, a good well with a pump in it; the whole improvements new and in good order; an excellent place for a publick-house, and well calculated either for publick or private life. There is one acre and one quarter of ground to the lot, which is under a rent of three guineas per year for ninety-nine years, and renewable for ever, by

**JOSHUA DORSEY.**

**N. B.** Will be rented after the day proposed for sale, if not sold: also a billiard table to be sold.

**T O B E S O L D,**

**A** NEGRO man fit for plantation work, for cash or short credit. Enquire of the printers.



Virginia, April 29, 1773.

To be rented, for a term of years,  
**T**HE mills at the falls of James river, in the town of Manchester, which consist of a double sawmill, a gristmill, with two pair of stones, for country work, which is worth about 400 barrels of corn the year, a mechanism with four pair of best French burstones, and all conveniences necessary for carrying on the manufacturing business in the best manner; likewise a good dwelling house with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar and large fireplace in it; as also a large store-house, cooper's shop, stable, blacksmith's shop and tools, and a lot of two acres and a half enclosed about the works. The stream affords water enough for as many more mills, and the works are so situated that they are out of danger from fires, having never received any damage but from the unparalleled one in May 1771. These works, being placed within a few yards of navigation, and in the most flourishing part of the country, where any quantity of wheat may be purchased, the business of manufacturing, as well as the West India trade, may be carried on to as great advantage as any where on the continent, and a ready market may be had for any quantity of plank, scantling, &c. The saw and gristmills are now finished, and the merchandize will be finished by the 1st of September next. Any person inclinable to rent the said works, may know the terms by applying to

JOHN MAYO.

Annapolis, June 12, 1773.

**T**HE Subscriber has a man lately from England regularly brought up to cutting, docking, nicking, cropping, and breaking of horses in the most approved manner, which different branches will be executed on the most reasonable terms, and all possible care will be taken to give satisfaction to all those who choose to employ him. He has also provided good horses for the convenience of gentlemen travellers, much better than are generally kept for that purpose; and as he has for some time past kept the rose and crown tavern, has enabled himself to provide every necessary to carry on that business, to give satisfaction, which he flatters himself he has heretofore done, from the encouragement he has met with from his friends in particular, and the public in general, whose favours he will ever endeavour to merit.

The subscriber undertakes to buy and sell horses. Any persons who choose to employ him in that way, may depend on being faithfully served,  
By their, humble servant,

JOHN WARREN.

Just arrived in Patuxent, in the Sibella, Captain Thomas Smith, from London,

**A**SSORTMENTS of goods for the Stores at Leonard's-Creek, Pig Point, Queen-Anne, and Upper-Marlborough. The Sibella loads with tobacco consigned to West and Hobson, and will be quickly dispatched. I shall order insurance as usual.

STEPHEN WEST.

Annapolis, June 16, 1773.

Just imported, in the Betsey, Capt. Hanrick, from London, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his store near the Dock, at the very lowest price, for cash, or bills of exchange, by wholesale or retail.

**A** GREAT variety of European and East-India goods, suitable to both seasons: also may be had as usual, wine, rum, coffee, loaf and brown sugar, flower, window glass, and some scines, with leads, coils, and cords compleat, &c.

NATHAN HAMMOND.

Baltimore, June 2, 1773.

For LONDON, and will sail in ten or fifteen days,  
**T**HE snow Adventure, Wharton Wilson, master; she has the best accommodations for both cabin and steerage passengers, is a strong English built vessel, and sails remarkably fast. Persons wanting passages, will be pleased to apply to the captain on board, or to Henry Thompson, who hath for sale, polished and rough flag stones, window and stepping stones, white oakum, Newcastle smiths coal, oatmeal, pease, ling fish, and brandy; also, a few pipes of excellent Madeira wine, and hogheads of old Jamaica spirit, with choice pork, &c. &c.

ANNAPOIS, June 15, 1773.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,**  
**A** YOUNG man who is capable of undertaking the management of a store, and can be well recommended. Enquire of

SAMUEL H. HOWARD.

Baltimore, May 15, 1773.

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

JAMES CHRISTIE, junr.

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

#### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, June 2, 1773.  
**O**N Sunday last were stolen or seduced from the subscriber, living in Queen-Anne's county, opposite to Chester-town, in Kent county, in Maryland, two negro girl slaves, one named Rachel, about nine or ten years of age, of a yellow complexion, well grown, has a scar on her throat under her jaw, and two remarkable broad foreteeth; the other named Sarah, about five or six years of age, thick lips, hollow eyes, and the upper part of her nose much sunk. These slaves were formerly the property of Elizabeth Adair, of Kent county aforesaid, who intermarried with John Posey, and were purchased of the said John Posey, by Sarah Flower, with whom the subscriber intermarried. As it is suspected that they have been taken away, with a purpose of conveying them out of this province, all persons are cautioned against purchasing them, and whoever will make known to the subscriber, the person or persons who stole or seduced the said slave from him, and the person in whose possession they are, so that they may be recovered, and the offender or offenders punished according to law, shall receive the above reward, from

EMMANUEL KENT.

#### FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.

**R**AN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the west of England, a spare slim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts, two pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat; it's possible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a sum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above-said plantation, or to the subscriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have the above reward for their trouble, besides what the law allows, paid by

HENRY RIDGELY.

Anne-Arundel county, June 16, 1773.

**C**OMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, negro Jack, who says he belongs to Archibald Bell, who lives on Snowden's manor, in Prince-George's county, near the north branch of Patowmack, he is a well set fellow, about thirty-five years of age, five feet four or five inches high, he is very black, and hath a small scar on his right cheek: he hath on, a white cotton jacket, crocus shirt, and cotton breeches very much worn. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, to

WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff

Somerset county, June 15, 1773.

**T**HERE is at the subscriber's store, on Wicomico river, a case, supposed to contain looking-glasses, marked H. E. N. 1. also three taggots of A. C. steel, in the same mark: these goods were imported in Oct. 1772, in the ship Emperor, Capt. Lockeril, from London to Rappahanock, and shipped by Mr. John Bell of London, Merchant, and brought to Somerset in the schooner Polly, John Parker, master. It was then imagined these goods were either for Somerset, Dorchester, or Worcester, and have been often advertised in these counties; as yet there has not any owner applied for them; I therefore conclude they were brought through mistake from Virginia. The owner is now requested to prove his property, produce his bill of lading, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY LOWES.

Baltimore, May 26, 1773.

**DANIEL GRANT,**  
Who lately kept tavern at the sign of the Buck, near Philadelphia,

**B**ECS leave to inform the publick, that he hath opened an inn and tavern, at the sign of the Fountain, in that large and commodious house lately built by Mr. Gough, in Market-street, Baltimore. He hath provided every thing for the accommodation of gentlemen, their servants, and horses, in the best manner; and those who choose to favour him with their custom, may be assured of his best endeavours to merit their approbation. He takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks to the gentlemen who did him the honour to frequent his former house, and as it shall ever be his study to please, he hopes for a continuance of their favours.

ANNAPOIS, May 26, 1773.

**T**HE subscriber who served his time with Mr. Thomas Callahan of this city, has just opened shop at Mr. Martin Waters's, opposite John Ridout's, Esq; where he intends to carry on the tailoring business in all its branches. Those gentlemen that will favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest and most reasonable manner, by

Their most obedient humble servant,

LEWIS LEWIS.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Captain William Richardson, for the Benefit of his Creditors,

To be sold on Wednesday the 1st of August next, by publick Sale, at the House of Mrs. Chilton, in Baltimore-Town,

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

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

And very humble servant,

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.

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

May 12, 1773.

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

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

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

May 12, 1773.

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

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

THOMAS DENT.

May 1, 1773.

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

**C**ARGOES of European and East-India goods well assorted,  
At Nottingham, per Contee and Bogie,  
At Magruder's, per Contee and Magruder,  
At Frederick-town and the } per Contee and Hanson.  
mouth of Monocacy  
A parcel of sortible goods for wholesale, by the Nelly frigate, Capt. Greig, amount £ 394. 9. 6. prime coffee which I will sell at a low advance, for bills or cash. I expect in all next month; some pipes of wine from Madeira, which I will sell cheap.

THOMAS CONTEE.

March 18, 1773.

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

RICHARD BROWN, } Trustees.

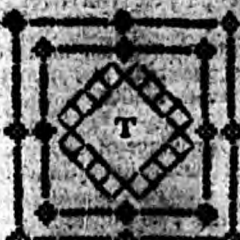
THOMAS BOND, }



## MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1773.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, March 19.



THE utmost diligence is exerted to fit out the fleet here, part of which is to be employed in carrying provisions and warlike stores to Oczakow, and to protect the navigation in the Black Sea; and the rest, being the largest ships, are to cruise at the entrance of the Dardanelles, as they did last year. The greatest difficulty will be to man them, all our best sailors having run away, and the rest commit murders and robberies continually, in spite of the utmost vigilance of the government.

**BASTIA, March 21.** It is assured that the Emperor of Morocco has refused to send out all his armed vessels to sea, to attack the ships of a foreign power, which is said to have furnished large sums of money to the Russians, and substance to their fleet in the Archipelago.

**CARTHAGENA, April 2.** The commandant of this place has received orders to arm, from our arsenal, the Monarque, the St. John Baptist, and the Triumphant men of war, of 70 guns each. We do not know the destination of this squadron, but letters from Madrid give us reason to expect that a large body of troops consisting of between 15 and 20,000 men, with a considerable train of artillery, are advancing towards this province, where great quantities of provisions and stores are amassing; and the additional exterior fortifications of this port are carrying on with great vigour.

**DANTZICK, April 12.** The British consul here lately received a courier, with advice that his Britannick Majesty had interceded himself strongly with the King of Prussia to engage him to restore to this city the freedom of its commerce.

**From the frontiers of POLAND, April 12.** The English consul at Danzig, has communicated to two deputies of the magistracy, the letters which he had lately received, and at the same time informed them, that in negotiating with him they were not to look on themselves as treating with the court of Berlin, but as an English minister, authorized by the king of Prussia, to whom they were desired to deliver all papers necessary to make an estimate of the rights of the city. In consequence of this, the above magistrates have proposed to the three orders of the state, to appoint a secret committee to confer with the English consul.

**April 12.** The Prussian toll at Dantzick, which was suspended for nine days past, is now again demanded, and even the ships which were then suffered to go free are now obliged to pay it. The orders for this proceeding came from Berlin the 27th instant; the reasons for it are not yet known.

**PARIS, April 23.** It is assured that the armament at Toulon is not suspended; the vessels sitting out there are the Languedoc, of 80 guns, commanded by the Count d'Estaing; the Thunder, also of 80 guns, commanded by Mons. de Rochemore, Admiral; the Zeal, of 74, by Mons. de Broves; the Burgundy, of 74, by Mons. de Siders; the Cesar, of 74, by Mons. de Travières; the Hardi, of 64, by Mons. de Caland; the Valiant, of 64, by the Chevalier Forbin d'Oppedes; the Fantaisie, of 64, by the Chevalier de Fabry; the Sagittary, of 60, by Mons. de Barrab; the Protector, of 74, by the Chevalier de Montell; the Lion, of 64, by Mons. Tronjoli; the Triton, of 64, by Mons. de Roale. The frigates are the Atalanta and Sultana. The commander de Glandeves is the major of this fleet.

**STOCKHOLM, April 27.** Under the wise and just administration of so good a monarch as the the Swedes are now blessed with, every thing flourishes; the evils which were so long complained of are now entirely removed; he has made use of the arbitrary power he possesses merely for that purpose; he has relieved the people from the oppressive tyranny of the nobles and clergy, and centered the administrative power solely in himself. The armies and fleets of Sweden are in a more flourishing condition than ever; justice is more impartially administered; and the whole people enjoy greater liberty and happiness than ever.

## L O N D O N.

**April 16.** The speaker of a certain great assembly, it is reported, has actually told the premier, that he is greatly afraid of giving orders to the door keepers to refuse admittance to Mr. Wilkes on the 26th instant, as he had received certain information, that Col. Burre intends in that case to move for an impeachment against him.

**April 20.** It is asserted that the French ministry have proposed several regulations with respect to trade between England and France; among others, that if the English legislature will admit the importation of cambricks, in the same manner as before the last act passed to prevent the importation of cambricks and French lawns, the French will allow the importation into France of all sorts of cutlery and Birmingham wares, by which some say England would be a great gainer.

**April 22.** The duke of Nivernois, and the duke of Coffe, his son-in-law, are to set out for London the

latter end of next month, upon a very particular commission; our politicians draw before-hand the most flattering hopes of such an able negotiator.

**April 26.** Bets were done in the city on Friday and Saturday last, fifty guineas to receive a hundred if we should not be engaged in a war before the first of July next. It is said many thousands have been sported in this manner, more particularly on Saturday last.

Yesterday two East Indian Princes, and their consorts, with a young female child belonging to them, were presented to their Majesties at St. James's, and graciously received. They were richly dressed in the eastern manner, with diamonds hanging from their ears to their breasts, nearly resembling chains.

Last Friday a further proof of Mr. Moore's wind-laff was made on board the Betley, Capt. Adamson, when more than forty-fathom of cable was hove in against the flood tide, in the middle of the Thames, and the anchor weighing ten hundred, exclusive of the stock, was taken up to the bows in eleven minutes, by two men only. It was the first time these men attempted to work one of Mr. Moore's wind-laffs, therefore a little practice will make them more expert, as one man with Mr. Moore's leavers, has repeatedly weighed the aforelaid anchor.

News was lately received at Paris, that about two hundred of the natives of Corsica had formed themselves into a party, and committed innumerable devastations in different parts of the island, besides exacting large contributions from the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of their retreat, which has proved inaccessible to all but themselves.

**April 27.** The court of Versailles, when they informed our ministry of their intention of equipping fleets for the Mediterranean and the Baltic, acquainted them at the same time of their design of sending 16,000 men by sea from Dunkirk to Sweden to assist their ally the king of Sweden. Accordingly that number, consisting of the Germans in French pay, are arrived in the environs of Dunkirk, but without transports, to convey them to the Baltic.

Sir Charles Saunders and Admiral Kepple, who are to command our fleets, will have orders to accompany the united squadron of France and Spain to the Archipelago, and to prevent their ruining the Russian squadron, it being only given out by the house of Bourbon, that they are determined to protect the Levant trade against pirates who commit depredations under Russian colours.

On Saturday Mr. Reynolds, late under sheriff for Middlesex, went to the petty bag office, and demanded Mr. Wilkes's certificate as one of the knights of the shire for that county. Mr. Charles Frewen, deputy clerk of the crown, not being at the office, Mr. Reynolds returned there yesterday morning at eleven, and made the same demand. Mr. Charles Frewen shewed Mr. Reynolds the return to that office signed by the house of commons by the signature of Mr. Wilkes's name and the insertion of Mr. Luttrell's.

Yesterday at noon Mr. Wilkes in person went into the rooms belonging to the clerk of the house of commons adjoining to the house, and demanded to be sworn in before a commissioner. He likewise sent to a commissioner by another member to demand the commissioner to administer the oath to him as one of the members for Middlesex. The commissioner refused to swear him in. Mr. Wilkes then desired a member to state that fact to the house, and sent the following paper to Mr. Glynn:

## (C O P Y)

"Mr. Wilkes complains against Mr. Frewen, deputy clerk of the crown, for refusing him the proper certificate as one of the knights of the shire for the county of Middlesex; and against Mr. Stracy, one of the clerks of the office where the members are usually sworn, who informed Mr. Wilkes, that in the course of office no member can be sworn, who is elected since the general election, without producing a certificate of such election from the clerk of the crown."

JOHN WILKES.

Room belonging to the clerk of the house of commons, Monday afternoon, three of the clock, April 26, 1773.

Mr. Seijeant Glynn then moved the house, that the returning officer of Middlesex be called to account for a change of return, by substituting of Mr. Luttrell for Mr. Wilkes. Mr. Glynn observed, that the case of the Middlesex election was now so clear to all mankind, that it would be affronting the understanding of the house to attempt an elucidation of it.

Mr. Dyson spoke to order. Mr. Glynn replied slightly that that gentleman was so great a master of order, that he submitted to the mode, provided the thing was done.

Mr. Sawbridge then arose, and seconded Mr. Glynn's motion; and upon the question being called for, the speaker announced the noes, but it was asserted the ayes had it. A division ensued, in which the numbers were 224 against Mr. Wilkes's reception, 127 for it.

Sir George Savile then made his annual motion for reversing the determination in the case of the Middle-

sex election. He remarked slightly the great outlines of the argument which he had so often urged against that famous decision; he observed that he had the satisfaction of observing that in proportion as time passed over the transaction, it became clearer in the eyes of all mankind; that now the world saw clearly the tendency of that fatal vote; the minds of men were reconciled gradually to the opinions of the minority; that he must expect the amazement he was in that so many men could yet hold out against conviction; that no case in arithmetic could ever be more decisive; and concluded with protesting that the affairs of Europe at present, he doubted not, would have the effect of clearing the intellect of the house on this important point.

A motion was made, and the question was put, that leave be given to bring in a bill for more effectually securing the rights of the electors of Great Britain, with regard to the eligibility of persons to serve in parliament.

The house divided, ayes 157. Noes 202.

The order of the day was then called for, for the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider the affairs of the East-India company.

Mr. Solicitor general divided yesterday with the minority.

**April 28.** Letters by the last mail from Dublin, mention that 200 natives of that kingdom had just embarked on board a ship in the Liffey, for the island of St. John's, Newfoundland, where they are now going to settle.

Lord Stormont, in a particular conversation with his most christian Majesty, expressed, in a very eloquent and respectful manner, the concern his master was in to be obliged to take such legal steps as the behaviour of his ministers deserved, in order to restore a general tranquillity, which appears to be disturbed sensible as his master was of having promised to his subjects, in his speech at the opening of the parliament, a peace, upon the reiterated promises he had received either from his court or that of Spain, that the secret kept by them of their treaty with the Porte, to the prejudice of the court of Russia, and the departure of their fleets, induced his master to send one into the Mediterranean, in order to re-establish the good understanding between the Belligerent powers; that his intention is not to take any part, till overpowered by their fleets; and that his master cannot see without indifference such a scheme carried into execution without being acquainted with it; that he expected a memorial from his master, which should be laid before his council; and that till a satisfactory, and not an evasive answer should be received, and could not wait at the leaves of his ministers till he received an order from him.

**May 3.** Lord Stormont one day last week told the Duke d'Aiguillon, the French minister, that the duty he owed his master required him to depart that kingdom in a short time, since the court of France refused to explain to him the intentions of their great naval preparations. This alarmed the duke, and a council was immediately held, which sat very late, at the breaking up of which Lord Stormont received a satisfactory answer.

The French ambassador is said to have given our ministry the most satisfactory answers to some questions lately proposed relative to the warlike preparations of the court of France.

Recent letters from Brest advise, that orders had been received there for firing out all the capital ships at that port for immediate service, which were ordered to be victualled and manned with the greatest expedition.

By a vessel from Martinico we learn that the French garrison in that island, and French settlements, have been re-garrisoned by fresh troops from Europe.

By an express from Gibraltar, the Governor informs the court, that he daily expects an attack from the Spanish troops.

By the latest accounts from the continent we learn, that orders have been issued, that an hundred carpenters be sent from Marseilles to Toulon, in addition to those already employed, and that every thing seems to wear the appearance of a maritime war.

By the late reports from the several dock-yards in this kingdom, it is made evident, that our navy has not been so formidable for these fifty years past as at present.

**May 4.** On Friday a bill to allow a drawback of the duties of customs, on the exportation of tea to any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America; to increase the deposit on bohea tea to be sold at the India company's sales; and to empower the commissioners of the treasury to grant licences to the East-India company to export tea duty free, was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

**May 6.** Orders are given for batteries to be erected on all the forts in Scotland, in case of any attempts to land in those parts.

On the 7th of May the Lords Sandwich, Rochford, Suffolk, and Gower will set out for Portsmouth, to make a survey of the fleet now ready for sea. Verily this same armament does not seem likely to turn out an affair of mere parade.



# PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

Two men were taken up at Potts-Grove, and committed to the jail of this city, for attempting to utter counterfeit Maryland eight dollar bills; on searching, eighty of these bills were found about them. These men were but just arrived from Ireland, and placed their commitment, their chests were searched on board the ship that brought them, when 274 more of the same bills were found therein.

The above counterfeiters are dated March 1, 1770: the face of the bill is done with printing type; but the arms and ornaments are badly engraved on copper-plates; and the word, anno domini, in old English print, are larger in the counterfeit than in the true bills; the paper is thinner, and the backs are so ill engraved, that they might easily be detected, should any have been passed by them before they were taken up.

Extra of a letter from London, dated May 5.

"About ten days ago, every thing suddenly bore the face of immediate war—'tis now all subdued—it was occasioned by the French equipping a fleet, which they intended to send into the Mediterranean to wait upon the Russian fleet. We immediately equipped, and the French, as immediately, promised to disarm. So it rests. Yet there are many who think the summer will produce some new arms at least; for all the most potent powers seem in agitation, and such agitation is not usually calmed without losing time blood. Lord North is averse to the practice and will rather try any other palliative."

## ANNAPOLIS, JULY 8.

On Saturday his Excellency Robert Eden, Esq; our governor, after having passed the bills inserted below, was pleased to deliver the following speech to both houses of assembly.

### GENTLEMEN OF THE UPPER AND LOWER HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY.

IT gives me pleasure to think that the province will reap great advantages from the acts passed this meeting.

The absence of so many members, and the little prospect of any further benefits accruing from a continuance of the session, at this season, lay me under the necessity of proroguing this Assembly.

By and with the advice therefore of the Lord Proprietary's council of state, I do prorogue this assembly to Monday the 11th day of October next, and you will take notice that you are prorogued accordingly.

ROBERT EDEN.

### A LIST of the LAWS past last SESSION.

- No. 1. An ACT concerning estates-tail and the jurisdiction of the county courts.
- No. 2. An ACT to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.
- No. 3. An ACT reviving and continuing an act, entitled an act, for amending and repairing the public roads in Baltimore county.
- No. 4. An ACT for the enlargement of Baltimore town.
- No. 5. An ACT to prevent counterfeiting the paper money of other colonies.
- No. 6. An ACT to enable the commissioners for emitting bills of credit to provide stationary for the use of the upper and lower houses of assembly.
- No. 7. An ACT to continue the acts therein mentioned.
- No. 8. An ACT for the relief of John M'Lure and others (a private act).
- No. 9. An ACT for the relief of the poor in Frederick county.
- No. 10. ACT to empower Thomas Jett and William Bernard, or either of them, to sell and dispose of the lands therein mentioned, pursuant to the directions of the last will and testament of John Morton Jordan, deceased (a private act).
- No. 11. An ACT confirming to James Hendricks of Baltimore county, sundry lands therein mentioned (a private act).
- No. 12. An ACT for the relief of certain prisoners in the several jails therein mentioned.
- No. 13. An ACT for the better regulating attachments.
- No. 14. An ACT to enable the representatives of deceased treasurers to pay over the balances in their hands.

By the lower house of assembly, July 2, 1773. ORDERED, THAT the following be entered as the resolves of this house, viz.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the representatives of the freemen of this province, have the sole right, with the assent of the other part of the legislature, to impose and collect taxes or fees on or from the inhabitants of this province, under colour or pretence of any proclamation issued by, or in the name of the Lord Proprietary, or other authority, is arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That in all cases, where no fees are established by law for services done by officers, the power of ascertaining the quantum of the reward for such services, is constitutionally in a jury upon the action of the party.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the proclamation issued in the name of his Excellency Robert Eden, the Governor, with the advice of his Lordship's council of state, on the 16th day of November, 1770, was illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the paper writing, under the great seal of this province, issued in the name of the late Lord Proprietary, on the 24th day of November, 1770, for the ascertaining the fees and perquisites to be received by the registers of the land-office, was illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the ADVISERS of the said proclamations were enemies to the peace, welfare, and happiness of this province, and the laws and constitution thereof.

ORDERED, That the said resolves be printed in the next week's Maryland gazette, and be continued therein, for two weeks successively.

Signed by order,

JOHN DUCKETT, Cl. Lo. Ho.

We have seen one of the counterfeit eight dollar bills mentioned under the head of Philadelphia, which is so very badly executed that any person in the least acquainted with engraving, print, or manuscript, cannot be imposed upon. The paper is also very thin, flimsy, and coarse, that the fraud may even be discovered by handling.

Shortly will be published, a PARCE of two acts,

CALLED THE

EXIT OF THE FANATICK.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Johannes, a trader. Honest, friendly, and unsuspicious.

Customers to Johannes.

Crispin, a crafty cordwainer, employed by these customers; an insinuating fellow, a great news-monger, politician, and cracker of jokes, a funny personage in short, and mightily in favour with the customers.

Debtors.

Mrs. Esq; Widow of a trader who had great possessions, but was scratched out of the book of life, insolvent.

Judges, juries, sheriffs, constables, and assistants.

Some account of the first act may not be disagreeable.

It opens with a soliloquy, wherein Crispin relates his feats from his infancy, and particularly how he got one of the customer's daughters to marry him. Then he rehearses, with great composure of face, the speeches to be made to the customers, in order to forward his schemes of trade; and conclude, with a smile, how easily people are taken in by appearances, and how soon they forget ill-usage.

The customers recommend him to Johannes, who lends him money. Crispin then sets up trade, and builds house. But finding his charges greater than his profits, he takes to reading law books; and happens to find a place where it is said, that when there are two currencies in any country, made for the convenience of that country, a trader may deal in either. Reading farther he finds a maxim, that he who withholds a just debt pays all charges—from which Crispin concludes, that in order to make his debtors pay the charges of his buildings, &c. according to law, he has a right to payment in a currency, one fourth more valuable than he used to take in his shops, when these debts were contracted. A number of sheriffs arrest Crispin's debtors—judges and juries are seen at a distance. Crispin speaks in a kind way to his debtors who confess judgment, for the sake of a stay of execution. The sheriffs again appear, execute for the most valuable currency, and these judgments and executions secure all claims. The judges and juries then advance, and make a rule that this shall not again be done. But that the currency contracted for shall be paid—and every debt stand on its own merits—Exit Crispin.

End of the first Act.

An account of the second will soon appear.

TO THE PRINTER.

By inserting the following in your next gazette, you will oblige several

CONSTANT CUSTOMERS.

Port-Tobacco, June 29, 1773.

ON Friday last we received an account that a most beneficial bill was sent down from the upper to the lower house; by which the docking of entails and a great deal of law business is transferred from the provincial to the county courts, and the jurisdiction of the county magistrates much extended to the great ease of the people; and that it passed to the utter discomfiture of the lawyers. There happened to be a court of oyer and terminer at this place, at which there was a large concourse of people when the news arrived; a general joy soon spread through all ranks; some of the populace often crying out, "God bless 'Antelope.'" On the Sunday following, a facetious divine who is happy in keeping up peace and good humour among his parishioners; entertained his congregation with a discourse on these words from Daniel, chap. 6th. verse 5th. "Then said these men, we shall not find any occasion against this Daniel, except we find it against him concerning the law of his God." The patriotism, the magnanimity, the valour, the cunning devices, and terrible exploits of these rampant princes, the leaders of the proclamation riot, were most yorrickly depicted; and after a pathetic account how the mouths of the lions were most miraculously shut by Daniel's good genius, the whole concluded with this remarkable passage in the 29th verse of the preceding chapter; "and they clothed Daniel with scarlet, and put a chain of gold about his neck, and made a proclamation concerning him, that he should be the third ruler in the kingdom."

Baltimore county, June 27, 1773. The printers of the Maryland gazette are requested to publish the following in their gazette, and thereby oblige some of their constant readers.

THE Mosaic institution, although said to have been done away ever since the christian era, is now revived in the flourishing town of Baltimore, for, one hereafter to be denominated ANTON PRIZET, with one hundred and five of his hangers on, offered up as a

Sacrifice the 14th day of this last June, the lives of Baltimore county for a PEACE OFFERING to their offended deity. Whether or not this sacrifice may be acceptable, a little time will make manifest, but it is yet feared, the sacrifice will not have its full effect.

To the high priest and his hangers on.

YOU are desired to explain your expressions in your piece of the 14th inst. published in the Maryland gazette the 17th inst.

FREEMEN AND FREEHOLDERS.

ANY ACT OF GOVERNMENT.

TUMULTUOUS PROCEEDINGS.

I will not say you are, or are not, freemen but this I will say, that a large number of you are not freeholders in Baltimore county, that you are turbulent persons, and know not for what purpose you sacrificed.

There hath been, and in future may be, many acts of government which have merited, and may hereafter merit, the contempt of every sensible honest man.

I have been an elector in the province of Maryland upwards of twenty years, and never knew more harmony among the electors during the course of polling at our last election, and the two succeeding days.

THE ADDRESS to the First Citizen which you wrote at was no more than a tribute due to the merit of a man who exerted his abilities in laying before the publick the evil consequences attendant on the proclamation, for which address the electors present (at the close of the poll) unanimously gave their voices.

AN INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDER in Baltimore county.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Lord Baltimore (except for land sold by the commissioners) are desired to make immediate payment to Daniel of St. Thomas Jeffer, Esq; who is empowered to receive the same; those who neglect to comply with this requisition, may depend that suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons.

ROBERT EDEN, Executor.

ANY Person wanting Searches made in the Rentals for the Western Shore of this Province may apply to

J. CLAPHAM

July 7, 1773.

To be sold by the subscriber at publick vendue, on Tuesday the 10th day of August next, on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day.

ABOUT two hundred acres of land, being part of that tract of land called Davis's Purchase, lying in the fork of Patuxent, about 16 miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about 6 miles from Snowdon iron-works; there is on the premises an exceeding good apple and peach orchard; the land is suitable either for planting or farming; the purchaser will be put into possession the 25th of December next, and have the liberty to sow grain this summer.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

WILLIAM AIKMAN.

Bookseller and Stationer in West-street Annapolis.

ON Monday last opened his circulating library consisting of above 12 hundred volumes on the most useful sciences, history, poetry, agriculture, voyages, travels, miscellanies, plays, with all the most approved of novels, magazines and other books of entertainment, to be lent out to read at one guinea per year, 20 shillings for six months, 12 shillings per quarter, 5 shillings per month, or 3 pence per night. Readers at any distance from Annapolis to be allowed two books at a time. As the library will be of real utility to the publick, and as the proprietor will take care to have it supplied with all the new publications of merit from Britain soon as published, he hopes it will meet with encouragement from the friends of literature.

