

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1769.

GENTLEMAN having favoured us with this, and a succeeding Number, we shall with Pleasure insert them; and, as it appears a warm Advocate for this distressed Continent, we hope we shall be favoured with a Continuation of his Correspondence, being desirous of publishing every PIERCE that can tend towards cementing that happy Union which has long subsisted between Great-Britain and her Colonies.

NUMBER I.

Altera jam ferit bellis crollata statim.
Suis & ipsa Roma viribus cauit.

HOR.



VERY new Piece of Intelligence, from England, is more alarming than the last. Luxury, Venality, and Corruption, are arrived at that enormous Height, that Great-Britain, like ancient Rome, seems ready to sink under her own Weight.

We have little Reason to expect a Redress of Grievances from the present Temper and Disposition of the British Ministry or Parliament. The first have gone too far to retreat; Their own Safety depends upon procuring the Approbation of Parliament, to the violent and oppressive Measures they have pursued. This, or an Impachment, is the only Alternative. — *Non recedat Gradus, in their established Maxim.*

They must ruin America, to screen themselves. The Pulse of the House of Commons has been thoroughly felt, upon the trying Question on the Amendment proposed in the Address to the Crown; and its being rejected by a considerable Majority, has, in a Manner, deprived the distressed Americans of all Hopes resulting from their most earnest Applications, and may serve to shew us, what we have to expect from Men, whom we have not the least Share in choosing; and who, consequently, think they have not any Manner of Dependence upon us.

Measures of the highest national Importance, have been approved, without Examination, and (what would be flagrant Injustice to an Individual) whole Provinces have been condemned unheard!

The late Resolves of the House of Lords, confirms an interesting Truth, founded on the Experience of most Ages and Nations: That Oppression cannot be carried on by Halves, or stop at a certain Point.

A People, who were once free, can hardly be deprived of many of their dearest, and most valuable Rights and Privileges, whilst they are suffered to retain the rest.

The Axe must be laid to the Root of Liberty, and a Plan of Slavery, made consistent, in all its Parts, before it can become thoroughly practicable.

We have seen our Jury-Trials (that Bulwark of British Liberty) not only shrivelled, but, in many Cases, absolutely transferred to arbitrary Civil-Law Courts, whose Judges are the meer Creatures of the Ministry.

We have been heavily taxed, without our Consent, or that of our Representatives, contrary to the first Principles of the British Constitution; and a Revenue is raised out of our Pockets, not as the free Gift of the People, but so much of our Property has been violently wrested from us, and we are left, without Security, for what remains.

The legislative Power of some of our Assemblies, has not only been suspended, but threatened with Annihilation, for daring to exercise their own Judgment, in discharging their Duty to their Constituents.

Many Assemblies have been dissolved, with aggravating Circumstances of Passion and Indecency, for refusing an implicit Obedience to arbitrary, and senseless ministerial Regulations; and in some Colonies, no new Assembly has been called, but the People left entirely without any Representatives, or constitutional Means of Redress, and being thereby reduced almost to a State of Desolation, and under a Necessity of assembling, to consult on Measures for securing the Public Peace and Safety, such Meetings have been represented as seditious and rebellious, by the very Men, from whose Tyranny and Oppression they proceeded.

A new Office, professedly established for the Ease and Benefit of his Majesty's American Subjects, by furnishing a proper Channel for the Conveyance of their Petitions, has been perverted to the Means of obstructing them, and adding to the Weight of our Oppressions.

We have been inhibited, directly contrary to the Spirit of the great Charter and the Bill of Rights, from joining in Petitions to our most gracious Sovereign, and laying our united Complaints before the Throne.

Our humble and dutiful Petitions and Remonstrances, have been treated with Contempt, and represented to the People of Great-Britain, as an impudent Attempt at Independence, and lying in the Face of the British Government and Constitution; altho' it is the Breach of that Constitution, only, of which we complain; and thus, by the vilest ministerial Arts, a humane and generous Nation, has been so far prejudiced and incensed against their Brethren and Fellow-Subjects, as inconsiderately to acquiesce in Regulations, which may, hereafter, by shewing dangerous Precedents, prove destructive to itself.

A standing Army is stationed among us, in Time of profound Peace, under no Subordination to the Civil

Towns are invaded, and their Harbours block'd up by ships of War.

Six criminal Accusations (tho' the Measures lately recommended, be put in Execution) we are to be deprived of the Right of Habeas Corpus, a Trial by a Jury of our Neighbours: A British Subject is to be transported, however innocent he may happen to be, from his own Country, to the other Side of the Globe, dragg'd from vil Power, and living almost upon free Quarter, as in an Enemy's Country; while some of our Sea-Port the Advice and good Offices of all his Friends and Acquaintance, deprived almost of a Possibility of Evidence, in his Favour, and cannot even be acquitted, until he has suffered greater Punishment than Death.

Statutes of Treason are to be extended, by Construction, contrary to the known Maxims of Law and Justice; which will render every Man's Life, as insecure, as his Property already is; for, by the same Kind of Logic, we may soon expect to see that treated, as Treason, in an American, which is not even a Misdemeanor in an Inhabitant of Great-Britain.

Wheels and Racks are still wanting to complete this new and formidable System of Government, and may possibly bring up the Rear.

In short, the infamous Arts and Misrepresentations of a few Men in Office, actuated by the basest Motives of private Interest, and Ambition, have had greater Weight, than the humble and dutiful Petitions and Remonstrances of all the Colonies, and the Cries of Four Millions of loyal Subjects.

Well may the Ministry apprehend a Civil War in America, conscious of the Provocation they have given; which, in a less loyal Country, would infallibly have produced one. But, let us, my Countrymen, convince the World, that in this, as in every Thing else, they have form'd a wrong Judgment of us. Let not their utmost Malice and Tyranny, withdraw us from our Allegiance to the best of Kings, or induce a Thought, or Action, inconsistent with our Duty. Let us continue to pay due Obedience to the Government of our Mother-Country, and its Parliament, in every Thing, not utterly subversive of our constitutional Rights and Privileges, which we ought to hold dearer than Life, and defend, by all legal and honest Means, in our Power. What may be the most likely to succeed, shall be the Subject of another Paper.

