

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1769.

A LETTER from the Council of the Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, in Vindication of themselves and the Province, continued from our last.



THE next Thing to be done, says the Governor, was to clear the Manufactory-House, the preventing of which was a great Object of the Sons of Liberty. But of this Matter we shall take no farther Notice than as it concerns a Member of the Council, who is an Overseer of the Poor, and as such, with the other Overseers, has the Oversight and Direction of the Work-House. For this Purpose (of preventing the Clearing the Manufactory-House,) when the Report of the Troops coming here was first confirmed, all Kinds of People says the Governor, were thrust into this Building, and the Work-House itself was opened, and the People confined there were permitted to go into the Manufactory-House. This was admitted (continues the Governor) to be true in Council by one of the Board, who is an Overseer of the Poor, and a Principal therein. This Representation is wholly without Foundation, and was so far from being admitted to be true by the Gentleman referred to, viz. Mr. Tyler, that he told the Governor when he mentioned it in Council, there was no Truth in it; and that he had been greatly imposed on by his Informers. Therefore the Governor had no Reason to say, in the winding up of his Story about the Manufactory-House, that "thus this Building belonging to the Government, and assigned by the Governor and Council for his Majesty's Use, is kept filled with the Outcast of the Work-House, and the Scum of the Town, to prevent its being used for the Accommodation of the King's Troops." We beg Leave to refer your Lordship to the Deposition of Mr. Tyler and the other Overseers on this Subject, herewith enclosed.

The Governor next proceeds to narrate his Negotiation with the Justices on the Subject of Billeting; but their Conduct it is their own Business to justify, if they think proper. We shall only observe on this Part of his Letter, that he has thrown out several Censures upon the Council without Foundation, on some of which we shall presently remark. The Governor concludes his Letter by saying, he has already shown to your Lordship how the Order of Council for the Purpose of providing for the Two Regiments at Boston, according to Act of Parliament, was annulled and avoided in the Origination of it; and that the Council have refused to make such an Order for providing for the Troops at Boston, as has been made by them for the Troops intended to be stationed at Castle-William.

We have already given your Lordship an Account of our Proceedings in this Matter, by which we persuade ourselves it will appear to your Lordship, that the Council have done all that was in their Power to do, without the Aid of the General Assembly, which, from a Clause in the Governor's Letter dated November 5, it appears probable he was at Liberty to call. Supposing this to be the Case, and whether it was so in Fact, is well known to your Lordship, he ought rather to censure himself than the Council for neglecting this Measure of effecting the Thing, which Measure has been often solicited to go into.

The Governor's Letter of the 9th of November is wholly taken up in censuring the Conduct of the Council with regard to the Commissioners of the Customs. At a General Council held the 26th of October he says he "put a very embarrassing Question to them, viz. Whether the Commissioners might return to Town and resume their Functions with Safety to themselves and their Officers? If they answered Yes, they would be chargeable with advising the Return of the Commissioners; if they said No, they would contradict all their Assertions, that there was no Occasion for Troops to support the Civil Power."

This very embarrassing Question my Lord, had no Embarrassment in it; for even on the Supposition that what the Governor in one of his Letters has said, be true, that the Council are always for humouring the People, they were however no way apprehensive of being charged by them with advising the Return of the Commissioners, if they answered the Question in the Affirmative. Nor have we any Reason to think the Council have been so charged, notwithstanding they did answer so.

The Council did not apprehend themselves obliged to give Opinions, and their Answer to such a Question could be nothing more than an Opinion, which the Governor implicitly acknowledges they were not held to give; and though he altered the Form of the Question, and it might be put as he says, viz. "Whether they would advise him to assure the Commissioners that they might return with Safety?" The Answer to it, which was given in the Affirmative, amounts only to this, that he himself should give his Opinion to the Commissioners that they might return with Safety. For his assuring them that they might return, tho' done in consequence of our Advice, and our Assurance (if it had been added to it) would still be a Matter of Opinion. But the principal Reason why so much Time was spent in the Affair, and in the other Proceedings at that Council, the Governor might have found in himself—in his own Austerity and Incivility.

The Governor has found great Fault with the Conduct of the Council towards the Commissioners. "The Virulence with which they have been treated, seems, he says, to be too violent to be the Effect of public Zeal only, without the Interference of private Animosity." The Council, my Lord, even if they had been influenced by mere Motives of Resentment could justify all they have either said or done with regard to the Commissioners, who in divers of their Letters to the Governor, which he laid before the Council, have treated the Council in a very unbecoming Manner; one of which Letters, in the Time of it, the Council would have animadverted on; but to prevent their doing themselves Justice, the Governor withdrew it. They have not however been actuated by Resentment or private Animosity, but by a Regard for the Town, and Province; both which the Commissioners, whatever they may have done by their Letters and Memorials to Administration, have greatly abused by their retiring (under the Pretence of Safety) on board one of his Majesty's Ships, and afterwards to the Castle; intending hereby that their Memorials should have the stronger Effect. But my Lord, their retiring was voluntary—they were not compelled to it—they had never been attacked, and 'tis highly probable never would have been, unless they themselves had first concerted the Plan of the Attack; and that they had concerted such a Plan seems probable, from their ordering the Seizure of the Sloop Liberty on the 10th of June, with such Circumstances of Violence, and at such a Time of Day, as indicated a Design to create a Disturbance, which accordingly happened; and which, though trifling in Comparison with what it has been represented, they improved as a plausible Reason, on which to justify their voluntary Flight.—If this has been the Conduct of the Commissioners, which there is too much Reason to believe, is it wonderful my Lord, the Council should animadvert upon it? Or that they should endeavour to prevent the evil Consequences to the Town and Province, which it had a Tendency to bring upon them, and which in Fact it has brought?

This is the Reason, my Lord on which the Proceedings of the Council with regard to the Commissioners are grounded, and not any private Animosity, which is basely suggested by Governor Bernard.

Those Proceedings of the Council which first gave Offence to the Governor, were on the 17th and 29th of July last, at which Times the Behaviour of the Governor to the Council was so extraordinary, that we beg your Lordship's Indulgence to give some Account of it.

On the 17th of July the Governor laid before the Council, with an Injunction of Secrecy, a Paper relative to the Riot in Boston on the 10th of June, to the Proceedings in Consequence of it, and to an Offer of Troops from General Gage; in which Paper is a very imperfect Account of those Proceedings, and some unjust Censures upon the Council.

The Council thought it reasonable they should have Time to place those Proceedings in a true Light; and by so doing, show that they were unjustly censured. But notwithstanding the unreasonableness of it, he refused it; and kept them the whole Day (saving a short Interval for Dinner) treating them in a most abusive Manner, and worrying them for an immediate Answer. But as he could not prevail, he adjourned the Council to the 29th, when he had the Answer, which by the Votes of the House of Commons it appears the Governor has communicated to your Lordship.

With regard to the Injunction of Secrecy it was objected, that from the Tenor of the Counsellor's Oath, and from the Nature of the Thing, the Governor had no Right (exclusive of the Council) to lay any such Injunction; and besides, as it was apprehended by People in general, that the Calling of that Council was for the Purpose of bringing Troops into the Province, it could answer no good End to keep the Proceedings (which were against that Measure) secret. But the Governor, in a Manner inconsistent with Decency, insisted on the Injunction, and the Affair was kept secret to the great and unnecessary Uneasiness of the Community. The Conduct of the Governor, as it is manifest there was a concerted Plan between him and the Commissioners to introduce Troops here, can be accounted for no other Way than this, that he apprehended the publishing those Proceedings might possibly retard or prevent the sending of the Troops, which we humbly conceive it probably might; if those Proceedings, without the Governor's Comments could have reached your Lordship before his Majesty's Orders had issued.