He has likewise imported a large assortment of most of the books in the library for sale. The best editions printed on a fine paper, handsome type and neatly bound. All different kinds of gilt and plain, cut and uncut writing paper, gilt, plain and engraved message cards, turkey pocket books, and letter cases, folio and quarto paper books, ruled and unruled, memorandum books of all different sizes, wax, wafers, pens, penknives, pencils, ivory folders and all different kinds of stationery, with an assortment of jewellery, to be sold at the London prices for cash only.

Paper, ruled and bound for accounts, all kinds of books bound and re-bound in the neatest manner and at the most reasonable rates, by

WILLIAM AIKMAN.

N. B. Catalogues both of the library and the books he has for sale to be had at his shop.

Annapolis, June 29, 1773.

AS the subscriber, master of the French tongue, has met with good encouragement in this city; he giveth notice to the publick, that he purposes to teach the French and English grammar, for the term of 2 years from this date; his school shall be kept in the most convenient place in this city, where shall be taught, reading, writing, and arithmetic, in both languages, with the utmost care and assiduity, by their humble servant

JOSEPH FAILOTTET.

N. B. He also attends ladies and gentlemen at their particular abodes.



July 2, 1773.

TO BE SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

**T**HE plantation or tract of land whereon he now lives, containing about 12 hundred acres more or less, with all and singular the improvements thereon; there are a convenient and well built brick dwelling house, 35 by 35, a large and convenient kitchen, a new barn, and several good tobacco pipes, a new stable, horse house, and many other ous too tedious to mention, a large and commodious garden well paved in, an extraordinary good apple orchard of the best kinds of fruit, and several incements in good repair. There are two grist mills, 1. a new and well built gear mill, 2. breast com- pletely finished, with a fine pair of large Cologn rollers, a bolting chest well fixed and in good order, with a complete set of bolting clothes, a tub mill with two pair of large Cologn stones, about 3 years old, all in good repair, the mills have gained by the toll 10 bushels of grain per day ever since the new mill was finished, which was in March last, and could do much more if plenty of work; there are about 10 acres of well improved meadow in very fine timothy, and 4 or 5 hundred acres more may be made, as there is that quantity of bottom land, with a fine stream of water through it. There is a large and convenient piece of tobacco land suffi- cient to make 40 hogheads of tobacco per year, corn field, likely to make this year 5 hundred barrels, all under good fence, which the purchaser may have liberty to sow grain in this fall, and which is extraordinary good for wheat, and will think produce as much to the acre as any land in the province; there is plenty of good pasture ground, and convenient to the houses; there is no incum- brance upon the land, except that of my being fe- ducity to the office in Annapolis for some money, which the purchaser may take upon himself in part of pay for the land. Any one inclinable to purchase may view the lands and know the terms any time before the 15th instant, as I shall be at home, and likewise all the first of next month. The land is pleasantly situated in St. Mary's county, about two miles from Leonard-town, and about five from Cole's warehouse upon Patuxent; and the houses are upon a fine piece of rising ground, in sight of most of the best lands. Twelve months credit may be had for great part of the purchase money, upon paying in- terest; and as I intend to leave this province next spring, I must desire all indebted to me to make im- mediate payment, otherwise they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs, and those to whom I am indebted may depend upon as speedy and as agreeable a payment as possible.

By their humble servant,

ATHANASIUS FORD.

Annapolis, July 3, 1773.

**T**HE subscriber, living in Westmoreland county in the colony of Virginia, having been im- powered by an act of assembly of this province, to sell and dispose of the lots, buildings and im- provements whereon John Morton Jordan, Esq; deceased, lately resided; hereby gives notice, that he will dis- pose of the same, agreeable to the trust in the said act mentioned, by private sale, to any person or per- sons inclinable to purchase them, at any time be- tween the date hereof and the 20th day of Septem- ber next ensuing, at which time (if not before dis- posed of) they will be exposed to publick sale upon the premises, between the hours of 10 and 12 in the forenoon. The terms of sale and the time of credit will then be made known by

WILLIAM BERNARD.

**W**HEREAS the subscriber did, on the 11th of April, 1769, pass his bond to a certain Richard Linthicum, for 1 hundred and 20 pounds sterling, which bond has been fully discharged; this is to forwarn all persons against taking an assignment of the same.

RALPH BASIL.

Fredericksburg, Virginia, June 28, 1773.

**T**HE subscriber has for sale the following tracts of land in Fairfax county: one on Pohick run about 5 miles from Colchester, and the same distance from Pohick warehouse, containing 957 acres, the other on Four Mile Run, about 4 miles from Alexan- dria, containing 1225 acres; the soil of both is stiff and well suited to wheat, the last tract is very level; both have a sufficiency of exceeding good meadow ground unimproved, and very valuable mill seats. It being very inconvenient for me to attend at such a distance, Col. George Mason of Gunton in Fair- fax has the plats and title papers, and is so obliging as to accept a power of setting the terms with any person inclinable to purchase.

JAMES MERCER.

**I**F a certain Charles Vesey, who came into this province about the year 1752 as an indentured servant, in quality of a gardener; be still alive, and will make application to Mr. Robert Couden, merchant in Annapolis, he will hear of something to his advantage.

**P. S.** If any person can give satisfactory informa- tion respecting said Vesey, whether dead or alive, he will be handsomely rewarded for his intelligence upon applying as above.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living at Har- ring Bay, on Sunday the 27th of June last, a negro man named Pam, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high: had on when he went away, an ofsnabrig shirt, an old pale blue German large jacket without sleeves, patched on the back with white, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up the said negro, or se- cures him in any jail, shall have 15 shillings reward if taken up in this county, if out of the county 30 shillings and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM CARR.

**C**OMMITTED to Queen Anne's county jail the two following negroes: Tili, who says he belongs to Mr. Benjamin Lane of Anne Arundel county, on the Western shore; he was formerly the property of Mr. Thomas Lane of Talbot county: his said master is hereby required to take him away and pay charges. Rhemus, a short well set fellow, 5 feet high or thereabouts; has on an old Dutch blanket coat, which has been bound round with yellow, an old pair of negro cotton breeches, and an old ofsnabrig shirt; he was in this jail, and dis- charged by Mr. Benjamin Kirby of Kent Island, some time last November; he says he belongs to one Mr. Lloyd Johnson, of Anne Arundel county, on the Western shore, who is desired to take him away and pay charges to

THOMAS BUTLER, jailor.

June 16, 1773.

**C**OMMITTED to the jail of Charles county as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself Simon Piper, and says he belongs to John Hunter, about five miles beyond Frederick town in Virginia. He is a likely fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, well set, of a yellow complexion, the little finger on his left hand crooked; has on, and with him, an old light coloured broad cloth coat, trimmed with silver basket buttons, an old jacket of the same with the back parts of shaboon, a pair of black serge denim breeches and a pair of ofsnabrig trousers over them, an old fine white shirt and an ofsnabrig ditto over it, and an old cafter hat. The owner of said negro is desired to take him away and pay charges to

WILLIAM HANSON, deputy sheriff.

Prince George's county, June 23, 1773.

**C**OMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a person who calls himself Francis John Salmon, a well made man, about 23 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, gray eyes, dark brown hair, which he wears short, and it curls naturally; says he is a free man, that he kept school some time in Essex county in the Jerseys, and also that he lived some time with Mr. James Boyd, merchant, at Cohasset bridge in Cumberland county in the Jerseys, from whom he shews a letter of recommendation to Mr. John White, merchant in Philadelphia; he shews also a letter signed James Shields and John White, recommending him generally to the merchants in Maryland, but as the bodies of those letters appear to be wrote in the same hand, it is supposed they are forged. His master, if he has one, is desired to pay charges and take him from

RALPH FORSTER, sheriff.

**T**AKEN up by Samuel Hunt, in Baltimore county, a gray stray horse, 13 hands and a half high, branded something like 8/1. The owner may him again on proving property and paying charges.

Somerset county, June 15, 1773.

**T**HERE is at the subscriber's store, on Wicomico river, a cask, supposed to contain looking glass, marked H E, N. 1. also three faggots of A. C. steel, in the same mark: these goods were imported in Oct. 1771, in the ship Emperor, Capt. Lockerill, from London to Kappahanock, and shipped by Mr. John Bell of London, Merchant, and brought to Somerset in the schooner Polly, John Parker, master. It was then imagined these goods were either for Somerset, Dorchester, or Worcester, and have been often advertised in these counties; as yet there has not any owner ap- plied for them; I therefore conclude they were brought through mistake from Virginia. The owner is now requested to prove his property, produce his bill of lading, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY LOWES.

Annapolis, May 26, 1773.

**T**HE subscriber who served his time with Mr. Thomas Chaffin of this city, has just opened shop at Mr. Martin Waters's, opposite John Ridout's, Esq; where he intends to carry on the tailoring business in all its branches. Those gen- tlemen that will favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest and most reasonable manner, by

Their most obedient humble servant,

LEWIS LEWIS.

Baltimore, May 15, 1773.

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

JAMES CHRISTIE, junr.

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

Attest of Lawyers containing on the Post Office at Annapolis, June 8, 1773.

**A.** WILLIAM Armistead, Richard Anderson, Annapolis. Robert Addison, (3) Calvert county. John Amery, George town. R. John Barrow, 2. Michael, John Barrow, William Buckland, John Bruden, Annapolis. Humphrey Burnat, Queen Anne's county. John Beveridge, Calvert county. Henry Boone, Prince George's county. Robert Brown, Queen's town. Rildon Bogman, Miles river. Capt. John Barnes, Patuxent river.

C. Charles Crookshanks, (3) Oxford. Decca Co- wan, Calvert county. Capt. Stephen Chilton, St. Mary's county. Francis Curtis, (2) William Coyle, Annapolis. Capt. Charles Colborn, Somerset county. D. Charles Dede, Mary David, Annapolis. Chap- lin and Duncan, Sharpburgh. Eleazer Davis, Charles county.

F. Frederick Fulk, Annapolis. Elizabeth Sargun- son, London town.

G. Ann Catharine Green, (1) Mary Tracia Gando- wen, (2) Cornelius Garretson, (3) John Gallet, (2) Joseph Gilpin, Sarah Goldsmith, Annapolis. William Gladstones, Port Tobacco. John Gleave, Kent county. Richard Guy, St. Mary's county.

John Haines, A. A. county. Titus Harburt, William Prew, Francis Hagan, Thomas B. Halls, John Heisterington, John Hemelvall, Annapolis. Peter Hubbard, Nantuxet river. Nancy Hower, Leners town. Henry Hollingsworth, Head of Elk.

J. Thomas Johnson, (4) David Jones, Charles Ja- cob, Annapolis. Henry Jackson, Somerset county. K. Michael Krips, Daniel King, Martin Kelly, Jas. and Gabriel Kinfury, Annapolis.

L. Robert Lambert, (2) Annapolis.

O. Alexander Ogg, Hunting town. William Of- burne, (2) James Orrick, William Osburne Clark, Annapolis.

P. Richard Parran, Saml. Parran, John Peters, William Parran, Calvert county. Thomas Findal, P. G. county. William Paca, Annapolis.

R. William Roberts, Annapolis. Smith and Ring- gold, Chester town. Thomas Rotherford, Charles county. William Richardson, Dorset county.

S. John Swan, (3) Elizabeth town. Dennis Shea, Joseph Stevens, Michael Saubber, Richard Sprigg, Annapolis. John Swan, Hagers town. George Seeh, Tawneys town.

T. Thomas Toft, near Annapolis. John Thomp- son, Chester town. John Tannihill, Rock Creek. Andrew Thompson, Richard Thompson, Cecil county.

V. John Veever, Tawneys town.

W. Richard Waters, Somerset county. Thomas Whitley, Thomas Williams, James Wilson, Annapolis.

Virginia, April 29, 1773.

**T**o be rented, for a term of years, THE mills at the falls of James river, in the town of Mancheller, which consist of a double sawmill, a gristmill, with two pair of stones, for country work, which is worth about 400 barrels of corn the year, a merchantmill with four pair of best French burstones, and all conveniences necessary for carrying on the manufacturing business in the best manner; likewise a good dwelling house with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar and large fireplace in it; as also a large store house, cooper's shop, sta- ble, blacksmith's shop and tools, and a lot of two acres and a half enclosed about the works. The stream affords water enough for as many more mills, and the works are so situated that they are out of danger from freshes, having never received any da- mage but from the unparalleled one in May 1771. These works, being placed within a few yards of na- vigation, and in the most flourishing part of the country, where any quantity of wheat may be pur- chased, the business of manufacturing, as well as the West India trade, may be carried on to as great advantage as any where on the continent, and a ready market may be had for any quantity of plank, scantling, &c. The saw and gristmills are now finished, and the merchantmill will be finished by the 1st of September next. Any person inclin- able to rent the said works, may know the terms by ap- plying to

JOHN MAYO.

**A**LL and every creditor and creditors of Col- James Baxter, or William Baxter, Esq; late of Cecil county, deceased, are requested to inform the subscribers, or either of them, of the nature and amount of their several claims, that the time may be adjusted and paid, so far as the said estates shall extend, in such order as the law directs. The debtors to the said estates, are also desired to be as expedi- tious as possible in the discharge of their several debts without further notice, from

JOSEPH BAXTER.

THOMAS JONES.

BARUCK WILLIAMS.

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

Their much obliged,

And very humble servant,

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.

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



# POETS CORNER.

To Mr. CHARLES FRANK, on his exquisite and celebrated picture of beauty, addressing itself to a lady.

C R I T O.

I.  
**G**REAT nature, Pease! that bade thy genius rise,  
Which f rance's caressing frowns cou'd ne'er  
control;  
Gave Corryl grace, and gave her killing eyes,  
And cae'ther catch her image in thy soul!

II.  
Behold! confest'd in all it's charms array'd,  
The breathing Larceny on the canvas heaves,  
Nature still present leads her post'ful train,  
And the soft form the eager touch deceives,

III.  
'Twas thus th' immortal queen of beauty smil'd,  
Inspiring wars, - fires and melting love,  
As on a bed of rising flow'rs reclin'd  
she woo'd her " shepherd in the Cyprian grove.

IV.  
She woo'd the boy with equal rapture fr'd,  
Not the cold marble of P ygmalian's bond,  
Nor him whose carding prism of life retir'd  
When th' immortal by the genius gods command.

V.  
Each finer passion in thy breast must glow,  
Since thus thy pencil's vivid strokes excel;  
Love's pang, and this more poignant you must know,  
And beauty's mytic pow'r intensely feel!

VI.  
Say by what magic then secure from harm,  
With curious eye that chaste refusal trace,  
Which e'en the frozen anchorite might warm,  
And all religion's purposes efface?

VII.  
Beware rash youth! nor tempt thy fate too far!  
Be not on things forbid thy skill display'd!  
Left thou with heaven waging impious war,  
Falling alone the image thou hast made.

Adonis.  
Not P ygmalian the miser who cut the throat of his  
sister's husband for his estate, but the famous statuary of  
that name.

Bladenburg June 14, 1773.  
**L**AND to be sold by publick sale, on the Wed-  
nesday of November court next, at 2 o'clock,  
before the house whereto Mrs. Charleston now dwells  
at Frederick-town, viz.

A valuable well improved tract of 310 acres,  
now occupied by William Hilliary, about seven  
miles below the said town, which was conveyed by  
said Hilliary to me by a deed which is recorded in  
Frederick county land record book, I, folio 1044,  
February 18, 1765.

The bidder who shall pay down the greatest sum  
of money on the day aforesaid, shall have a con-  
veyance of the right now vested in

RICHARD HENDERSON.

June 23, 1773.  
To be sold to the highest bidder, on the 6th of July  
next, on the premises, for sterling money or bills  
of exchange, agreeable to the will of the late  
John Fre, Esq;

**A**BOU' 500 acres of land, being part of a tract,  
called Cornwallis Neck, lying on Mattawom-  
ack Branch in Charles county.

HENRIETTA PYE, executrix,  
WALTER PYE, executor.

N. B. The above land was advertised to be sold  
on the 15th of June, but the sale was put off on ac-  
count of the bad weather and will certainly be sold  
on the above day.

Annapolis, June 27, 1773.  
Just imported, and to be sold by the subscriber, at  
the Indian Landing,

**A**LARGE and neat assortment of goods suitable  
to the different seasons, for cash or short  
credit.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

**T**HE subscriber having declined the business of  
store keeping for some time, begs leave to re-  
quest all persons that have dealings with him to settle  
their accounts without loss of time, otherwise he will  
be obliged to take such steps as the law directs.

He has still on hand about £. 300 sterling cost  
of goods, which he will sell upon reasonable terms,  
and may be seen at Mr. Aikman's stor', next door  
to Mr. Joshua Frazier's. Also a neat phaeton with  
complete harness.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

N. B. Attendance will be given at Mr. Frazier's.

**T**AKEN up, between East Point and Poplar-  
land, an anchor and cable with a one inch  
board cage slip buoy, the cable almost 7 inches,  
about 40 or 50 fathoms long, the anchor 40wt. and  
upwards. The owner may have them again on pro-  
ving property and paying charges, by applying to  
William Mills, on Slatter-Creek, the lower side of  
Little Choptan R. Do-cheses county.

Patuxent, June 17, 1773.

**A**LL persons having any just claims against the  
estate of Joseph Jacobs, late of Anne Arundel  
county, deceased, are desired to send in their ac-  
counts properly proved, and those that are indebted  
to the said estate are hereby desired to make imme-  
diate payment without any further notice.

JOSEPH JACOBS,  
RICHARD JACOBS, } Executors.

June 23, 1773.  
**S**TRAYED or stolen from the subscriber a few  
days ago, a forel mare with a blaze face, branded  
BD, about 14 hands and a half high. Whoever  
brings her home shall receive 20 shillings currency.

NICHOLAS DORSEY sen.

June 23, 1773.  
**S**TRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living  
in Frederick county, within six miles of  
Georgetown, a bright bay mare, between 14 and  
15 hands high, branded with F on her near shoul-  
der and T on the buttock; she has a star on her  
forehead and a snip nose, shod before, and is a  
natural pacer. Whoever will deliver the said mare  
to Azel Warfield in Anne Arundel county or to  
Philip Pock in Frederick county, shall receive 30  
shillings, or to the subscriber shall receive 50 shil-  
lings, paid by

CHRISTOPHER KAYSER.

Anne Arundel county, June 25, 1773.  
**R**AN away from the subscriber, 8th day of this  
instant, a negro man named Till, he is a well  
set fellow between yellow and black, one of his lit-  
tlers doubles so that he cannot straighten it, I  
think on his left hand, I do not know of any other  
mark that he has but has been sorely whipped;  
he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high: had on when  
he went away a cotton jacket, an osnabrig shirt and  
old trousers; as for what other apparel he has I can-  
not tell, as he had other cloaths; he was heard to  
say if ever he went away again he should endeavour  
to get on the Eastern shore, where he formerly lived,  
with my brother Thomas Lane, deceased, in Talbot  
county, at the head of Wye river, where he is well  
known. Whoever takes up the said negro, if  
10 miles from home shall have 20 shillings, if 40  
miles or at a farther distance shall have 40 shillings  
besides what the law allows, if brought home or  
committed to any jail; whoever shall happen on him  
are desired to take care of him, if he has any op-  
portunity he will make his escape; the above reward  
to be paid by the subscriber living near Mr. Jona-  
than Rawlings in the said county.

BENJAMIN LANE.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Solomon Hick-  
man, living in the sugar lands Fred-ricke  
county, taken up as a stray, a white horse, about  
13 years old, 13 hands high, no perceivable brand:  
had on a bell marked DB. The owner may have  
him again, proving property and paying charges.

**O**N the 11th day of June 1773 came certain  
Daniel Earls and Cornelius Murphey, to my  
house and offered themselves to service. On their  
being examined, they produced a certificate, dated  
May 27, 1773, signed George Dent, mentioning  
that they had thrashed for him, and appeared to be  
industrious men; also produced another certificate,  
dated May 27, 1773, signed William Hanlon,  
mentioning their being committed to Charles coun-  
ty jail, on suspicion of being runaways, but were  
afterwards discharged, on being properly examined.  
They are Irishmen, and appear by their cloathing and  
smell, to have just come from on board a ship.  
Daniel Earls is a middle sized man, light hair,  
well set, full faced and appears to be about 30 years  
of age; he had on an old coat dark coloured, light  
coloured jacket, leather breeches and an old linen  
shirt. Cornelius Murphey is thin visaged, black  
hair, slender body, and his cloaths near the same  
as the other. They say that they came passengers  
into Philadelphia, from thence to Broad-Creek in  
Maryland, in a sloop; they cannot give any account  
of Philadelphia nor any part of Maryland, except  
the parts contiguous to Broad-Creek. I am of  
opinion they are runaways, although they have been  
several times taken up and discharged. If they are  
servants, the owner or owners may find them at the  
subscriber's living near Elk-Ridge church in Anne-  
Arundel county, as they are now at work for him.

EPHRAIM HOWARD.

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

Signed per order,

WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. OR.

Annapolis, June 27, 1773.  
**H**IS excellency the governor having taken out  
letters testamentary on the estate of the late  
lord proprietary, within this province. Notice is  
hereby given to all persons who have become pur-  
chasers of manor or reserved lands, and have not  
strictly complied with the terms of sale; that if they  
do not return certificates and make immediate pay-  
ment, they may depend that no indulgence can be  
granted, as the trustees are determined to cl to the  
accounts and make a final settlement without loss of  
time.

Signed per order,

JOHN CLAPHAM.

Mount-Care, Baltimore county, June 12, 1773.

**A** MERCHANT-MILL, and country mill, on  
a navigable water, about two miles from Balti-  
more-town. They are both in complete repair; the  
merchant mill has French bars, and two bolting  
cloths; the country mill a pair of Cologues and a  
pair of country stones; they stand on the same race,  
have a plentiful stream of water, and contain suf-  
ficient room for storing of grain. For the terms ap-  
ply to the subscriber.

CHARLES CARROLL.

June 3, 1773.  
**W**ENT away on Monday the 17th of last  
month, a negro man, named Frank, about  
30 years of age, of the common size, has many  
white hairs on his head: had on, an osnabrig shirt,  
hempen roll trousers, and Welch cotton waistcoat,  
such as negroes generally have, and carried with  
him sundry other articles of apparel that I cannot  
particularize here; he is an artful fellow, has been  
six years in the country, but speaks English very in-  
different, and has lately taken upon himself the  
practice of physick, in which employment he has a-  
gainst my consent been countenanced by a few peo-  
ple, whose encouragement has been the means of  
his elopement. I will give 30 shilling for appre-  
hending and bringing the said negro to me, provid-  
ed he is taken within 20 miles of Piscataway; and  
if taken at a distance above 20 miles, and within 30,  
I will give 40 shillings; and if above 30 miles, I  
will pay a reward of 3 pounds, for delivering him  
at Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, to

THOMAS CLAGETT.

Just arrived in Patuxent, in the Sibella, Captain  
Thomas Smith, from London,

**A**SSORTMENTS of goods for the Stores at  
Leonard's-Creek, Pig Point, Queen-Anne, and  
Upper-Marlbrough. The Sibella loads with to-  
bacco consigned to West and Hobson, and will be  
quickly dispatched. I shall order insurance as  
usual.

STEPHEN WEST.

Annapolis, June 16, 1773.  
Just imported, in the Beley, Capt. Hanrick, from  
London, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his  
store near the Dock, at the very lowest price, for  
cash, or bills of exchange, by wholesale or retail,  
**A** GREAT variety of European and East India  
goods, suitable to both seasons: also may be  
had as usual, wine, rum, coffee, loaf and brown  
sugar, flower, window glass, and some scines, with  
leads, coaks, and cords complete, &c.

NATHAN HAMMOND.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, June 2, 1773.  
**O**N Sunday last were stolen or seduced from the  
subscriber, living in Queen-Anne's county,  
opposite to Chester-town, in Kent county, in Mary-  
land, two negro girl slaves, one named Rachel, a-  
bout nine or ten years of age, of a yellow complex-  
ion, well grown, has a scar on her throat under her  
jaw, and two remarkable broad foreteeth; the other  
named Sarah, about five or six years of age, thick  
lips, hollow eyes, and the upper part of her nose  
much sunk. These slaves were formerly the prop-  
erty of Elizabeth Adair, of Kent county aforesaid,  
who intermarried with John Posey, and were pur-  
chased of the said John Posey, by Sarah Flower,  
with whom the subscriber intermarried. As it is  
suspected that they have been taken away, with a  
purpose of conveying them out of this province, all  
persons are cautioned against purchasing them, and  
whoever will make known to the subscriber, the  
person or persons who stole or seduced the said slaves  
from him, and the person in whose possession they  
are, so that they may be recovered, and the offender  
or offenders punished according to law, shall receive  
the above reward, from

EMMANUEL KENT.

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

RICHARD BROWN, } Trustees.

THOMAS BOND, }



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 15, 1773.

## T A N G I E R, April 14.

On Monday last, between five and six in the morning, we were alarmed by a very violent shock of an earthquake, which lasted about two minutes, and has destroyed 98 houses, and shaken the town so much, that the remaining houses must be rebuilt. We hear of only three lives lost; but numbers of the inhabitants have been dragged from under the ruins very much bruised. Yesterday about half an hour after eleven we felt another shock, though not so violent as the former.

GENOA, April 22. A French tartane which arrived here yesterday has brought an order for the consul of that nation to stop all the French seamen in this port, and send them to Toulon, to serve on board the fleet sitting out there. The captain of this tartane is charged with the same orders for the French consuls at all the ports of the Mediterranean.

WARSAW, April 23. The king signed the act of confederacy the 22d instant, and 24 hours after prince Czartorinski, grand chancellor of Lithuania, and prince Lubomirski, grand marshal, with 24 senators, followed his majesty's example.

The last letters from Moldavia inform us, that field marshal count de Romanzoff had received orders from Petersburg to recommence the operations against the turks, and to pass the Danube at the head of his army; but that general hath represented to the court, that it was impossible for him to do so at present, on account of the great draught which prevails in the countries, where there is an absolute want of forage; but that in the mean time he will send some detachments to the other side of the said river.

They write from Petersburg, that the court will soon publish a declaration concerning the preservation of peace and a good understanding with that of Stockholm.

From the VISTULA, April 28. It is pretended, that count Poninski, marshal of the dyet, is charged, on the part of Russia, to propose a new form of government for the provinces which shall remain to Poland.

## L O N D O N,

April 28. Letters by the last mail from Dublin mention, that 200 natives of that kingdom had just embarked on board a ship in the river Liffey, for the island of St. John's, Newfoundland, where they are now going to settle.

April 29. The Mackarel, Capt. Dorset, from South-Carolina to Cowes, foundered at sea the 4th instant. The crew were taken up by another ship, and carried into Lowestoffe.

Agents are now employed in several parts of England, buying up horses for an army, but whether for the English, French, Danish, or Prussian army, is at present a secret.

A certain great man in office, it is said, opposed Mr. Wilkes's taking his seat, merely because of the damning proofs he had, ready to produce, of his being an enemy to the true interest of his country.

Though it may not be for our interest, in case of a war, to be without the Dutch, yet it may justly be deemed high policy, if they can maintain a perfect neutrality in the present jangling state of Europe.

Monday a very capital house in this city stopped payment.

## Extra of a letter from Madrid, April 1.

"The formidable preparations, which are making in the sea-ports of Spain, and the great numbers of soldiers raised and mostly embarked for the West and East-Indies, certainly indicate that a war is not far off; but with what power, the most obtrusive speculators of our politicians cannot develop with any just degree of certainty."

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Monday, upon the house resolving itself into a committee of the whole house to take into consideration the state of the East-India company's affairs, Lord North arose and observed, that, throughout the whole examination, which the house had made of the East-India business, nothing could have been more attentive to their interest than himself, in his motions; and also the house in accepting them. That it was evident, the publick would suffer from the very faulty way in which the company had conducted their affairs, even to the loss of 400,000l. a year; and now, instead of that receipt, were obliged in policy, to lend the company near four times that sum. That, although in future, there was a prospect of a large advantage on the side of the publick, so there ought certainly to be on every consideration. That he had now, in a general perusal of these favourable ideas of the company, a proposal to make, which would be wholly to their advantage. It was to allow the company to export such parts of the tea at present in their warehouse, as they should think proper, duty free. This would be prodigiously to the advantage of the company, as they

had at present above 17,000,000lb. by them. The converting a part of it into money, would greatly ease them, and be attended with those good consequences which are now so necessary to re-establish their affairs. That this measure would be lessening the revenue of the customs; yet he had proposed it merely with a view to give the company all possible assistance. This was agreed to.

May 6. A petition is presented to a great assembly by the clothiers and manufacturers of Devonshire kerseys and plain cloth, setting forth, that their manufactory is greatly reduced, owing, as they apprehend, to the great consumption of Russia drabs, and other low foreign linens; and praying, that an additional duty may be laid on low foreign linens. Referred to a committee.

Yesterday the commons agreed to the report of their resolution of Monday, for leave to bring in a bill for the better management of the affairs of the East-India company, not only in India, but Europe, and the committee to sit again next Tuesday.

Yesterday being the adjourned day for the meeting of the creditors of Sir George Colebrooke, Mess. Lessingham and Binns, the committee appointed at the general meeting of the 4th of April last, for inspecting as well the accounts of the shop, as the state and particulars of Sir George Colebrooke's separate estate and effects, made their report, which being read, gave such entire satisfaction to all the creditors present, that they unanimously recommended it to Sir George to venture upon his banking business forthwith, in the names of himself, and Mess. Lessingham and Binns, it clearly appearing, by the report of the said committee, and by the accounts produced and laid before the creditors at this meeting, that there is not only sufficient to pay the creditors their full debts with interest, but an overplus coming to Sir George, and his family, of at least 190,000l.

The master of a vessel just arrived from France assures us, that a squadron of men of war sailed from Brett last month, but it was not known what course they steered; the following ships were said to be among the above squadron, Le Serieux 66, Le Diamant 56, Le Jason 52, Le Rubis 52, and La Gloire of 44 guns.

Advice is received from Copenhagen, that orders were given for some Danish men of war to be fitted out with the greatest expedition, for the security of his Majesty's subjects in the Mediterranean.