ATTICUS.

L O N D O N.

Extract from the VOTES of the House of Commons, 21st February 1769.

THE Order of the Day being read, for receiving the Report from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the several Papers which were presented to the House by Lord North, upon the 18th Day of November, 7th of December, and the 10th of January last, by his Majesty's Command; and the Question being proposed, that the said Report be now received.

The House was moved, that the Entry in the Journal of the House, of the 10th of October, 1751, of his Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, to both Houses of Parliament, might be read. And the same was read accordingly.

Ordered, That the said Report be now received. Sir Charles Whitworth, accordingly reported from the said Committee of the whole House, the Resolutions which the Committee had directed him to report to the House, which he read in his Place, and afterwards delivered in at the Table; where the Report was read.

And the Eight First Resolutions of the Committee, being read a Second Time, were, with an Amendment to One of them, agreed to by the House.

And the said Resolutions, as agreed to by the House, are as followeth; viz.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the Votes, Resolutions, and Proceedings, of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts-Bay, in the Months of January and February, 1768, respecting several late Acts of Parliament, so far as the said Votes, Resolutions, and Proceedings, do import a Denial of, or do draw into Question the Power and Authority of his Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, to make Laws and Statutes of sufficient Force and Validity to bind the Colonies, and People of America, Subjects to the Crown of Great-Britain, in all Cases whatsoever, are illegal, unconstitutional, and derogatory of the Right of the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the Resolution of the said House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, to write Letters to the several Houses of Representatives of the British Colonies on the Continent, desiring them to join with the said House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in Petitions, which do deny, or draw into Question, the Right of Parliament to impose Duties and Taxes upon his Majesty's Subjects in America; and, in Pursuance of the said Resolution, the writing such Letters, in which certain late Acts of Parliament, imposing Duties and Taxes, are stated to be Infringements of the Rights of his Majesty's Subjects of the said Province, are Proceedings of a most unwarrantable and dangerous Nature, calculated to inflame the Minds of

his Majesty's Subjects in the other Colonies, tending to create unlawful Combinations, repugnant to the Laws of Great-Britain, and subversive of the Constitution.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that it appears that the Town of Boston, in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, has for some Time past been in a State of great Disorder and Confusion; and that the Peace of the said Town has, at several Times, been disturbed by Riots and Tumults of a dangerous Nature, in which the Officers of his Majesty's Revenue there, have been obstructed by Acts of Violence, in the Execution of the Laws, and their Lives endangered.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that it appears, that neither the Council of the said Province of Massachusetts-Bay, nor the ordinary Civil Magistrates, did exert their Authority for suppressing the said Riots and Tumults.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that in these Circumstances of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and of the Town of Boston; the Preservation of the public Peace, and the due Execution of the Laws, became impracticable, without the Aid of a military Force, to support and protect the Civil Magistrate, and the Officers of his Majesty's Revenue.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the Declarations, Resolutions, and Proceedings, in the Town Meetings at Boston, on the 14th of June, and 15th of Sept. were illegal and unconstitutional, and calculated to excite Sedition and Insurrections in his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the Appointment at the Town Meeting on the 14th of September, of a Convention to be held in the Town of Boston on the 22nd of that Month, to consist of Deputies from the several Towns and Districts in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and the writing a Letter by the Select-Men of the Town of Boston, to each of the said Towns and Districts, for the Election of such Deputies, were Proceedings subversive of his Majesty's Government, and evidently manifesting a Design in the Inhabitants of the said Town of Boston, to set up a new and unconstitutional Authority, independent of the Crown of Great-Britain.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the Elections by several Towns and Districts in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, of Deputies to sit in the said Convention, and the Meeting of such Convention in Consequence thereof, were daring Insults offered to his Majesty's Authority, and audacious Usurpations of the Power of Government.

The subsequent Resolution of the Committee, which was, to agree with the Lords in an Address to be presented to his Majesty, with some Amendments to the said Address, being read a Second Time;

A Motion was made, and the Question being put, that the said Resolution be recommitted;

It passed in the Negative.

Then the said Resolution was agreed to by the House. Ordered, That the Lord North do carry the said Resolutions, and the said Address, to the Lords; and acquaint them, that this House hath agreed to the same, with Amendments to some of the said Resolutions, and to the said Address; to which Amendments this House doth desire the Concurrence of their Lordships.

Feb. 11. Yesterday, a Common Hall of the Livery of this City was held at Guildhall, when Mr. Chavey, one of the Common Council of Farringdon-Ward-With-in, was appointed Chairman. Soon after which, the Livery being informed that Mr. Alderman Beckford was in the Council-Chamber, some of the Gentlemen were deputed to wait on him, to desire his Presence, with which he complied, with his usual Readiness whenever the Livery of London have requested his Assistance. Mr. Alderman Beckford then entered the Hall, amidst the greatest Acclamations; and, ascending the Bunting, addressed himself to the Livery to the following Purport:

"I am informed, Gentlemen, that you intend to instruct your Representatives. This Resolution of yours, is perfectly right, for it is constitutional for all Constituents to give Instructions to their Representatives. If any Instructions should be given to me, which may be inconsistent with my own Sentiments, I shall always take the Liberty, with Decency and Humility, to say, that in my Opinion it is improper; but far be it from me, to oppose my own Judgment, against that of Six Thousand of my Fellow-Citizens. That, giving Instructions, was according to Law, and the Custom of Parliament; for which (he said) he had the Authority of that great Oracle of the Law, Lord Coke, 'That it must be so in the Nature of Things; for, that formerly, Representatives were paid Wages by their Constituents, but that in some late Houses of Parliament (the present, he observed, was the most uncorrupt he ever knew) the Representatives had rather chuse to receive Pay and Pensions from Ministers, than from their Constituents.' He then advised, that the Livery, in their Instructions, should attend to Measures, and not Men, which he declared he himself had always done; and that he never would accept of Place, Pension, Title, or any Emolument whatsoever.