The sending for Troops, has long been a favourite Measure with the Governor, who has however appeared desirous it should be thought he has not sent for Troops, and has repeatedly said so; but if he has taken Care that the Measures of others should be effectual for that Purpose, which we have Reason to believe, the Effect is still the same; and he becomes chargeable with an unmanly Dissimulation.

The Governor, not content with censuring the Council for their Conduct in Council, steps beyond his Line to bestow his Censures upon them; which he does in a very illiberal Manner for their addressing General Gage.

There are several very exceptionable Things previous to his Observations on the Address; which was unanimous, notwithstanding the Governor informs your Lordship that Four refused to sign it; for these

Four were not present when it was settled, and Three of them who lived in the Country, and whose Business called them home, had never seen it. But with your Lordship's Leave we will pass over those Things and come to the Observations. "It is well known to your Lordship (says the Governor) that this Kind of Writing is designed for the People, and this is notorious in the present Case." We acknowledge my Lord, that this Address was designed for the People—the People of this Province in general, and of the Town of Boston in particular, who we had Reason to think had been grossly villified and abused by certain Memorials and Representations sent from hence to Administration at home, particularly with regard to what have been called the Riots in Boston, on the 18th of March and 10th of June 1768: And for the Good of this People it was our indispensable Duty to endeavour to place those Proceedings, with the Cause of them, in a just Light; and in this Way to abate the Resentment such Memorials and Representations had a Tendency to excite against the Town and Province; and with this View, and to prevent a further Accession of Troops, the Address to the General was undertaken and determined on; and with no Design to abuse the Commissioners (who are mentioned but incidentally) notwithstanding Governor Bernard assures your Lordship this was our principal Design. His other Observations therefore, which are built upon this Supposition, are "like the baseless Fabric of a Vision;" and which, that they might avoid retorting his unjust Reflections and especially that we may not give your Lordship any unnecessary Trouble, we shall take no farther Notice of. Now we have had Occasion to mention the Riot of the 10th of June, we cannot refrain mentioning one Circumstance concerning it, which is, that the Morning after it happened being Saturday, the Governor with the Advice of the Council appointed a Committee, of such Members of the Board as were qualified to act as Justices of the Peace in the County of Suffolk, to make Enquiry into the particular Facts as soon as may be, and report to the Governor in Council, that so they might take proper Measures on so interesting an Occasion; and the Governor desired the Committee to meet him on Monday Morning, in order with him to proceed on the Enquiry. But on that Morning instead of proceeding on the Enquiry, he postponed it, as appears by the Council's Minutes, and never after resumed it. This seemed strange in the Time of it, but the Reason appears more clearly since our seeing the printed Votes of the House of Commons, wherein among the Papers on American Affairs, laid before the House, there are mentioned Depositions relative to said Riot, enclosed to your Lordship in Governor Bernard's Letter dated June 14, 1768, and mentioned in the said Votes.

[To be continued.]

W A R S A W, (in Poland) May 26.

THE Russians lost 1500 Men, in their Attempt on Choczim; and to save the Remains of the Army, repassed the Niester with such Precipitation, that they did not even take any Measures to prevent their Enemies from passing after them; so that the next Day the Turkish Cavalry passed that River, set fire to the Russian Magazines at Zwanice and Yis, and went in Pursuit of Prince Gallitzin, who has thought proper to retire into the Heart of Poland.

TRANSYLVANIA, (in Germany) May 26. The Defeat of the Russians near Choczim, is not the only Misfortune they have met with. We just now learn, that the Turks having passed the Niester, have again attacked the Russians. The Affair was extremely bloody, and the Loss on both Sides very considerable; but at length the Turks obtained the Victory, and the shattered Remains of Prince Gallitzin's Army are blocked up in such a Manner that it is impossible for them to escape the Conquerors.

PARIS, June 16. Letters received here from Warsaw, dated the 18th Ult. contain the following Particulars:

"They write from the Frontiers of the Ukraine, that General Komantzow had attempted to take Oczakow in the same Manner as Prince Gallitzin wanted to have surprized Choczim, and that this Enterprize had not met with better Success. The small Ottoman Army which encamped under Oczakow repulsed the Russians, and obliged them to retire with considerable Loss: General Romanzow's Cavalry met with the same Fate as that of Prince Gallitzin, that is to say, that it was entirely defeated."

L O N D O N,

June 8. They write from Leghorn, that by the Springing of a secret Mine at the Entrance of a Pass which the French were endeavouring to force from General Paoli in Corsica, Four Hundred Troops were suddenly destroyed.

The Return of the Earl of Harcourt from France, we are credibly informed, has no Relation to any Misunderstanding between the Two Courts.

We hear Orders have lately been received here to insure, at a high Premium, the Merchant Ships of a certain Nation, which occasions odd Conjectures.

June 10. On Wednesday Night there was a Meeting of the Privy Council, and Yesterday Morning another. The Subject of their Deliberations is said to be a Change in the Government of Ireland. Lord Town-



lend is to be recalled; and it is said, that either Lord Sandwich or Lord Harcourt is to go there; but is not yet settled which.

The foreign Mails which arrived Yesterday, confirm the Report of the brave Paoli having obtained a complete Victory over the French Army commanded by Count de Vaux.

*Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, May 19.*

"On the 10th of this Month, several Skirmishes having happened between the advanced Guards of the two Armies, for some Days before, Paoli, who was entrenched with a Body of 12,000 Men, divided them into three Corps, the first of 5000, he headed himself; the second 4000, were commanded by his Brother Clement, whom he ordered to occupy the high Grounds and Woods to the Right of the Plain of Rostino; Carlo Saliceti had the Direction of the Third Corps, which was composed of 3000 Men, and possessed the left Side of the Camp; a Number of irregular Troops were also placed in Ambuscade, under the command of Rocco Serra. As the Enemy approached, the Corsicans fell on them with great Fury from the Three different Quarters, immediately putting them into great Disorder, and obliged them to make a precipitate Retreat towards Rostino, in the Road to which Rocco Serra lay with his Ambuscade, and killed great Numbers of the Fugitives. Even by the French Account they are said to have had 3000 Men killed, and a great Number taken Prisoners. The Multitude of the Wounded has filled all the Churches in Bastia. It is said Count de Vaux sent an Express to Toulon, for a fresh Reinforcement, and has been obliged to draw the Garrisons out of several Places he had taken Possession of before his Defeat, in order to preserve him from being surrounded by the Corsicans. Among the Prisoners there is an entire Corps of Rebels, natives, and a Multitude of wounded Deserters. The Remains of the French Army have spread themselves in the Neighbourhood of Rostino, but they are so closely invested that they neither retire, nor receive Succour."

Yesterday Mr. Wilkes appeared in the Court of Common-Pleas, Westminster-Hall before Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, to be charged in Execution on the Surrender of his Bail on Actions in that Court for his Debts.

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament met pursuant to their last Prorogation, and afterwards, by Virtue of a Commission from his Majesty, were further prorogued to Wednesday, the 19th of July.

Letters from Vienna, dated May 27, mention that it was reported the Grand Visir had passed the Niester at the Head of 150,000 men and had been joined by several Bodies of Confederates in Great Poland.