By advices from Morocco, we learn, that the Emperor's second son had gone off, with almost all his father's treasures, and had retired into the country, at the head of a numerous body of rebels, and when the letters came away the emperor was preparing to follow him with a powerful army.

Yesterday General Parker killed his majesty's hand on being appointed colonel of the 20th regiment of foot, in the room of Bernard Hale.

It is said, every engine of Government is now at work to avert the storm in the political horizon, and the reason is obvious, the very existence of our present Ministry depends on their pacific measures.

May 11. The Providence, Ramfay, from South-Carolina, is arrived at Plymouth; and the Eagle, Roo- gin, from ditto, at Whitehaven.

The Providence, Porritt, from North Carolina, is arrived at Plymouth.

The Kent, Richard Wood, from London, is safe arrived at Dunkirk.

May 13. Tuesday morning his Excellency the Danish ambassador had the honour of a very long conference with his majesty at the Queen's palace.

It is said, that two letters of a very singular nature have been received by a great person within these few days from the court of Brunswick.

Sir George Savile has in the most polite and respectful terms, by a letter to Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, thanked the freeholders of Middlesex for the great honour done him by the resolution of the 30th of April, and assured them of his persevering in his endeavours to support and defend the rights of election, in which they are so materially interested.

The ministry and the late opposition are now equally assiduous in examining all the transactions of the famous Year 1720, and it is imagined that to-morrow will produce a like bill of pains and penalties. The South sea directors were only accused of speculation. The charges against our nabobs are speculation, assassination, and forgery. The chief of them has been lately rewarded with the lord lieutenancy of an English county; but as he has not given enough, and kept for himself his best diamonds, and most valuable plunder, notwithstanding his secret repeated promises and assurances, it is thought he will now be obliged to disgorge the whole of his ill-gotten treasure.

May 15. Yesterday Sir Harbord Harbord moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend and explain an act of Philip and Mary, relative to hawkers and pedlars, and to prevent persons from selling goods and wares by auction, except at the places of their residence; which was agreed.

Yesterday Mr. C. Fox made a motion that leave be given to bring in a bill for repealing a clause in an act of the 31st of the late King, which inflicts a capital punishment for forging any of the hall marks on gold

or silver plate, and to make the same in future only transportation. This is intended to keep pace with a clause to the same effect, in the Sheffield and Birmingham assay bill.

Yesterday leave was given to bring in a bill for regulating the silk trade of this kingdom, Mr. Whitworth and Mr. Alderman Harley proposed two clauses, which were referred to the committee appointed to bring in the bill.

The Elland road bill, after a short debate, was postponed for four months.

Lord North, when the order of the day for taking into further consideration the affairs of the East-India company was read, moved that it should be deferred to Tuesday next, which was agreed to.

The second reading of the bill for preventing vexatious removals of the poor came on in the house of commons, and after a tedious and uninteresting debate was committed.

The petition of the shipwrights is deferred till Monday, when it is expected it will be finally determined. From the unreasonable demands of the house of commons towards the East-India company, and the difficulties, as well as hazards they must run in giving into the requisitions of parliament, they have it as their last resource to seek that aid from the mercantile part of this metropolis, which they applied for from the senate; and yesterday, on a subscription being proposed, an eminent baronet, and a public spirited merchant, proposed subscribing 150,000l.

May 17. On Tuesday and Wednesday last, we hear, there were no less than 350 seamen discharged at the different rendezvous houses in London; but the minister has since changed his mind.

## Extra of a letter from Portsmouth, May 14.

"Yesterday morning orders came down to put a stop to the reduction of the navy, and for the six men of war which were to have sailed for Plymouth yesterday, to be detained; for no more men to be discharged, but on the contrary for the fifteen sail of the line which were before ordered for sea, to take on board their full complement of men, and to complete their stores and provisions directly."

Amongst the characters at the masquerade on Wednesday, a double mask (half beau, half farmer) had much merit, an old maid, in a large hoop and a yellow saccue, was inimitable; a turtle-gorged, horned alderman, not bad; a sailor, who did not lose his share of praise; a Merlin, by no means despicable; a Mungo, who would not have disgraced a Weston; a schoolmaster, in character; and a garretier poet, natural and praise-worthy. For the rest, they consisted of harlequins without number or activity, and friars without meaning or merit. An excellent beggarman's mask was generally looked upon as the best supported in the room; for the first part of the evening it was supposed to contain our modern Rostus, but, on the gentleman's unmasking towards the morning, he discovered a countenance different from Mr. Garrick's, but so inimitably disguised, that it was an absolute impossibility to distinguish who he was. A scene or two between this character and the double mask mentioned above, afforded no small entertainment to the company.

The gentleman who figured in the character of a beggarman at the Pantheon masquerade, laid a trifling wager that he collected in the streets money enough to pay for his ticket, and really did get by begging before he went to the masquerade, from about nine till twelve, very near three pounds. In one coffee-house particularly he told his dismal tale so well, that he drew thirteen and sixpence from the company present.

May 19. The following letter was sent by the gentlemen of the bill of rights to the spirited oppositors of Northumberland, Cumberland and Durham, with whom they have carried on a correspondence, and it is much to be wished that other counties and corporations throughout the kingdom would follow their example, the publick would then soon feel the effects of such noble institutions.

## London tavern, May 4, 1773.

Sir W A T K I N L E W E S in the chair.

"Gentlemen,

"We beg leave again to assure you, that your respectable association is esteemed by us an acquisition of the highest importance to the publick.

"That the spirit of the constitutional liberty should diffuse itself through every part of this extensive empire, is the object nearest our hearts.

"We congratulate you on your progress, and wish to co-operate with you in your extensive ideas of freedom. Accept, gentlemen, our thanks for the spirited and decisive part you have taken, in support of the violated rights of election, and for your necessary declaration in favour of short parliaments.

"In these measures we cannot express our too hearty concurrence. It is with deference, therefore, we presume to hint our opinion of two material additions. The freeholders of Middlesex have set a generous example, without a place and pension bill, and an equal representation of the people, in our opinion, a triennial or even an annual bill would prove itself equal.



"We trust therefore, gentlemen, that as you have hitherto coincided happily in opinion with this society, on the present occasion we shall not differ. It will afford the highest satisfaction to us, to find that at your next general meeting our confidence is well founded, and that we shall continue to be (agreeable to our wishes) the steady and unanimous friends of liberty. Signed by request of the society **WATKIN LEWES,** chairman."

The publick may be assured, that the orders sent last week to stop those guard-ships that were intended to go back to their station at Plymouth, was solely owing to an intention of his majesty to review all the 20 guard-ships at Spithead, together with some frigates, after the birth-day, and that the reports of a jealousy of the French and Spaniards not having disarmed is totally void of foundation, their late fleet at Toulon being disarmed and laid up in ordinary, and the Spaniards also; and that after his majesty's review the guardships will be separated and appointed to their proper stations at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham.

A genteel FORTUNE to be gained. ANY gentleman of good character and connexions, has now the opportunity to be concerned in one of the most lucrative manufactories that ever was brought to America, and by directing a line for A. B. to be left with the printer of this paper, will be waited on with a full explanation by the advertiser: it is desired that none but people that have a full intent to business will answer this, as many may want to satisfy curiosity, and none but principals will be treated with, as this is no visionary scheme, but a well digested plan of trade, founded on a sure sale and real profits, and grounded on events absolutely certain.

Anne Arundel county, July 12, 1773. On the third day of August next, will be sold on the premises, at publick vendue,

ONE hundred acres of land, whereon the subscriber formerly lived, on which are two tenements, one of them being well improved, having a dwelling-house 20 feet by 16, under which is a cellar walled with stone, kitchen, quarter, tobacco-house, and other necessary buildings; there are two valuable apple orchards on said land, with other fruit trees. The land is situated within a small distance of several valuable water-mills. The soil is good; on which is some meadow ground partly cleared, well watered, and timber enough to support the land with care. For title and terms apply to **WILLIAM HAMS,** son of George.

To be sold, on Wednesday the 28th of July, by the subscriber at Fielders furnace, in Frederick county,

THE following tracts of land, contiguous to each other, twelve miles from Frederick-town, and three from Patowmack river; forest of Needwood, 300 acres; Hawkins's plains, 390 acres; Sweed's marsh, 300 acres; and Fertile meadow, 100 acres: there are four improvements, an orchard of three hundred apple trees of choice fruit, a good tobacco-house, and four dwelling houses. This land is well adapted to tobacco or farming, lying level and clear of stone, plentifully supplied with constant springs, well timbered with oak, hickory, locust, &c. it will be sold together or in lots, as may suit the purchaser, and

To be sold at publick vendue, on Friday the 15th of October next, at the late dwelling-house of Samuel Wickham, of Frederick county, deceased, viz.

A TRACT of land containing twenty-six acres, adjoining the other, both lying on Monockacy creek, whereon are two framed dwelling-houses, about fifty acres of cleared land, and some in good timothy grass; also one other tract, containing one hundred acres, lying on Fishing creek, in the county aforesaid; whereon is a good dwelling-house, some out houses, about forty acres of cleared land, and several acres of timothy grass: there is on the said land, a convenient place for building a grist-mill. Also all persons indebted to the estate of the above-said Wickham, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any just claims against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts regularly proved, that they may be adjusted, by

I have just imported in the Nancy, Capt. Coulson, and have for sale at my store, at this place, A LARGE and general assortment of merchandize, which I will sell by wholesale or retail, at a low advance, for good bills of exchange, cash, or very short credit.

All persons indebted to me, are requested to come and settle their accounts before the first day of August, as I am determined to collect my debts without respect to persons, and shall be sorry to take steps which must be disagreeable as well as chargeable to all those who do not comply, as well as to their

Very humble servant, **JOHN DORSEY.**

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, negro Tom, who says he belongs to William Carr near Benedict. His master is desired to pay charges and take him from **RALPH FORSTER,** sheriff.

Frederick county, June 7, 1773. To be sold for sterling cash, London bills of exchange, or current money,

THE plantation where the subscriber now dwells, situated and lying in the said county, on Linganore, containing 600 acres of land; there are on said plantation two good dwelling-houses, corn-house, stables, meat-house, two good tobacco-houses, a good apple and cherry orchard, between 30 and 40 acres of meadow under good fence, part of the said fown down in timothy, and with little expence the other part may be made in as good order; there are also on the said land, 30 or 40 acres of meadow, which has not been cleared or fenced in; the land well adapted for farming or planting, and as fine range for stock as any in the province. The title indisputable. Also, a lot of land at Elk-Ridge Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, within eight miles of Baltimore-town, with a good store-house and counting-room, 30 feet by 18, a good granary, 34 by 20, and a stable. The lot lies very convenient for trade. The improvements all new. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase the said land, may view the premises at any time by applying to the subscriber, and may be put in possession of the said land, by the 20th Sept. next. They may also view the lot and improvements, by applying to Mr. Joshua Dorsey, at Elk-Ridge Landing.

To be sold, by the Subscribers, agreeable to the last will and testament of Joseph Brewer, deceased, on Tuesday the 24th of August next, on the premises, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

ABOUT 150 acres of land, more or less, lying in Anne-Arundel county, situated on South-river, near London-town. The soil is good; on it is a dwelling-house and kitchen, with a brick chimney, corn-house, barn, stable, and several other convenient houses. For terms apply to **JOSEPH BREWER,** } Executors of Joseph Brewer, **SAMUEL GEIST,** } deceased.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for store-goods, bar-iron, or other commodity, are desired to come and pay off, or otherwise settle the same within one month from the date hereof, else they will be sued without delay or respect to persons.

WAS left in my care the 8th instant, a bay mare by a person unknown, who said she was the property of one Summer Tintles, living six miles from Frederick-town. The said mare is branded on the near buttock S T, and on the shoulder H, a white spot on both sides the neck, supposed to be hurt with a collar, the off foot white, and is shod before, has a star in her forehead, and switch tail. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, from William Adams, tavern-keeper, at the sign of the running horses, in Baltimore-town.

RAN away last night from my mill, on the great falls of Gunpowder, in Baltimore county, Maryland, two Irish indentured servant men, viz. William Stackabout, about 50 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high had on, and took with him, an old blue coat, black jacket and breeches, two pair of osnabrig trousers, one check shirt, one osnabrig ditto, an old brown cut wig, a new felt hat, a pair of yarn stockings, and one pair of old patched shoes. Cornelius Shane, about 23 or 24 years old, and about 5 feet 6 inches high: had on, and took with him, a suit of brown coarse cloth, one check shirt, one osnabrig ditto, one pair of osnabrig trousers, one pair of blue yarn stockings, one pair of old shoes, with yellow metal buckles, a brown dress wig, one old castor hat, one cooper's broad-axe, with the helve drooping; and an old drawing knife; they are both coopers by trade. Whoever takes up the said servants, so as the subscriber may have them again, shall receive, if taken 10 miles from home, three pounds; if 20 miles, four pounds; and if out of the province, six pounds; and if on'y one, the above reward in proportion, with reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

N. B. Stackabout is a thin faced man; the other is a round faced man, pitted with the small pox a little; they both talk much in the Irish dialect.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the four following persons, viz. John Hambleton, and James Adams, both Irishmen, and says they belong to a ship from Glasgow, commanded by Captain William Mackie, and that they left her in Patowmack. Bartholomew Leary, an elderly Irishman, who says he belongs to James Offord, near the falls of Patowmack. John Obriant, an Irishman, and says he belongs to Mr. Samuel Dorsey, Iron-master, on Elk-Ridge. Their masters are requested to take them away and pay charges.

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

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

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Lord Baltimore (except for land sold by the commissioners) are desired to make immediate payment to Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esq; who is empowered to receive the same; those who neglect to comply with this requisition, may depend that suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons. **ROBERT EDEN,** Executor.

ANY Person wanting Searches made in the Rentals for the Western Shore of this Province may apply to **J. CLAPHAM.**

To be sold by the subscriber at publick vendue, on Tuesday the 10th day of August next, on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ABOUT two hundred acres of land, being part of that tract of land called Davis's Purchase, lying in the fork of Patuxent, about 16 miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about 6 miles from Snow-dons iron-works; there is on the premises an exceeding good apple and peach orchard; the land is suitable either for planting or farming; the purchaser will be put into possession the 25th of December next, and have the liberty to sow grain this summer.

WILLIAM AIKMAN, Bookseller and stationer in West Street Annapolis.

ON Monday last opened his circulating library consisting of above 12 hundred volumes on the most useful sciences, history, poetry, agriculture, voyages, travels, miscellanies, plays, with all the most approved of novels, magazines and other books of entertainment, to be lent out to read at one guinea per year, 20 shillings for six months, 12 shillings per quarter, 3 shillings per month, or 3 pence per night. Readers at any distance from Annapolis to be allowed two books at a time. As the library will be of real utility to the publick, and as the proprietor will take care to have it supplied with all the new publications of merit from Britain so soon as published, he hopes it will meet with encouragement from the friends of literature.

He has likewise imported a large assortment of most of the books in the library for sale. The best editions printed on a fine paper, handsome type and neatly bound. All different kinds of gilt and plain, cut and uncut writing paper, gilt, plain and engraved message cards, turkey pocket books and letter cases, folio and quarto paper books, ruled and unruled, memorandum-books of all different sizes, wax, wafers, pens, penknives, pencils, ivory folders and all different kinds of stationery, with an assortment of jewellery, to be sold at the London prices for cash only.

Paper ruled and bound for accounts, all kinds of books bound and re-bound in the neatest manner and at the most reasonable rates, by

N. B. Catalogues both of the library and the books he has for sale to be had at his shop.

AS the subscriber, master of the French tongue, has met with good encouragement in this city: he giveth notice to the publick, that he purposes to teach the French and English grammar, for the term of 2 years from this date; his school shall be kept in the most convenient place in this city, where shall be taught, reading, writing, and arithmetic, in both languages, with the utmost care and assiduity, by their humble servant

N. B. He also attends ladies and gentlemen at their particular abodes.

THE subscriber, living in Westmoreland county in the colony of Virginia, having been empowered by an act of assembly of this province, to sell and dispose of the lots, buildings and improvements whereon John Morton Jordan, Esq; deceased, lately resided, hereby gives notice, that he will dispose of the same, agreeable to the trust in the said act mentioned, by private sale, to any person or persons inclinable to purchase them, at any time between the date hereof and the 29th day of September next ensuing, at which time (if not before disposed of) they will be exposed to publick sale upon the premises, between the hours of 10 and 12 in the forenoon. The terms of sale and the time of credit will then be made known by

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

TAKEN up by Samuel Hunt, in Baltimore county, a gray stray horse, 13 hands and a half high, branded something like 87. The owner may him again on proving property and paying charges.

Their most obedient humble servant, **LEWIS LEWIS.**



**TO BE SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER.**

**T**HE plantation or tract of land whereon he now lives, containing about 15 hundred acres more or less, with all and singular the improvements thereon; there are a convenient and well built brick dwelling house 45 by 35, a large and convenient kitchen, a new barn, and several good tobacco houses, a new stable, store-house, and many other houses too tedious to mention; a large and commodious garden well paved in, an extraordinary good apple orchard of the best kinds of fruit, and several plantations in good repair. There are two grist mills, viz. a new and well built gear mill, & breast completely finished, with a fine pair of large Cologn stones, a holting chest well fixed and in good order, with a complete set of bolting clothes, a tub mill with two pair of large Cologn stones, about 3 years old, all in good repair; the mills have gained by the toll 10 bushels of grain per day ever since the new mill was finished, which was in March last, and could do much more if plenty of work; there are about 10 acres of well improved meadow in very fine timothy, and 4 or 5 hundred acres more may be made, as there is that quantity of bottom land, with a fine stream of water through it. There is a large and convenient piece of tobacco land sufficient to make 40 hogheads of tobacco per year, a corn field, likely to make this year 5 hundred barrels, all under good fence, which the purchaser may have liberty to sow grain in this fall, and which is extraordinary good for wheat, and will I think produce as much to the acre as any land in the province; there is plenty of good pasture ground, and convenient to the houses; there is no incumbrance upon the land, except that of my being security to the office in Annapolis for some money, which the purchaser may take upon himself in part of pay for the land. Any one inclinable to purchase may view the lands and know the terms any time before the 15th instant, as I shall be at home, and likewise all the first of next month. The land is pleasantly situated in St. Mary's county, about two miles from Leonard-town, and about five from Cole's warehouse upon Patuxent; and the houses are upon a fine piece of rising ground, in sight of most of the best lands. Twelve months credit may be had for great part of the purchase money, upon paying interest; and as I intend to leave this province next spring, I must desire all indebted to me to make immediate payment, otherwise they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs, and those to whom I am indebted may depend upon as speedy and as agreeable a payment as possible.

By their humble servant,

**ATHANASIUS FORD.**

**T**HE subscriber has for sale the following tracts of land in Fairfax county: one on Pohick run about 5 miles from Colchester, and the same distance from Pohick warehouse, containing 957 acres, the other on Four Mile Run, about 4 mile from Alexandria, containing 1225 acres; the soil of both is stiff and well suited to wheat, the last tract is very level; both have a sufficiency of exceeding good meadow ground unimproved, and very valuable mill seats. It being very inconvenient for me to attend at such a distance, Col. George Mason of Gunston in Fairfax has the plats and title papers, and is so obliging as to accept a power of settling the terms with any person inclinable to purchase.

**JAMES MERCER.**

**I**F a certain Charles Vesey, who came into this province about the year 1752 as an indentured servant, in quality of a gardener, be still alive, and will make application to Mr. Robert Couden, merchant in Annapolis, he will hear of something to his advantage.

**I**F any person can give satisfactory information respecting said Vesey, whether dead or alive, he will be handsomely rewarded for his intelligence, upon applying as above.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living on Her- ring Bay, on Sunday the 27th of June last, a negro man named Tom, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high: had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt, an old pale blue German serge jacket without sleeves, patched on the back with white, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up the said negro, or secures him in any jail, shall have 15 shillings reward if taken up in this county; if out of the county 30 shillings and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

**WILLIAM CARR.**

**A**LL and every creditor and creditors of Col. James Baxter, or William Baxter, Esq; late of Cecil county, deceased, are requested to inform the subscribers, or either of them, of the nature and amount of their several claims, that the same may be adjusted and paid, so far as the said estates shall extend, in such order as the law directs. The debtors to the said estates, are also desired to be as expeditious as possible in the discharge of their several debts without further notice, from

**JOSEPH BAXTER,  
THOMAS JONES,  
BARUCK WILLIAMS.**

**T**HERE is at the subscriber's store, on Wicomico river, a safe, supposed to contain looking-glasses, marked H. E. N. 1. also three faggots of A. C. steel, in the same mark: these goods were imported in Oct. 1773, in the ship Emperor, Capt. Lockerill, from London to Rappahannock, and shipped by Mr. John Bell of London, Merchant, and brought to Somerset in the schooner Polly, John Parker, master. It was then imagined these goods were either for Somerset, Dorchester, or Worcester, and have been often advertised in these counties; as yet there has not any owner applied for them; I therefore conclude they were brought through mistake from Virginia. The owner is now requested to prove his property, produce his bill of lading, pay charges, and take them away.

**HENRY LOWES.**

**C**OMMITTED to the jail of Charles county as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself Simon Piper, and says he belongs to John Hunter, about five miles beyond Frederick-town in Virginia. He is a likely fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, well set, of a yellow complexion, the little finger on his left hand crooked; has on, and with him, an old light coloured broad cloth coat, trimmed with silver basket buttons, an old jacket of the same with the back parts of shaloon, a pair of black serge denim breeches and a pair of osnabrig trowsers over them; an old fine white shirt and an osnabrig ditto over it, and an old calter hat. The owner of said negro is desired to take him away and pay charges to

**WILLIAM HANSON, Deputy Sheriff.**

**C**OMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a person who calls himself Francis John Salmon, a well made man, about 23 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, gray eyes, dark brown hair, which he wears short, and it curls naturally; says he is a free man; that he kept school some time in Essex county in the Jerseys, and also that he lived some time with Mr. James Boyd, merchant, at Cohasset bridge in Cumberland county in the Jerseys, from whom he shews a letter of recommendation to Mr. John White, merchant in Philadelphia; he shews also a letter signed James Shields and John White, recommending him generally to the merchants in Maryland, but as the bodies of those letters appear to be wrote in the same hand, it is supposed they are forged. His master, if he has one, is desired to pay charges and take him from

**RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.**

**T**HE mills at the falls of James river, in the town of Manchester, which consist of a double sawmill, a gristmill, with two pair of stones, for country work, which is worth about 400 barrels of corn the year, a merchantmill with four pair of best French burstones, and all conveniences necessary for carrying on the manufacturing business in the best manner; likewise a good dwelling-house with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar and large fireplace in it; as also a large store-house, cooper's shop, stable, blacksmith's shop and tools, and a lot of two acres and a half enclosed about the works. The stream affords water enough for as many more mills, and the works are so situated that they are out of danger from fires, having never received any damage but from the unparalleled one in May 1771. These works, being placed within a few yards of navigation, and in the most flourishing part of the country, where any quantity of wheat may be purchased, the business of manufacturing, as well as the West India trade, may be carried on to as great advantage as any where on the continent, and a ready market may be had for any quantity of plank, scantling, &c. The saw and gristmills are now finished, and the merchantmill will be finished by the 1st of September next. Any person inclinable to rent the said works, may know the terms by applying to

**JOHN MAYO.**

**H**IS excellency the governor having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of the late lord proprietary, within this province. Notice is hereby given to all persons who have become purchasers of manor or reserved lands, and have not strictly complied with the terms of sale; that if they do not return certificates and make immediate payment, they may depend that no indulgence can be granted, as the trustees are determined to close the accounts and make a final settlement without loss of time.

Signed per order,

**JOHN CLAPHAM.**

**T**HE subscriber having declined the business of store keeping for some time, begs leave to request all persons that have dealings with him to settle their accounts without loss of time, otherwise he will be obliged to take such steps as the law directs. He has still on hand about £. 300 sterling cost of goods, which he will sell upon reasonable terms, and may be seen at Mr. Aikman's store, next door to Mr. Joshua Frazier's. Also a neat phaeton with complete harness.

**COLIN CAMPBELL.**

N. B. Attendance will be given at Mr. Frazier's.

To be sold by publick vendue, on Wednesday the eighteenth day of August next, agreeable to the will and testament of Arthur Charlton.

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

**ELEANOR CHARLTON, Executrix.**

**FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the west of England, a spare slim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts, two pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat; it's possible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a sum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above-said plantation, or to the subscriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have the above reward for their trouble, besides what the law allows, paid by

**HENRY RIDGELY.**

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Solomon Flickman, living in the sugar lands Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a white horse, about 13 years old, 13 hands high, no perceivable brand: had on a bell marked DB. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

**June 23, 1773.**

**S**TRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, within six miles of George-town, a bright bay mare, between 14 and 15 hands high, branded with F on her near shoulder and T on the buttock; she has a star on her forehead and a snip nose, shod before, and is a natural pacer. Whoever will deliver the said mare to Azel Warfield in Anne-Arundel county or to Philip Pock in Frederick county, shall receive 30 shillings, or to the subscriber shall receive 50 shillings, paid by

**CHRISTOPHER KEYSER.**

**R**AN away from the subscriber, 8th day of this instant, a negro man named Till, he is a well set fellow between yellow and black, one of his little fingers doubles so that he cannot straighten it, I think on his left hand, I do not know of any other flesh mark that he has but has been sorely whipped; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high: had on when he went away a cotton jacket, an osnabrig shirt and old trowsers; as for what other apparel he has I cannot tell, as he had other cloaths; he was heard to say if ever he went away again he should endeavour to get on the Eastern shore, where he formerly lived, with my brother Thomas Lane, deceased, in Talbot county, at the head of Wye river, where he is well known. Whoever takes up the said negro, if 10 miles from home shall have 20 shillings, if 40 miles or at a farther distance shall have 40 shillings besides what the law allows, if brought home or committed to any jail; whoever shall happen on him are desired to take care of him, if he has any opportunity he will make his escape; the above reward to be paid by the subscriber living near Mr. Jonathan Rawlings in the said county.

**BENJAMIN LANE.**

**O**N the 11th day of June 1773—came certain Daniel Earls and Cornelius Murphey, to my house and offered themselves to serve. On their being examined, they produced a certificate, dated May 27, 1773, signed George Dent, mentioning that they had thrashed for him, and appeared to be industrious men: also produced another certificate, dated May 27, 1773, signed William Hanson, mentioning their being committed to Charles county jail, on suspicion of being runaways, but were afterwards discharged, on being properly examined. They are Irishmen, and appear by their clothing and smell, to have just come from on board a ship. Daniel Earls is a middle sized man, light hair, well set, full faced and appears to be about 30 years of age: he had on an old coat dark coloured, light coloured jacket, leather breeches and an old linen shirt. Cornelius Murphey is thin visaged, black hair, slender body, and his cloaths near the same as the other. They say that they came passengers into Philadelphia, from thence to Broad-Creek in Maryland, in a sloop; they cannot give any account of Philadelphia nor any part of Maryland, except the parts contiguous to Broad-Creek. I am of opinion they are runaways, although they have been several times taken up and discharged. If they are servants, the owner or owners may find them at the subscriber's living near Elk-Ridge church in Anne-Arundel county, as they are now at work for him.

**EPHRAIM HOWARD.**



3000 Tickets at Two Dollars each amount to 6000

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers.

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

...immediately.

**JOSHUA DORSEY.**

May 20, 1773.

Baltimore, May 26, 1773.

May 1, 1773.

Patapasco, June 17, 1772

JOSEPH JACOBS, } Executors.  
RICHARD JACOBS, }

**JOHN HEPBURN.**

Baltimore, May 15, 1773.

6w JAMES CHRISTIE, junr.  
N. B. All those indebted to me are desired to pay immediately.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.



## M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E.

T H U R S D A Y, J U L Y 22, 1773.

## B A R C E L O N A, April 6.

An extraordinary courier from Madrid brought an order for the eight battalions of Spanish and Walloon guards, who are in garrison in Catalonia, to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation on the first notice, and at the same time an embargo was laid on all ships that were here; but the arrival of a second courier yesterday has put a stop to our dispositions, and the embargo is taken off.

THORN, April 14. The dietine of Lenczye has been the most stormy of all the dietines. Disputes ran so high, that near thirty persons have been killed or dangerously wounded.

WARSAW, April 18. The confederation, the plan of which was framed by Baron Stackeberg, envoy from Russia, and approved by the three courts, has been agreed to, and the affairs to be laid before the diet, which is to meet to-morrow, are to be determined by a plurality of voices. The principal articles to be agitated are, the maintenance of the roman catholic religion, and the public liberty; the departure of the foreign troops out of the realm; the regulating the limits of the republic; an enquiry into the authors and accomplices of the outrages committed against the sacred person of his majesty; to settle a new arrangement touching impolts; to settle some reforms necessary in the military departments; to establish a commission to repair the wrong which Duke Peter of Courland had done, by certain transactions, to his brother Prince Charles, after the death of their father; and to avenge the outrage committed against Madame Potocki. All these articles are to be presented to, and treated on by the diet, under the auspices of the confederation.

April 21. This morning the senator's hall and the nuncio's chamber were furnished with a strong guard by the marshal of the crown. The confederate nuncios were there; but Mr. Reyten, nuncio of Navogrodeck, and his adherents, were; and about noon an envoy came from the confederates, to know of them whether they acknowledged Count Poninski as marshal. He was answered, no, and Mr. Reyten came to the door of the nuncios chamber, and declared openly, that he would not hear of the confederacy, and that he was ready to seal that protestation with his blood if it was required.

LEGHORN, April 21. The French frigates, which were cruising in the Archipelago, have sunk several corsairs; and we just now received advice, that one of those frigates being met by three Russian frigates at the time he had six French merchantmen under convoy, would not suffer them to be visited; which occasioned a cannonade between those frigates, the consequences whereof had been to the advantage of the French, who afterwards pursued their route.

PARIS, April 26. The magistrates of Tarascon have received orders to prepare magazines for 7000 men. Five hundred workmen are employed in repairing the caferns of Aix, and we are assured that there will be a camp at Brigidolles.

Orders are sent to Marseilles for raising twelve hundred seamen, to man the ships sitting out at Toulon. That fleet will be ready by the 10th of next month.