A Set of Instructions were then read Twice over, and afterwards put up by the Chairman, Article by Article,

and the sense of the Livery was taken of each, and all unanimously agreed to.

The INSTRUCTIONS are as follow:

To Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knight, William Beckford, Esq; the Right Honourable Thomas Harley, Esq; and Barlow Trecothick, Esq; Aldermen, the Representatives in Parliament for the City of London.

WE, your Constituents, assembled in the Guildhall of London, fully sensible of the Value of the Laws, and Constitution transmitted to us by our Ancestors, and firmly resolved to preserve this Inheritance entire, as we have received it, think it our indispensable Duty at this Time, as well as our undoubted Right, to instruct you, our Representatives in Parliament, as follows:

I. We recommend, that you exert your utmost Endeavours, that the Proceedings in the Case of Libels, and all criminal Matters, may be confined to the known Rules of Law, and not rendered Dangerous to the Subject by forced Constructions, new Modes of Enquiry, unconstitutional Tribunals, or new and unusual Punishments, tending to take away or diminish the Benefit of Trial by Juries.

II. That you carefully watch over the great Bulwark of our Liberties, the Habeas Corpus Act, and that you enquire into, and censure any Attempt, to elude or enervate the force of that Law.

III. That you preserve equally inviolate the Privilege of Parliament, and the Rights of the Electors, in the Choice of the Representatives.

IV. That you do not discourage Petitions, by selecting such Parts thereof as may tend not to relieve but to criminate the Petitioner, so as to prevent all Approach to your House, by which Means the most essential Article of the Declaration of Rights may be eluded, or rendered of the less Effect.

V. That you endeavour to prevent all Applications of the Public Money to influence Elections of Members to serve in Parliament.

VI. That you give no Countenance to the dangerous Doctrine of constructive Treasons, or the Application of doubtful or uncertain Laws to this interesting Object, nor suffer Ministers to be invested with a vague and discretionary Power of judging on, or prosecuting this Offence, and that you will vigorously oppose any Measures tending to introduce Modes and Circumstances of Trials which may render it difficult or impossible for the Party accused to obtain full and equal Justice.

VII. That you will as the Representatives of this great Commercial City, be particularly attentive to the Interest of the Manufactures, and the Trade of this Kingdom in all Parts of the World, and more especially in the British Colonies, the only profitable Trade this Kingdom enjoys unrivalled by other Nations; for which Purpose we recommend your utmost Endeavours to reconcile the unhappy Differences subsisting between the Mother Country and the Colonies, the fatal Effects of which have in Part been severely felt by the Manufacturer and the Commercial Part of this Kingdom.

VIII. That you will at this Time particularly, attend to the Preservation of Public Faith, the sole Foundation of Public Credit; and that you do not upon any Pretence of Public Good whatsoever, concur in any Measure that shall tend to weaken or destroy that Faith.

IX. That you use your utmost Endeavours that the Civil Magistracy of this Kingdom be put on a respectable Footing, and thereby remove the Pretence of calling a Military Force, and reserve this Nation from a Calamity which has already been fatal to the Liberties of every Kingdom round us, and which we at this Day are beginning to feel.

X. That you promote a strict Enquiry into the Use which has lately been made of Military Power, whether any Encouragement has been given to premature or injudicious Military Alacrity, and whether any undue Measures have been taken to prevent or elude the Course of Public Justice on such an Occasion.

XI. That you use your utmost Endeavours for having a Standing Committee appointed from Time to Time, to examine and to state the Public Accounts.

XII. That if any Demands should come before Parliament for Payment of the Debts of the Civil List, you will diligently enquire how those Debts have been incurred, to the Prejudice of the Subject, and the Dignity of the Crown.

XIII. That you will promote a Bill for limiting the Number of Placemen and Pensioners in the House of Commons, for preventing the Peers of Great-Britain from interfering in Elections for Members of Parliament, and that an Oath to prevent Bribery and Corruption be taken, not only by the Electors, but also by the Candidates, at the Opening of the Poll.

XIV. That you use your utmost Endeavours to obtain an Act to shorten the Duration of Parliaments; and lastly, we submit it to your Consideration, whether a Change in the present Mode of Election, to that of Ballots, would not be the most likely Method of procuring a Return of Members, on the Genuine and Uncorrupt Sense of the People.

(Signed)

CHARLES CHAVEY.

Extract from a Letter to Mr. Wilson, of Norwich, dated Piccadilly, Saturday, February 4, 1769.

"—My Gout prevented my attending the House of Commons the other Days, when Mr. Wilkes was bro't up, but on Thursday I was able to get there. I took out my Pencil as soon as he began to speak, and wrote down exactly what he said, which I will answer for being verbatim, as follows."

Mr. SPEAKER,

I acknowledge that I transmitted to the Press the Letter of the Secretary of State, and that I wrote and published the prefatory Remarks to it, and, Sir, whenever a Secretary of State, shall dare to write so bloody a Scroll, I will thro' Life, dare to write such prefatory Remarks, as well as to make my Appeal to the Nation on the Occasion. I ask Pardon, Sir, that I made Use of too mild and gentle Expressions, when I mentioned so wicked, so inhuman, so cowardly a Massacre, as that in St. George's Fields on the 10th of May. I pledge myself to the House, that whenever a Day shall be appointed to make this important Enquiry, I will

bring Evidence here to prove the Truth of every Word I have asserted. I hope the House, Sir, will lend for Mr. Ponton, and examine him whether he did, or did not receive that Letter from the Secretary of State. If he answers in the Affirmative, I am sure, from the Virtue of this House, that they will immediately order an Impeachment against the Secretary, to be carried up to the Bar of the House of Peers.

All the trading Cities in this Kingdom, it is said, will give Instructions to their Members, similar to those of this City.—The Instructions from Bristol, Liverpool and Hull, we expect will soon be published.

The Scots Towns are also to instruct their Members; but we have no Hopes that they will adopt the Instructions relative to Mr. Wilkes;—their grand Points will be the American and East-India Affairs.

Our American Disagreements, it is confidently asserted, will soon be brought to a Conclusion:—The following are said to be the fundamental Articles.