A Gentleman of great Veracity assures us, that the gallant Paoli, in a Letter he wrote some Time since to an English Lord, from whom he had received a considerable private Assistance, had the following Passage: "I hope, my Lord, your Fears are no other than the Fears of Humanity; nevertheless if the Mightiness of France should triumph over the Weakness of unhappy, persecuted Corsica, Britain would surely be the only Asylum the wretched Paoli could think of flying to. A Man, born in a Country, claiming and contending for Freedom, and nurtured in the God-like Principles of Freedom, must naturally wish, my Lord, to live and die in a Land of Freedom, whether the Place that gave him Birth has the Fortune to crown, or his Situation will otherwise permit him to accomplish that Wish, or not."

June 17. It is said, that the Circular Letter, sent by the Society of the Bill of Rights into different Parts of the Country, has already been attended with unexpected Success, and that there seems to be no Doubt, but they will be able to compromise the whole of Mr. Wilkes's Debts in a reasonable Time.

The Solicitor to the Committee of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights has compromised 4000l. more of Mr. Wilkes's Debts since the last Meeting of the Society.

By the Brussels Gazette, which arrived Yesterday, we are informed, by an Article from Paris, dated June 2, that a Courier had just arrived there from Corsica with an Express, containing the important News, that the French Army having, on the 12th of May, opened the Trenches before Corte, took Possession of that Place after a stout Resistance; the Pass that led to it also having been obstinately defended. The French in this Attack acknowledged they have lost between 7 and 800 Men, and that 66 of their Officers were killed and wounded; they make the Loss of the Corsicans amount to 1200 killed, and pretend to have taken 300 Prisoners, and that Paoli has been forced to seek Refuge in inaccessible Mountains.

It is suspected that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland is failed for North-America.

*Extract of a Letter from Paris, June 5.*

"In Consequence of the Arrival of a Courier from Corsica, Billets had been distributed on all Sides, containing an Account of the Entry of our Troops into Corte. But according to Letters received since, from the Head Quarters of our Army there, dated May 12, they only reckoned to arrive on the 21st or 22d, in that Town. The Corsicans even appear not to be inclined to make any Resistance seeing they retire as fast as we advance. We have daily had slight Actions with them, the Result of which has been the Surrender of several Villages. Roads have been opened, which render the Communications with our last Conquests convenient for all Sorts of Carriages; but nothing considerable has passed since the Affair of the 8th, in which our Troops displayed great Marks of Valour. A Corporal, and two Grenadiers, of the Regiment of Champagne, attacked several times 40 Corsicans. One of the Grenadiers being slain, and the other wounded, the Corporal, who now was alone, killed 11 of the Enemy with his Bayonet, and then made his Escape. The Count de Vaux made him dine with him, and has declared publicly, that he will not suffer so brave an Action to pass without Reward. By the taking of Pietralba on the 10th, we have easy Access into Balagna. We can likewise penetrate into the Pieve of Rostino, which is at present without any Defence. The Exchange of Prisoners was made on the 11th. Ours, to the Number of about 250, are gone to Bastia. The Inhabitants who had abandoned their Villages are returned to make their Submission."—*Brussels Gazette.*

*Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, June 6.*

"It is this Moment given out, that the Troops under Count de Vaux having attacked those under General Paoli, the former were defeated, with the Loss of a great Number of Men, among whom they reckon Forty Officers. This is all we have as yet heard of this Action."

Triennial Parliaments, is now become the patriotic Toast at both Ends of the Town.

It is currently reported, that Advice has been received of the Death of the last new-elected Pope, who had assumed the Name of Clement XIV.

A Scheme of Poisoning is said to have been discovered at Rome, which is likely to be attended with very troublesome Consequences.

June 24. On Tuesday last the Fleet under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, passed by Plymouth, and was joined from that Port by the Fly Sloop of War.

Four Frigates more are ordered to be got ready with all Expedition to join the Squadron commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Rear Admiral of the Blue. The Destination of this Fleet has occasioned much Speculation.

It is said that one of the Candidates for the Sheriffalty of this City has been offered a Peerage to decline, which he nobly refused.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Paris, who had intended to have made a Campaign in Corsica, June 14, 1769.*

"The fatal Blow given to the expiring Liberty of the brave Corsicans, has induced me to change my Resolution, for their Situation is such that my poor Services cannot possibly be of Use. The Head Quarters of M. de Vaux, the French General, is actually at Corte: In forcing a Defile the French lost 800 Soldiers, and 60 Officers. Paoli very narrowly escaped being made a Prisoner; his Hat was taken, and the Cockade which he wore is sent to M. de Duc de Choiseul, who received it with the greatest Air of Triumph.—Are not the Inferences very clear how the Head would have been disposed of had it unhappily accompanied the Hat.—A War in the East-Indies is spoke of with the greatest Confidence. The French have already upwards of 3000 Troops on the Ile de Bourbon; and as a Prologue to some Enterprise, they are actually augmenting their Troops at home."

June 27. At the Court of Aldermen at Guildhall on Saturday last, when the Petition had been read a Second Time, with some Alterations, and unanimously approved of, Sir Robert Ladbroke came forward, and told the Gentlemen of the Livery, "That he not only assented to presenting it, but thought it his Duty." Alderman Beckford being next, addressed them, by assuring them, "That he was ever at the Service of the Livery of London; that in Regard to giving the Petition, it was a Request that made him happy, as it agreed entirely with his own Opinion; and that with respect to Particulars of the Petition now read, (as far as he could judge from Twice hearing it) he knew most, if not all of them, to be Fact, and concluded by referring to his Conscience for the Uprightness of his Intentions."

Mr. Alderman Trecothick next spoke to the same Effect, and said "he was happy in attending his Brother Members on this Occasion."

A Motion was then made, and universally approved of, to return Thanks to the Lord Mayor for his great Candour and Impartiality on this Occasion; which his Lordship afterwards very politely thanked them for, by assuring them, that he would, to the best of his Power, finish as he had begun his Office, with Justice and Impartiality.

As the Aldermen came in to the Council-Chamber, such of them as voted against Sir Matthew Blakiston's Resignation, were hissed as they passed through, and likewise when they went to the Hustings.

A Correspondent informs us, that the Petition will be attended by a select Number of the Livery, in their Livery Gowns, who will be filed, the Grand Inquest of the City of London;—and not improperly, (continues he) as the Subject of their present Complaints is the bad Measures of the M—y, whose Weight has been on the Decrease for some Time.

The cold Collation given by Alderman Townsend, at the London Tavern on Friday Night, was extremely elegant; near 600 Gentlemen attended, 531 of whom sat down to Supper, 130 Wax Tapers were lighted up, many patriotic and constitutional Toasts were drank, but that most applauded, was "Alderman Wilkes, and the Laws of the Land."

It is said that a certain City Officer has this Day refused to sign the Petition of the Livery of this City.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Corsica, May 27.*

"General Paoli is at present in the Pieve of Vivario, where M. Abatucci hath joined his Corps to that of the Chief. It is said that a Body of about 4000 French Troops lately attacked the Two Corps at Vivario, and after a sharp Combat, which lasted several Hours, the French Troops retired with considerable Loss. Our General is very unjustly accused by some of his Enemies of wanting Courage; but we are well acquainted with his Bravery, and cannot reproach him of having avoided any Opportunity of signalizing himself; we are convinced of his Military Skill and Prudence; and he is likewise endowed with many other commendable Qualities. Clement Paoli, his Brother, sustains himself still in the Plain of Niolo; but he must yield at last. M. Gafforio, Lieut. General who was at Corte, has submitted to the French, and it is apparent that we shall all share the same Fate."