## L O N D O N,

April 21. Advice is just received, that three of his Britannick majesty's ships have had an engagement with five Spanish men of war, off Cadiz; and, after giving the Dons a severe drubbing, they put into that port in a most shattered condition.

April 23. The last authentic letters from Copenhagen say, that the Queen Dowager's party have entirely lost all their influence; that a marriage had been proposed to his Danish majesty, to which he at first appeared by no means averse, but several circumstances having lately transpired, he now expressed his utter abhorrence of the measure, and has even intimated to his confidants something more than a wish that a reconciliation may take place between his consort and him.

April 24. Preparations are still making at Vienna for his imperial majesty's journey, and we hear that he is to set out for Transylvania and Wallachia, and not to touch at Poland at all. It is very remarkable, that Prince Poniatowsky, in his last moments, wrote the following letter to his imperial majesty:

"Great Sir,  
"I write this not as your servant, or your minister, but as your dying friend and familiar. My last advice to you is, that you set not a foot in Poland."  
PONIATOWSKY."

A few minutes after the prince had wrote the above letter, he expired. The receipt of this occasioned several privy councils, the result of which, was the Emperor's desisting from his intended route.

May 2. Dr. Jonathan Shipley, bishop of St. Asaph, an eloquent speaker in the house of peers, has lately preached and published a sermon before the society for propagating the gospel: speaking of the mutual re-

lationship between the mother country and the colonies, he proceeds in the following terms:

"May the wife and good on both sides, without enquiring too curiously into the grounds of past animosities, endeavour by all prudent means to restore that old public friendship and confidence, which made us great, happy and victorious. To countries so closely united it is needless, and even dangerous, to have recourse to the interpretation of charters and written laws. Such discussions excite jealousy, and intimate an unfriendly disposition. It is common utility, mutual wants, and mutual services, that should point out the true line of submission and authority. Let them respect the power that saved them; and let us always love the companions of our dangers and our glories. If we consider their prosperity, as making part of our own, we shall feel no jealousy at their improvements, and they will always cheerfully submit to an authority, which they find is exercised invariably to the common advantage. During all our happy days of concord, partly from our national moderation, and partly from the wisdom, and sometimes perhaps from the carelessness of our ministers, they have been trusted, in a good measure, with the entire management of their affairs: and the success they have met with ought to be to us an ever memorable proof, that the true art of government consists in not governing too much."

The present bustle in the political world could not have happened more opportunely than at present; because when once the important question of war or no war is known to be agitating, the minutiae of the minister's conduct will naturally cease to be the object of disquisition.

The officers of the troops at St. Vincent's have sent over a petition to his majesty, setting forth the great expences they have been at during the late expedition, and the danger they were exposed to by the unwholesomeness of the climate; and therefore praying, that when the newly acquired lands are to be sold, or given away, they may have the offer of part of them.

We are assured that the king of Prussia has all the publications in London regularly sent him; and we are likewise assured, that many articles of his own writing, by some means or other, make their appearance in the London news-papers.

Though the Dutch have declared neutrality, certain it is, that they have rendered many secret services to the king of Prussia, and intend to continue so to do.

May 7. Letters from Madrid, which were received yesterday, declare, that his catholic majesty was determined to persevere in the fitting out the present armament, and that he had given a very hostile answer to the last courier from great Britain.

Letters from Warsaw, dated the 21st ult. advise, that the diet was opened, but the members were very outrageous; and that Podolia and Volhinia have, by a manifesto, protested against all that shall be done. A new confederation has been entered into, which has been signed by numbers. Mean time, the foreign troops continue to block up Warsaw, and will not suffer any one to leave the place, till the diet settles matters to their satisfaction.

This morning 600 tons of salt provisions were shipped off on board two transports at the tower, together with some other stores, for his majesty's garrison at Falkland's Island.

On Tuesday seven night a fire broke out in one of the carriages without the city of Zutphen, in Holland, in which nine soldiers, a sergeant, and a child, were burnt to death, nine or ten more dangerously burnt, and of the whole company, which consisted of upwards of 40, only four or five men are fit for duty: all their baggage and arms were destroyed. Three of the burghers of Zutphen, who ran to the assistance of the soldiers, had the misfortune to be drowned.

On Tuesday last there was a general court of the proprietors of the East-India stock, at their house in Leadenhall-street. The chairman opened the court, by observing, "he thought it his duty to acquaint the proprietors of the reception of their petition: he accordingly told them that he had, according to their orders, delivered it in to the house of commons on the Monday, when it was read, and, agreeable to the mode of the house, ordered to lie on the table; that after the reading of the petition, the chancellor of the exchequer seemed to express some doubts about the meaning of it, and that he afterwards proposed a plan of regulations for the government of the affairs of the company, both abroad and at home, which he intended to bring in as a bill, the particulars of which a gentleman he had in his eye, (meaning Mr. Demolte,) would more fully explain, as he stood behind him in the house."

Mr. Dempster accordingly rose, and in a very clear and accurate manner, stated the whole of that day's proceedings. He said: "that as far as the chairman had gone, he was precisely right; that when the chancellor of the exchequer seemed to express some doubts about the meaning of the petition, that he sufficiently explained them to his lordship, who replied to some parts of it by saying, 'that the phrase, for a term not exceeding six years, was merely parliamentary, and only used to put the matter out of litigation

for that time, for that government did not mean at the end of that period to deprive the company of their territorial possessions; that in regard to the increase of their dividend, and the other matters of their petition, though his lordship did not express himself clearly on them, yet there were some hopes of their being received favourably." Mr. Dempster then went into a recital of the particulars of the plan of regulations proposed by his lordship for the conduct of the company's affairs abroad and at home, almost every one of which forcibly militated against the very letter of the company's charter. They were principally as follow:

*Home regulations.* That every proprietor must be possessed of East-India stock to the amount of 1000*l*. which must be in his possession for the space of twelve calendar months, to entitle him to vote for directors.

That the directors should be chosen in the manner following: six for four years; six for three years; six for two years; and six annually; each director being in office for four years, to be disqualified from re-assuming that office for the year following.

*Regulations abroad.* That the mayor's court should, as originally, be confined to small mercantile affairs.

That in lieu of this court, a new one was to be established, consisting of a chief, and three puisne judges, not of the appointment of the crown, nor yet of the proprietors, nor yet of the directors, but, he believed, of the parliament.

That a superiority be given to the presidency of Bengal, over the other presidencies in India; and that supervisors be appointed to assist Mr. Hastings, the present governor in that presidency.

On Mr. Dempster's giving this account of Monday's proceedings in parliament, a general conversation has begun (for it cannot be called a debate where all were unanimous) on the abuses and corruptions such regulations must necessarily produce; wherein several of the proprietors said, they would sooner give up the whole of their late properties in East-India stock, than contribute to such proceedings.

As soon as this matter was sufficiently spoken to, the duke of Richmond made the following motion:

"That it is the opinion of this court, that the chairman, and deputy chairman, do wait upon Lord North, to let his lordship know, that the company have nearly completed their regulations for the better management of their affairs; and to request of his Lordship, that he would communicate through them to the general court, in writing, his plan of an intended bill for the regulation of the company's affairs, both at home and abroad; and at the same time that he would likewise acquaint them, on what parts of their petition he seemed to doubt the proprietors meaning."

This motion meeting the general ideas of the court, as the most likely method of knowing precisely what ground to go upon, it was, after a short debate, approved of.

The following papers are exact copies from the originals:

(C O P Y)

East-India house, May 4, 1773.

RESOLVED,

That the chairman and deputy chairman do wait on the right hon. Lord North, in the name of this court, to assure his lordship that this court have nearly completed such regulations as they think will be most effectual to promote the welfare of the company both at home and abroad, and request that his lordship will be pleased to communicate to this court, in writing, his lordship's plan of the intended bill for regulating the affairs of this company at home and in India; and also that his lordship would be pleased to explain, in the same manner, the doubts which they have been informed his lordship has conceived touching the meaning of some parts of their petition presented yesterday to the house of commons.

(C O P Y.)

Lord North desires the chairman and deputy chairman to acquaint the general court of proprietors of the East-India company, that having, with several other members, received the commands of the house of commons to prepare and bring in a bill for establishing certain regulations respecting the affairs of the East-India company, he cannot think it proper to communicate to the general court, in writing, the plan of the bill which is proposed to be offered to the house, in obedience to their commands; and that the point which he had taken notice of, as not expressed with sufficient clearness, in their last petition, and therefore wished it might be explained, was, whether the company meant only to signify their dislike of some parts of the resolutions of the house, and their desire to have them changed; or whether they meant to declare a purpose of refusing both the loan and the agreement respecting the territorial acquisitions and revenues, rather than accept of them on the terms proposed.

Downing-street, May 5, 1773.



(C O P Y.)

East-India house, May 6, 1773.

RESOLVED,

That the chairman and deputy chairman do wait on Lord North, and acquaint his lordship, that as the points on which he has desired an answer are of the greatest importance to the rights and interest of the company, and therefore require as far as possible, the consideration of the whole proprietary, the general court have appointed Wednesday next, as being the earliest day on which such consideration can be had.

May 10. They write from Copenhagen, that the Sieur Martelle, command'r of the Squadron at Esi-neur, had received orders to proceed immediately with the ships under his command, to the Mediterranean.

Recent advice has confirmed the intelligence that the emperor of Germany, with all the princes of the empire, have consented to the establishment of the society of Jesus, not only in Germany, but in all the Austrian dominions in Italy, &c. so that the holy fathers are likely to flourish once more.

May 11. On Thursday last there was a general court of proprietors of East-India stock, at their house in Leadenhall-street, pursuant to adjournment of Tuesday last. After the clerk had, as usual, read over the minutes of the last meeting, the chairman acquainted the court, "That in pursuance of their directions, he and the deputy had waited on Lord North the day before, with their message, to which they received a written answer, that should be read to them."

After the answer was read, the chairman desired to know whether the court would go into a consideration of that matter, or the business of the day?

Mr. Dempster then rose, and said, "That the answer before them was of that magnitude, that required the most serious consideration; that a reply was necessary to be given to Lord North, and on that depended a great deal; he therefore hoped it would not be precipitated in that court, but that as near a day as possible might be appointed, wherein the consequences on all sides may be weighed, and that reply given, which would at the same time exhibit the firmness as well as prudence of the company."

Governor Johnstone supported Mr. Dempster and entered into a very copious description of the many ill consequences which must arise from the existence of this bill; after which he exhorted the proprietors to steadiness, manliness, and unanimity of conduct (the effects of which he illustrated by two opposite cases) as the only grounds they had to maintain their rights as proprietors or Englishmen.

Mr. Gordon spoke next, and observed, "That as the point seemed to turn on, whether the company were to receive those resolutions of Lord North, or be refused the loan, he had a plan to offer to the proprietors, of raising the sum of money required of government, without applying to them; that he had not at present this plan about him, but that he would communicate it to the proprietors the first general court."

This proposal was received with great satisfaction by the court, on the opinion that such resolutions as the minister proposed, would never be offered but on the presumption, that the company were in that distress they must comply with any terms, sooner than do without the loan.

A motion was then made, and unanimously approved of, that Wednesday next be appointed for the consideration of Lord North's message."

Last Saturday's Gazette contains his majesty's proclamation for discontinuing the bounties offered for seamen and landmen to enter on board his majesty's ships of war.

By recent advices from Copenhagen, we learn, that his Danish majesty has lately been troubled with a great dejection of spirits and despondency of mind, attended with very dangerous symptoms.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated May 3.

"We hear that his Prussian majesty, informed of the contents of the message of the Dantzick magistrates to Holland, has sent to his ambassador a memorial in answer, which has been communicated to the diplomatic body, and to the assembly of the general states. It represents, that having a right to a great part of the Polish kingdom, he should have been chosen protector of Dantzick, in preference to the king of Poland, who being elective, was consequently a stranger to a kingdom conferred on him by the electors: his Prussian majesty further declares, that if the republic of Dantzick are willing to take him for a protector, he is ready to settle with them in a satisfactory manner. The magistrates disagree with him upon that point, and insist on remaining as they have been since the establishment of the kingdom of Poland, under the Polish king's protection."

Letters from Barcelona and Carthage, brought by yesterday's mail, confirm, that the fitting out the ships at those ports, and the enrolment of sailors on the coast of Spain, had been countermanded by orders from the Spanish court.

The bill to allow a drawback of the duties of customs on the exportation of teas to any of his majesty's colonies or plantations in America, received the royal assent yesterday.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

On Tuesday night arrived one of the transports, which left Chatham the 6th of May, having on board two companies of the fourth battalion of the royal regiment of artillery, under the command of col. Cleveland, who landed at this city on Wednesday morning, with captains Farrington, Le Moine and Wood; lieutenants Shand, Laye, Boscawen and Shutteworth, and lieutenant Cleveland, son of the colonel, who goes to join his regiment at Quebec.

Wednesday night arrived the other royal artillery transport, with Capt. Huddleston, and several other officers.

ANNAPOLIS, JULY 22.

TO THE PRINTER S.

Multa renascuntur, quæ jam cecidere, cadentque,  
Quæ nunc sunt in bonæ vocabula.

HOR.

IN every living language, there are certain heterogeneous words and anomalous expressions, which are perpetually fluctuating. Of ours, in particular, it may truly be said, that we have no standard to fix it with accuracy and precision: it varies almost as often as the fashion of our cloaths. We have, moreover, many terms and phrases which, like the universal language of the free-masons, or the sacred alphabet of the Chinese, convey, as used by different persons and on different occasions, totally different meanings. I think it would be well, were you, in your paper, every now and then, as occasion should require, to give the public a glossary, of the current fashionable words, as is done in Philadelphia, and some other places, with respect to the current prices of the commodities of the country. Having been a very constant attendant on our great speakers, both at the bar and in the senate, as well as their harangues *sub dio*, I offer you my service, as caterer in this article. I have a large collection of *tip-top*, fashionable phrases, with sundry specimens of modern orthoepy and syntax, all equally novel and extraordinary, which you may command, whenever you please. What I now offer, is given on the authority of our very best speakers, and is absolutely necessary, for the thorough understanding of our present political debates.

*Governor.* The distributor of posts and places, which, however numerous, are far from being sufficient to gratify every expectant. It is a word, of very vague and variable import. As spoken by men yearning after these good things, it means—"A little God below." Used by one so awkwardly circumstanced as to with for the smiles of the court, at the same time that he is panting for the huzzas of the mob, it means one who is "generous, of a good heart," and well disposed to promote the welfare of the province; whilst he also is such a "youthful and unsuspicious" simpleton, as not to be able to comprehend a clear and plain position, which lies level to the capacities of even barbers and cobblers.

*Governor.* "Conjunctio contra republicam facta." Cicero. A confederacy of a few, to enslave the many. Council of state. Ten fools, and one knave.

*Officers.* Men who, having no interest in common with their fellow-subjects, care not what becomes of their country: men, in short, who oppose all "useful laws," of which they have lately given a very striking proof, in the part they took respecting the "act concerning estates-tail, and the jurisdiction of county courts;" and therefore justly defined to be "enemies to the peace, welfare, and happiness of this province and the laws and constitution thereof."

*Patriots.* The lawyers, and the first citizen; and, in a subordinate degree, all their admirers, the *dii minorum gentium*, who, like silly sheep, are proud to follow the jingle of these bell-weather of the flock. A stronger instance cannot be given of the intakability of language: this word, Johnson defines to be *one who loves his country*, whereas it now means *one who loves himself only*, and pretending a regard to his country, fomenting popular discontents, merely to gratify some private passion of his own.

*The people.* A ladder, whereby patriots climb into notice and distinction: the ostensible pretext of all our commotions, and the only sufferers. In tub-harangues, it means only the most noisy, insignificant, and worthless of the rabble, who attend the speechful levees of the patriots aforesaid, and who, after their example, lend their voices, Cade-like, to exclaim, "down, down with them all: leave not an officer, or a parson, a scholar, or a gentleman."

*A great man.* "Sordidæ originis, maleficæ vitæ, sed validus orandi." Tacit. annal. lib. 4. cap. 21. one of mean birth, mischievous life, but a powerful speaker.

*Liberty.* The watch-word of levellers, white-boys, regulators, and patriots, when they "cry, havoc, and let slip the dogs of war."

*The lawyers.* The four great men, and patriots of Anne-Arundel county. Men of great natural abilities, and profound erudition; by far the best speakers and writers in this province, the first citizen excepted. Of irreproachable integrity in private, as well as public life; rigid observers of the laws, themselves, and therefore, becomingly, impatient of whatever looks like extortion, or illegal exaction in others: in short, the main props, and pillars of liberty in Maryland.

*Parson.* A name of the utmost obloquy and contempt, instead of being, as Blackstone thought it "the most honourable title." Illiterate, and of licentious morals—"ministerial hirelings, and court sycophants." And no longer of any other use in this province, than as they serve a papist, and his gang of patriots to recommend themselves to the people, by maltreating and abusing.

*A place.* The true cause of all our disputes. And, what would more effectually stop the mouths, and lull to rest our blustering patriots,

than poppy or mandragora,

Or, all the drowsy syrups of the East.

*A public writer.* If an advocate for the lawyers, however frivolous, impertinent, or nonsensical his productions may be, "they extol him to the clouds," call him "a man of abilities" and admire his "manly spirit" and "nervous style." But, if, unfortunately, he happens to be of a spirit to think for himself, and refuses to bow the knee to these golden calves, then is he "a tool and unprincipled creature" of Antilon's, or, an echo, whom, when they cannot reply to in public, they gallantly affect to laugh at, in private.

*The first citizen.* The greatest genius that has ever arisen in this our western world. One, who as far surpasses all cotemporary writers, in juridical, political, and critical knowledge,

"velut inter ignes,

"Luna minores:"

One in whom contradictions are reconciled, a papist and yet a friend to civil and religious liberty—a receiver of compound-interest, and yet an enemy to illegal exactions; of a noble and elevated mind, tho'

"curtail'd of fair proportion,  
"Cheated of feature, by dissembling nature,  
"Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before his time,  
"Into this breathing world, scarce half made up."

*The writer of this paper.* One who is "very scurrilous—very scurrilous indeed! very, very scurrilous!" whose invectives flowing from malice, and destitute "of truth, deserve contempt, tho' not treated with contempt by the persons attacked." One, however, who thinks it the duty of every honest man, in times like these, to *refuse* not with patriots, but with Cicero, "resistere et levitati multitudinis, et perditioni temeritati," alike to oppose the insatiation of the multitude, and the rashness of their abandoned leaders.

L E X I P H A N E S.

TO THE PUBLICK.

T H E

DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S  
G U I D E.

Is now in the Press, and will be speedily published.

IN gratitude to the publick in general, who so generously and extensively subscribed to, and countenanced this my undertaking, I solicited, and readily obtained the favour, from the several gentlemen of the law, in this place, to peruse the performance; they have been so obliging to do it, and as a mark of their approbation, have permitted my publishing the following letter, with their signature.

Mr. Vallette,

WE have perused your manuscript, entitled "The deputy Commissary's Guide," &c. and do much approve of it; we apprehend that performance will be of general utility, and that it well deserves the encouragement of the publick.

We are your's &c.

THOS. JENINGS,  
J. HALL,  
THOS. JOHNSON, jun.  
SAMUEL CHASE,  
WM. PACA,  
JA. TILGHMAN, 3d.  
W. COOKE.

The fundamental principles on which testamentary proceedings depend, being derived from laws, in most cases uncontrollable by any local acts of assembly, the treatise can be little affected, by any future internal regulation—in some few instances, however, the testamentary laws now existing, may, and probably will, soon undergo the revival of the legislature—to amend and correct which eventual alteration or addition, a number of blank leaves will be added to each book, in which, every possessor of a copy may himself enter the proper alteration or addition, agreeable to the advertisements I shall from time to time insert in the Gazette, whenever any such alteration shall take place.

The subscription having increased far beyond what was conjectured, and provision made for, there will remain but a small number of copies to be disposed of: Those therefore, who still chuse to become subscribers, are requested to be speedy in their application, as none but such can have their names printed in the title page.

I am,

The publick's

Devoted servant,

ELIE VALLETTE.

The gentlemen who have been so obliging to take in subscriptions, are requested to send in the original papers by the last day of August, to

Their obliged servant,

E. V.

Baltimore, July 14, 1773.

To be sold by auction at the London coffee-house, on Fell's point, on Thursday the 5th of August next, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the benefit of the owners,

THE ship Great Duke Leopold, 250 tons or thereabouts, Larkin Hammond, master, with all her materials as she now lies in the N. W. branch of Patapasco river. Inventories with terms of sale may be seen at the coffee-houses in Annapolis and Baltimore, and by applying to

2W

THOMAS BRERETON, Broker.

Annapolis, July 22, 1773.

ALL persons indebted to Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, whose accounts have been standing 12 months and upwards, are requested to make immediate payment, and thereby prevent suits being brought against them, which they may be assured will be done if this requisition is not complied with.

THOMAS GASSAWAY, junr.



Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1773.  
To be sold at publick vendue, at the late dwelling-house of William Reid, deceased, near Queen-Anne, on the first Day of September next,  
**A** PARCEL of stock, and household furniture, consisting of cattle, horses, hogs, feather-beds, &c. by

**ELEANOR REID, Executrix.**  
To be sold, the first Wednesday in August next, at the House of Mrs. Chilton, in Baltimore-town, by way of publick vendue,  
**T**HE four following LOTS of GROUND, viz.

No. 52. In Baltimore-town, opposite to Mr. Jonathan Plowman's present dwelling; a corner lot, 95 feet by 100, on which are improvements that have for some years past been let at £. 50 per annum. A fee simple.

No. 71. On Fell's point, a water lot, 60 feet front, on George-street, nearly opposite the market-square, from which lot is a good wharf, extended into the water so far that ships, &c. may lade or unlade thereat. A fee simple.

No. 99, & 100. On Fell's point, water lots, each fronting on Wolf-street, 60 feet, adjoining James Morgan's ship-yard. These lots are deep, and the water opposite to them as bold as any where about the point, not more than 150 feet from the shore, on one of which, i. e. 99, is a new brick-house, 26 feet by 16. Each subject to a ground rent of £. 3:5 sterling per annum.

Also, a commodious situation for a gentleman's seat adjoining Baltimore-town, containing 400 acres of ground, is by far the highest situation near the town, from which is an agreeable prospect of Baltimore-town, Fell's point, Patapsco river, Chesapeake bay, and the country adjacent. This seat will be accommodated with a few acres of flat land, suitable for meadow, if wanted by the purchaser. Attendance will be given the preceding day to shew the title, paper, and premises, by

**JOHN DEEVER.**  
N. B. Also to be sold in fee, or let on a reasonable ground rent for 99 years renewable for ever, upwards of 100 lots, in the new addition to Baltimore-town, by

**J. D.**  
**TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,**  
**T**HREE hundred acres of patent land, and about thirty acres leased land for ninety-nine years, all joined together, lying in Baltimore county, about ten miles from Bush-Town, on the main road that goes from Bush to York-Town, Pennsylvania, about twelve miles from Joppa, and about eighteen from Baltimore-Town; the land is good, and will suit either for farming, or planting tobacco; it is likewise well situated for a tavern or store, as it lies on the main road that all the waggons from the upper mills go to Baltimore-Town, and joins the land of Mr. Abraham Whitaker, where he now lives, who is building and letting lots to several people for keeping taverns and stores; it is well adapted for such business, as it lies in the heart of a settlement where there are large quantities of wheat made, and many merchant mills convenient; there are on the land two small plantations; on one of them a small dwelling house in middling good repair, a good barn, and a large apple orchard of good fruit, and bears well; on the other place there is a middling good large dwelling house in pretty good repair, and other convenient houses, and a small apple orchard of good fruit; there likewise may be made meadow enough to support the place with hay, without much trouble. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase, may see the above land by applying to Mr. Abraham Whitaker, or the subscriber. Likewise to be sold, a large two story brick dwelling house in the town of Joppa, on a water lot, the house is almost new, has four rooms on a floor, and eight fire places, cellars under the whole, and a neat store made of one of the rooms, which is quite private from the other part of the house, and now rented to Walter Tolley, jun. Esq. Any person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid house and lot, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living in the fork of Gunpowder, near Joppa. The title of the whole indisputable.

**JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.**  
Elk-Ridge, July 8, 1773.  
**I** DO hereby desire, that no person or persons whatsoever, will take an assignment, or give any value for a note of mine given to a certain Nathan Dorsey, on the 17th day of December, 1771, for 37 pounds sterling; as the said note was given for a negro that was mortgaged to William Hall of Elk-Ridge, I am determined not to pay said note, unless compelled thereto by law.

**W2**  
**JOSHUA BROWN, senr.**  
Cecil county, July 26, 1773.  
**S**TOLEN from along side of the brig Harriot, lying at Fell's point, Baltimore-town, a yawl, about 15 feet long, her stern lately broke, and some time since she was paid with turpentine, a piece of sheet lead on her bow. Whoever takes up the said boat, and delivers her to Capt. Thomas Elliot, on Fell's point, or at my house near Frederick-town, in Cecil county, shall have a reward of forty shillings, paid by

**3w**  
**ROBERT CRAIG.**  
**A**NY Person wanting Searches made in the Rentals for the Western Shore of this Province may apply to

**J. CLAPHAM.**

Annapolis, July 19, 1773.  
The subscriber has for sale at his house, the next door above Samuel Chase, Esq;

**A** SMALL parcel of saddlery, consisting of narrow diaper, and straining webs, fringes of all colours, broad and narrow orrice, steel head-stall and throat buckles, common stirrup irons, plain and silvered staples and plates, also plain and silvered tuft nails, a few thousands of 3d. 2d. and clout tacks; leather bags, double and single girths lined and unlined, bridles, stirrup leathers, cruppers, &c. He likewise makes and repairs ladies and gentlemen's hunting and common saddles, &c. Those ladies and gentlemen that please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best and neatest manner, and at the most reasonable rates,

By their humble servant,  
**WILLIAM JACOB.**

**July 17, 1773.**  
**A** CONSIDERABLE quantity of port wine of the first quality, London old bottled porter, ale, Gloucester and Cheshire cheese, single refined and lump sugars; imported in the Sim, Capt. Boucher, from London, and Lady Margaret, Capt. Noble, from Glasgow; to be sold for cash, or on short credit, by the subscribers in Alexandria, Virginia.

**4w**  
**BENNETT BROWNE, & Co.**

**July 5, 1773.**  
**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in Westmoreland county, Virginia, two white men servants, viz. William Walker, alias Smith, a convict, who came in, in 1772, in the Scarfale, Capt. Reid, by trade a gardener; he is a slim made man, five feet nine or ten inches high, brown complexion, blue eyes, blackish hair, has a remarkable swing in his walk, a coarse voice and a cough; he had with him, kersey and cotton jackets and breeches, white, check, and ofsnabrig shirts; he likes drink, and has been severely whipped before a magistrate; this is the third time he has run away; as he had sailors cloaths with him he will attempt to pass for a sailor. Thomas Puttrel, an indented servant, (who came in last April, in the Liberty, Capt. Raifon) a truncky well made man, fair complexion, brown hair, which curls in his neck, a round face, hazle eyes, speaks quick, a butcher by trade, understands gardening and farming; he has been fourteen months on board a man of war; he has a butcher's steel and knife, and wears quilts in his hat; he had with him, a brown cloth coat, second mourning jacket, black breeches, white, check, and ofsnabrig shirts, and some money; he will attempt to pass for a sailor; and I hear they intend to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Whoever apprehend the aforesaid servants, and secures them in a jail, so that I get them, shall receive a reward of five pounds Virginia currency for each of them.

**IF**  
**RICHARD LEE.**  
**T**HERE is at the plantation of William Randall, in Baltimore county, Garrison-Forrest, taken up as a stray, a gray mare, with a small bell on, and has a long switch tail, and is 13 and a half hands high, shod all fours, trots and gallops, and appears to be 9 or 10 years old, branded on the near shoulder thus O, and on the near Buttock S. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

By the lower house of assembly, July 2, 1773.  
**ORDERED,** THAT the following be entered as the resolves of this house, viz.

**RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,** That the representatives of the freemen of this province, have the sole right, with the assent of the other part of the legislature, to impose and establish taxes or fees and that the imposing, establishing or collecting any taxes or fees on or from the inhabitants of this province, under colour or pretence of any proclamation issued by, or in the name of the Lord Proprietary, or other authority, is arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

**RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,** That in all cases, where no fees are established by law for services done by officers, the power of ascertaining the quantum of the reward, for such services, is constitutionally in a jury upon the action of the party.

**RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,** That the proclamation issued in the name of his Excellency Robert Eden, the Governor, with the advice of his Lordship's council of state, on the 26th day of November, 1770, was illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

**RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,** That the paper writing, under the great seal of this province, issued in the name of the late Lord Proprietary, on the 24th day of November, 1770, for the ascertaining the fees and perquisites to be received by the registers of the land-office, was illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

**RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,** That the ADVISERS of of the said proclamations were enemies to the peace, welfare, and happiness of this province, and the laws and constitution thereof.

**ORDERED,** That the said resolves be printed in the next week's Maryland gazette, and be continued therein, six weeks successively.

Signed by order,  
**JOHN DUCKETT, Cl. Lo. Ho.**

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of the late Lord Baltimore (except for land sold by the commissioners) are desired to make immediate payment to Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esq; who is empowered to receive the same; those who neglect to comply with this requisition, may depend that suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons.

**8w**  
**ROBERT EDEN, Executor.**

Anne Arundel county, July 12, 1773.  
On the third day of August next, will be sold on the premises, at publick vendue,

**O**NE hundred acres of land, whereon the subscriber formerly lived, on which are two tenements, one of them being well improved, having a dwelling-house 20 feet by 16, under which is a cellar walled with stone, kitchen, quarter, tobacco-house, and other necessary buildings; there are two valuable apple orchards on said land, with other fruit trees. The land is situated within a small distance of several valuable water-mills. The soil is good; on which is some meadow ground partly cleared, well watered, and timber enough to support the land with care. For title and terms apply to

**W3**  
**WILLIAM HAMS, son of George.**

**July 7, 1773.**  
To be sold by the subscriber at publick vendue, on Tuesday the 10th day of August next, on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day,

**A**BOUT two hundred acres of land, being part of that tract of land called Davis's Purchase, lying in the fork of Patuxent, about 16 miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about 6 miles from Snowdons iron-works; there is on the premises an exceeding good apple and peach orchard; the land is suitable either for planting or farming; the purchaser will be put into possession the 25th of December next, and have the liberty to sow grain this summer.