1st. The Colonists are to acknowledge in the fullest Extent, the legislative Power of the British Parliament.

2d. They are to submit to a Tax on their cultivated Land.

3d. The English are to afford all due Encouragement to American Manufactures and Improvements.

B O S T O N, April 3.

Saturday last arrived here, the Brig Laft Attempt, Capt. Lyde, from London, which he left the 4th of February. The Papers by him are not so late as those brought by the Vessels arrived at Philadelphia.

We hear that the whole of Capt. Lyde's Freight, which consists chiefly of Hemp and Coals, does not amount to Forty Pounds Lawful Money.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated February 3, 1769.

"You will see that several disagreeable Resolves have passed the Houses of Parliament, and that a very extraordinary Measure is adopted to depress the Spirit of Patriotism in America; but you may rely upon it, they will never venture to execute any Thing of this Nature: The Ministry have now too much Trouble at Home, to create more Abroad. You must depend upon your own Virtue, Prudence, Unanimity, and Economy, in America, for Deliverance."

April 17. Last Saturday Capt. Davis arrived here from Hull, but last from Falmouth, in 40 Days: He bro't no Prints, but informs, that the Captains Bryant, Dixey and Hood, from London, for this Port, sailed from that Place in Company with him; as did also a Packet for New-York.

Capt. Dixey has since arrived at Marblehead; in whom came Passenger Capt. Brown of this Town, who informs, that while he was at Falmouth, he saw the London Papers to the first of March, which were filled with the Affairs of Wilkes and America.—That Mr. Wilkes had been re-elected a Member for the County of Middlesex, and again expelled; and that it was not doubted but he would be chosen a Third Time; also that the Freeholders of Middlesex had raised a very large Sum of Money for his Use; and that American Affairs were not settled when he left London.

We hear the Manufacturers in England begin to complain loudly for Want of Employment, occasioned by the Exports to America falling prodigiously short this Year; and 'tis said there have been some considerable Disturbances in the City of Norwich.

S A L E M, April 4.

The Brig Tartar, Capt. Warren, arrived here last Week from Bilbao, but left from St. Ubes, in 39 Days. He informs us that a Gentleman of Distinction at the first mentioned Place was of Opinion, that a War with England would take Place sometime in June or July next; but whether he meant with France or Spain, or with Spain alone, we can't positively say, but most probably with the Two Nations united.

N E W - Y O R K, April 17.

Last Week the Brig Friendship, Capt. Lewis, arrived here from Lisbon: He left that Port the 22d of Feb. and informs that the Day before he sailed, a Ship arrived there from London, who gave an Account, that there was as hot a Press in England as ever was known, to man a Fleet that was fitting out to assist the Empress of Russia against the Turks.—That France had taken Part with the Turks; from whence the Gentlemen in Lisbon form'd their Intention of War:—That there was so great a Quantity of Wheat and Flour arrived there, that they could not find Store-room for it.

April 24. By Letters from London, of the 11th of February, we learn, That the Russian Ambassador at the Court of Great-Britain, has made a Demand of a powerful Fleet to be sent to the Archipelago, to act against the Turks; and that in case of a Refusal, the Czarina was determined to break off all Trade and Correspondence with England.

A N N A P O L I S, May 4.

We are authorized to assure the Public, that the General Assembly of this Province, which stands prorogued to the 16th Instant, will be again prorogued to a future Day, of which Notice will be given in our next.

The great Cause which has been so long depending between the HAMILTON and DOUGLAS Family, is at last finally determined, by the House of Lords, in Favour of the latter.

A Report having prevailed in different Parts of the Province, that the Small-Pox was in this City, we think it necessary to inform the Public, that such a Report is without Foundation, as we have not had that Distemper with us, for upwards of Three Years past.

On Tuesday last, a SWEEP-STAKE PURSE of Sixty GUINEAS, was run for over the Course near this City, by Four Year old Colts, which was won by Dr. Thomas Hamilton's Filly THISTLE. And,

Yesterday, the SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Current-Money, was started for, by the following Horses.

Mr. McGill's Nonpareil,	-	-	1	1
Mr. Galloway's Selim,	-	-	2	2
Dr. Hamilton's Ranger,	-	-	3	3

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
HORATIO SHARPE, ESQUIRE,
Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of MARYLAND.

The ADDRESS of the Rector, Vestrymen, and Churchwardens of All-Hallows Parish, Anne-Arundel County.

May it please your Excellency,
PERMIT us, the Rector, Vestrymen, and Churchwardens of ALL-HALLOWS Parish, to add our joint Testimony to the many public Declarations of Regard your Excellency has received from the People of this Province, for your Integrity, Prudence, and impartial Distribution of Justice, manifested during the whole Course of your Administration, which you have conducted so highly to your own Honour, and their universal Approbation.

We also beg Leave to express our grateful Acknowledgements to your Excellency, for that engaging Excellence of Access to worthy Persons of every Station; for that polite and amiable Behaviour in private Life, which distinguish your Character; and for your regular exemplary Attendance on the public Worship of GOD, a Practice of such vast Consequence to the Welfare of Society.

That your Excellency, therefore, when you withdraw from Business, may enjoy an agreeable and honourable Retirement, made happy by the conscious Remembrance of your virtuous Conduct, and the continued Esteem of the World; that you may live in the Memory of Men, and be spoke of, as a merciful, upright Magistrate; a sincere and generous Friend; and a Pattern worthy the Imitation of all succeeding Governors, is, Sir, the hearty and unanimous Wish of Your Excellency's

Most obedient, and
Most humble Servants,

David Love, Rector,	} Vestrymen.
Lewis Lee,	
Richard Beard, junior,	
Charles Stewart,	
Richard Burges,	
Edward Lee,	} Churchwardens.
Thomas Watkins,	
Nicholas Gassaway,	
Thomas N. Stockett,	

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. M A L O N E.

On TUESDAY, the 9th of May,

Will be presented, a COMEDY, called

A BOLD STROKE FOR A WIFE.