There are few Places of the Island that have not submitted to the French Army. Carlo Saliceti still holds out, but as a Reward of Fifty Louis D'ors has been set on his Head, it is not doubted but he will soon be taken. The Sum of 2000 Livres are said to be offered to any one who takes Paoli, or gives Information of the Place where he may be found.

June 28. On Monday last a very numerous and respectable Body of Freeholders of the County of Surry met at Epsom, in Pursuance of an Advertisement in the Public Papers for that Purpose. About Half past one, the Business of the Day was opened (in the Garden belonging to the Assembly-House) by the Hon.

Mr. King, who was appointed Chairman. The principal Speakers were Sir Joseph Mawbey, Sir George Colebrooke, Sir — Clayton, Mr. Webb, jun. Mr. Crepigny, Mr. Evelyn, Dr. Allen, the Rev. Mr. Horne, &c.

The Subject of the Meeting was to consider of the most proper Steps to be taken in the present critical Situation of Affairs. Several of the Gentlemen were for giving Instructions to their Representatives, to endeavour to obtain a Redress of those Grievances, which not only that Country, but the whole Nation at this Time loudly complain of, and particularly respecting the late unprecedented Infringement (as they call it) of the right of Election, whereby a Gentleman, with only 299 Votes, had been suffered to take a Seat in the House of Commons against a Majority of 1565 legal Freeholders. Many and strong Objections were made to the Proposal of instructing their Representatives; and it was at Length agreed to present an humble and dutiful Petition to the King, complaining of the many Grievances his Majesty's most loyal Subjects at this Time labour under, by the artful and arbitrary Measures adopted by his present Ministers, against the Liberties of the Subject, and Peace and Happiness of his Majesty's Reign, at the same Time imploring his Royal Protection, and entreating his Majesty to remove such Men from his Presence, as the only Means of restoring Tranquillity to his distracted Dominions, &c.

We hear from Amsterdam, that a Number of Corsican Families had just arrived in the Texel, on board several Dutch Merchantmen from the Mediterranean.

Never was the ministerial Party so much alarmed as at present, their Agents are grown quite desperate and openly talk of nothing else but dragging the good People of England into better Manners; alas! Little do they know the natural Character of Englishmen. A Child of Five Years old, as we see at the Hay-Market, may lead them; but the D—l in H—ll, with Fire in one Hand, and Faggot in the other, cannot drive them.

The Pembroke Man of War, Capt. Durell, is under failing Orders to join the Duke of Cumberland in the Mediterranean.

**B O S T O N, August 14.**

The Parliament, it is said, will not sit to do Business until November; when the Duties on Paper, Cloth, and Painters Colours, would be taken off, but it was thought that the Duty on Tea would remain, and no other Acts repealed.

Besides the Copies of Governor Bernard's Letters come over, by Capt. Scott, we hear, there are also come over, by the same Opportunity, Copies of Letters from General Gage, Commodore Hood, Col. Dalrymple, Commodore Smith, Collector Harrison, and Comptroller Hollowell. Likewise Copies of several Memorials transmitted home by the Hon. the Commissioners of the Customs.—The whole if printed, it is said, will make 140 Pages in Folio.

**A N N A P O L I S, August 31.**

Since Saturday last hath been seen here a Comet rising in the Eastern Hemisphere, not hitherto taken Notice of: On Tuesday Night it was observed at 11 o'Clock, to be about 30 Degrees above the Horizon; its Place some what below and to the Southward of the Seven Stars, directing its Course Westward: The Comet itself altho' visibly of the greatest Magnitude, doth not appear very Luminous as yet; its Tail expands itself nigh 40 Degrees, is clearly visible, but not very bright.

As there has been lately passed some Eight Dollar Bills, supposed to have been made by the late Dupriest, in Imitation of the Bills of Credit of this Province, tho' very badly executed—the Public are desired to beware of Counterfeits.

**TO THE PRINTERS OF THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.**

Prince-George's County, August 26, 1769.

**M**R. TYLER, in your Paper of the 27th of July last, having endeavour'd to injure my Character, by misrepresenting several Transactions in which I have been concern'd, I beg you will indulge me with the Publication of the following true State of the Facts, on which he hath endeavour'd to found so severe a Charge against me.

SOME Years ago I was informed by different Persons, that Mr. TYLER, then one of the Magistrates for this County, had behaved at Piscataway, during the Time of the Races there, in so scandalous and indecent a Manner, that I thought I could not avoid taking Cognizance of his Conduct, this induced me to send for and examine Mr. Francis King of this County, and Mr. Jonathan Seaman of Anne-Arundel County, both of them Men of undoubted Veracity and good Reputation, and who, according to the Information I had received, were present when Mr. TYLER's Behaviour had given such general Offence: After examining these Gentlemen, I thought it my Duty to take their Depositions, and lay them before the GOVERNOR, which I did accordingly, and at the same Time informed his Excellency, that, as it appear'd Mr. TYLER had been drinking very hard, it was my Opinion his Misconduct was principally owing to the Effects of the Liquor. A short Time after this, Mr. TYLER, in Company with Mr. Bradley, came to my House, and in speaking on the Subject, expressed his Concern at the Measures I had taken, and wished that his Behaviour on that Occasion, might be forgotten; I assured him that I had made the Enquiry, merely because I thought it my Duty as a Provincial Magistrate, so to do; I likewise told him, that if he was desirous to have the Affair soon forgot, I apprehended the most effectual Step he could take for that Purpose, would be to decline standing a Candidate, as otherwise, the Transaction would probably be more generally the Topic of Conversation, and perhaps urged against him at the Election; I also recommended to him, as he was in the

Commission of the Peace, and apologize to him. Time informing him, if it was inconvenient this Purpose, I expected in a short Time, when he came, and might wait on him. VERNOR's Arrival (Mr. TYLER's Wife) TYLER declined, about this Time, took the Deposition, Extenuation of his them before the GOVERNOR, but it not being done at this Time, and happening to pass thither, I delivered had his Assurance of them, immediately Confidence that he I never enquired for hear they were not Publication taxed them.

My Acquaintance slight, before he met Neighbourhood, with friendly Correspondence to form Expectation I know not, but I from any Profession, that Occasion; I know, and I cannot over, and I cannot or done any Thing ably concluded the Fact is, my Vote unluckily was not.