**STEPHEN STEWARD.**  
**Annapolis, June 29, 1773.**  
**A**S the subscriber, master of the French tongue, has met with good encouragement in this city: he giveth notice to the publick, that he purposes to teach the French and English grammar, for the term of 2 years from this date; his school shall be kept in the most convenient place in this city, where shall be taught, reading, writing, and arithmetic, in both languages, with the utmost care and assiduity, by their humble servant

**4w**  
**JOSEPH PAILLOTTET.**

N. B. He also attends ladies and gentlemen at their particular abodes.

**Frederick county, June 7, 1773.**  
To be sold for sterling cash, London bills of exchange, or current money,

**T**HE plantation where the subscriber now dwells, situated and lying in the said county, on Linganore, containing 600 acres of land; there are on said plantation two good dwelling-houses, corn-house, stables, meat-house, two good tobacco-houses, a good apple and cherry orchard, between 30 and 40 acres of meadow under good fence, part of the said sown down in timothy, and with little expence the other part may be made in as good order; there are also on the said land, 30 or 40 acres of meadow, which has not been cleared or fenced in; the land well adapted for farming or planting, and as fine range for stock as any in the province. The title indisputable. Also, a lot of land at Elk-Ridge Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, within eight miles of Baltimore-town, with a good store-house and counting-room, 30 feet by 18, a good granary, 34 by 20, and a stable. The lot lies very convenient for trade. The improvements all new. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase the said land, may view the premises at any time by applying to the subscriber, and may be put in possession of the said land, by the 20th Sept. next. They may also view the lot and improvements, by applying to Mr. Joshua Dorsey, at Elk-Ridge Landing.

**W4**  
**BENJAMIN DORSEY.**

**Gunpowder mill, July 5, 1773.**  
**R**AN away last night from my mill, on the great falls of Gunpowder, in Baltimore county, Maryland, two Irish indented servant men, viz. William Stackabout, about 50 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high: had on, and took with him, an old blue coat, black jacket and breeches, two pair of ofsnabrig trousers, one check shirt, one ofsnabrig ditto, an old brown cut wig, a new felt hat, a pair of yarn stockings, and one pair of old patched shoes. Cornelius Shane, about 23 or 24 years old, and about 5 feet 6 inches high: had on, and took with him, a suit of brown coarse cloth, one check shirt, one ofsnabrig ditto, one pair of ofsnabrig trousers, one pair of blue yarn stockings, one pair of old shoes, with yellow metal buckles, a brown dress wig, one old castor hat, one cooper's broad-axe, with the helve drooping; and an old drawing knife; they are both coopers by trade. Whoever takes up the said servants, so as the subscriber may have them again, shall receive, if taken 10 miles from home, three pounds; if 20 miles, four pounds; and if out of the province, six pounds; and if only one, the above reward in proportion, with reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

**4w**  
**BENJAMIN ROGERS.**  
N. B. Stackabout is a thin faced man; the other is a round faced man, pitted with the small pox a little; they both talk much in the Irish dialect.

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

**JOHN HEPBURN.**



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

W6  
RICHARD BROWN, } Trustees.  
THOMAS BOND, }

Bladenburg June 14, 1773.  
**L**AND to be sold by publick sale, on the Wednesday of November court next, at 2 o'clock, before the house wherein Mrs. Charleston now dwells at Frederick-town, viz.

A valuable well improved tract of 310 acres, now occupied by William Hilliary, about seven miles below the said town, which was conveyed by said Hilliary to me by a deed which is recorded in Frederick county land record book, 1, folio 1044, February 18, 1765.

The bidder who shall pay down the greatest sum of money on the day aforesaid, shall have a conveyance of the right now vested in

RICHARD HENDERSON.

**FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

Queen-Anne's county, Maryland, June 2, 1773.  
**O**N Sunday last were stolen or seduced from the subscriber, living in Queen-Anne's county, opposite to Chester-town, in Kent county, in Maryland, two negro girl slaves, one named Rachel, about nine or ten years of age, of a yellow complexion, well grown, has a scar on her throat under her jaw, and two remarkable broad foreteeth; the other named Sarah, about five or six years of age, thick lips, hollow eyes, and the upper part of her nose much sunk. These slaves were formerly the property of Elizabeth Adair, of Kent county aforesaid, who intermarried with John Posey, and were purchased of the said John Posey, by Sarah Flower, with whom the subscriber intermarried. As it is suspected that they have been taken away, with a purpose of conveying them out of this province, all persons are cautioned against purchasing them, and whoever will make known to the subscriber, the person or persons who stole or seduced the said slaves from him, and the person in whose possession they are, so that they may be recovered, and the offender or offenders punished according to law, shall receive the above reward, from

W4  
EMMANUEL KENT.

May 1, 1773.  
To be sold to the highest bidder on Saturday the last day of July, about noon.

**A** PLANTATION on Hanlon's branch, in Prince-George's county, about 6 miles from Patowmack-river, at Alexandria, on which are a fine apple orchard, and such buildings as are commonly made for tenants. The tract is clear of all incumbrances, contains 203 acres of land. It is supposed that above 20 acres of it may be made exceeding fine meadow, over which there is a remarkable fine spring issuing from a rock; it is supposed that about 100 acres are cleared, and there is timber enough with care to support the land. The sale to be on the premises, when the terms will be made known.

ZACHARIAH SCOTT.

**A**LL and every creditor and creditors of Col. James Baxter, or William Baxter, Esq; late of Cecil county, deceased, are requested to inform the subscribers, or either of them, of the nature and amount of their several claims, that the same may be adjusted and paid, so far as the said estates shall extend, in such order as the law directs. The debtors to the said estates, are also desired to be as expeditious as possible in the discharge of their several debts without further notice, from

W6  
JOSEPH BAXTER,  
THOMAS JONES,  
BARUCK WILLIAMS.

**T**AKEN up by Samuel Hunt, in Baltimore county, a gray gray horse, 13 hands and a half high, branded something like S/C. The owner may him again on proving property and paying charges.

**I**F a certain Charles Vefey, who came into this province about the year 1752 as an indentured servant, in quality of a gardener; be still alive, and will make application to Mr. Robert Couden, merchant in Annapolis, he will hear of something to his advantage.

**P. S.** If any person can give satisfactory information respecting said Vefey, whether dead or alive, he will be handsomely rewarded for his intelligence, upon applying as above.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of Solomon Hickman, living in the sugar lands Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a white horse, about 13 years old, 13 hands high, no perceivable brand: had on a bell marked DB. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

July 13, 1773.  
To be sold at publick vendue, on Friday the 15th of October next, at the late dwelling-house of Samuel Wickham, of Frederick county, deceased, viz.

**A** TRACT of land containing twenty-six acres, adjoining the other, both lying on Monockacy creek, whereon are two framed dwelling-houses, about fifty acres of cleared land, and some in good timothy grass; also one other tract, containing one hundred acres, lying on Fishing creek, in the county aforesaid; whereon is a good dwelling-house, some out houses, about forty acres of cleared land, and several acres of timothy grass: there is on the said land, a convenient place for building a grist-mill. — Also all persons indebted to the estate of the above-said Wickham, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any just claims against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts regularly proved, that they may be adjusted, by

JOSEPH WOOD, junr. executor.

Fredricksburg, Virginia, June 28, 1773.  
**T**HE subscriber has for sale the following tracts of land in Fairfax county: one on Pohick run about 5 miles from Colchester, and the same distance from Pohick warehouse, containing 937 acres, the other on Four Mile Run, about 4 mile from Alexandria, containing 1225 acres; the soil of both is stiff and well suited to wheat, the last tract is very level; both have a sufficiency of exceeding good meadow ground unimproved, and very valuable mill seats. It being very inconvenient for me to attend at such a distance, Col. George Mason of Gunston in Fairfax has the plats and title papers, and is so obliging as to accept a power of settling the terms with any person inclinable to purchase.

JAMES MERCER.

**FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.**

May 20, 1773.  
**R**AN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the west of England, a spare slim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts, two pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat; it's possible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a sum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above-said plantation, or to the subscriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have the above reward for their trouble, besides what the law allows, paid by

HENRY RIDGELY.

Annapolis, June 21, 1773.  
**H**IS excellency the governor having taken out letters testamentary on the estate of the late lord proprietary, within this province — Notice is hereby given to all persons who have become purchasers of manor or reserved lands, and have not strictly complied with the terms of sale; that if they do not return certificates and make immediate payment, they may depend that no indulgence can be granted, as the trustees are determined to close the accounts and make a final settlement without loss of time.

Signed per order,

JOHN CLAPHAM.

Virginia, April 29, 1773.  
To be rented, for a term of years,  
**T**HE mills at the falls of James river, in the town of Manchester, which consist of a double sawmill, a gristmill, with two pair of stones, for country work, which is worth about 400 barrels of corn the year, a merchantmill with four pair of best French burstones, and all conveniencies necessary for carrying on the manufacturing business in the best manner; likewise a good dwelling-house with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar and large fireplace in it; as also a large store-house, cooper's shop, stable, blacksmith's shop and tools, and a lot of two acres and a half enclosed about the works. The stream affords water enough for as many more mills, and the works are so situated that they are out of danger from fires, having never received any damage but from the unparalleled one in May 1771. These works, being placed within a few yards of navigation, and in the most flourishing part of the country, where any quantity of wheat may be purchased, the business of manufacturing, as well as the West India trade, may be carried on to as great advantage as any where on the continent, and a ready market may be had for any quantity of plank, scantling, &c. The saw and gristmills are now finished, and the merchantmill will be finished by the 1st of September next. Any person inclinable to rent the said works, may know the terms by applying to

W6  
JOHN MAYO.

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

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

ELEANOR CHARLTON, Executrix.

Prince George's county, June 23, 1773.  
**C**OMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a person who calls himself Francis John Salmon, a well made man, about 23 years old, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, gray eyes, dark brown hair, which he wears short, and it curls naturally; says he is a free man, that he kept school some time in Essex county in the Jerseys, and also that he lived some time with Mr. James Boyd, merchant, at Cohanse bridge in Cumberland county in the Jerseys, from whom he shews a letter of recommendation to Mr. John White, merchant in Philadelphia; he shews also a letter signed James Shields and John White, recommending him generally to the merchants in Maryland, but as the bodies of those letters appear to be wrote in the same hand, it is supposed they are forged. His master, if he has one, is desired to pay charges and take him from

W7  
RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

June 10, 1773.  
**C**OMMITTED to the jail of Charles county as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself Simon Piper, and says he belongs to John Hunter, about five miles beyond Frederick-town in Virginia. He is a likely fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, well set, of a yellow complexion, the little finger on his left hand crooked; has on, and with him, an old light coloured broad cloth coat, trimmed with silver basket buttons, an old jacket of the same with the back parts of shaloon, a pair of black serge denim breeches and a pair of osnabrig trousers over them, an old fine white shirt and an osnabrig ditto over it, and an old calter hat. The owner of said negro is desired to take him away and pay charges to

W7  
WILLIAM HANSON, deputy sheriff.

Somerset county, June 15, 1773.  
**T**HERE is at the subscriber's store, on Wicomico river, a case, supposed to contain looking-glasses, marked H. E. N. 1. also three taggots of A. C. steel, in the same mark: these goods were imported in Oct. 1771, in the ship Emperor, Capt. Lockerill, from London to Rappahannock, and shipped by Mr. John Bell of London, Merchant, and brought to Somerset in the schooner Polly, John Parker, master. It was then imagined these goods were either for Somerset, Dorchester, or Worcester, and have been often advertised in these counties; as yet there has not any owner applied for them; I therefore conclude they were brought through mistake from Virginia. The owner is now requested to prove his property, produce his bill of lading, pay charges, and take them away.

W4  
HENRY LOWES.

Annapolis, July 3, 1773.  
**T**HE subscriber, living in Westmoreland county in the colony of Virginia, having been empowered by an act of assembly of this province, to sell and dispose of the lots, buildings and improvements whereon John Morton Jordan, Esq; deceased, lately resided, hereby gives notice, that he will dispose of the same, agreeable to the trust in the said act mentioned, by private sale, to any person or persons inclinable to purchase them, at any time between the date hereof and the 29th day of September next ensuing, at which time (if not before disposed of) they will be exposed to publick sale upon the premises, between the hours of 10 and 12 in the forenoon. The terms of sale and the time of credit will then be made known by

W5  
WILLIAM BERNARD.

July 12, 1773.  
To be sold, on Wednesday the 28th of July, by the subscriber at Fielders farm, in Frederick county,

**T**HE following tracts of land, contiguous to each other, twelve miles from Frederick-town, and three from Patowmack river; forest of Needwood, 300 acres; Hawkins's plains, 350 acres; Sweed's marsh, 300 acres; and Fertile meadow, 100 acres: there are four improvements, an orchard of three hundred apple trees of choice fruit, a good tobacco-house, and four dwelling houses. This land is well adapted to tobacco or farming, lying level and clear of stone, plentifully supplied with constant springs, well timbered with oak, hickory, locust, &c. it will be sold together or in lots, as may suit the purchaser, and

W7  
FELDER GAUNT.

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

Signed per order,

WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. O.



to vendue, on Wednesday the  
August next, agreeable to the  
Arthur Charlton,  
lot of ground where the de-  
which is a good two story  
with two out-houses, one  
framed, with a good stable,  
one half the purchase  
own, the other half not, on  
rest, and security if required;  
R CHARLTON, Executrix.

ge's county, June 23, 1773.  
my custody as a runaway, a  
himself Francis John Salmon,  
bought 23 years old, 5 feet 4 cr  
eyes, dark brown hair, which  
it curls naturally; says he is a  
ept school some time in Essex  
is, and also that he lived some  
Boyd, merchant, at Cohanse  
nd county in the Jerseys, from  
ter of recommendation to Mr.  
nt in Philadelphia; he shews  
James Shields and John White,  
generally to the merchants in  
e bodies of those letters appear  
same hand, it is supposed they  
ter, if he has one, is desired to  
him from

RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

June 10, 1773.  
to the jail of Charles county a  
negro man, who calls himself  
says he belongs to John Hunter,  
and Frederick-town in Virginia.  
ow, about 5 feet 4 inches high,  
complexion, the little finger on  
ked; has on, and with him, an  
broad cloth coat, uimmed with  
ns, an old jacket of the same  
of shaloon, a pair of black serge  
l pair of osnabrig trousers over  
white shirt and an osnabrig ditto  
ld castor hat. The owner of said  
o take him away and pay charges

IAM HANSON, Deputy Sheriff.

Somerset county, June 15, 1773.  
e subscriber's store, on Wisconsin  
supposed to contain looking-glasses,  
also three taggots of A. C. Reed,  
these goods were imported in Oct.  
nperor, Capt. Lockerill, from Lou-  
ck, and shipped by Mr. John Bell of  
and brought to Somerset in the  
ohn Parker, master. It was then  
ds were either for Somerset, Dor-  
ter, and have been often advertised  
as yet there has not any owner ap-  
I therefore conclude they were  
mistake from Virginia. The owner  
o prove his property, produce his  
charges, and take them away.

HENRY LOWES.

Annapolis, July 3, 1773.  
er, living in Westmoreland county  
ny of Virginia, having been im-  
dict of assembly of this province, to  
of the lots, buildings and improve-  
ohn Morton Jordan, Esq; deceased,  
reby gives notice, that he will dis-  
agreeable to the trust in the said  
private sale, to any person or per-  
o purchase them, at any time be-  
ereof and the 29th day of Septem-  
at which time (if not before said  
l be exposed to public sale upon  
between the hours of 10 and 12 in  
The terms of sale and the time of  
e made known by

WILLIAM BERNARD.

July 12, 1773.  
Wednesday the 28th of July, by the  
Fielders furnace, in Frederick

ing tracts of land, contiguous to  
er, twelve miles from Frederick-  
from Patowmack river; forest of  
res; Hawkins's plains, 350 acres;  
300 acres; and Fertile meadow,  
are four improvements, an orchard  
apple trees of choice fruit, a good  
and four dwelling houses. This  
ted to tobacco or farming, lying  
of stone, plentifully supplied with  
well timbered with oak, hickory,  
will be sold together or in lots, as  
chafer, and

FEHDER GAUNT.

office issue warrants as formerly, and  
s who have made application for  
kind of business in that office, are  
that they may not lose the bene-  
eation

per order,

WILLIAM STEUART, C. L. Of.

XXXXXXXXXXXX

N and SON.

XXVII<sup>th</sup> YEAR.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1773.

TO THE PRINTER S:



Head of Severn, July 22, 1773.  
E pleased to give a place in  
your gazette to the following  
considerations, I have been con-  
strained, (and much against  
my will,) to submit to the  
censure or approbation of the  
publick, from an over hasty  
promise, I made, on the day  
of the Anne-Arundel electi-  
on, of communicating through  
our paper, the GROUNDS and REASONS of the opinion  
have entertained in favour of the PROCLAMATION;  
which, had I been allowed, agreeably with my  
quests, at that time, orally to have declared, from  
me short notes, I had provided for the purpose, and  
om whence, these considerations have been since drawn  
; the trouble of their publication might well have  
been avoided.

They should have made their appearance ere now,  
ving been in the like readiness for the press, they  
at present, ever since the commencement of the last  
sion of assembly, as their date denotes; when they  
are brought down to Annapolis for their impressi-  
on reflection, it appeared improper to set forth  
y thing at that time, which might possibly divert  
attention of the publick, from matters of greater  
cern, wherewith it was then supposed to be occu-  
ed; and to revive a TOPICK of discussion, that had  
ready been productive of much altercation, some  
rmth, and a considerable waste of time in the com-  
munity; especially too, as it was expected, that the  
aland wisdom of the then sitting assembly, would have  
uated it to have fallen on, some useful and use-  
ful REGULATIONS, respecting the FEES of OFFICERS,  
d restrictive of those EVILS of OPPRESSION and  
TORTION, the PROCLAMATION was issued to PRE-  
vent; and thereby to have superseded the REASON;  
EXPEDIENCY, the NECESSITY of the continuance  
that measure any longer, (if still did need) and thus  
sting up at once, all grounds of future clamour,  
vil, and dispute among us concerning it. Since the  
orogation of the general assembly, my private busi-  
ss in the country, would not admit of my stay at  
city, to attend the press; nor, should I be inclin-  
now to send forth these considerations, had not a  
end kindly engaged to take this trouble off my  
ands.

I trust, it comes out soon enough, if it be produc-  
ive of any GOOD EFFECT; if not, it SURELY comes  
o SOON: one end, I flatter myself, it will answer,  
hich is, to put *abler men*, on the disquisition of this  
bject.

It remains now, briefly to entreat, that the *publick*  
ill be pleased, to excuse or overlook its imperfections;  
hich I fear are many—

“Et, quas aut incuria fudit,  
Aut humana parum cavit natura;”  
ensible as they must be, that I have appeared in  
PRINT, not through FREE-WILL, but from CON-  
TRAIKT.

I am your's, and the publick's,  
most obliged and humble servant,  
JOHN HAMMOND.

TO THE PUBLICK.

Anne-Arundel county, head of Severn, June 16, 1773.

IN a gazette, (A) that some time since appear-  
ed, and which gave an account of the Anne-  
Arundel election, the following frivolous charge, was  
contained; if it merits the name of one: viz. “that  
“the old gallows was cut down and burnt, and the pro-  
clamation buried by the citizens, taken up and destroy-  
ed, by the order of Mr. John Hammond, on the  
“morning of the election.” That I requested on that  
morning, a gentleman, who superintends some build-  
ings I am erecting, to send one or two of his work-  
men, and cut down the gallows, is true: that I ordered  
it to be burnt, is false: that I had a RIGHT, how-  
ever, to destroy it, and thereby “abate a nuisance” on  
my land, and just before my door, I believe, will  
scarce be controverted; and that my MOTIVE in doing  
it was GOOD, I submit to the judgment of every man,  
who is a friend to decorum, peace, and harmony, in  
government; on assuring him, that I had nothing  
more in view, than the prevention of insult to magis-  
tracy; riot, anarchy, and excess; and the people from  
being agitated and misled, by vain shews of pageantry,  
loud harangue, firing of guns, and such like devices  
of artful and designing men, to inflame their passions,  
and pervert their understandings. But that, I ordered  
the proclamation, to be taken up, and destroyed, (as is  
charged) or gave any particular directions about it;  
or even, had it in my memory, or contemplation, at  
that time; I do here publicly aver to be a LIE, as  
gross as its AUTHOR, (be he who he may) that hath  
caused it to be printed; and in PROOF of my AVER-  
MENT, I refer to the underwritten declaration of Mr.  
Anderson, (B) the gentleman, whose workmen, in

consequence of my request, cut down the gallows.  
As to the proclamation, that is above alleged, to be  
destroyed, it is now whole, uninjured, and safe in my  
hands: they, who dug it up, of their own free will  
and accord, delivered it to a person, who fancying it  
would occasion a little mirth with my friends, deliv-  
ered it to me; and it really had the expected effect:  
for, at the very time, I am making this declaration to  
the publick, I cannot but frankly own, it doth excite  
involuntarily a SMILE on my face, to reflect that this  
same proclamation, which on the 14th day of May,  
1773, was “heard in canonized earth,” should on  
the 24th of the said month, “have burst its ear-  
ments;” “that the sepulcher, wherein it was  
“quietly inurned, should have opened his ponderous  
“and planken jaws, to cast it up again;” “that it  
“should in compleat form,” in perfect print, uninjur-  
ed by DEATH, and the GRAVE; (“O DEATH where  
“is thy STING! O GRAVE where is thy VICTORY!”)  
revisit thus, the rays of the sun, making day hideous  
to many; and some fools of nature,

So horribly to shake their dispositions  
With thoughts beyond the reaches of their souls. (C)

It hath arisen, I still exists; its constitutional nature and  
quaintty, will “bear it itself up,” nor ever suffer  
“it’s fumes to grow out,” and I weak; until some pub-  
lick act of the legislature suppressive of extortion and oppres-  
sion, (be it ever of office, the proclamation was created to  
prevent;) doth pass among us, and thereby supersede the  
reason, the expediency, I might have said, the necessity, of  
that measure! Then, and not till then; I expect it  
will vanish, disappear, and depart from among us;  
leaving this sublimary world, and its cavilling and  
quivering sons, (the fowlers of sedition and discord among  
us; to exhibit, spout, and joam, concerning its legal  
essence and properties; whilst it will gloriously take its  
flight, and seek its habitation “in nubibus,” the place  
pre-provided for it by the great Liberator; (D) thereto  
live, and exist in abeyance; i. e. “in the remem-  
brance, intendment, and consideration of the law,”  
or, as his commentator, Sir Edward Coke, saith, (E)  
“in expectation;” permit me to add, of a return to  
us, again; when the like exigency of our province,  
brought on us, by a like cause, (if ever, it happens,  
that the present one be removed) an unhappy disa-  
greement between the branches of our legislature, con-  
cerning the limitation of officers and lawyer’s fees,  
shall require it at the hands of the executive power  
here, whose office, and trust, I conceive it clearly  
be, to guard the good people of our province, from  
every injurious act of extortion or oppression: until (I  
say,) such a publick law is passed among us, as doth  
and will supply the place of the proclamation, I trust,  
no human efforts to destroy it, will prevail; on the  
contrary, that if its incombustible nature could possibly  
be rendered, susceptible of flame, immediately on its be-  
ing reduced to ashes; a new one, phoenix like, would  
spring up, from them; or, that in imitation of the  
sibyl’s twig, described by Virgil;

—primo avulsu, non deficit alter  
Aureus, et simili frondescit virga metallo.”  
“One pluck’d away; a second branch you see;  
“Shoot forth in gold; and glitter thro’ the tree.”

Thus much in relation to the charge against me; and  
the strange kind of defence, I have been constrained to  
make; owing intirely, to the penman of the para-  
graph, his having TIED; the day of the election, the  
gallows, and proclamation, all together; and (as I sub-  
mit to the publick, I have proved, by the declaration  
of Mr. Anderson) KNOTTED them, with a PALPA-  
BLE LIE.

And here I should take my leave of the publick;  
having very little skill in writings of this kind, and  
much less of leisure for them, or inclination to appear  
IN PRINT; but that the penman of the above passage  
hath lagged my name into the paper, and I am much at  
a loss how to get it out again: as much at a loss am I  
to conjecture, why the above remarkable passage should  
compose a part of the wonderful detail of the funeral ob-

and cut down the gallows, on the day of the Anne-Arundel  
election; gave no particular orders, as to its being  
“burned;” but generally, that it be destroyed; thereby  
to prevent any assemblage of the people at it, or its being ap-  
plied to the purposes, that were then designed: nor did he  
utter a single syllable to me, at that time, or any other pre-  
ceding it, concerning the “taking up,” and “destroy-  
ing” the proclamation, that had been buried by the  
citizens, (or, the few, that were concerned in it) as  
charged in the gazette, which he hath shewn to me; nor,  
have I any reason to believe, that he knew of its being  
there, any more than myself; (and I declare, I had not the  
least thought, or knowledge about it;) until it was sought  
for, and found by my people.

JOSEPH HORATIO ANDERSON.

(C) Shakespeare.

(D) See his notes, sect. 646. “whereby, (accord-  
ing to the Lord Coke) it will acquire a quality of  
“fame; whereof the poet’s speaketh;

—“et caput inter nubila condit,” 1st inst.

(E) 1st inst.

sequies of the proclamation, for the entertainment of the  
publick! Was it intended to hint to the publick, that  
Mr. J. Hammond is a favourer of the proclamation? If  
it was, the hint was unnecessary; and the retailer of this  
important piece of intelligence might have saved himself  
and the publick the trouble of it; my sentiments with  
respect to that measure have long ago been known: the  
publick needed no other information of them, than my  
opposition to the address on the proclamation in the  
session of assembly in 1771, and my open and frequent  
avowals of its propriety ever since.

I am neither alarmed, nor afraid, to pronounce this  
my opinion of the proclamation, before any person, at  
any time, or in any place:

—“Its desert speaks loud, and I should wrong it  
“To lock it in the wards of covert before,  
“When it deserves with characters of brass  
“A fortified residence, gain’t the tooth of time  
“And razure of oblivion.”

If I am mistaken in my notions of it, I am open to  
conviction, and promise publickly to retract my opinion,  
as soon as that desirable effect (I mean conviction) is  
wrought upon my mind.

“Candid men, in pursuit of truth, (as the reverend  
“Mr. Boucher justly remarks) would rejoice to em-  
brace her, where-ever found, and would thank even  
“an enemy for pointing her out.” This I profess is  
my case: “To err (I am conscious) is the lot of huma-  
“nity; but to refuse to be set right, is the property  
“only of folly, or something worse.” However, I must  
be bold to declare here, once for all, that the argu-  
ments which are to work conviction with me, must be  
different from those I have yet read or heard,  
different from those, which prevailed with us on the  
day of our election, against the proclamation; they  
must be other, than the sounds of fifes, drums, and can-  
non; the belt, perhaps, that some men have to offer—  
and which are pretty efficacious in silencing an adver-  
sary; but which evidently tend, not to compose, but  
to inflame the passions; not to inform, but to deafen  
or stun the intellects of the hearers.

And here, in support of freedom in opinion, our birth-  
right by nature, our privilege by law (a privilege,  
which nothing less than Omnipotence who gave it, can  
or ought to take from us) permit me most respectfully  
to ask of my countrymen, what crime one individual  
can incur, by thinking differently from another? Do  
we not daily think differently from each other, on the  
most plain and trifling matters? And is it not most  
likely we should be divided in sentiment, upon the  
more abstruse and complex subjects; such for instance  
(to name no other) is that of the prerogative of pro-  
clamation; a subject on which the greatest men in our  
mother country have formerly; and the component  
branches of our own legislature have lately, entertained  
a diversity of opinion: a subject, whose discussion hath  
employed our ablest pens here, and which remains still  
as undetermined and unsettled by the publick, as  
when they were first appealed to on it: for my own  
part, I should as soon expect to find all mankind of  
one and the same feature of face, cut of the beard, or  
coat, as of one and the same opinion: It is this diver-  
sity of sentiment among them, that constitutes the  
source of conversation, from whence they derive so much  
felicity: I hold it therefore “passing strange,” that  
they cannot think differently about the propriety of any  
measure, without censure, condemnation, or reproach,  
on one side or the other; especially, if it were consid-  
ered (which I believe is rarely done by them) that it  
is not in one’s power to be of this or that opinion, as he  
pleases. (F) Conviction will not, can not, be amenable

(F) “It depends not on a man’s will, to see that black,  
“which appears yellow; nor to persuade himself, that  
“what actually scalds him, feels cold. The earth will not  
“appear painted with flowers, nor the fields covered with  
“verdure, when-ever he has a mind to it: in the cold  
“winter he cannot help seeing it white and hoary, if he  
“will look abroad. Just thus it is with our unde-  
“ing (saith Mr. Locke); all that is voluntary in our  
“knowledge, is the employing, or with-holding, any of  
“our faculties from this or that sort of objects: and a more  
“or less accurate survey of them: but they being employed,  
“our will hath no power to determine the knowledge of  
“the mind one way or other; that is done only by the ob-  
“jects themselves, as far as they are clearly discovered.”

(Essay on the human understanding, book 4. ch. 13. sect.  
2.) “Since therefore it is unavoidable to the greatest part  
“of men, if not all, to have several opinions, without  
“certain incontestable proofs of their truth; it would, me-  
“thinks become all men to maintain peace, and the common  
“offices of humanity and friendship, in the diversity of opi-  
“nions; since we cannot reasonably expect, that any one  
“should readily and obsequiously quit his own opinion, and  
“embrace ours, with a blind resignation to an authori-  
“tary, which the understanding of man acknowledges  
“not. For, however, it may often mistake, it can own  
“no other guide but reason, nor blindly submit to the  
“will and dictates of another. We should do well, then  
“to commiserate our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to  
“remove it, in all the gentle and fair ways of informa-  
“tion; and “not instantly treat others as ob-  
“stinate and perverse; because they will not renounce  
“their own, and receive our opinions, or at least those,



to one's own, or another man's, will, how ardently soever it be desired by either; nor less impossible doth it appear to me, for a man, though invested with twenty different characters or capacities instead of two, to entertain two different opinions of one and the self same thing, and at the same time, unless he be content to take one particular character to himself, and roundly suffer his loss, from some unaccountable motive or other, to belie his heart; in which case, if ever it hath happened among us, or could happen, one might aptly enough, soliloquise with a sentimental author (G),

"O perilous mouths,  
"That bear in them one and the self same tongue  
"Either of commendation or of reproach:  
"Bidding us to make curst of their will,  
"Holding both right and wrong to their appetite  
"To follow as it draws."