Col. Feignwell, by Mr. VERLING,
Anne Lovely, by Mrs. OSBORNE.

To which will be added, a celebrated Musical Farce, call'd

THOMAS AND SALLY.

Squire, by Mr. SPENCER,
Thomas, by Mr. VERLING.

Sally, by Mrs. PARKER,
And, Lorcas, by Mrs. OSBORNE.

After the Play and Farce, several Performances on the Slack Rope, in full Swing, by Mr. MALONE.

I. He lies on the Rope at full Length.

II. A Treble Vault, backwards and forwards.

III. He balances a Sword on the Edge of a Drinking-Glass, and on the Sword, a Pewter Dish, with the Sword and Dish turning round with surprising Velocity.

IV. He beats a Drum, and, at the same Time, balances a Pyramid of Smoking-Pipes on the Edge of a Drinking-Glass.

V. He balances a Pyramid of Thirty Glasses of Jelly, in each Hand.

VI. He performs a Summerfet.

VII. He stands on his Head, on a small Jack-Cord, and holds a Pistol in each Hand, (which he will fire, if agreeable to the Ladies.)

* * There will be also several Performances on the Tight Rope, without a Pole.

Tickets to be had of Mrs. Malone, at Mr. Reynolds's.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. W A L K E R.

On SATURDAY, the 13th of MAY,

Will be presented, the TRAGEDY of

O T H E L L O,

The Part of OTHELLO, for that Night only, will be performed by the same GENTLEMAN who played it before.

And the Part of Desdemona, by Mrs. OSBORNE.

To which will be added, a FARCE, call'd,

TRICK UPON TRICK;

OR, THE

VINTNER IN THE SUDS.

Vizard, by Mr. VERLING,
Mrs. Mixum, by Mrs. JONES.

Alexandria, April 25, 1769.

ISAAC PIERCE, Junior,

BLOCK and PUMPMAKER from BOSTON, has lately settled in Alexandria, and proposes carrying on his Trade.—Any Gentleman that will favour him with their Custom, may depend on being supplied with Punctuality, and on the most reasonable Terms. He has a good Assortment of Blocks now on Hand.

THE Subscriber, being confined in Calvert County Jail, doth hereby give Notice to his Creditors, that he intends to petition the next General Assembly for Relief.

EDWARD RANDALL.

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Sir Brilliant Fashion,

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Muffin, Maid to Mrs. Lo

Mignionet, Maid to Mrs.

Lady Constant, by

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By Mrs. O

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And, Dorcas, by

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FOR THE BENEFIT OF
D A R B Y,
THE NEW THEATRE IN ANNAPOLIS,
BY THE NEW
AMERICAN COMPANY OF COMEDIANS,
On TUESDAY, the 23d of MAY,
Will be presented, the celebrated COMEDY OF,
THE WAY TO KEEP HIM.
IN FIVE ACTS.
Written by MURPHY, Esq; Author of the CITIZEN,
and was perform'd at Drury-Lane, 26 Nights, without
Intermission.
Mr. Balfour Constant, by Mr. D A R B Y,
Sir Brilliant Fashion, by Mr. SPENCER,
William, Servant to Lovemore, by Mr. PARKER,
Sideboard, Servant to Sir Balfour, by Mr. BURDETT,
And the Part of Lovemore, by Mr. VERLING.
Mrs. Lovemore, by Mrs. PARKER,
Mistress, Maid to Mrs. Lovemore, by Mrs. WALKER,
Mignonet, Maid to Mrs. Bellmore, by Mrs. JONES,
Lady Constant, by Mrs. D A R B Y,
(Being her First Appearance)
And the Part of the Widow Bellmore,
By Mrs. O S B O R N E.
To which will be added, a FARCE, call'd,
THE MOCK DOCTOR.
The Mock Doctor, by Mr. D A R B Y,
And, Dorcas, by Mrs. PARKER.

FOR MRS. O S B O R N E'S
B E N E F I T.
On WEDNESDAY, being the 17th of May,
Will be presented, the COMEDY OF,
THE CONSCIOUS LOVERS.
The Part of Isidiana, by Mrs. O S B O R N E.
To which will be added, THE
C I T I Z E N.
The Part of Maria, by Mrs. O S B O R N E.
With other Entertainments, as will be expressed in
the Bills of the Day.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
on the 12th Day of May Inst. if fair, if not, the
next fair Day, on the Premises, either for Cash, or Dry
Goods, at a moderate Advance.

A TRACT OF LAND, containing from 1000, to
1300 Acres, lying in Dorchester County, Mary-
land; but, on Settlement of the Province-Line, will
be in Kent County, on Delaware, and lies about
Ten Miles from Dover, and Eight from Choptank
Bridge, the main Road that leads from the Bridge to
Dover runs through the Middle of the Land; it is
water'd on Three Sides with constant Streams of
Water, and only separated by a Run, from the Tract
of Land, lately Joseph Gill's. There is on the Pre-
mises, about 150 Acres of clear Land, and near the
same Quantity of rich Branch, which will produce
exceeding good Timothy Grass; the Remain-
der well timbered, with white and black Oak,
Hickory and Poplar; the Soil well adapted to Wheat,
Corn, or Tobacco. There is on the Premises, a
good Dwelling-House, Out-Houses, and Barn, and
about Two Hundred Bearing Apple-Trees, of good
Fruit. A good Title will be given. One Half of
the Purchase-Money to be paid at the executing the
Deed, the Remainder in Twelve Months, on giving
Bond and Security, if required. Any Person
inclining to Purchase, may view the Premises, any
Time before the Day of Sale, by applying to James
Raffell, or Samuel Harwood, who live adjoining. At-
tendance will be given, on the Day of Sale, by
THOMAS BROWNING.

Annapolis, May 3, 1769.
FOUND this Morning, without the Town-Gate, a
Hogskin SADDLE, with Brass STIRRUPS, upon
a Mare belonging to Benjamin Ogle, Esq;—The Owner,
on applying to Alexander Campbell, at the above Place,
on proving Property and paying Charges, may have
the same again.