THE Transaction happened at the egregiously misrepresedulous a Nature Gentlemen who were what past) as served Censure the

When a Paper in your GAZETTE Reflections contain my Character; after its Publication for me, I could, Person would raise find any Countenance. Opinion I wish'd conscious of my Notice of it; but tied concerning are not entitled and that the Publication following Account

In the Month John Mackall's, Present of a Hall my sending to him August following Messenger, with I was to take accordingly, about Waterman to get Lambs, and bring turn, he brought Size and Quality likewise delivered that Mr. Mackall but he believ'd or stolen, for he had immediate Consequence of Lamb, appeared others, for General the same Time sent also to get Lambs, deserv'd consequently of had sent, of Elk, first Opportunity Carroll, of the put, and desired in the mean Time were sent to me of a Negro Man Overseer there the Crop, year and Management other Ram at Ones, which Two of my Negro Man, Carroll, should hence from I should keep Use of the Paring's Me from Mr. Dis

Since my form'd from Benie's Deposition World believ'd the Possession of



Commission of the Peace, to wait on the GOVERNOR, and apologize to him for his Conduct, at the same Time informing him, in a friendly Manner, that, if it was inconvenient for him to go to Annapolis for this Purpose, I expected his Excellency at my House in a short Time, and that I would give him Notice when he came, and if agreeable to Mr. TYLER, he might wait on him there; accordingly on the Governor's Arrival, I acquainted Mr. Bradley VERNOR's Arrival, I acquainted Mr. Bradley VERNOR's Wife's Father) therewith, but Mr. TYLER declined accepting the Invitation: Much about this Time, at the Request of Mr. TYLER, I took the Depositions of Mr. Belt, and Mr. Beale, in Extenuation of his Conduct, with an intent of laying them before the GOVERNOR, as Mr. TYLER desired, but it not being convenient for me to go to Annapolis at this Time, and Mr. Key, then Attorney-General, happening to pass through Marlborough in his Way thither, I delivered these Depositions to him, and had his Assurance of waiting on the GOVERNOR with them, immediately on his Arrival in Town: In full Confidence that he had complied with his Promise, I never enquired further about them, nor did I ever hear they were not delivered, until Mr. TYLER's Publication taxed me with intentionally suppressing them.

My Acquaintance with Mr. TYLER was very slight, before he married into a worthy Family in my Neighbourhood, with which I have always held a friendly Correspondence: What Inducements he had to form Expectations of my promoting his Election, I know not, but I am confident he had no room from any Professions of mine, to expect my Vote on that Occasion; I have revolv'd the Matter over and over, and I cannot recollect my having either said or done any Thing, from whence it could be reasonably concluded that I wish'd he should succeed: The Fact is, my Vote went with my Judgment, which unluckily was not in his Favour.

The Transaction, said by Mr. TYLER to have happened at the Close of a November Court, altho' egregiously misrepresented, is of too trifling and ridiculous a Nature to merit the least Notice, those Gentlemen who were present (some of whom remember what past) can best determine which of us deserved Censure the least.

When a Paper sign'd A CASUIST appeared in your GAZETTE, it never occur'd to me, that the Reflections contain'd in that Piece, were aim'd at my Character; and when a Gentleman, some Weeks after its Publication, inform'd me it was intended for me, I could scarcely believe it possible that any Person would raise so idle a Report, or that it would find any Countenance or Credit amongst such, whose Opinion I wish'd to stand well in, and therefore, conscious of my Innocence, I determin'd to take no Notice of it; but as Mr. TYLER desires to be satisfied concerning this Transaction, altho' his Queries are not entitled to so much Complaisance from me, and that the Public may be fully informed, I take the following Account of this most wonderful Story.

In the Month of April, 1767, being at Mr. James John Mackall's, of Calvert County, he made me a Present of a Half-blooded Ram Lamb, and propos'd my sending to his Plantation on Patuxent River, the August following, where it should be ready for my Messenger, with one for Mr. Basil Waring, of which I was to take Choice, at Mr. Mackall's Desire: Accordingly, about the Time agreed on, I engaged a Waterman to go to Mr. Mackall's Plantation for the Lambs, and bring them to Marlborough; on his Return, he brought only one Lamb, which seem'd in Size and Quality inferior to what I expected; he likewise deliver'd me a Message from the Overseer, that Mr. Mackall had sent Two Lambs there for me, but he believ'd One of them had been either kill'd or stolen, for he could not find it: I gave Mr. Mackall immediate Notice of my Disappointment, in Consequence of which, he soon sent me another Lamb, apparently much better: The last came with others, for Gentlemen in this Neighbourhood, About the same Time Mr. William Digges, of Patowmack, sent also to my House, Two Half-blooded Ram Lambs, descended from Mr. Mackall's Ram, and consequently of the same Blood with those Mr. Mackall had sent, one of them intended a Present to Mr. Carroll, of Elk-Ridge, the other for myself: I took the first Opportunity of acquainting Mr. Waring and Mr. Carroll, of the Arrival of these Lambs, wherewith they were put, and desiring these Gentlemen to send for them; in the mean Time these Four Lambs as they arrived, were sent to my Plantation, and put under the Care of a Negro Man, who has at some Times been my Overseer there, and, tho' not so at that Time, as to the Crop, yet then, and long has had, the Charge and Management of my Sheep: I likewise had every other Ram at the Plantation cut, except Two young Ones, which I had promis'd, and afterwards sent to Two of my Neighbours. I gave Directions to my Negro Man, that, if either Mr. Waring, or Mr. Carroll, should send for their Lambs during my Absence from home, as I had a Right of Choice, he should keep the best of Mr. Mackall's Lambs for the Use of the Plantation, and deliver the other to Mr. Waring's Messenger, and one of those that came from Mr. Digges's, to Mr. Carroll's.—Whilst I was

abroad on the Circuit, these Gentlemen sent for their Lambs, and on my Return, the Negro Fellow assured me he had delivered them according to my Instructions; and I entertain not the least Doubt, but that he actually did so: But supposing that he did deliver to Mr. Waring's Messenger One of the Lambs that came from Mr. Digges's, instead of that which was intended for him by Mr. Mackall, as is suggested by Mr. TYLER, and the CASUIST, in what other Light can it be viewed, than as a Mistake of the Negro? Especially if it is consider'd that I could not have the least Inducement to keep both the Lambs that came from Mr. Mackall, even presuming me to be void of every Principle of common Honesty, as one Ram was sufficient for my Flock of Ewes: Had I thought otherwise, I was well satisfied, on the least Application to Mr. Mackall, I could have had another, and at that very Time, had his Promise of a much finer Lamb than either of the Two, which Lamb he hath since been kind enough to send me.

The Necessity I have been reduced to, of defending my Reputation, must plead my Excuse for troubling the Public, with such a long Detail of trifling Incidents respecting myself. To its impartial Tribunal I shall cheerfully submit, and conclude, with solemnly declaring that every Fact asserted in this Publication, is to the best of my Recollection and Belief, true; and, that in taking the Depositions against Mr. TYLER, I was influenced by no Motives of Prejudice, or Ill-Will to him, but solely by a Sense of my Duty. I am,

Your humble Servant,  
J. HEPBURN.

August 15, 1769.

**W A N T E D,**  
A MATE for a Brig bound to Lisbon, any Person that comes well recommended may meet with a Birth, by applying to the Subscriber living in Charles County.  
(w2) JOHN HANSON, junr.

By virtue of a Feud of Trust, will be SOLD by the Subscriber, on Monday the 18th of September next, TWO Negroes, Three Mullatto indentured Servants, sundry Household Goods and Stock, for the Use of the Creditors of William Jordan.  
JOHN EDEN.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDOR, on the 18th Day of September next, at the Subscriber's Plantation, on Elk-Ridge, near Mr. John Dostey's, Son of Michael,

SEVERAL Negroes and Stock; the Crops of Corn and Tobacco growing on the Premises, with the Plantation Utensils and Household Stuff. And on the 3d Day of October will be expos'd to Public Sale, the Subscriber's Dwelling Plantation, lying on the Main-Road leading from London-Town to Queen-Anne, containing by Mensuration, nearly or about 130 Acres of valuable Land, whereon is a new Dwelling-House, 28 Feet by 26, has Three Rooms on the lower Floor with a Fire Place in each, Meat-House, Milk-House, and Kitchen with a Stack of Chimnies to it, Negro Quarter, Corn-House, Stable, Tobacco-House and some other Improvements; Six Acres of mowable Meadow, and Twenty more may be made with little Expence: And on the same Day will be sold, several Negroes, Men, Women and Children, amongst which is a valuable House-Wench.—Also sundry Stock, such as black Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Horses, amongst which are several valuable Draught Horses. Likewise his Household Furniture and Goods. The Land and Negroes will be sold for Sterling Cash, or Bills of Exchange, with an Indorser if required. The Stock and Household Furniture will be sold for running Current Cash. Any Person inclinable to purchase the Land, may view the same, and know the Title before the Day of Sale, by applying to  
(w5) JOHN HAMS, junr.