'Tis true, that just before our election, I was desired by several to "alter my opinion," and "declare against the proclamation," and that in consequence thereof, I might most assuredly depend on the county's continuance of the honour of a seat in the house of assembly to me: but surely my countrymen, who proffered me these terms, did not well consider the nature and import of them: Could I have prevailed on myself to forswear, and sacrifice to popularity, the clear conviction of my own mind, in relation to the tendency of the proclamation, my seat might have been secured by jumping in with the majority, and going with the current, at the time I voted against the address on the proclamation: but rather than prostitute the powers of my soul, and extinguish the clearest light of my understanding, by giving up or suppressing its dictate or information, to all the honours, that the freest suffrages of the freest people upon earth can confer; let me, in the phrase of Shakespeare,

"Die, and go I know not where;  
"Lye in cold obduration, and there rot;  
"This sensible warm motion become  
"A kneaded clod; and the dilated spirit  
"—bathe in fiery floods, or—  
"In thrilling region of thick ribbed ice;  
"—be imprisoned in the viewless winds,  
"And blown with restless violence round about  
"The pendant world; or be worst than worst  
"Of these!"—For,  
"The weariest and most loathed worldly life,  
"That age, ach, penury, imprisonment  
"Can lay on nature,"

would be with me, far preferable, to the greatest honours, the people can bestow, under those opprobrious, dishonourable and self condemning terms of acceptance. Had they given me their instructions, I most devoutly would have obeyed them, though thwart, or counter, to my own notions of the propriety of a particular measure; for such obedience I hold to be included in the office and character of a representative of the people; but uninstructed by them, and left at large, as others were, to vote, as our reasons directed, in relation to a subject, on which the people were then, and continue still, as much divided in point of sentiment, as the component branches of our legislature are; I cannot see, how a vote in either way, should justly subject, or entitle a man, to censure, or applause, unless it appear, that such vote was "corruptly" rendered; which I confess would be great and good grounds for reproach, and indeed, for "something more;" but whereof I stand clearly acquitted in my own conscience, as I trust, I shall, in the good opinion of every man, (if any suspicion is or can be entertained) on perusal of the following letter I was honoured with by the governor, on the day of our election, on my application to him to do me that justice I was hopeful to receive at his hands, and a true copy of which is here printed from the original, in the printer's hands, and presented to the publick for their satisfaction:

Annapolis, Monday 24th May, 1773.

SIR,  
YOU are pleased to address me with the following question, viz.

"Be pleased, Sir, to recollect whatever you have observed of my conduct, since your arrival in this government; say, from a review of the whole tenor of my behaviour, whether you have ever had any particular reason to believe that I had it in my view to obtain an appointment to a place of honour or profit?"

In answer to which I briefly say, that I never had the least reason to suppose you had any such views—nothing of the kind was ever intimated to me in the most distant (or any) manner, by yourself or any friend of yours—And I recollect my being desirous that you should qualify, under a commission, as a provincial magistrate, which office I deemed you very well qualified to fill, and that you declined the same, declaring that your private affairs, and the difficulty in settling with your brothers, &c took up so much of your time, that you should not be able to execute that trust or office, with the punctuality you thought due to it.

ROBERT EDEN.

Having observed thus much, in relation to the right which every man hath to his own free opinion, without the censure, or rebuke of others; even, though acting in the capacity of a representative, where no instructions have been received from the constituent; as also, with respect to my own conduct, in the exercise of that right.

"we would force upon them;" when it is more probable, that we are no less obstinate in not embracing some of theirs. For where is the man, that has inconceivable evidence of the truth of all that he holds, or of the falsehood of all he condemns; or can say, that he has examined to the bottom, all his own, or other men's opinions? The necessity of believing without knowledge, may upon every slight grounds, in this fleeting state of action and blindness we are in, should make us more busy and careful to inform ourselves, than constrain others." Locke's essay on the understanding, b. 4. ch. 16. sect. 4.

(G) Shakespeare.

in voting against the address on the proclamation; and proved, I hope, satisfactorily to the publick, that such vote was not "corruptly" given; or from the motives of self-interest or honour, thereby to obtain an office, a place of profit, or preferment in government; I shall now take the opportunity, agreeably with my promise on the day of our election, of communicating, as briefly as I am able, to the publick (what was then ungenerously and ungenteelly denied me, though repeatedly requested) some of those grounds and reasons, that induced me to be of the opinion, I have entertained in relation to the proclamation; wherein, if I am wrong, it is so much the more my misfortune, having taken some pains to be right if possible: but "wherein if I am wrong," I have my hopes, I shall be set "right," by men more informed of the subject; and which, if it be done with generosity (and not with scurrility, effrontery, and abuse; treatment, that few men in health and spirit can peaceably bear, and patiently put up with) I shall esteem kind, and look on such informant as a partner in my investigations (H).

To come then to the point, without any further preamble or apology:

The constitution of our mother-country, upon whose model most of the British provincial governments here have been formed, is that of a mixed or limited monarchy, wherein the legislative power is lodged in the king, lords, and commons; and the executive power in the king alone. This is a matter, so thoroughly known, and so generally acknowledged by every British American, that an attempt to prove the position, would rather weaken, than validate it; however, if any person can entertain a doubt on the head, he may refer to the underwritten authors (I), and the books of law referred to by them, for his satisfaction.

To the king, as supreme executive power in the state, belong many prerogatives, i. e. special powers or pre-eminences, which he hath over and above all other persons, and out of the ordinary course of the common law (K); although they are coeval with it, being acknowledged and supported by the laws of the land (L); and in the exertion of these prerogatives or powers, consists the executive part of government; which is wisely placed in the royal hand, by the British constitution, "for the sake of unanimity, strength, and dispatch."—Were it placed in many hands, it would be subject to many wills; many wills, if divided and drawing different ways, create weakness in a government; and to unite those several wills, and reduce them to one, is a work of more time and delay, than the exigencies of state will afford: the king is therefore not only the chief, but properly, the sole magistrate of the nation (M).

We have discovered the reason, let us enquire next, the ends, for which these prerogatives were centered in the crown: and these were, (as our understandings must inform us, and as the unwritten authorities of law (N) will incontestibly prove) "for the good of the subject, and the advantage of the community." That the reader, however, may acquire a clearer and more comprehensive notion of prerogative, I shall beg leave to transcribe, for his diligent and attentive perusal, the following paragraphs from Mr. Locke's incomparable (and, as yet, unanswered) treatise of civil government.

"Where the legislative and executive power (writes this great man) (O) are in distinct hands, as they are, in all moderated monarchies, and well framed governments, there the good of society requires, that several things should be left to the discretion of him, that has the executive power. For, the legislators, not being able to foresee, and provide by laws, for all that may be useful to the community, the executor of the laws, having the power in his hands, has by the common law of nature, a right to make use of it for the publick good of the society, in many cases, where the municipal law has given no direction, till the legislative can conveniently be assembled to provide for it. Many things there are, which the law can by no means provide for, and those must necessarily be left to the discretion of him, that has the executive power in his hands, to

(H) "When truth, candour, and moderation (says the author of a piece, signed Brutus) distinguish the pen of a writer in defence of the injured rights of a people; we peruse his works, not only with attention, but even with some degree of pleasure; and though conviction may not always flow from the weight and pertinency of his arguments, yet credit may be reasonably given him for the sincerity and goodness of his intentions. On the contrary, when from a spirit of envy, rancour and malevolence, writers, in order to carry into execution their own wicked designs, put on the mask of publick virtue, arraign the measures of government, and endeavour by falsehoods and misrepresentation, to produce convulsions in the state; when by the most strained torture of construction, they attempt to extrude criminality from the most innocent designs, supposing their readers to be all either fools or knaves, incapable of understanding their own language, or wicked enough to become the abettors of sedition, words are too feeble to express the contempt and detestation they ought to be held in." See Gazette, No. 1444.

(I) Blackstone's commentaries, vol. I. p. 147, 154, 155. and Bacon in his abridgment, vol. IV. p. 149.

(K) Blackstone, vol. I. p. 239.

(L) 2 Inst. 496. "For although the stat. de prerogativa regis seems to be introductive of something new, yet for the most part, it is but a sum or collection of certain prerogatives that were known law long before." Instances whereof may be read in Bacon's abridg. tit. prerogative, fol. 149. See also 3 Inst. 84.

(M) Blackstone's commentaries, vol. I. p. 250.

(N) See Shower's cases in parliament, p. 75. Plow. 487. Sir Francis More's reports, 673. considerations on the law of forfeiture, passim; and Locke on civil government.

(O) See his treatise of civil government, fol. edit. p. 213, 214.

"be ordered by him, as the publick good and advantage shall require: nay, it is fit that the laws themselves should in some cases give way to the executive power; or rather, to this fundamental law of nature and government, viz. That as much as may be, all the members of the society are to be preserved: for many accidents may happen, wherein a strict and rigid observance of the laws may do harm (as not to pull down an innocent man's house to stop the fire, when the next to it is burning); and a man may sometimes within the reach of the law, which makes no distinction of persons, by an action that may deserve reward or pardon; it is fit the ruler should have a power, in many cases, to mitigate the severity of the law, and pardon some offenders: for the end of government being the preservation of all, as much as may be, even the guilty are to be spared where it can prove no prejudice to the innocent."

"This power, to act according to discretion, for the publick good, without the prescription of the law, and sometimes even against it, is that which is called prerogative. For since, in some governments the law-making power, is not always in being, and is usually too numerous, and so too slow for the dispatch requisite to caution: and because it is also impossible to foresee, and so by laws to provide for all accidents, and necessities that may concern the publick; or to make such laws as will do no harm, if they are executed with an inflexible rigor, on all occasions, and upon all persons, that may come in their way; therefore there is a latitude left to the executive power, to do many things of choice, which the laws do not prescribe."

"This power, whilst employed for the benefit of the community, and suitably to the trust and ends of the government, is undoubted prerogative, and never questioned. For the people are very seldom, or never scrupulous or nice in the point; they are far more examining prerogative, whilst it is in any tolerable degree employed for the use it was meant, than for the good of the people, and not manifestly against it. But if there comes to be a question, between the executive power and the people, about a thing claimed as a prerogative, the tendency of the exercise of such prerogative, to the good or hurt of the people, will easily decide the question." Thus far, Mr. Locke, who hath in terms plain and explicit, chalked out to us, the nature, extent, and end, of undoubted prerogative; suggesting also, in the close of the latter paragraph, (what I wish had long since been known to the people) the test or criterion of a due, or undue exertion of prerogative: it might have assisted them in forming right notions of the governor's prerogative, respecting the fees of officers; so loudly complained of, and so little understood; (P) prevented wrong impressions from being made on the minds of many; and others, from imagining their rights were invaded and brought into jeopardy, by that measure, before they were touched. For it is to be observed here, that prerogative is a branch of prerogative, and doth grow from it, as a shoot from the parent trunk: in the right of exerting the power, consists (as I apprehend) prerogative; in the act of declaring, or notifying the exertion of such power, consists proclamation: proclamation then being evidently of the essence of prerogative, and participating of its nature and qualities; are useable for the like good and salutary ends and purposes in the community: hence, Lord Hobart, very rightly remarks, (Q) "that they are so far just, as they are made pro bono publico, i. e. for the publick utility;" and the books seem all to agree, that the governing powers of the state, "may in certain cases and on special occasions make and issue them, for prevention of offences, to ratify and confirm ancient laws, and direct the observance of them, on pain of displeasure." (R) nay, my Lord Coke, notes, (S) "that proclamation are of great force, which are grounded on the laws of the realm;" "for although (writes he) (T) the king by his proclamation, or otherwise, cannot change any part of the common law, or statute law, or the customs of the realm, nor create any offence, by his prohibition or proclamation, which was not an offence before; (that being to alter the law of the land;) yet he may PROHIBIT by his PROCLAMATION a thing which is PUNISHABLE BY THE LAW, by FINE AND IMPRISONMENT; and that as a CIRCUMSTANCE WILL AGGRAVATE THE OFFENCE;" (U) for (as judge Blackstone well observes,) (U) "the crown hath not any power of doing wrong, but merely of PREVENTING wrong from being done." thus (in illustration of the principles above laid down in the books,) the established law is, (writes the same author) (V) that the king may prohibit any of his subjects from leaving the realm: a proclamation therefore, forbidding this in general for three weeks, by laying an embargo upon all shipping in time of war, will be equally binding as an act of parliament, because founded upon a prior law. A proclamation disarming papists is also binding, being only in execution of what the legislature has first ordained: but a proclamation for allowing arms to papists, or for disarming any protestant subjects, will not bind, because the first would be to assume a dispensing power, the latter, a legislative one, to the veltung of either of which in any single person, the laws of England are absolutely strangers." In one word, "In all cases (saith the Lord Coke) (W) the king out of his providence, and to prevent dangers, which it will be too late to prevent afterwards, he may prohibit them before; which will aggravate the offence, if it be afterwards committed;" agreeably,

(P) "If this may be said, without incurring again the charge of presumption."  
(Q) Rep. p. 251.  
(R) See Bacon's abr. tit. prerog. fol. 188. and the authorities there referred to by him.  
(S) 3 Inst. 162.  
(T) Case of proclamations, 22. rept. 75. 76.  
(U) Coms. vol. 1st. p. 154.  
(V) Coms. vol. 1st. p. 270. 271.  
(W) Case of proclamations, 22. rept. 75. 76.

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22. rept. 75. 76.

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12. rept. 75. 76.

I suppose, with that maxim of the law, "præstat potius cautela, quam invidia."

And here I would proceed, on the grounds and authorities of law, above adduced; to consider the constitutional nature, and legal effect of a proclamation to force an ancient, or prior subsisting law against EXTORTION and OPPRESSION in the various departments of OFFICE; and to appeal to every man of common-judicial knowledge, whether a proclamation of this kind, would not be thoroughly justified on the principles of the cases before transcribed by me from Blackstone's commentaries; but that I am apprehensive, may be pre-required of me, to shew, that the proprietary of Maryland, or his governor here, for the time being, hath a right, generally, to issue proclamations, (for that too hath been denied by some) before we enter on the discussion of the particular proclamation, in question amongst us; and that the proprietor, or his governor here for the time being hath this right under the charter of our province, an extract (presently to be made from it, will, I trust, clearly and satisfactorily evince: for I suppose, the right of the crown to grant to individuals, certain portions of territory here, whether acquired to it by occupancy, conquest, or cession, together with "certain prerogatives, privileges and jurisdictions," will suffice be- lieved at this day, (after such frequent experience of those grants) at least, by any British American; and of property and privilege under them; or that to be, a little enquiry and reflection may remove the doubts.

taking it then for granted, that the crown hath a right, and the fact of the grant of the province of Maryland being notorious, and of record; let us next enquire what powers of government were conferred in and by it. And besides, the power of legislation expressly in, and by the 7th paragraph of our charter, is to be exercised "by the proprietor, and the governor of our province, or of the greater part of the same, their delegates or deputies;" in consequence of which, our houses of assembly have been established, and the constitution of our government, formed on the model of that of the mother country in Great Britain; I say, beside the above power; and the further privilege conferred on the proprietor, by the 8th paragraph, "of appointing deputies, lieutenants, judges, justices, magistrates, officers, and ministers for what cause soever, and with what power soever, to do all and every matter and thing, belonging to the complete establishment of justice, courts, tribunals, &c." The 9th paragraph of the charter expressly invests the proprietor, "with all, singular such, and as ample rights, jurisdictions, privileges, prerogatives, royalties, liberties, immunities, and royal rights, and temporal franchises whatsoever, as well by sea, as by land, within the province, islands, islets, and limits aforesaid, to be exercised, used, and enjoyed, as any bishop of Durham, within the bishoprick or county palatine of Durham, in our kingdom of England, ever enjoyed hath, had, held, used, or enjoyed; or of which he could, or ought to have, hold, use, or enjoy;" these "royalties, privileges, jurisdictions, and prerogatives, &c." conferred on the proprietor of land, by the above clause; I find expressly conferred on him, by an act of assembly of our province, in the act of recognition, which passed anno domini, 1701, whereby it is "published and declared," that the proprietor, and the then assembly, "and enacted the authority of the same; that we being bound unto (for I recite the words of the act, as I find them) by the laws both of God and man do recognize and acknowledge your lordship's just and right unto this province; by the grant and donation of the late king Charles of England, under great seal of England, bearing date at Westminster the 20th of June, in the eighth year of his said majesty, anno domini, 1632. And do also recognize and acknowledge your lordship, to be true and absolute lord and proprietor of this province. And do humbly submit unto all power, jurisdiction and authority, given, granted, and confirmed unto your lordship, and your heirs, in and by the said grant and donation: and do hereby submit and oblige us, our heirs and posterities for ever, until the last drop of our blood be shed, to maintain, uphold, and defend your lordship and your heirs, lords, and proprietaries of this province, in the royal rights, jurisdictions, authorities and prerogatives, given, granted, and confirmed unto your lordship, by the said grant or donation, so far as they are in any sort infringed or prejudice, the just and lawful liberties or privileges, of the free subjects of the kingdom of England (Y). And do humbly beseech your lordship to accept the same, as the first fruits in this assembly, of our loyalty and thankfulness to your lordship, and your heirs and posterity for ever. Which if your Lordship shall be pleased to accept and ratify by your order, without which, it can neither be complete, perfect, nor remain to posterity, according to the humble desire, as a memorial of your lordship's favour towards us; we shall add this also to the list of the unspeakable benefits, we have received from your lordship's vigilancy over this colony."

See charter 23.

This saving clause, with another similar to it, in the eighth paragraph of our charter; and which was occasioned, by and by to insert; "contains (as I observed, no restriction more, than would have been by operation of law; nor renders his lordship's prerogative here, less forcible than the royal in the colonies." See notes and proceedings, October 1771, page 84. For it was never contended, that our lordship, or the crown, in virtue of the prerogative, right of imposing taxes, (properly so called) on the prerogative, being given for very different purposes, is observed before out of Mr. Locke.

proprietor and his heirs, to be exercised by him or them; "in as full and ample a manner, within our province, as any bishop of Durham, within the bishoprick or county palatine of Durham, might have exercised the same; we let us enquire, what powers or prerogatives the bishop of Durham is said to be invested with, in our books; and these, Bracton, and the Lord Coke, will briefly declare to us; the former of whom saith, that he had, "regalem potestatem in omnibus;" (Z) and the latter, that he had "jura regalia;" (A) "as fully as the king had in his palace; hence he might pardon treasons, (B) murders, and felonies; he appointed all judges, and justices of the peace; and all writs and indictments run in his own name; and all offences were said to be done, against his peace;" in one word, "his power and authority was king-like." (C) Hence, the royal right, the prerogative of proclamation, was constitutionally invested in him; and the charter of our province granting "the like, and as ample rights, prerogatives and powers, to our proprietor, to be exercised here by himself, or his governor;" I think, we may as fairly conclude, that each of them hath, indistinctly in them, the power and prerogative of proclamation.

But we might have saved ourselves the trouble of this deduction of the power, or prerogative of proclamation, by argumentative inference, from the palatine of Durham, to the province of Maryland: for the eighth section or paragraph of our charter, doth (I submit to the intelligent reader;) incontestably give it; though inserted at large in the address of the house of delegates, to the governor, at the session of assembly in 1771, (D) to prove the very reverse. Its words are as follow: "And for as much as, in the government of so great a province, sudden accidents may frequently happen, to which it will be necessary to apply a remedy, before the freeholders of the said province, their delegates, or deputies, can be called together for the framing of laws; neither will it be fit that so great a number of people should immediately, on such emergent occasion, be called together, we therefore, for the better government of so great a province, do will and ordain, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said now baron of Baltimore, and to his heirs, that the aforesaid now baron of Baltimore, and his heirs, by themselves, or by their magistrates and officers, thereunto duly to be constituted as aforesaid, may, and can make and constitute fit and wholesome ordinances from time to time, to be kept and observed within the province aforesaid, as well for the conservation of the peace, as for the better government of the people inhabiting therein, and publicly to notify the same, to all persons, whom the same in any wise do or may affect. Which ordinances we will to be invariably observed within the said province, under the pains to be expressed in the same." So that the said ordinances be consonant to reason, and be not repugnant nor contrary, but (so far as conveniently may be,) agreeable to the laws, statute, or rights of our kingdom of England; and so that the same ordinances, do not in any sort, extend to oblige, bind, charge, or take away the right or interest of any person or persons, of, or in member, life, freehold, goods or chattels."

Whether this section of our charter, be applicable to the purposes, for which I have adduced it; I mean, to evince the rights of prerogative and proclamation, in our proprietor, or his governor here, for the time being; I must submit to the judgment of the discerning reader, on his re-perusing the transcript I made above from Mr. Locke, and comparing it with this extract from the charter.

I remarked before, in a note, that this saving clause in the latter part of the 8th section of our charter, imported no other restriction of the proprietary prerogative, than what would have been implied by law, had it not been inserted: for the prerogative of the crown, in making ORDINANCES, "not extending (as I apprehend) to oblige, bind, charge, or take away the right or interest of any person or persons, of, or in member, life, freehold, goods or chattels (E);" consequently such a power could not be intended by the crown, to be imparted to its grantee; and therefore the subject's right to these matters is reserved to him; in the contemplation of the law, although no express mention had been made of them. And hence we may observe, that the ordinances, which the proprietary of our province is authorized, either "by himself, his magistrates, or officers, to make and constitute, and publish, to notify" (on sudden accidents or emergent occasions, for the conservation of the peace, and better government of the people, when the law making powers cannot conveniently be assembled, or convened) are, in the express terms of the charter, directed to be such, "as be consonant to reason, and not repugnant or contrary, but (so far as conveniently may be) agreeable to the laws, statutes, and rights of the kingdom of England. Conformable to what we have before laid down from the law-books

(Z) Vid Bracton. l. 3. c. 8. §. 4.

(A) 4 inst. 204. 205.

(B) Though these powers of the counties palatine have since their creation been abridged by stat. 27. Hen. 8. ch. 24. "The reason (saith Dr. Blackstone) for their continuance in a manner ceasing; though still all writs are witnessed in their names, and all forfeitures for treason by the common law accrue to them." 1 vol. of his com. p. 117.

(C) 4 inst. 205. 218.

(D) See notes and proceedings, October session 1771, page 65. 66.

(E) See 2 inst. 60, 61, 62, 63. 3 inst. 84. and 4 inst. 28, 30, 301. and Plowden, fol. 361. who saith, "That the common law hath so admeasured the king's prerogative, that they should not take away, nor prejudice the inheritance of any."

"Non potest rex subditum venientem onerare impositione."

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And in the case of proclamations, 12 rept. 76. "it was resolved, that the king hath no prerogative, but that which the law of the land allows him."

(F), viz. "That the king (and consequently the proprietary of our province, his grantee,) cannot, by his proclamation or otherwise, change any part of the common law, or statute law, or customs of the realm; nor create any offence, by his prohibition or proclamation, which was not an offence before (that being to alter the law of the land); howbeit, the king" (and therefore our proprietor, or governor here, for the time being) "may well prohibit by his proclamation a thing which is punishable by the law, or fine and imprisonment; and that as a circumstance will aggravate the offence." For (as Judge Blackstone well remarks) (G) "though the making of laws is entirely the work of a distinct part, the legislative branch of the sovereign power; yet the manner, time, and circumstances of putting those laws in execution, must frequently be left to the discretion of the executive magistrate; and therefore his constitutions or edicts concerning these points, which we call proclamations, are binding upon the subjects, where they do not either contradict the old laws, or tend to establish new ones; but only enforce the execution of such laws, as are already in being, in such manner as the king (and I add our proprietor, or governor; here) shall judge necessary."

Let us now then, without more ado, recite the particular proclamation in question, and put its legality to the test, on the principles and grounds of law, established in the law books from whence I have made my extracts; for, I flatter myself, the reader, by this time, is pretty well satisfied with our deduction of the constitutional rights of prerogative and proclamation from the crown, by charter to our proprietor, to be exercised here, by himself, or his governor; especially as he hath seen these powers (with sundry others) confirmed to him by act of assembly of our province, never before inserted, and whole force and operation, at least, will not, I guess, be denied: The words of the proclamation are as follow:

"Being desirous to prevent any oppressions and extortions from being committed, under colour of office, by any of the officers and ministers of this province; and every of them, their deputies or substitutes, in exercising unreasonable and excessive fees from the good people thereof, I have thought fit, with the advice of his lordship's council of State, to issue this my proclamation; and I do hereby therefore order and direct, that from and after the publication hereof, no officer or officers (the judges of the land-office excepted) who are subject to other regulation to them given in charge) their deputies or substitutes, by reason or colour of his or their office or offices, have, receive, demand, or take, of any person or persons, directly or indirectly, any other or greater fees, than by an act of assembly of this province, intitled, "An act for amending the staple of tobacco, for preventing frauds in his majesty's customs, and for the limitation of officers fees," made and passed at a session of assembly, begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord sixteen hundred and sixty-three, were limited and allowed; or take or receive of any person or persons, on immediate payment, (in case payment shall be made in money) any larger fee, than after the rate of twelve shillings and six pence common current money for one hundred pounds of tobacco, under the pain of my displeasure. And to the intent that all persons concerned may have due notice thereof, I do strictly charge and require the sheriff of the city of Annapolis to make this my proclamation public in the said city, as he will answer the contrary at his peril. Given at the city of Annapolis this 26th day of November, in the twentieth year of his lordship's dominion, anno Domini 1770."

And here I would ask the ablest and loudest bellower against the proclamation, whether an ordinance "to prevent oppressions and extortions," in the various departments of office, be of "good or bad tendency?" For, saith Mr. Locke, in our transcript I omit him above, "when-ever there comes to be a question, between the executive power and the people, about a thing, claimed as a prerogative; the tendency of the exercise of such prerogative to the good or hurt of the people will easily decide that question." Was it then (I ask) for the good or hurt of the people of our province, that the wisdom and authority of the executive power should be constitutionally interposed to guard them from "the extortions and oppressions of the officers and ministers here, and every of them, their deputies or substitutes, in exacting, under colour of office, unreasonable and excessive fees" from them? Or, more briefly, in other words; Was it for the benefit or disadvantage of the people, to be enabled by legal authority (for the right of proclamation I trust I have incontestably shewn to be in the proprietary, or his governor here for the time being, to be exercised by them, as the emergency of government may require), to pay reasonable and moderate, rather than unreasonable and excessive fees? And would the silence of the governor, which probably might have been construed into an allowance of, or at least a connivance at, the exaction of such immoderate fees, have been productive of the same good effects to the people, as his proclamation; which expressly restrains their being taken, "under pain of his displeasure?" And which restrained their being taken, too, at a time when the old inspection law, that contained the rates of fees, had expired among us; at a time, when, from an unhappy disagreement between two of the component branches of our legislature, no new table of fees could be settled by them, at a time, when, in consequence of this defect in government, and through want of the restriction of some positive law, the officers were left at large to riot with the property and purses of every man, that might have occasion to do business in their offices; at that time, at that unlucky era of our province, and critical conjuncture of af-

(F) See Bacon's abr. tit. prerogative, fol. 139. and the books referred to by him.

(G) Commentaries, vol. I. p. 270.



faits, I would fain know of any reasonable and unprejudiced person, whether he does not think, there were great grounds for the seasonable exercise of that authority which the law and constitution have placed in the hands of the executive power here, to check in their bud those evils of office, which otherwise, it might well be expected, would soon have blossomed, ripened, and yielded from the pockets of the people, an exuberant harvest of *scis* to the officers? And what other mode of checking *scis* evils (I would gladly be informed) hath the constitution of our mother country, or that of our province provided, save only that by proclamation? "Silence," as we observed before, we have cause to suspect, would be unproductive of any, but bad effects: "Letters misive," to restrain the exaction of officers, are rarely practised in Britain, or with us: And a "rebisiter," could we pen one, like that of Mr. Bayes for his "state physicians," would seem a dissuasive method of communication here, and properly useable only by his own "ministers," or their "royal masters," the "two kings of Brantford." Proclamation, then, I conclude to be the regular step the governing power, with us, could pursue, of declaring or notifying his *offit* or *diffit*, with relation to any matter of tuing he would positively command or forbid.

Thus far (it would seem) we stand pretty well justified, with respect to the manner of the prohibition: with respect to the matter of it, we are still easier. If "oppression and extortion" are offences punishable by the laws of the land, and that they are, the law-books speak aloud (H), and too frequent experience doth fully evince: then, I have no doubt, in declaring my opinion, "That a proclamation prohibiting these offences, being grounded," as the lord Coke saith (I), "on the laws of the land;" or as Judge Blackstone expresses it (K), "being made to enforce a prior subsisting law" among us, against these offences, is constitutional, legal, beneficial to the people, and obligatory, to all intents and purposes, upon such as are the objects of it; and consequently, that the "governors proclamation," being issued for these purposes, and grounded on the actual existing laws of the land, is, with respect to the officers, who are declaredly the objects; and on any objects of it, constitutional, legal, beneficial to the people, and obligatory on the officers, to all intents and purposes whatever." Which was the point I was to endeavour to prove, or at least to maintain, as well as I was able, in my opinion.

But, here I am apprized, it will be flung out at me, (as I have frequently experienced in discourses on this subject) that my opinion is, and must be *concurrent*, being contradictory to the sense of the lower house of assembly declared on this point, in the October session 1771; when, it was "resolved unanimously, That the proclamation, issued by the governor, with the advice of his lordship's council of state, on the 26th day of November 1770, was illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive (L)." What were the assigned reasons, that induced the use to enter upon this resolve, I know not; being absent from it, through sickness, at the time the resolve was made: but if the reasons that led to it, were not more cogent than those I heard offered, in the course of the debate in support of the address to the governor on the proclamation; I frankly confess, had I been in the house, when the above resolve passed: it should have shared the fate of the address with me, and been stamped with my negative, though I had stood *forte* in the opposition to it. Whether this resolve will, or will not, bear down my opinion, it is for others, not for me, to determine.