April 23, 1769.
RAN away last Night from the Subscriber, living in
the Forrest of Baltimore County, a Convict Serv-
ant Man, named SAMUEL WATTS; He is a short
well set Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches
high, wears his own Hair, which is very red, his Beard
the same Colour, and of a ruddy Complexion; Had
on, and took with him, a new Felt Hat, blue gray
Fearnought Jacket, Cotton ditto and Breeches, One
Osnabrig Shirt, and One Check ditto, Yarn Stockings,
and Negro Shoes. He also stole, and took with him,
a good Broad Cloth Coat and Breeches, of a brown
Colour, too large for him, red Frieze Jacket, new Cas-
tor Hat, with a yellow gilt Button and Loop, a good
Holland Shirt, with Ruffles at the Bosom, a Stock, with
Silver Clasps, old Leather Breeches, black Worsted
Stockings, and Yarn ditto, good English Shoes, much
too large for him, odd Buckles, and a Pair of Buck-
skin Gloves, and several other Things. Whoever takes
up said Servant, and secures him, so as his Master may
have him again, shall have, if taken Twenty Miles
from home, Twenty Shillings; if Forty Miles, Forty
Shillings; and, if out of the Province, Three Pounds,
paid by
JOSEPH JACOBS.
* * * It is likely he may change his Name, and forge
a Pass.

April 20, 1769.
RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Fau-
quier County, about Twelve Miles from the
Court-House, a likely young Negro Fellow, named
SCOTLAND: Had on, when he went away, an
old red Waistcoat, without Sleeves, and a spotted
Cotton Jacket with Sleeves had no Shirt, red Plush
Breeches, a Pair of old pale blue Worsted Stockings,
a tolerable good Pair of Shoes, and has a Scar under
his left Eye. It's probable he may proceed towards
Philadelphia, as he frequently talk'd of that City;
but, as he is a subtle Fellow, it is uncertain which
Way he may go. He lay sometime ago in Dum-
fries Jail, and declared himself free, 'til one Marpole
took him out, of whom I purchased him, about Ten
Days ago. Whoever secures the said Fellow, so
that he may be had again, shall receive Five Pounds,
paid by
JAMES FREEMAN.

WILL cover this Season, at Mr. Ely Dorsey's, on
Elk-Ridge, a very fine DRAY HORSE, im-
ported from England last Summer, by Mr. Gough.
He is full Seventeen Hands high, and well made in
Proportion. As he was imported for no other Mo-
tive, than to improve the Breed of draught Horses in
this Province, he will cover at Forty Shillings the
Season. Good Pasturage for Mares, at a mode-
rate Price. (4w)

Virginia, April 18, 1769.
T O B E S O L D,
A VALUABLE Tract of Land, in Loudoun
County, about Five Miles from Leesburg, on
the main Road that leads from Pennsylvania to Caro-
lina, containing 429 Acres, well watered and tim-
bered, whereon is a good Dwelling-House, with Two
Rooms on a Floor, and a Stone Chimney, with a
Fire-Place in each Room; a Cellar, the same Big-
ness of the House, walled with Stone; a good
Kitchen, with a Stone Chimney; Meat-House; Dairy;
Corn-House; Negro-Quarter; and an extraordinary
good Barn, 54 by 24 Feet, with a Threshing Floor,
24 Feet Square. There is upwards of 100 Acres of
Land clear'd, all fresh and good; Eight Acres of
Meadow made, all under a good new Fence, and
much more Land very suitable for making good
Meadow. Also a Lot in Leesburg, with a Brick-
House, Two Story high, and all Conveniences for
keeping a Tavern, or Store, in the most public Part
of the said Town; and about Eight Acres of good
Meadow adjoining the said Town; all which can be
overflowed with a good Stream running through it,
already ditched, and under a good Fence. The
Terms of Sale may be known, by applying to the
Subscriber, living on the said Lot, in the Town of
Leesburg. Time will be given for Payment.
CRAVIN PEYTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 6, 1769.
P R O P O S A L S
For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,
THE
FARMER'S AND MONITOR'S
L E T T E R S.
IN ONE VOLUME.
They will be printed on a new TYPE, and good
PAPER.
* * * The Price to Subscribers will be Two SHILLINGS
and SIX-PENCE, to be paid on the Delivery of them,
which shall be as soon as they can possibly be finished.
It is hoped due Encouragement will be given to this
Work, that the just and generous Principles of Li-
berty, which these LETTERS contain, may be univer-
sally infused into the Peoples Minds; and thereby our-
selves and our Posterity secured in the Possession of
those invaluable Rights which NATURE, REASON, and
the CONSTITUTION of our COUNTRY, have given us.
Such Gentlemen as incline to subscribe, are desired
to transmit their Names immediately to Mr. William
Green, at the Printing-Office, or the Maryland Coffee-
House, where the Pamphlets shall be lodged for the
Subscribers.

To the P U B L I C.
I T may perhaps seem strange to slight Consideration,
that these LETTERS, which have already passed
through all America, should now a Second Time be
produced before the Public in their present Form.
But a little further Reflection will shew the UTILITY
of this WORK. The sacred Cause of Liberty is of too
great Consequence, and the Necessity of Freedom for
the Security of human Happiness too obvious, not to
render every Precaution wise, that tends to prevent
the Introduction of Slavery. Notwithstanding there-
fore, these Letters have been already published, yet
here, they have been seen only in the Gazette, which,
from the Uncertainty of their Dispersion, and the Length
of Time passing between the Reception of News-Papers
in the Country, may probably have prevented much of
the Benefit to be derived from a Collective, uninterr-
upted View of the many Reasoning, the timely In-
formation, and the true constitutional Principles of
Liberty, with which these Letters every where abound.
Whoever considers again that the Nature of Men in
Authority is inclined rather to commit two Errors
than to retract one *, will not be surpris'd to see the
Stamp-Act followed by a Bill of Right, declaring the
Power of Parliament to bind us in all Cases whatso-
ever; and this Act followed again by another, impos-
ing a Duty on Paper, Paint, Glass, &c. imported into
these Colonies. But however unbounded may be the
Wish of Power to extend itself, however unwilling it