Pursuant to the Last Will and Testament of Robert Gilcrease, late of Baltimore County, deceased, will be sold by the Subscribers, at Public Vendue, on Friday the 29th of next September, at Ambrose Geoghegan's Tavern,

ABOUT 900 Acres of LAND, Part of a Tract of LAND, called Upper-Marlborough, situate and lying in Baltimore County, on the Heads of Morgan's and the Piny Run, and on the Road leading from Baltimore-Town to Frederick-Town, and at the Distance of about 28 Miles from Baltimore-Town. This Land is very suitable for Tobacco or Farming, being well watered and much Meadow Ground may be made on it: Added to this, there is a very extensive Range. The Land may be divided or sold together, as it may suit those that have a Mind to bid. The Title is indisputable, and the Terms will be made known on the Day of Sale. Those that have a Mind to view the Land before the Day of Sale, may apply to Ambrose Geoghegan, or to Usher Unkles, both of whom live in that Neighbourhood, and will conduct them over the Land.  
(4w)

HELEN GILCREASE, Executrix of Robert Gilcrease.  
JAMES GILCREASE, Heir at Law to Robert Gilcrease.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by an Act of Assembly of the Province of Maryland, to survey and lay out in Baltimore-Town, several Pieces of low marshy Land into Lots, Streets, Lanes and Alleys, having carefully surveyed the same, and laid it out in the most convenient Manner, according to the Directions of the said Act, hereby give public Notice, that on Wednesday the 8th Day of November next, there will be sold, by Public Vendue, at the House of Jacob Myers, in Baltimore-Town, sundry Lots of the said Land, the Proprietors thereof, not having complied with the Directions of the said Act of Assembly.  
Signed per Order of the Commissioners,  
WILLIAM AINSWORTH, Clerk.

## ANNAPOLIS RACES.

To begin on TUESDAY, October 24.

**FIFTY GUINEAS**, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding; 4 Years old carrying 7 Stone, 5 Years old 7 Stone 10 Pounds, 6 Years old 8 Stone 7 Pounds, and aged Nine Stone. Heats 3 Miles each.

WEDNESDAY, October 25.

**FIFTY POUNDS** Currency, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, carrying 10 Stone. Heats 3 Miles each.

THURSDAY, October 26.

**THE LADIES PURSE**, to be made up FIFTY POUNDS Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Weight, according to the Articles of Give-and-Take Rules. Heats 3 Miles each.

**SUBSCRIBERS** of Three Pounds or upwards, to pay Two Pounds Entrance, Non-Subscribers Five Pounds for any Plate.—The Winner each Day, to pay Twenty Shillings for Weights and Scales.—If any Disputes arise, they are to be determined finally by the Judges, who may put off each Day's Sport to the next fair Day, if the Weather is bad.

**THE HORSES**, &c. to enter at the COFFER-HOUSE, in Annapolis, on Saturday October 21, between the Hours of 3 and 12 in the Morning, or 4 and 7 in the Afternoon, and at the same Time certify their Age, and be measured for the Thursdays Purse. Horses entered at the Post, to pay double Entrance Money.

## CHARLESTOWN RACES.

On Monday the 16th of October next, will be run for, over the Course at Charles-Town, a PURSE of TWENTY PISTOLES, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, the best of the Two Mile Heats, Weight for Blood and Age, agreeable to the Philadelphia Rules.—On Tuesday, a PURSE of TEN POUNDS, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, the best of the Two Mile Heats, the winning Horse the preceding Day excepted. Three Horses to start or no Race. Proper Judges to be appointed. To be entered the Saturday before, with Mr. Thomas Elliott, paying Four Dollars Entrance for the Twenty Pistoles, and Two Dollars for the Ten Pounds, or double at the Post.

Hungre-River, August 21, 1769.

**THE** Subscriber's Sloop will sail about the 15th or 16th of September for Philadelphia: Those who will please to favour him with back Freight, will much oblige,  
Their humble Servant,  
JOHN BENNETT.

Annapolis, August 22, 1769.

**JOHN HEPBURN,**  
BARBER and PERUKE-MAKER, from Captain James Reith's.

**H**AVING supplied himself with a good Assortment of fresh Hair and other Materials, has set up in the Shop lately occupied by Mr. William Simpson. He dresses Ladies and Gentlemen after the newest Taste, and makes all Sorts of Ladies Tates, Curls, Fillets, &c. in the most fashionable Manner, and sells at the most reasonable Rates.—Those Ladies and Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on being served with the greatest Dispatch and Regularity, by  
Their humble Servant

(6w) JOHN HEPBURN.

N. B. The best Price given for all Sorts of Raw Hair.

Swamp, August 23, 1768.

**T**HIS is to inform the Public, that the Tanning and Currying Business is carried on by the Subscribers as usual, where Gentlemen and others, who are pleas'd to favour them with their Custom, may depend on having their Work done in the most complete Manner, by  
(w2) JOHN and BENJAMIN NORMAN.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man named ANTHONY CAYTON, or KUR-TON, a Taylor by Trade, about 6 Feet high, pretty luffy, a very fair Skin, his Face and Hands much freckled, short Hair of a deep red or Carrot colour, drawing Voice, a very remarkable wide Mouth, thick red Lips, and has had a small Cut over his Left Eye, and it is bruised and black under it. His Apparel when he went away, was a light colour'd Cloth Coat and Breeches, red Jacket, good Shoes and Stockings, and Hat.  
RICHARD LEE.

N. B. 'Tis supposed he has other Clothes with him, and therefore may change his Apparel; likewise supposed there went away with him, a Convict Servant Woman, named Margaret Flammakin, belonging to Mr. George Snot of Charles County.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, living in Marfreck-Creek Settlement, in York County, about the 20th of July last, a yellow Negro Fellow, about 18 Years of Age, and it is thought he is near Annapolis: Had on, when he went away, a coarse homespun Shirt, Tow Trowsers, short Jacket, and 'tis supposed he has stole other Cloaths and changed his Dress. Whoever takes up said Slave, and brings him home, or to Mr. Thomas Rutland near Annapolis, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by  
HUGH SCOTT.

(w3) To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

**A** VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing 250 Acres, lying in Prince-George's County, and situated near Bladenburg, on the Main Road from thence to Annapolis. The Soil is rich, well watered and full of Timber. The Title is indisputable.  
(w4) JEREMIAH BELT.

**S**TOLEN from the Subscriber, living near Red River, on the 4th of August, a roan HORSE, about 14 Hands high, branded on one of his Shoulders, and on the Neck under his Mane, IF. He is a natural Pacer, and has one white hind Foot.—Whoever secures the said Horse, so that the Owner may get him again, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, paid by  
JACOB FRANKLIN, junr.

\* Since my sending this Paper to the Press, I am inform'd from good Authority, that Mr. Belt's and Mr. Beale's Depositions, which Mr. TYLER said he had suppressed, are now in the Possession of our late Governor.