"But, in our circumstance and course of thought, (M) (if conjecture may be indulged) it will with some folks prove very "heavy." For men there are with us, and not inconsiderable in number too, who seeing, hearing, and understanding, by the powers and faculties of the representative, esteem every act, every resolve of the lower house of assembly, as sacred and unquestionable (N): never examining, they never acquire any knowledge; and taking every thing upon trust, faith becomes their bulwark: "These men (saith Mr. Locke) (O) like the common soldiers of an army, are attached to this or that party, to this or that opinion, to this or that side of the question, and shew their courage and warmth, as their commanders direct, without ever enquiring into, or so much as knowing the cause they contend for; it is enough for them to obey their leaders, to have their bands and tongues ready, for the support of the common cause, and thereby approve themselves to those, who can give them some little credit, countenance, and assistance in the community: thus they become professors of, and combatants for, opinions, they never were convinced of, nor professes to; no, nor ever had so much as floating in their heads." Such earthy minds as these, like mud walls, resist the strongest batteries; and though perhaps sometimes, the force

(H) See 1 inst. 368. b. 2. inst. 210. and Bacon's abr. vol. II. p. 453. and vol. III. p. 744. and the books and authorities there referred to by him. "Extortion is said to be more odious than robbery; robbery being apparent, and wearing the face of a crime; whereas extortion puts on the vitor of virtue for expedition of justice, and the like; and is ever accompanied with that grievous sin of perjury." 1 inst. ibid. It is punishable by imprisonment, fine, forfeiture of office, &c. See the above books.

(I) 3 inst. 162.

(K) 1 vol. commentaries, p. 270.

(L) See votes and proceedings, October session, 1771, p. 20.

(M) Shakespeare's Hamlet.

(N) 'Tis by these men (as a friend of mine very justly observes in a late letter received from him relative to our election) "That I have been treated with a severity unknown even in the land of Turkey! for there, they rarely condemn a man unheard, or upon an ex parte representation; and never refuse him a hearing by way of defence and justification, if requested by him, however they may have pre-determined to dispose of him."

(O) Essay on the human understanding.

"of a clear argument may make a little impression, yet they nevertheless stand firm, and keep out the enemy truth, that would captivate or disturb them."

"A man might more justifiably throw up cross or pile for his opinions, than take them by such measures;" as if the immutable nature of right and wrong was to shape and vary itself, to the various faces and as variant opinions of mankind; or was dependant on the voice of a majority or minority in a house of assembly, uttering the bare syllables of yea or nay concerning it!

Other men, I confess, there are, of different casts and complexions from those above described; and who, being moulded of purer or more refined clay, observe a purer and different conduct in every action of their lives. Conscious of the frailty, and not strangers to the depravity of human nature, they refuse to repose an implicit confidence in the declarations or resolves of one individual; or of one thousand of them assembled together, (how unanimous I ever they be) on a questionable point of great constitutional importance; being convinced by daily experience, that the ablest men are liable at times to deception and error, and frequently to be agitated and swayed by passion or prejudice, or warped in their notions and judgments, by self interest, popularity, and other private springs of action, that are artfully concealed from ordinary sight. Such men as these, disdaining to pace in the mass, and to submit the faculties of their souls to a state of mental bondage, freely cast about them, examine all things to the bottom, and "hold fast that, they esteem right;" endued with reason for the purposes of information, they exercise it for the attainment of that desirable object; and not content lazily to sit down, with scraps and crumbs of begged or borrowed opinions, they form their own of the rectitude or obliquity of any particular measure, that hath been pursued, not on the hearsays or declarations of this or that set of men, respecting it, but on the nature and tendency of such measure, to promote or prevent the good and happiness of the people in the community: These men can readily, but not without reluctance, call to sad remembrance, the times, when a majority of great and wise men, in the most august assembly (perhaps) in the world, established, in opposition to a feeble minority, a stamp-act on America! when they passed the act of parliament, declaring the dependency (the reader will be pleased to supply from his memory the remaining part of its title) with all its train of consequences on us! when the like or same majority, suspended, by act of parliament, the legislative powers in New York! and, when a "majority" in the commons house, excluded, by their "resolves," Mr. Wilkes his seat there, though elected and returned, under a superior number of free suffrages, and admitted colonel Luttrell under an inferior too, and do continue him still in it, contrary to the representations of the freeholders of Middlesex! In all these instances, and many more that might be adduced, I would fain ask some persons among us—Who they esteem to have been right; the majority who proposed, and carried these measures; or the minority who opposed, and voted against them? And their answer shall, if they please, determine the fate of my poor opinion, whether it is, or is not to be crushed to pieces, by the weight of that resolve, that hangs lowering over it. For my own part, although I clearly hold, that all due respect is to be paid to the resolves of either or both houses of our assembly, yet I hope, I shall give no offence; when I declare, that I never have been yet, and I trust I never shall be, able, to look upon them in the light of laws, (especially with respect to such persons, as are not members of either house) "how assertive soever they be in opinion, or vehement in expression;" nor yet, (what's more) that the framers of them are inspired or infallible men! And as I see no reasoning in them, or in the address to the governor grounded on some of them, respecting his proclamation; to induce an alteration of my opinion of it; so I acknowledge, no authoritative power in either, to preclude me from declaring my opinion in the manner I have done: nay, I protest, had not some persons, from an overweening fondness of the resolves, (whether real, or affected, I cannot pretend to say) held them forth to the people, as the only genuine and authentic documents, whereby to form their judgments, in relation to the proclamation, I should have passed them by unnoticed, not doubting, but the intelligent reader, without being reminded of it, would naturally have assigned its due weight, to the declared sense of each of the three component branches of our legislature; with respect to the nature and tendency of the above measure; and consequently, that two of them, (the governor and upper house) being fully satisfied of the constitutionality, or legality of the proclamation, he might think himself well justified, in adopting this sentiment, if weight and authority are to influence, and prevail (with him as with some others) in the scale of determination.

Thus, it seems, that my opinion, which, "prima facie," was much endangered, and like to be over-laid by the above resolve, is better supported and protected, than some have imagined; it hath two to one, (P) to give the plate on its side of the beam, a preponderancy in its favour; unless the following resolve, equally extraordinary with the former, and which comes close at its heels, be construed to detract a part of its momentum: viz. "Resolved, That the advisers of the said proclamation, are enemies to the peace, welfare, and happiness of this province; and the laws and constitution thereof (Q)." "An heavy charge!" (writes his excellency) (R) but happily a charge, that marks the temerity and rage of the promoters of it; but is devoid of proof, to fix the imputed guilt of the accused, to whom I pay no great compliment, when I say, that they are animated by as tender regard for the peace, happiness and constitution of this

(P) The weight "of the governor and upper house," against "the lower house."

(Q) See votes and proceedings, Oct. session, 1771. p. 20. "Who the advisers are, may be learnt by recurring to the former resolves."

(R) See votes and proceedings, 1771. p. 23.

"province, as the framers of the address and resolves."

I have ever apprehended, that prudence and moderation, were, or at least ought to be, the distinguishing characteristics of men invested with legislative powers; and that mankind generally find their account better "in mediums, than in extremes (S)." I have read, (T) that when Sol gave leave to Phaeton to drive his glittering chariot; he counselled him to this effect: "Ascend not too high, lest you burn the heavens; descend not too low, lest you inflame the earth; go not too much to the right, nor too much to the left; but keep the middle way, for that is safest!"

"O, but man! proud man, Drest in a little brief authority, (Most ignorant of what he's most assur'd) Like an angry ape, Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven As make the angels weep (U)."

Forbearing then, here, any further observations of the kind, (though there is great room for them) will again resume our considerations respecting the proclamation.

I have "endeavoured" to shew, and I trust not altogether unsuccessfully, That upon the lapse of the old inspection law, in 1770; when from an unavailing disagreement between the two houses of our assembly, no new regulation of fees could be fallen on, the peculiar circumstance of our province, at such a conjuncture, required the aid, and seasonable interposition of the executive power, to guard and protect the people thereof, against the exorbitant demands and exactions of us by the officers of government, in its various departments; that the officers were then (and without a proclamation must have continued) under no kind of restriction, with respect to the price, they might on their services; and that therefore, the people order to have got their business done by them, to have paid them, whatever they thought proper for it; or have consented to let their business go done; that the governor at this crisis, was legally and constitutionally invested under the charter of our province, confirmed by act of assembly, with all necessary prerogative, to restrain the exorbitant demands of the officers; and that the duty of his station then required the exercise of it; that it may be exercised consistently with the laws of Great Britain, adapted by our province, and agreeably with charter, in no manner, so regularly, as by ordinance or proclamation; and that such ordinance or proclamation, grounded on the actual subsisting laws of the land, against the offences of extortion and oppression, and issued to prevent the commission of them, by the officers, was constitutional, legal, beneficial to the people, in whole and in part; and obligatory on the officers, who were the sole objects of it, to all intents and purposes whatever: This, I say, I trust, I have, "altogether unsuccessfully," attempted to shew, the course of my opinion, from the best constitutional writers on the subject, and the sound principles and authorities of law, laid down in our books, illustrated by a special case or two, which evidently hinge on those very principle.

How the people came to be alarmed, and such a murmur raised against a measure, most manifestly calculated to promote their interests; if they inclined to take advantage of it, as most of them, amidst their complaints, have done; and without which, neither are, actually or intentionally the objects of nor are, nor can be, immediately, or remotely affected it; might easily be disclosed here, did it fall within the province of my opinion; but it is clearly without it: I shall therefore content myself with briefly referring the inquisitive reader to the votes and proceedings of the sessions of assembly in 1770; where he may probably acquire an imperfect idea, of what, I have this time, a full, clear, and adequate conception.

I said just above, that the people were not, but the officers were, declaredly, the intentional and objects of the proclamation: I here submit this point much depends on it) to the determination of the public, on their re-perusal and re-consideration of plain, unambiguous words, in which the proclamation conceived, and the equally plain, and manifest sense, meaning, and import of those words.

Where words are full and clear (as I count those of the proclamation are,) every species of construction, every mode of interpretation, are to be excluded with respect to them: words being the common signs, that mankind make use of, to declare their thoughts and intentions one to another; when words of a man express his meaning, according to usual import of them, plainly, distinctly, and fully; there cannot, consistently with common sense, any grounds for construction, or interpretation; and with agree, a maxim, frequently to be met with the law books; viz. "Quoties in verbis, nulla est cavenda est;" for, the law, saith the Lord Coke, "will not make an exposition against the express meaning and intention of the party." And it would be strange, and extraordinary if it should appear to me, strange and extraordinary, doth appear to me following paragraph, in "the humble address of the house of delegates to the governor;" (the address against which I voted, and for my vote, I was very willing to resign) "your excellency

(S) Montesquieu's Spirit of laws, book 11. c. 6.

(T) Virg. Ovid. metam. lib. 2.

Nec preme, nec summa molire per æthera cælum; Altius æquissus, cælitis tecta cremabis; Inferius turas, medio iustissimus ibis. Ne te deterior tortum declinet ad angust, Neve finitior preffam rota ducat ad aram Inter utrumque tene.

(U) Shakespeare.

(V) 1 inst. 147. a.



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legislative power  
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And it would be  
nary if it should re-  
doth appear to me  
the humble address  
governor;" (the ad-  
or my vote, I think  
) "or your excellency"  
of laws, book 11.  
lib. 2.  
molire per æthera  
ecta cremabis;  
minus ibis.  
clinet ad angum,  
ota ducat ad aram

"clamation—no apprehend unconstitutional in the mat-  
ter, and shadowed in the manner with the assigned  
reason to prevent extortion by the officers, in imitation  
of the practice of arbitrary kings, who in their pro-  
clamations, which have been declared illegal,  
generally covered their designs, with the specious pre-  
tence of public good (W). What part of the go-  
verner's proclamation (I should be glad it were pointed  
out to the public) doth, or can justify the "appre-  
hension," that is here declared to be entertained of  
it? Was it, or was it not—for the good of the people,  
that the officers should be restrained from acts of ex-  
tortion and oppression? Was it, or was it not for the  
good of the people, to be indiscriminately allowed to  
discharge their fees of office in cash or tobacco, at their  
option? And that the planter should stand on the same  
foot and equal footing with the farmer, and be privi-  
leged to pay the officer, his dues, in money at the rate  
of 12s currency, for every 100 wt. of tobacco, owing  
to him; and which at that time, at the expiration of  
the old inspection law, in 1770, and since, sold, as I  
have been informed, and I believe with truth, trans-  
acted tobacco, from 18s to 19s, currently; and crop  
tobacco, from 30s to 30 and shillings, per centum?  
Was it, or was it not—for the good of the people to be  
enabled to pay at these easy rates; in case they inclined?  
and was it not manifestly to the dis-interest of the  
officers, to be constrained to receive at them (X).  
Wherein then, is the proclamation "shadowed?"  
Or, how doth it appear to have been issued, "with  
the specious pretence of public good?" Doth it not  
actually give these advantages to the people, in the pay-  
ment of the fees of officers, in case they incline to make  
use of them? and are not these, "advantages,"  
which the people had not generally, under the old in-  
spection law? Which allowed them only to the farmer,  
and which took them up from the planter; and would the  
people have been enabled to have paid the officers, on  
other, or better terms, even had the new in-  
spection law passed into a law in the session 1770? Did  
it not provide to give more than the alternative, which  
the proclamation expressly giveth? The public are  
requested, to weigh well these questions, and then to  
pronounce upon them.

If the proclamation hath afforded these advantages  
to the people, no less beneficial hath it proved to them,  
in removing all grounds of litigation and contest between  
them and the officers, which must inevitably have en-  
sued from the different rates, each would be inclined  
to annex to the service performed by the latter; nor  
doth the following rejoinder of the lower house, contrib-  
ute in the least to the sentiments of some men, to lessen, but  
rather to create law suits in the community. "Resolved  
unanimously, that in all cases where no fees are cla-  
imable by law for services done by officers, the  
power of ascertaining the quantum of the reward  
for such services, is constitutionally in a jury upon  
the action of the party (Y). Let us suppose then,  
a service requited by the party, and performed by the  
officer, in expectation of due payment for it: the party  
tenders, agreeably, with another resolve of the lower  
house, viz. "That the fees to be allowed to the  
several officers in this province, shall be as follow"—  
to wit, by the "new table (Z);" the officer insists on  
being paid agreeably with the "old table;" neither  
will depart a jot from the respective "tables," adopt-  
ed by them as their standard for the payment of fees,  
to compromise the matter between them: What's the  
probable consequence? A law suit, if the amount of  
charge will reach to it; wherein, perhaps, neither of  
the "tables" may be regarded by a jury in their ver-  
dict; or if regarded, another jury, on the like matter,  
may think very differently from the former jury;  
whereby, the point in controversy remains as unsettled  
as ever, and the people and the officers are left open to  
perpetual contest about the rates of fees, much to the de-  
triment of the interests of each, and the disturbance of  
the peace of the community; but greatly to the advan-  
tage of our "state lawyers," who pushed forward this  
publick resolve, for the promotion of their own "pri-  
vate gains." Is it for the good of the people, that  
endless litigation should be prevented having any foot-  
hold among them? If it is, and I guess, it will be de-  
nied but by a few; then it follows, that the procla-  
mation, by establishing the most easy and equitable  
rates of fees, that ever prevailed in our province, flat-  
ter the career of suits among us; hath been much misre-  
presented, and misrepresented to the publick, who ought ever  
to receive the just and true information of the na-  
ture and tendency of a measure, on which it is to pass  
judgment; and to view it through a fair and clear, and  
not through a clouded or foul medium: but not only hath  
the proclamation "been censured in outrageous terms  
"of resentment;" and the plain words of it, (quite  
different from their purport;) by a tortured construction,  
been made to mean, what they will not bear; but  
every friend to it, denounced a foe to the province:  
nay, the author of it, who dignifies the exalted  
station in which he presides, hath not been able to a-  
void the obloquy and defamation, of the thousand  
mouths, the thousand tongues, and iron lungs of some  
men:

"Oh place and greatness! millions of false eyes  
Are stuck upon thee: volumes of report

(W) See votes and proceedings, Oct. 1771. p. 63.  
The "shadowed" part of this paragraph, ("with the  
assigned reason," and "the manner" in which it is  
set forth). Frankly own is beyond my humble com-  
prehension. It is both too low and too high for me:

"Migret in obfuscas humi! fermone tabernas;  
Aut dum vitat humum, nubes & inania capet."

(X) And if so, a question arises—"Has not the  
right of the officer been broke in upon by the procla-  
mation?" (See votes and proceedings 1771. p. 65.)—I  
answer, not at all. "Voluntibus & assentientibus non  
fit injuria," is a maxim of the law.

(Y) See votes and proceedings 1771. p. 20.

(Z) See votes and proceedings 1770. p. 270.

"Run with their false and most contrarious quests  
Upon thy dungs; iboujand jumps of wit  
Make thee the father of their idle dreams,  
And rack thee in their fancies!"

"No might nor greatness in mortality  
Can censure Jezebel: back-wounding calumny  
The whitest virtue strikes! What king so strong  
Can tie the gall up in the slanderous tongue?" (A)

"I was not (writes his excellency, (B) so fast as to  
promise, or language to expect, that any measure I  
could pursue, would divert the aims of faction, or  
appease the rage of disappointment. The plain view  
of the address was, that the loss of the inspection law  
might be aggravated by the confusion and vexation,  
which would naturally arise from the total want of  
every kind of regulation. Let it be supposed that  
actions should be brought for the establishment of each  
fee, or that officers should be prosecuted for extortion,  
who would be benefited by the litigation? Not the com-  
munity in general. Such contents would hardly be  
delivered by friends to the peace, welfare, and happiness  
of this province."

"Twas for the very purpose, therefore, of regu-  
lating the conduct of the officers, in the article of their  
fees, to point out to them what they might, and beyond  
which they should not demand; that I issued my  
("shadowed, as you call it) proclamation;" "for it  
must be admitted, that without some rule to con-  
trol the demands of officers, there would be great  
danger of extortion, and of perpetual contest; the  
timid might submit to the most grievous oppression,  
and the turbulent refuse to pay the most reasonable  
demand (C). Indeed, without such regulation of  
fees by proclamation, I do not clearly see how right  
and justice could have been fully administered in our  
courts: I will endeavour to explain myself: our judges  
and justices are bound by oath, "to do equal law and  
right to all the king's subjects, rich and poor, ac-  
cording to the laws, customs, and directions of the  
acts of assembly of this province, so far forth as they  
provide." (See the act for ascertaining the form of  
the oath of judge or justice, passed—1732. ch. 5.)  
Now it is directed by perpetual laws of this province;  
as follows.

1st. "That security shall be given for payment of all  
officers fees, accruing by any suit commenced in any  
county court by the plaintiff, in case he doth not reside  
in that county; or in default thereof, or of his attorney's  
signifying his intention of paying the same, to full re-  
non-suit." This by act of assembly in 1715. ch. 48.  
sect. 12.—again,

2dly. "Any person or persons may order out pro-  
cess in their own names, without any titling from an  
attorney, such party or parties suing out the same, if  
non-residents within this province, securing to the secre-  
tary or the clerks of the several county courts, and all other  
officers their lawful fees." This by act of assembly in  
1716. ch. 20.—and further,

3dly. By act of assembly in 1731. ch. 15. It is en-  
acted, "That from and after the end of this present  
session of assembly, all the several and respective officers  
within this province, shall be, and are, by virtue of  
this act, obliged to draw out the particulars of their  
fees, in a fair legible hand, and in words at full  
length; and on failure thereof, such officer to lose such  
fees as expressed in words cut off or abbreviated. And  
that the several clerks of the several courts of record,  
register of the court of chancery, and register of the com-  
missionary's court, within this province, shall be, and they  
are hereby obliged to deliver to the defendants, if re-  
quired, full copies, in a fair legible hand, of all the  
costs of suit recovered against such defendant, under  
penalty of forfeiting and paying the sum of 2000  
pounds of tobacco," to be applied as this law directs.

And here I would fain be informed, how each of  
these acts, or the above recited parts of them; are to  
be complied with: Was there at present subsisting among  
us, no regulation or establishment of fees, by procla-  
mation, for the guidance or direction of the conduct of the officers?  
The rates of fees, which prevailed at the passage of  
these laws, fell; as I apprehend, with the laws that  
gave them, at the time our first inspection law was  
enacted: the inspection law, with its rates of fees,  
hath since fallen: the "new table of fees," framed  
by the lower house in the session 1770, hath no legisla-  
tive sanction; and had not the prerogative of procla-  
mation been happily interposed by the governing power in  
this emergency of our province, to give relief; it would  
seem, to me, that the above acts of assembly must have  
lain dormant, or been suspended in their respective  
operations, or else that the judges must have given  
them efficacy and vigor, by adopting some regulation,  
or forming themselves, some rate of fees; or, other-  
wise, that there must have ensued among us, a failure  
of justice; to which, the constitution of our mother  
country, and that of our province, which is modelled  
after it, are utterly abhorrent. Thus the reader per-  
ceives, not only the expediency, but also, the necessity of  
the proclamation, at the critical time it issued; and  
marvels, without doubt, that it hath been held forth,  
to the publick, by some men, as a measure fraught with  
evils, which must prove ruinous to us all, if it be not  
speedily suppressed or withdrawn. "When magistracy  
explains itself by words, or by writings, which are  
the image of words; it is contrary to gentility as  
well as to reason, (saith a sensible writer,) to quit  
the exterior signs of a man's thoughts, in order to  
search into his thoughts themselves; because, there  
are none besides himself, who know his thoughts: it  
is much worse, when his thoughts are good, to attribute  
to him those that are bad." For, "that art of finding  
in what has naturally a good meaning, all the bad  
meanings, which a mind accustomed to false reasoning  
can give, is of no service to mankind; those who practise

(A) Shakespeare.

(B) See votes and proceedings, Oct. session, 1771.

P. 85.

(C) See votes and proceedings; October sessions,  
1771; page 37.

"it, resemble the ravens who sown living bodies, and fly  
on all sides in search of carcases." The reader is left  
here to make the application of those passages, sensible  
as he must be, ere now, of the misrepresentations that  
have prevailed, in relation to the legality, the motive,  
the tendency, and effects of the proclamation among us:  
I now begin to be tired, to think of approaching  
towards a conclusion: I confess, I have tired myself;  
and I am fearful, that long since, I wearied the readers:  
however an objection or two to the proclamation, still re-  
main, to be slightly observed on. And the principal  
one, is, "that it doth establish a tax on the people." This, I deny; and my negation, is equal to another's  
affirmation: it is incumbent therefore, on those, who  
maintain the affirmative, to adduce proof in support of  
this position, before it be admitted: assertion and proof  
are two very different things: as different, as fees and  
taxes; and between these, I discover a striking dispa-  
rity, or I am much deceived: fees, I look on, to be  
compensations made to an officer, in consideration of a  
service performed by him: 'tis the render of the service  
that doth—intitle to the compensation: a reward; a right  
then to some compensation or reward, in consequence of  
a service performed; may evidently exist, prior to the  
rate, or regulation of the quantum of such compensation,  
which doth constitute, what, we call the fee; compen-  
sations therefore, or fees, may originate and justify, ex-  
clusive of any legislative authority, to impose or raise  
them, which is held essential to taxation (D). So far  
then it appears, "that fees and taxes are clearly dis-  
criminated: fees, beside are incidental to office: taxes,  
not so: offices, the most ancient and constitutional, in our  
province, owe their rise, to the sole act and establishment  
of the proprietary, or his governor here for the time  
being; in virtue of powers and authorities derived to  
them by grant from the crown; confirmed as we have  
seen, by act of assembly: taxes, the most ancient or  
modern that have been laid here, owe their rise, to the  
joint act and establishment, of the three component branches  
of our legislature, imposing them, by a positive law;  
fees being incidental to, or as, some chuse to call them,  
"the perquisites" of office, are constitutionally, and prop-  
erly, rateable only, by the same or like authority, that  
established the office, and appointed the officer; but taxes,  
are solely rateable, by a different authority, whose power  
signy doth not extend to the erection of a state office:  
taxes are certain portions of property, which individ-  
uals pay into the hands of the publick, for the publick's  
services; fees are certain rewards which the officer is en-  
titled to receive of some individuals, to his own or  
another's private use, for certain services rendered to  
the party: fees when certain, are sueable for, and reco-  
verable by process of "indebitatus assumpsit, &c."  
when uncertain, by a "quantum meruit," brought  
by the officer: but neither of these processes will lie for re-  
covery of taxes: payment of these, is generally compelled,  
by distress or execution, provided in the law, which  
gives the tax: these influences, all these, in my weak  
opinion, that fees are not taxes; or taxes fees; primar-  
ly considered; but that they are of "different natures"  
and, not as some esteem them; "as induct, as  
water is in water (E);" nay, these considerations,  
have, I trust, shewn somewhat more; "in whom,  
the constitutional right and power of regulating the fees  
of office doth reside, and by whom it is to be exercised  
on fit and proper occasions."

It might further be remarked here, but I doubt not  
the reader, hath long ago, made the observation;  
that the proclamation, which regulates the fees of officers  
with us, hath not by its context, or import, the least  
tendency to lay a tax on the people: it leaves them just  
as they were before it issued, as to any "compulsory  
charge," or "payment to be enforced from them;"  
it mult assuredly, then, is a very strange kind of tax,  
which obliges the people to pay "nothing" in particu-  
lar to the officer, but "only restrain" him, from  
"exacting unreasonable fees" from them; and leaves  
him to the recovery of his reasonable fee by law against  
them; a fee, which goes, differently on recovery as  
hath been said, already, from a tax; into the officer's  
purse for his own private profit; and not into the  
publick's, for its service. Nor, doth it, in reality,  
strengthen the argument, generally made use of a-  
gainst the proclamation, that "it prerogative may  
rightfully regulate the fees agreeable to the in-  
spection law, it has a right to fix any other quantum;  
" if it has a right to regulate to one penny, it has a  
right to regulate to a million; for where does its  
right stop? At any given point." (F) I answer, yes;  
and let the sound sense of Horace, expressed in the fol-  
lowing lines, confirm my assertion:

"Est modus in rebus; sunt certi denique fines,  
Quos ultra, citraque, nequit consistere rectum."

For, though prerogative may rightfully adopt the regu-  
lation of fees under the old inspection law, a regulation  
formerly held just, reasonable, and equitable; a regu-  
lation established and confirmed by several successive  
acts of legislature; and which subsisted (I believe) a-  
mong us, upwards of twenty years; nay, the prerogative  
may have a right, to fix other quantum, more  
beneficial to the people (as doth the proclamation at pre-  
sent, which giveth the alternative to the planter, a  
well as to the farmer); yet, it hath not a right, to esta-  
blish a rate that must prove grievous to them; conse-  
quently, though it may well "have a right to regulat-  
to a penny,"—yet, it may not have a right to re-

(D) "Taxation and representation are inseparable.

"This position is founded on the laws of nature; it  
more, it is itself an eternal law of nature; for what-  
ever is a man's own, is absolutely his own, no man  
hath a right to take it from him, without his consent  
either expressed by himself or by his representative  
whoever attempts to do it, attempts an injury; who  
does it, commits a robbery; he throws down the dis-  
tinction between liberty and slavery;" and a cloud  
the variant essences, or natures, of fees and taxes.

(E) Shakespeare.

(F) See address of the lower house in the votes  
proceedings; of October session, 1771.



"gulate to a million," for the reader will be pleased to remember, that I have proved, or at least "attempted" to prove before, from Mr. Locke, and the best authorities in the law books, that prerogative, (and proclamation which is a branch of it) were centered by the wisdom of the constitution, in the "governing power" of the state; not for the injury, but for the good of the people: not for the disadvantage, but for the advantage of the community: now, unless the following ability can, or will be maintained; viz. that the service of an officer, which is properly rateable at a "penny," ought consistently with prerogative (which is a "discretionary power to act for the people's good") to be set or laid at a "million," and that the party to whom such service is rendered, can as well bear, and as easily discharge (without injury to his private interest) the greater, as the lesser rate; I think, the above argument, or rather, the "show" of one, must, as it ought, fall to the ground, or vanish. Nor need the people any longer be an *ex approbationis*, (suggested by *early men*, who feel none of them their leaves) that if the proclamation continues, "Whether, their own money shall remain in their pockets, or not, depends no longer on them, but on the prerogative (G):"—"That there is nothing (in such case) they can call their own (H);" and thus confirmed to them, by "the words of a light and ornament of the present age (I):" *Qualities of substance*, that I never heard before were endued with the organs of speech!

And, thus much may suffice, in relation to the above objection. There are others, and among them, one, of a more general nature, and indeed, of more general extent, being frequent in the mouths of many men, against the exertion of this act of prerogative: and it is this, "That proclamations are a bad precedent and dangerous tendency in a free state, and therefore ought never to be resorted to."

Arguments from the abuse, to the disuse, or non-use of a measure are vicious: they commonly prove too much, which is as bad, in logicks, as proving too little: Thus, a man ought not to be allowed the use of knife and fork at his meals, lest he sick some, and cut others, with them. Nay, those men who make use of these arguments, should not be privileged to retain their teeth, to chew their victuals with, lest they should, at some time or other, employ them to the purpose of biting mankind. Physick, properly applied, contributes to health; improperly, to death: shall it therefore be banished the community? A sword, in a prudent man's hand, is a weapon of safety and defence: in a mad-man's hand, an instrument, probably of destruction: Is it then to be disallowed, and disused, because it may be employed to a bad, as well as to a good purpose? That doctrine would be strange indeed! And yet, no less strange is it, to object to, reprehend, and condemn, the exercise of a right, constitutionally given, for the good of the people, and which, in the particular instance, under consideration, hath been productive of that very effect; merely, because it may have been, an, again may be perverted from its true and proper end and purpose; and thoughtlessly or designedly be abused by unwise or impetuous magistrates, to the detriment of the publick. One might as well, from the levity, or rather folly of such objections, as these, to the proclamation (and I could mention many more, I have heard, of the like kind; but that I am apprehensive, the reader might think me fond of raising straw images, purely for the pleasure of pulling them to pieces again); that those who use them, really mean to give up the cause they seek to support. It is scarce to be credited, that in these days, which we boast of as enlightened, the people could suffer themselves, by the insinuating harangues of a few designing and selfish men, and the loud clamour of their followers, to be so far imposed upon, as to doubt the propriety of the exercise of a right, from whence they have received such signal benefits; and from whence they daily derive advantages, without the experience of any disadvantages, that I am apprized of (K). If there are any, let them be made appear to the publick: till then, I guess, they will wisely judge of the tree by its fruits, and not by the reports of others concerning it;—and if, on dispassionate, impartial, and mature consideration, had of the nature and tendency of this proclamation, the publick should be inclined to view it in that constitutional, legal, and beneficial light, it doth appear to me, on those grounds and reasons of law, I have assigned in support of my opinion in its favour; What will they think? What will they say? or rather, What will they not say?—of some men among us, who have exerted every nerve, employed every faculty of their soul, and made use of every argument and artifice they are capable of, to blind or mislead the understandings, and irritate and inflame the minds of the people; and who "industriously augment the difficulties of administration, by obliging it to pay that attention to their interested opposition, which might be better employed," in composing differences, in healing party divisions, and restoring harmony and union among us; in conciliating a

(G) See votes and proceedings, Oct. session, 1771. p. 66.