may be to acknowledge Mistakes, 'tis surely the Duty
of every wise and worthy American, who at once
wishes the Prosperity of the Mother Country and the
Colonies, to point out all Invasions of the Public Li-
berty, and to shew the proper Methods of obtaining
Redress. This has been done by the Authors of the
following LETTERS with a Force and Spirit becoming
Freemen, English Freemen, contending for our just
and legal Possession of Property and Freedom. A Pos-
session that has its Foundation on the clearest Principles
of the Law of Nature, the most evident Declarations of
the English Constitution, the plainest Contract made
between the Crown and our Forefathers, and all these
sealed and sanctified by the Usage of near two Hundred
Years. American Rights thus resting on the best and
strongest Ground, it behoves all her Inhabitants with
united Heads, Hearts, and Hands, to guard the sacred
Deposit committed by their Fathers to their Care, as
well to bless Posterity as to secure the Happiness of the
present Generation. In vain 'tis for some few (and
very few I hope they are) who, governed either by base
Principles of Fear, or led by vile Hopes of Gain, the
Reward of prostituted Virtue, to say, "your Rights
are indeed invaded, but Great-Britain is too strong.
What can we do against superior Strength?" Let these
evil designing Men remember what the highest Au-
thority has told us, "that the Race is not always to
the swift, nor the Battle to the strong." And if In-
spiration needed to receive Assistance from Genius,
Shakespeare says, "Thrice is he armed that has his
Quarrel just, and he but naked, tho' lock'd up in
Steel, whose Conscience, with Injustice, is oppres-
sed." History also informs us, that Xerxes with his
armed Millions could not accomplish his Purpose of re-
ducing to Slavery the much weaker but free States of
Greece. Three Hundred brave Men at Thermopylae,
contending for Liberty, destroyed Twenty Thousand
who attempted its Ruin. In later Times we see the
States of Holland free, and the generous Coricans
likely to be so, although the far greater Powers of
Spain, Germany, and France, have at different Periods
combined to enslave these noble Nations.

The Truth is, that the great Author of Nature has
created nothing in vain, and having with the Life of
Man joined Liberty, the virtuous Enjoyment and free
Possession of Property honestly gained, has undoubt-
edly furnished all Nations with the Means of defending
their natural Rights, if they have but Wisdom and
Fortitude to make the proper Use of such Means. In
this Instance we find ourselves Three Thousand Miles
removed from Great-Britain, we possess a Country a-
bounding with Woods in all Parts, and in many with
Mountains of difficult and dangerous Access. The
Ease with which the staple Colonies could put an en-
tire Stop to the Exportation of their Commodities, and
the peaceable but vital Injury that this would convey
to those who might insist on oppressing them, are
Truths so plain as to require no further Animadver-
sion. Verbum sapienti sat est. The Nature of the Cli-
mate, the Soil, and its various Produce, point out the
Ease and Extent with which Manufactures may be con-
ducted here. These Things are mentioned as a Proof
of what is above asserted, that the bountiful Author of
Nature has furnished his Creatures with the Means of
securing their proper Rights, and that the Event de-
pends much upon their own wise and brave Determina-
tions. A benevolent Mind, indeed, cannot but lament,
that either Ambition, Avarice, or ill placed Reven-
ment, should ever be so exercised as to force Men into
the Investigation of those Methods by which they may
be secured from the Operation of these bad Passions.
For certain it is, that there is nothing more becoming
to human Nature than well ordered Government, or
more valuable than Liberty: How ignominious then
must his Conduct be who turns the first into Confusion,
and the latter into Slavery? But whatever may be the
Opinion, or the Design of a rapacious ill-advised Mini-
ster, the Americans have in their View this happy
Prospect; that the People of Great-Britain are gene-
rous and brave, they know the Value of Liberty, be-
cause they have purchased that Knowledge with much
of their Blood; and therefore they cannot but esteem
us their Children for venerating the good old Cause
which they themselves have contended for in many a
well-fought Field. It is really wonderful that this un-
happy Dispute between Great-Britain and her Colonies
should ever have existed, when a Moment's Retrospec-
tion shews the Mother-Country for near Two Centuries
exercising legislative Authority here without Com-
plaint, while she abstained from that single destruc-
tive Claim of taking our Money from us without the Con-
sent of our Representatives. The Exercise of which
Claim, would indeed reduce America to a State of
Slavery, more deplorable and more ignominious than
has ever yet been known in the World. But to what
Purpose this should be desired, is still more amazing,
when Britain from her exclusive Trade to these Colo-
nies, and from the Manner in which she tied up our
manufacturing Hands, not only received the entire
Produce of the Lands and Labour of these Countries,
but has besides involved the People here in a heavy
Debt, which Agriculture, without Arts, and a Trade
so confined, will probably never pay. Mr. Grenville it
seems had the Honour of devising this new System of
American Policy.

'Til one shall rise
Of proud ambitious Heart, who not content
With fair Equality, fraternal State,
Will arrogate Dominion undefeas'd
Over his Brethren, and quite dispossess
Concord and the Law of Nature from the Earth.
Hunting
With War and hostile Snare (such as refuse
Subjection to his Empire tyrannous.
O execrable Son! so to aspire
Above his Brethren, to himself assuming
Authority usurped, from God not given:
He gave us only over Beast, Fish, Fowl,
Dominion absolute; that Right we hold
By his Donation; but Man over Man
He made not Lord; such Title to himself
Reserving, Human left from Human free.
Justly thou abhorrest
That Son, who on the quiet State of Men
Such Trouble brought.
MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, B. XII. L. 24. et seq.

* Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.

JOHN WILLSON, SHIP, and ANCHOR-SMITH, lately arrived from LONDON,

HEREBY informs any Gentleman, or Company of Gentlemen, engaged in the above Branches, (as he flatters himself he is thoroughly acquainted with the same, as also of keeping a Company's Accounts) that he will be ready to treat with any Person, on the most reasonable Terms, (as his present Circumstances requires immediate Employ) who may chuse to engage him.—Such Persons as this may suit, are desired to direct to me at the Sign of the Three Tuns, in Annapolis, when they shall be either waited on in Person, or answered in Writing, by their most humble Servant,
JOHN WILLSON.