August 23, 1769.

**R**AN away from the Plantation of WALTER DULANEY, Esq; in the Fork of Gunpowder, on the 21<sup>st</sup> of this Instant, Two Well Convict Servant Men, viz. **WILLIAM VOICE**, a Plasterer by Trade, about 45 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a swarthy Complexion, has a Mole on his right Cheek, black Eyes, some Scars on his Face, on his right Arm the Representation of a Crucifix, with the Figures 1760, and the Two first Letters of his Name, put on with Indian Ink: Had on, and took with him, a Dutch Cap, a Buff coloured Cloth Upper Jacket, with round top'd yellow Metal Buttons, a light coloured brown Under ditto, a fine Linen Shirt, much patched, a coarse Linen one, much wore, a Pair of Osnabrig Trowsers, a Pair of worn white Yarn Stockings, a Pair of turn'd Pumps, almost new, and carved yellow Buckles; he took with him Two plastering Trowels, and One Mason's ditto, with a Lathing Hammer; he is an infuinating fair spoken Fellow, when sober, but when drunk, (which he will be if he can get Liquor) is impudent, noisy, and turbulent.

**HENRY GREEVES**, about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, of a redish Complexion, is a slow spoken Fellow, and sometimes stammers in his Speech: Had on, and took with him, a Castor Hat, a dark coloured gray Coat, almost black, a Thicket Jacket, a new Osnabrig Shirt, a Linen ditto which has been wore, a Pair of Hempen Roll Trowsers, old Buckskin Breeches, ribb'd gray Yarn Stockings, and new Shoes.

N. B. They stole a Pair of plain Silver Sleeve Buttons, a Pair of carved plate Buckles, an Indian Blanket, Two Bridles, and will probably steal Two Horses. **William Voice** has a forged Pass, by which he will endeavour to pass for a free Man, by the Name of **William Brown**. Whoever takes up the said Runaways, and delivers them to the Subscriber, or secures them in any Jail, shall receive **Forty Shillings** Reward for each.

(15)

THOMAS CHISHOLM.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, living near **Hobbs's Hole** in Virginia, a Mulatto Man, named **JOE**, he is of a middle Size, and a genteel active Fellow, has been always kept as a Gentleman's waiting Man, his Hair comb'd very nicely, can write a tolerable good Hand, and as he was seen coming through Maryland to Annapolis, showed a Pass, which I suppose he wrote himself: He stole and rode away, a brown blooded Mare, branded RWC in a Piece, has a large Bundle of Cloaths and other Things with him; he told several Persons on the Road, that he belonged to Colonel Byrd, and was going to Philadelphia on Business, he pass'd the Ferry at South-River, on Thursday the Tenth of August, in his Way to Annapolis: Had on, a Suit of light Cloaths, trim'd with Livery Lace, his Hat had a Silver Button and Loop to it, and I think a Silver Band, but probably he will change his Drefs at Times, as he had many other Cloaths with him: Particularly, a blue over Coat, brown Fustian Coat and Breeches, Leather Breeches, a Lead colour'd Cloth Coat and Vest, with Metal Buttons, Silver lac'd Hat, several Summer Vests, white Shirts and Stockings, of which some are Silk. The Mare he rode, trots very light, about Eight Years old, Thirteen Hands and an Half high.—It's very probable he will endeavour to get on board some Vessel, to make his escape to Britain, as he has declared at some Places on the Road, he was a Freeman and intended for London; therefore all Masters of Vessels are desired to take Notice of this Advertisement, and have the said Runaway secured. I will pay Five Pounds Reward, for taking up, and securing the Slave and Mare, upon having Notice thereof by the Post; or if any Person will bring them to me, he shall be paid the Reward, with reasonable Satisfaction for their Trouble and Expenses, paid by

(16)

WILLIAM ROANE,

**Kent County, August 6, 1769.**  
**T**HE Subscriber hereby informs the Public, that he is now in complete Order for keeping Ferry, from Rock-Hall-Whitehouse to Annapolis, Baltimore-Town, or elsewhere: He has Two of the completest large new deck'd Boats belonging to the Bay for that Business, with good able experienced Hands; and, as he keeps clean Beds, with the best Entertainment, and carries Passengers at cheaper Rates than any other in that Business, he hopes Gentlemen Passengers will be inclined to favour him with their Custom.—Mondays and Tuesdays are his Packet Days from Rock-Hall to Annapolis, and back to Rock-Hall. Subscriptions are taken at the cheapest Rates. Quick Dispatch and civil Usage will be given to all, by

Their humble Servant,

JAMES HODGES.

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

August 3, 1769.

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, living at **Port Tobacco** in Charles County, an indentured Servant Man, named **ALEXANDER SCOTT**, born in Scotland, he is remarkable little, a well made Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, has a round Face, fair Complexion, grey Eyes, light brown Hair, cut short and curls, and he is pitted with the Small-Pox: Had on, when he went away, a redish mixture. Superfine Broad-Cloth Coat, the Button-Holes and Edges on each Side are bound with Worsted Binding much faded, a striped flower'd Cotton Waistcoat, has a Straw colour'd Ground, with purple, red and black small running Flowers, white Shirt, yellow and white Silk Handkerchief round his Neck, brown Linen Breeches, white Thread Stockings, and English Shoes tied with Strings. It is imagined that the said Servant has made for Baltimore, or Pennsylvania, he served his Time some Years ago, as an indentured Servant with Mr. Grub a Farmer, who keeps a Merchant-Mill in Pennsylvania, which he says lives near the Lines of Maryland, and not far from Baltimore.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings him home, shall receive Five Pounds (including what the Law allows) paid by **JOSEPH ADERTON**, N. B. The said Servant is a good Farmer.

Upper-Marlborough, July 25, 1769.

**T**HE Subscriber intends to depart for England, by the First Ship that sails in September next; he therefore prays all Persons who had Dealings with him at the above Place, with Mr. Edward Boteler, at Wokingham, and with Mr. Samuel Hepburn, at Marlborough, on Account of Mr. James Russell, of London, to pay their respective Balances in Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco.—He will allow the Market Price for Tobacco in Discharge of any Debts at each Place; and such Persons as cannot pay by Prince-George's August Court, will, he hopes, settle their Accounts with him, and give their Bonds, or Notes of Hand, in which the Time allowed for Payment shall be as long as can be reasonably expected. He hopes every Person concerned will see the Propriety of settling their Accounts with him, and ascertaining the respective Balances due to his Employer, before he leaves the Country. Those who do not comply with the above Request, he thinks, will have no Reason to be offended, if their Accounts are put into the Hands of a Lawyer. Those who have Claims against the above Concerns, will of Course bring them in.

(15)

CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND.

August 7, 1769.