(H) Ibid.

(I) Ibid.

(K) Although we are told, "in the words of a light and ornament of the present age, that, if this unconstitutional assumption of power, should prevail among us, there is nothing we can call our own;"—"our money may no longer remain in our own pockets, &c." yet I am happy to congratulate the publick, that this horrible oppression is not yet come to pass, notwithstanding the proclamation hath subsisted among us almost three years: it hath taken no more from me, than I used to pay under the old inspection law; nor indeed so much. I should be glad to know, how any individual in the community (and it is of individuals that the publick is composed) hath been a greater loser by it than I have declared myself to be; and yet, I have "as much in my pocket" as I formerly had, and still am possessed of "something" I can call my own.

friendly correspondence, and cultivating a good and permanent understanding, between the constituent members of the legislature; and thereby paving the way to the procurement of wise and salutary laws, regulating the fees of the officers, and the allowance of the clergy; and making generous and genteel provision for each, suitable to their respective ranks and stations; and by such conduct, superseding the reason, the expediency, the necessity, of the proclamation's existing any longer among us (it still dreaded, when no danger threatened); and thus cutting up, at one great and masterly stroke, all germs of civil, political contest, and discussion in the community, which have too long prevailed, contrary to the fervent wish and silent prayer of every honest and well-meaning man—"Ne quid detrimenti capiat respublica."

I am, with due gratitude for all past favours

conferred by the publick,

their most obliged and humble servant,

JOHN HAMMOND.

L O N D O N, May 10.

THE ministry are now at a stand about what measures to take at this alarming crisis: they are unwilling to engage any more men, as also to turn off any men. They are quite in a state of uncertainty both at Portsmouth and Plymouth, and know not which to prepare for, war or peace.

May 25. Several Spanish men of war, with a number of transports, sailed last month, from different ports in Spain, for the coast of Guinea, in order to join the French Squadron already there; after which junction, it is said, some important blow is intended to be struck.

By a Dutch ship just arrived from the East Indies we have an authentic account, that the French are making very great hostile preparations, and that the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon have been new garrisoned from Europe.

By a vessel from the Mediterranean, which touched at Barcelona in her way home, we have advice, that several merchant ships are detained in that port, by impressing of their hands to serve on board the Spanish men of war fitting out there.

A N N A P O L I S, JULY 29.

We hear from Frederick county, that about ten days ago one Mossman of Baltimore Town purchased a parcel of convict, in order to dispose of them again to advantage; all of which he sold before he reached Frederick-Town except four men, with whom he was proceeding towards Hager's-Town; but about two or three miles on the other side of Frederick Town, one of the servants told his master that he was too much fatigued to go any further; they therefore all rested themselves on an old tree by the side of the main road. After some time, Mossman told them they must proceed on their journey, but they refused and immediately threw him backwards over the tree, dragged him about five steps into the woods, and then cut his throat from ear to ear; took his pocket book and then went over the mountain, calling at every tavern on the road. They were met by a man, who had seen their master on his way up with them; and enquired of them concerning him; they said he was a little behind refreshing himself; but after riding several miles without hearing of him, concluded he had been murdered by them. He accordingly alarmed the neighbourhood, they were pursued, taken, and are now in jail at Frederick-Town, having signed a confession of their guilt before a magistrate.

\* \* A. B. will have a place in our next.

Advertisements omitted will be inserted next week.

Queen-Anne's county, July 23, 1773. WHEREAS one of my creditors, through ungenerous—misapprehension, or wrong judgment on my probity, did, in the course of the last year, attach on my estate, and cause all other of my creditors to do the same, while I was absent on a voyage to the West-Indies and south provinces of this continent, by which I am a great sufferer, my wife's estate having been snatched away from us in a most cruel manner, and our negroes taken away from our plantation at an under value; these are to inform those persons who have any of them in their possession, that being arrived, even without having been informed of what happened to my disadvantage with regard to my estate in this province, I expect of their generousities to return me the said negroes, offering to pay them all claims they may justly have against me, on theirs, or other accounts; therefore as the said negroes have been taken away to different parts of the province, I hope none of them shall be disposed of but in my favour.

May the author of my griefs never experience the same, but have sensibility enough in his heart to feel the dagger he thrust into mine.

W 4 C. T. WEDERSTRANDT.

J U S T I M P O R T E D,

In the Caroline, Capt. Lynch, from London, and to be sold, by the subscribers, at their store on the dock, in Annapolis, on very reasonable terms, for cash or short credit,

A CHOICE and general assortment of European and East-India Goods.

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

July 19, 1773. To be sold, at publick vendue, on the third day of August next, at the plantation of Mr. William Iiams, that now is advertised for sale on the same day,

A TRACT of land called Duvall's Range, containing upwards of four hundred acres; it lies on Patuxent river, adjoining Mr. Iiams's plantation. On the said land are four tenements. The soil is good, well watered and timbered. For title and terms apply to the subscriber living in Prince George's county.

HOWARD DUVAL,

To be sold cheap for cash, by the subscriber, whole sale and retail,

VERY good spirit and West-India rum, continent ditto, molasses, genuine Mallaga wine, loaf sugar of several sorts, a large quantity of best Muscovado ditto, bohea and fouchong tea, nutmegs, allspice, pepper and ginger, mustard, chocolate and coffee, soap, tallow and spermaceti candles, powder and shot, window glass of several sizes, and a few choice saltpetre'd Burlington gammons. Also sweet oil, Stoughton's bitters, Bateman's drops and British oil, sugar cakes for destroying worms in children, Anderson's pills, cream of tartar, Epson salts, rhubarb and manna, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

July 21, 1773.

WENT away, last night, from Thomas Snowden's plantation, the six following servant men, viz. William Lowe, an Englishman, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, by trade a blacksmith, of a swarthy complexion, and has lost one of his fore teeth; had on, an osnabrig shirt, dirty brown holland trousers, old calico hat, old shoes, and plated buckles. Richard Ellingsworth, born in Yorkshire, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and pretty well set; had on, an osnabrig shirt, crocus trousers, old flowered lapelled waistcoat, old felt hat, and good shoes. Richard Thompson, born in the north of England, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, and is much pitted with the small-pox; had on, an osnabrig shirt, crocus trousers, old felt hat, and good shoes with copper buckles. Thomas Hogg, born in Yorkshire, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and of a swarthy complexion; had on, an osnabrig shirt, black breeches and stockings, an half worn calico hat, and old shoes with copper buckles. Thomas Sutton, a north countryman, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and of a fair complexion; had on, an osnabrig shirt, canvas trousers, old calico hat, and good shoes with plated buckles. John Driver, an Englishman, born in Norfolk, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and of a dark complexion; had on, an osnabrig shirt, crocus trousers, old calico hat, old shoes and copper buckles. Whoever takes up the said servants, shall receive, on securing them in any jail, so that their masters get them again, it taken 20 miles from home, 30 shillings for each, and so in proportion for a greater distance, and, if brought home, reasonable travelling charges, paid by

HENRY and THOMAS SNOWDEN.

LOST, from the brig Betsey, the 23d inst. July, between Poplar and Kent islands, a mules built long-boat; she is a new boat, painted yellow and blue, has a graven piece in her stern post, and had eight dolphins tails tacked to her stern. The subscriber will give any person forty shillings that will deliver her in Baltimore-Town.

W 2 RICHARD DAVIES.

Baltimore, July 17, 1773.

J U S T I M P O R T E D,

And to be sold by the subscriber, on reasonable terms,

DRUGS and medicines, apothecary shop furniture, surgeons instruments, urinals, nipple glasses, and every article in common use among the medical and chyrurgical gentlemen. Also painters colours, oils, and utensils, gold leaf, varnish, &c.

W 5 ALEXANDER STENHOUSE.

COMMITTED to the jail of Charles county as a runaway, a negr man who calls himself Frank, and says he is the property of William Jetty, of Mecklenburg county in Virginia; he is about five feet five inches high, a likely well made young fellow, his face much scarified, particularly his forehead, occasioned, as he says, by his being burnt when a child: Has on and with him, a good osnabrig shirt, a pair of old died jeans breeches, old shoes and stockings, a felt hat almost new, and a woman's osnabrig petticoat, which he says he took from his sweet-heart by way of a love memorandum. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, to

Wm. HANSON, depy. sheriff.

There is at the plantation of Richard Scaggs, on Bennet's creek, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a small bay mare, about 7 years old, 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock with a fork, is a natural pacer. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.



July 19, 1773. The third day of Mr. William le on the same Range, containing three acres; it is Williams's plantation. The ed. For title and terms apply in Prince-  
D DUVAL, subscriber, w. o. l. c.  
rum, containing three acres of wine, quantity of belt tea, n. t. m. g. s. chocolate and powder, and a few. Also sweet lrops and Bri- forms in chil- artar, Epson  
I WILKINS. uly 21, 1773. Thomas Snow- wing servant hman, about ches high, by plexion, and an ofsnabrig d castor hat, ard Ellingf- ars of age, 5 plexion, and shirt, crocus old felt hat, born in the age, about 5 complexion, had on, an elt hat, and Thomas Hogg, age, about 5 by complexi- breeches and d old shoes on, a north about 5 feet 8 on; had on, castor hat, John Driver, t 23 years of d of a dark crocus tri- uer buckles. hall receive, r maffers get ue, 30 shu- or a greater ble travel-  
NOWDEN. d inst. July, s, a miles nted yellow ferna post, o her ftern. ty shillings  
DAVIES. 17, 1773. D, reasonable  
shop furni- ls, nipple among the- o painters rnmith, &c. NHOUSE. county as a ls himself am Jetty, about five young fel- y his fore- ring burnt ood ofna- ches, old w, and a says he ve memo- him away  
y. sheriff. d Scags, ty, taken ears old, k with a ve her ca.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1773.  
To be sold at publick vendue, at the late dwelling-house of William Reid, deceased, near Queen-Anne, on the first Day of September next,

**A** PARCEL of stock, and household furniture, consisting of cattle, horses, hogs, feather-beds, &c. by

3w ELEANOR REID, Executrix.

To be sold, the first Wednesday in August next, at the House of Mrs. Chilton, in Baltimore-town, by way of publick vendue,

**T**HE four following LOTS of GROUND, viz.

No. 52. In Baltimore-town, opposite to Mr. Jonathan Plowman's present dwelling; a corner lot, 95 feet by 100, on which are improvements that have for some years past been let at £. 50 per annum. A fee-simple.

No. 71. On Fell's point, a water lot, 60 feet front, on George-street, nearly opposite the market-square, from which lot is a good wharf, extended into the water so far that ships, &c. may lade or unlade thereat. A fee-simple.

No. 99, & 100. On Fell's point, water lots, each fronting on Wolf-street, 60 feet, adjoining James Morgan's ship-yard. These lots are deep, and the water opposite to them as bold as any where about the point, not more than 150 feet from the shore, on one of which, i. e. 99, is a new brick-house, 26 feet by 16. Each subject to a ground rent of £. 3:5 sterling per annum.

Also, a commodious situation for a gentleman's seat adjoining Baltimore town, containing 400 acres of ground, is by far the highest situation near the town, from which is an agreeable prospect of Baltimore-town, Fell's point, Patapsco river, Chesapeake bay, and the country adjacent. This seat will be accommodated with a few acres of flat land, suitable for meadow, if wanted by the purchaser. Attendance will be given the preceding day to shew the title, paper, and premises, by

2w JOHN DEAVER.

N. B. Also to be sold in fee, or let on a reasonable ground rent for 99 years renewable for ever, upwards of 100 lots, in the new addition to Baltimore-town, by

J. D.

**T**O BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER, THREE hundred acres of patent land, and about thirty acres leased land for ninety-nine years, all joined together, lying in Baltimore county, about ten miles from Bush-Town, on the main road that goes from Bush to York-Town, Pennsylvania, about twelve miles from Joppa, and about eighteen from Baltimore-Town; the land is good, and will suit either for farming, or planting tobacco; it is likewise well situated for a tavern or store, as it lies on the main road that all the waggons from the upper mills go to Baltimore-Town, and joins the land of Mr. Abraham Whitaker, where he now lives, who is building and letting lots to several people for keeping taverns and stores; it is well adapted for such business, as it lies in the heart of a settlement where there are large quantities of wheat made, and many merchant mills convenient; there are on the land two small plantations; on one of them a small dwelling house in middling good repair, a good barn, and a large apple orchard of good fruit, and bears well; on the other place there is a middling good large dwelling house in pretty good repair, and other convenient houses, and a small apple orchard of good fruit; there likewise may be made meadow enough to support the place with hay, without much trouble. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase, may see the above land by applying to Mr. Abraham Whitaker, or the subscriber. Likewise to be sold, a large two story brick dwelling house in the town of Joppa, on a water lot, the house is almost new, has four rooms on a floor, and eight fire places, cellars under the whole, and a neat store made of one of the rooms, which is quite private from the other part of the house, and now rented to Walter Tolley, jun. Esq. Any person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid house and lot, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living in the fork of Gunpowder, near Joppa. The title of the whole indisputable.

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.

Elk-Ridge, July 8, 1773.

**I** DO hereby desire, that no person or persons whatsoever, will take an assignment, or give any value for a note of mine given to a certain Nathan Dorsey, on the 17th day of December, 1771, for 37 pounds sterling; as the said note was given for a negro that was mortgaged to William Hall of Elk-Ridge, I am determined not to pay said note, unless compelled thereto by law.

w2 JOSHUA BROWN, senr.

Cecil county, July 16, 1773.

**S**TOLEN from along side of the brig Harriot, lying at Fell's point, Baltimore-town, a yawl, about 15 feet long, her stern lately broke, and some time since she was paid with turpentine, a piece of sheet lead on her bow. Whoever takes up the said boat, and delivers her to Capt. Thomas Elliot, on Fell's point, or at my house near Frederick-town, in Cecil county, shall have a reward of forty shillings, paid by

3w ROBERT CRAIG.

**A**NY Person wanting Searches made in the Rentals for the Western Shore of this Province may apply to

J. CLAPHAM.

Annapolis, July 19, 1773.  
The subscriber has for sale at his house, the next door above Samuel Chase, Esq;

**A** SMALL parcel of saddlery, consisting of narrow diaper, and straining webs, fringes of all colours, broad and narrow orrice, steel head-stall and throat buckles, common stirrup irons, plain and silvered staples and plates, also plain and silvered tuft nails, a few thousands of 3d. 2d. and clout tacks; leather bags, double and single girths lined and unlined, bridles, stirrup leathers, cruppers, &c. He likewise makes and repairs ladies and gentlemen's hunting and common saddles, &c. Those ladies and gentlemen that please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best and neatest manner, and at the most reasonable rates,

By their humble servant,

WILLIAM JACOB.

July 17, 1773.

**A** CONSIDERABLE quantity of port wine of the first quality, London old bottled porter, ale, Gloucester and Cheshire cheese, single refined and lump sugars; imported in the Sim, Capt. Boucher, from London, and Lady Margaret, Capt. Noble, from Glasgow; to be sold for cash, or on short credit, by the subscribers in Alexandria, Virginia.

4w BENNETT BROWNE, & Co.

July 5, 1773.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in Westmoreland county, Virginia, two white men servants, viz. William Walker, alias Smith, a convict, who came in, in 1771, in the Scardale, Capt. Reid, by trade a gardener; he is a slim made man, five feet nine or ten inches high, brown complexion, blue eyes, blackish hair, has a remarkable swing in his walk, a coarse voice and a cough; he had with him, kersey and cotton jackets and breeches, white, check, and ofsnabrig shirts; he likes drink, and has been severely whipped before a magistrate; this is the third time he has run away; as he had sailors cloaths with him he will attempt to pass for a sailor. Thomas Pettrell, an indentured servant, (who came in last April, in the Liberty, Capt. Raifon) a trunche will made man, fair complexion, brown hair, which curls in his neck, a round face, hazle eyes, speaks quick, a butcher by trade, understands gardening and farming; he has been fourteen months on board a man of war; he has a butcher's steel and knife, and wears quilts in his hat; he had with him, a brown cloth coat, second mourning jacket, black breeches, white, check, and ofsnabrig shirts, and some money; he will attempt to pass for a sailor; and I hear they intend to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Whoever apprehend the aforesaid servants; and secures them in a jail, so that I get them, shall receive a reward of five pounds Virginia currency for each of them.

RICHARD LEE.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of William Randal, in Baltimore county, Garrison-Forrest, taken up as a stray, a gray mare, with a small bell on, and has a long switch tail, and is 13 and a half hands high, shod all fours, trots and gallops, and appears to be 9 or 10 years old, branded on the near shoulder thus-O, and on the near Buttock S. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

By the lower house of assembly, July 2, 1773.  
**ORDERED,** THAT the following be entered as the resolves of this house, viz.

**RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,** That the representatives of the freemen of this province, have the sole right, with the assent of the other part of the legislature, to impose and establish taxes or fees and that the imposing, establishing or collecting any taxes or fees on or from the inhabitants of this province, under colour or pretence of any proclamation issued by, or in the name of the Lord Proprietary, or other authority, is arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

**RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,** That in all cases, where no fees are established by law for services done by officers, the power of ascertaining the quantum of the reward, for such services, is constitutionally in a jury upon the action of the party.

**RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,** That the proclamation issued in the name of his Excellency Robert Eden, the Governor, with the advice of his Lordship's council of state, on the 26th day of November, 1770, was illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

**RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,** That the paper writing, under the great seal of this province, issued in the name of the late Lord Proprietary, on the 24th day of November, 1770, for the ascertaining the fees and perquisites to be received by the registers of the land-office, was illegal, arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive.

**RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,** That the ADVISERS of of the said proclamations were enemies to the peace, welfare, and happiness of this province, and the laws and constitution thereof.

**ORDERED,** That the said resolves be printed in the next week's Maryland gazette, and be continued therein, six weeks successively.

Signed by order,

JOHN DUCKETT, Cl. Lo. Ho.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of the late Lord Baltimore (except for land sold by the commissioners) are desired to make immediate payment to Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esq; who is empowered to receive the same; those who neglect to comply with this requisition, may depend that suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons.

8w

ROBERT EDEN, Executor.

Anne Arundel county, July 12, 1773.  
On the third day of August next, will be sold on the premises, at publick vendue;

**O**NE hundred acres of land, whereon the subscriber formerly lived, on which are two tenements, one of them being well improved, having a dwelling-house 20 feet by 16, under which is a cellar walled with stone, kitchen, quarter, tobacco-house, and other necessary buildings; there are two valuable apple orchards on said land; with other fruit trees. The land is situated within a small distance of several valuable water-mills. The soil is good; on which is some meadow ground partly cleared, well watered, and timber enough to support the land with care. For title and terms apply to

w3 WILLIAM HAMPS, son of George.

July 7, 1773.

To be sold by the subscriber at publick vendue, on Tuesday the 10th day of August next, on the premises, if fair, if not the next fair day,

**A**BOUT two hundred acres of land, being part of that tract of land called Davis's Purchase, lying in the fork of Patuxent, about 16 miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about 6 miles from Snow-dons iron-works; there is on the premises an exceeding good apple and peach orchard; the land is suitable either for planting or farming; the purchaser will be put into possession the 25th of December next, and have the liberty to sow grain this summer.

STEPHEN STEWARD.

Annapolis, June 29, 1773.

**A**S the subscriber, master of the French tongue, has met with good encouragement in this city: he giveth notice to the publick, that he purposes to teach the French and English grammar, for the term of 2 years from this date; his school shall be kept in the most convenient place in this city, where shall be taught, reading, writing, and arithmetic, in both languages, with the utmost care and assiduity, by their humble servant

4w JOSEPH PAILLOTTET.

N. B. He also attends ladies and gentlemen at their particular abodes.

Frederick county, June 7, 1773.

To be sold for sterling cash, London bills of exchange, or current money,

**T**HE plantation where the subscriber now dwells, situated and lying in the said county, on Linganore, containing 600 acres of land; there are on said plantation two good dwelling-houses, corn house, stables, meat-house, two good tobacco-houses, a good apple and cherry orchard, between 30 and 40 acres of meadow under good fence, part of the said sown down in timothy, and with little expence the other part may be made in as good order; there are also on the said land, 30 or 40 acres of meadow, which has not been cleared or fenced in; the land well adapted for farming or planting, and as fine range for stock as any in the province. The title indisputable. Also, a lot of land at Elk-Ridge Landing, in Anne-Arundel county, within eight miles of Baltimore-town, with a good store-house and counting-room, 30 feet by 18, a good granary, 34 by 20, and a stable. The lot lies very convenient for trade. The improvements all new. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase the said land, may view the premises at any time by applying to the subscriber, and may be put in possession of the said land, by the 20th Sept. next. They may also view the lot and improvements, by applying to Mr. Joshua Dorsey, at Elk-Ridge Landing.

w4 BENJAMIN DORSEY.

Gunpowder mill, July 5, 1773.

**R**AN away last night from my mill, on the great falls of Gunpowder, in Baltimore county, Maryland, two Irish indentured servant men, viz. William Stackabout, about 50 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on, and took with him, an old blue coat, black jacket and breeches, two pair of ofsnabrig trousers, one check shirt, one ofsnabrig ditto, an old brown cut wig, a new felt hat, a pair of yarn stockings, and one pair of old patched shoes. Cornelius Shane, about 23 or 24 years old, and about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on, and took with him, a suit of brown coarse cloth, one check shirt, one ofsnabrig ditto, one pair of ofsnabrig trousers, one pair of blue yarn stockings, one pair of old shoes, with yellow metal buckles, a brown drefs wig, one old castor hat, one cooper's broad-axe, with the helve drooping; and an old drawing knife; they are both coopers by trade. Whoever takes up the said servants, so as the subscriber may have them again, shall receive, if taken 10 miles from home, three pounds; if 20 miles, four pounds; and if out of the province, six pounds; and if only one, the above reward in proportion, with reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

4w BENJAMIN ROGERS.

N. B. Stackabout is a thin faced man; the other is a round faced man, pitted with the small pox a little; they both talk much in the Irish dialect.

Annapolis, May 20, 1773.

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

JOHN HEPBURN.



# **SCHEME of a LOTTERY,** for raising 1350 Dollars, for repairing the Road from Connellway to The winding Ridge

Number of Prizes.	Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	300	is 300
3	of	100	are 300
6	of	50	are 300
51	of	20	are 300
30	of	10	are 300
60	of	5	are 300
75	of	4	are 300
850	of	3	are 250
1040 Prizes		are	4650
1960 Blanks		gain	1350

3000 Tickets at Two Dollars each amount to 6000

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

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

The Managers are, Messrs. Thomas Griffep, Michael Griffep, James Wood, Jonathan Hagar, John Swan, James Caldwell, John Cadwell, and Richard Yates.

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

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers.

July 7, 1773.

## **WILLIAM AIKMAN,**

Bookseller and Stationer in West-street Annapolis, ON Monday last opened his circulating library consisting of above 12 hundred volumes on the most useful sciences, history, poetry, agriculture, voyages, travels, miscellanies, plays, with all the most approved of novels, magazines and other books of entertainment, to be lent out to read at one guinea per year, 20 shillings for six months, 12 shillings per quarter, 5 shillings per month, or 3 pence per night. Readers at any distance from Annapolis to be allowed two books at a time. As the library will be of real utility to the publick, and as the proprietor will take care to have it supplied with all the new publications of merit from Britain so soon as published, he hopes it will meet with encouragement from the friends of literature.

He has likewise imported a large assortment of most of the books in the library for sale. The best editions printed on a fine paper, handsome type and neatly bound. All different kinds of gilt and plain, cut and uncut writing paper, gilt, plain and engraved message cards, turkey pocket books and letter cases, folio and quarto paper books, ruled and unruled, memorandum books of all different sizes, wax, wafers, pens, penknives, pencils, ivory folders and all different kinds of stationery, with an assortment of jewellery, to be sold at the London prices for cash only.

Paper ruled and bound for accounts, all kinds of books bound and re-bound in the neatest manner and at the most reasonable rates, by

WILLIAM AIKMAN.

N. B. Catalogues both of the library and the books he has for sale to be had at his shop.

Virginia, April 29, 1773.

To be rented, for a term of years, THE mills at the falls of James river, in the town of Manchester, which consist of a double sawmill, a gristmill, with two pair of stones, for country work, which is worth about 400 barrels of corn the year, a merchantmill with four pair of best French burstones, and all conveniences necessary for carrying on the manufacturing business in the best manner; likewise a good dwelling-house with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar and large fireplace in it; as also a large store-house, cooper's shop, stable, blacksmith's shop and tools, and a lot of two acres and a half enclosed about the works. The stream affords water enough for as many more mills, and the works are so situated that they are out of danger from freshes, having never received any damage but from the unparalleled one in May 1771. These works, being placed within a few yards of navigation, and in the most flourishing part of the country, where any quantity of wheat may be purchased, the business of manufacturing, as well as the West India trade, may be carried on to as great advantage as any where on the continent, and a ready market may be had for any quantity of plank, scantling, &c. The saw and gristmills are now finished, and the merchantmill will be finished by the 1st of September next. Any person inclinable to rent the said works, may know the terms by applying to

JOHN MAYO.

Elk-Ridge Landing, June 5, 1773. To be sold at publick auction the first Saturday in August, if fair, if not, the first fair Saturday after, for sterling cash, good London bills of exchange, or current money,

THE house and lot where Joshua Dorsey now lives. There are on the lot, a good dwelling-house, 48 feet by 28, 2 story high, with an addition to one end, 16 by 28, 5 rooms on a floor, with a passage through; the house quite new, a good cellar under it, 28 by 28, a good kitchen with a brick chimney, and a covered passage from the dwelling-house to the kitchen, 24 by 10, a good smoke-house and stable, oven and oven-house, a good garden well paved, and the posts all locust and cedar, a good well with a pump in it; the whole improvements new and in good order; an excellent place for a publick-house, and well calculated either for publick or private life. There is one acre and one quarter of ground to the lot, which is under a rent of three guineas per year for ninety nine years, and renewable for ever, by

JOSHUA DORSEY.

N. B. Will be rented after the day proposed for sale, if not sold: also a billiard table to be sold.

CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE, WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON,

Have just opened shop, opposite Mr. Ghiselin's, in West-street, Annapolis,

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

May 20, 1773.

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

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

JOHN ROGERS,  
THOMAS STONE,  
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

THE subscriber having declined the business of store keeping for some time, begs leave to request all persons that have dealings with him to settle their accounts without loss of time, otherwise he will be obliged to take such steps as the law directs.

He has still on hand about £. 300 sterling cost of goods, which he will sell upon reasonable terms, and may be seen at Mr. Aikman's store, next door to Mr. Joshua Frazier's. Also a neat phaeton with complete harness.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

N. B. Attendance will be given at Mr. Frazier's.

Bladenburg June 14, 1773.

LAND to be sold by publick sale, on the Wednesday of November court next, at 2 o'clock, before the house wherein Mrs. Charleton now dwells at Frederick-town, viz.

A valuable well improved tract of 310 acres, now occupied by William Hilliary, about seven miles below the said town, which was conveyed by said Hilliary to me by a deed which is recorded in Frederick county land record book, I, folio 1044, February 18, 1765.

The bidder who shall pay down the greatest sum of money on the day aforesaid, shall have a conveyance of the right now vested in

RICHARD HENDERSON.

South-river, July 14, 1773. To be sold, by the Subscribers, agreeable to the last will and testament of Joseph Brewer, deceased, on Tuesday the 24th of August next, on the premises, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

ABOUT 150 acres of land, more or less, lying in Anne-Arundel county, situated on South-river, near London-town. The soil is good; on it is a dwelling-house and kitchen, with a brick chimney, corn-house, barn, stable, and several other convenient houses. For terms apply to

JOSEPH BREWER, } Executors of Joseph Brewer,  
SAMUEL GEIST, } deceased.

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

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

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

July 13, 1773.

To be sold at publick vendue, on Friday the 15th of October next, at the late dwelling-house of Samuel Wickham, of Frederick county, deceased, viz.

A TRACT of land containing twenty-six acres, adjoining the other, both lying on Monockacy creek, whereon are two framed dwelling-houses, about fifty acres of cleared land, and some in good timothy grass; also one other tract, containing one hundred acres, lying on Fishing creek, in the county aforesaid; whereon is a good dwelling-house, some out houses, about forty acres of cleared land, and several acres of timothy grass: there is on the said land, a convenient place for building a grist-mill. Also all persons indebted to the estate of the above-said Wickham, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any just claims against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts regularly proved, that they may be adjusted, by

JOS. PH. WOOD, junr. executor.

Fredericksburg, Virginia, June 28, 1773.

THE subscriber has for sale the following tracts of land in Fairfax county: one on Pohick run about 5 miles from Colchester, and the same distance from Pohick warehouse, containing 957 acres, the other on Four Mile Run, about 4 mile from Alexandria, containing 1225 acres; the soil of both is stiff and well suited to wheat, the last tract is very level; both have a sufficiency of exceeding good meadow ground unimproved, and very valuable mill seats. It being very inconvenient for me to attend at such a distance, Col. George Mason of Gunston in Fairfax has the plats and title papers, and is so obliging as to accept a power of settling the terms with any person inclinable to purchase.

JAMES MERCER.