**R**AN away from the Subscribers, living in Baltimore County, in Maryland, on Monday the 31<sup>st</sup> of July last, a Servant Man, named **THOMAS MOORE**, a Tailor by Trade, about 27 Years of Age, a young Look, born in Coventry in Great-Britain, speaks plain English, but something louder than common in his ordinary Discourse; he is slim made, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high—belonged to some Regiment of Soldiers in 1766, and came into this Country from Dublin, in the Year 1767, for some Misdemeanor whilst in the Army.—He has been severely whipt, which appears on his Back now in Scars, is a good Workman at his Trade, and is very fond of Drefs, has good Cloaths with him, and don't appear any way like a Servant; he wears a Stuff colour'd Cloth Coat, lined with white Tammy or Shalloon, with Pinchback Buttons, Linen or Nankeen jackets, and white Ruffin Drab or Nankeen Breeches, with Osnabrig and striped Trowsers, white and Check Shirts, Castor Hat, and may have many other Cloaths, whereby he may change his Drefs, being much given to show in that Way, wears his Hair, and generally ties it behind with a Ribbon; he walks straight and well, and is much given to strong Drink. It's thought he will direct his Course to the Northward, as he pretended since in this Country, when free, he would go to a Brother in New-York Government.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and delivers him to the Subscribers, or confines him in any Jail, that he may be had again, shall receive Ten Pounds Reward, and if brought home, reasonable Charges, paid by

**AQUILA HALL**, and **AMOS GARRETT**.

N. B. The said Servant took several Cloaths with him, which he had not finished, in particular, one Piece of Nankeen. He had Money with him, and probably may sell the unfinished Cloaths to raise more.

(14)

Annapolis, August 2, 1769.

**T**HERE are in the Subscriber's Warehouse, a Trunk, Box, and a Bundle of Bed-Cloaths, which are directed for Mr. John Lewis, to the Care of Mr. Dalton, Belhaven. They came from England, in Captain William Hambleton's Ship, in 1767. The Owner may have them, on paying Charges, by applying to

**SAMUEL MIDDLETON**.

July 24, 1769.

**R**AN away last Night, from the Patuxent Iron-Works, the Two following Convict Servant Men, viz. **JOHN HILL** an Englishman, about Thirty, or Thirty-five Years of Age, dark Complexion, and wears his own short black Hair; he is about Five Feet Nine or Ten Inches high: Had on, when he went away, an Osnabrig Shirt, Crocus Trowsers, old Cotton Jacket, old Felt Hat, and old Shoes.

**JOHN SMITH**, a Gypsy, about Twenty-five Years of Age, Five Feet Nine or Ten Inches high, of a very dark Complexion, and is cloath'd in the same Manner as Hill.—Whoever takes up the said Servants, shall receive on delivering them, if taken Twenty Miles from home, Thirty Shillings, and if Fifty Miles or out of the Province, Fifty Shillings for each (including what the Law allows) paid by

(15) **THO. SAML & JOHN SNOWDEN**

Piscataway, April 15, 1769.  
To be SOLD, in large, or small Quantities, at my left Suit the Purchasers.

**A**TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick County, between the Small and Large Tanawagon Creeks, containing about 3500 Acres, called **CALEDONIA**. Likewise one other Tract, adjoining, called **HAWKINS' RICH LAND**, containing about 450 Acres. The Soil is rich, and the Land is level as common, in that Part of the Country, is well watered, and has several small Plantations on it.—The Purchaser or Purchasers, may have, for 4 Years Credit, on paying One Third of the Purchase-Money down, and giving Bond with Security, for the Remainder. For further Particulars apply to Mr. Charles Batty, in Frederick-Town, or

(16) **GEO. FRA. HAWKINS.**

**R**AN away from the Subscriber, living in Annapolis, an indentured Servant, named **JOHN BURRAGE**, by Trade a Clock and Watch-maker, born in the West of England, about Five Feet Eleven Inches high, of a dark Complexion, mark'd much with the Small-Pox, and has short black Hair: Had on, and took with him, a Drab Colour Surtout-Coat, cut short, Check Shirt, striped Linen Trowsers, Castor Hat, and Country made Shoes.—Whoever secures the said Servant, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

**FRANCES KNAPP.**

**JUST IMPORTED,**  
In the Isabella, Capt. Spencer, from Bristol, and to be SOLD, by Wholesale.

**A** PARCEL of well assorted GOODS, about £1500 Sterling prime Cost. For Terms apply to Mr. John Brice, Annapolis, Messrs. Smyth and Sudler, Chester-Town, or

(15) **JAMES CHESTON.**

**T**HE Fulling-Mill at the Mouth of Patuxent River, is now provided with a good Fuller, and ready for Work: such as fulling, dyeing and pressing all Sorts of Clothes and Worsted Stuffs, scarlet and blue excepted, unless dyed before sent to the Mill.—As the insupportable Inconvenience attending the Collection of a Number of small Debts, from various distant Parts of the Country, must be obvious to every one; and as this expensive Undertaking was begun and prosecuted, principally to encourage the Manufacture of Woollen Country-Cloth, at a Time when the oppressive Measures, lately adopted and pursued by the Mother-Country, render it indispensably necessary, for our own Well-being, that every Individual should manufacture as much as in his Power lies.—It is hoped that no Offence will be given if the Proprietors desire the Money for fulling, &c. to be sent by the Person who is to receive the Cloth, as it is absolutely necessary to support the Work.—All Persons who will favour me with their Cloth, may depend on having it finished off in the best Manner, and with all possible Dispatch; and to prevent Mistakes the Owner of every Piece of Cloth, is requested to put the initial Letters of his or her Name in the Web.

(15) **WILLIAM SCOTT.**

**I**NOW thank all my Customers for all past Favours, and as I have declined public Business, shall still be more thankful for an immediate Settlement of their Accounts, which I hope every Person will comply with, and not put me to Trouble or themselves to Expence, and they will much oblige

Their most humble Servant,

(13) **JOSHUA GRIFFITH.**

May 26, 1769.

**T**HE Subscribers are appointed a Committee of Frederick County Court, to inspect the Public Records of the said County, and Papers in the Clerk's Office, and agreeable to Instructions, we do give this Public Notice, that we intend to meet at the Clerk's Office in Frederick-Town for this Purpose, on Monday the Fourth Day of September next, when all Persons who apply, may have their Deeds and other Writings compared with the Records.

**ANDREW HEUGH,****THOMAS PRICE,****AN. CAMPBELL,****THO. SPRIGG WOOTTON.**

XXV. YEAR

MA

A LETTER from MASSACHUSETTS to the Province, co



likely, my Lord, that have been brought forth by a separate one? On the Justices without t... quitive after Facts place the Delinquent and on the other Hand into the contrary Ex... in the worst Light; a... ble on both Hands the exact State of Fac... is therefore greatly t... position and Delign... Things in the worst never after resumed t... tions, contained in Letters transmitted to a Disposition, and o... magnifying the King's tary and uncontro... In the Governor's he reports to your L... monishing the Justice that the Council wo... self; nor advise to der contained in yo... could make nothing The Council my Lo... that before the Just... informed of the Cl... their Defence. An... excused acting in th... and Hearing, they... represented by the Council impeached Lordship's Letter, served to them wer... Charge they deny. Reason to doubt t... Letter was founde... the Governor, w... Truth or Justice. In the Course of Council, "he ha... serve upon and lar... People, with whi... done in Comparis... Whatever Char... of, the present C... each an unworth... them; but if it sh... air of it by any The Governor w... il by saying. "enter the Council used to have; bu... lic Business, he n... such Terms as he... cil has divers T... Council-Chambe... and the Reason which had subfist... nor and the Cou... be concerned in... nies his saying, members he eve... his Place upon s... tending to con... Matter upon wh... Character he h... ship. These A... trifling, are r... trifling, but (a... cover great Ma... a Body, but as... trifling in them... the Purpose he... Council be suc... them to your... hold their Plac... high Time my... a Seat at the C... of Government become quite "that the Ki... his own Hand The Govern... dated Novemb... his Orders wh... Justices; in w... liberal in his... frys, the hun... the Majority least) the far... Concert with