George-Town, Frederick County, April 10, 1769.
ON Wednesday, the 30th of May next, will be run for, near this Town, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY FIVE POUNDS CURRENCY, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, the best Two of Three Heats, (Two Miles each Heat) If rising Four Years old, every Horse, &c. to carry Eight Stone Four Pounds, Bridle and Saddle included; Five Years Nine Stone. Six Years old, Nine Stone, Eight Pounds, and, Aged, Ten Stone.—One the Day following, will be run for, the Remainder of the Subscription Money, and each Day's Entrance, free, for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, (the winning Horse the preceding Day only excepted.) Every Horse, of 14 Hands high, to carry Eight Stone, Four Pounds, Saddle and Bridle included; and to rise, or fall, according to the Rules of Racing. The Horses to be entered the preceding Day of each Race, with Messrs. Joseph Bell, John Orme, or Cornelius Davis. Three Horses to start for each Day's Purse, or no Race.—Those who enter for the first Day's Race, are to leave satisfactory Vouchers for his, or her Age, and to pay 25s. Entrance.—Those, for the Second, to pay 15s. Entrance.

Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes that may arise; and, if the Weather proves very bad, they are at Liberty to put off the Race 'til next Day.

WHEREAS the Partnership lately subsisting between the Subscribers, is now dissolved, all Persons indebted to them, either by Bond, Note, or open Account, are desired to make immediate Payment, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.
PINKNEY & M'HARD.

N.B. They have Goods to the Amount of about Three Hundred and Forty Pounds Sterling, remaining on Hand, tolerably well assorted, which they will dispose of, on very reasonable Terms, for ready Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit, on giving Security, if required.
P. & M'H.

Frederick County, April 4, 1769.
THE Vestry of All-Saints Parish, having Authority to agree with Curates, to officiate in Three different Districts in the said Parish, (one of which is at present supplied) hereby give Notice, That any Clergyman of the Church of England, that can come well recommended, upon Application, shall be entitled to a Salary of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Common Money, exclusive of Perquisites.—To prevent Disappointments, those who apply, are desired to correspond by Letter, to either Mr. Thomas Bowles, or George Murdock, in Frederick-Town, who are to notify the Receipt thereof to the Vestry.
(tf) JOSEPH WOOD, Register.

Pig-Point, March 21, 1769.
THE Subscriber intending for ENGLAND, in the Fall, desires all Persons indebted to him above Twelve Months, by Bond, Note, or open Account, to discharge their respective Balances, immediately; and those that have Claims against him, are desired to bring them in, that they may be settled.—He likewise hopes, those who have favoured FORSTER, and LEEKE, with their Custom, at Pig-Point, will be prepared to settle their Accounts, by the last of July next, at farthest, as that is the utmost Indulgence that can be given.
RALPH FORSTER.

April 6, 1769.
To be SOLD, at Public SALE, by the Subscriber, on Tuesday the 30th of May next, at the House of Mr. JOHN ORME, in George-Town,

TWO over-shot GRIST-MILLS, and one SAW-MILL, situate about Five Miles from George-Town, and Six from Bladenburg; they are at all Seasons of the Year plentifully supplied with Water, from one Dam, built with Stone, and so strongly finished, as to be safe against any Fresh; one Pair of the Stones are French Burrs, which Works in Double Gear, with Two Bolting-Cheists, Lift-Jack, &c.—One GRIST and SAW-MILL, on Captain JOHN's Run, about Ten Miles from George-Town; the Improvements are a fine Stone Dam, a Stone House 30 by 40 Feet, built of exceeding good Stone, the Floors are not laid, nor any Garners made, so that the Purchasers may suit their own Convenience in that Respect; one Waggon and Team, also one likely Negro Fellow, who has tended a Mill several Years, and understands something of the Cooper's Business, as also an Indented Servant, who has been more than Two Years to serve, and understands the Feller's Business. As I am much in want of Cash, the Terms will be made easy to the Purchasers, by
ZACHARIAH WHITE.

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

ALL Persons who have any Accounts against the Estate of the late Dr. Joshua Warfield, are desired to bring them in; likewise those who have open Accounts standing with the said Estate, are desired to settle the same. Those who have it not in their Power to pay off, will have Indulgence given them, on giving their Obligation, with Security, if required. Also those who have their Obligations standing, and near out of Date, are desired to renew the same immediately, otherwise I shall immediately put their Affairs into an Attorney's Hand, which will be very disagreeable to
Their humble Servant,
(w6) RACHEL WARFIELD, Executrix.

All Receipts given by Mr. James Howard, who will attend every Wednesday at my House, on Account of said Estate, shall be good against me. R. W.

April 10, 1769.
TWELVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away on Sunday Night, the 2d Instant, from the Subscriber, living on Fell's Point, Baltimore County, the Four following Indented Servant Men, viz. JOHN EVANS, an Englishman, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, 28 or 30 Years of Age, of a fair Complexion, pretty much pitted with the Small-Pox, and wears a light coloured Wig: Had on and took with him, an old light blue Cloth Surtout, a strip'd Linsey Under-Jacket, old Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and Brads Buckles.

JOHN BARBER, an Englishman, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, 26 or 28 Years of Age, stout made, of a dark Complexion, wears his own straight black Hair, and has a very down Look: Had on and took with him, a good Broad-Cloth Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches, of a Claret, or rather Pompadour Colour, an old blue out-side Jacket, a white Flannel Under ditto, old Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes.—He, and Evans, are both Sawyers by Trade, and took with them a Whip-Saw.

HENRY WILLIAMS, an Englishman, by Trade a Ship-Carpenter, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, 36 Years of Age, a slim made Fellow, and wears his own short brown Hair: Had on and took with him, a mix'd grey Bearskin Surtout, an old blue Jacket, a strip'd Linsey Under ditto, Claret colour'd Cloth Breeches, Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes.

WILLIAM ADAIR, a Scotchman, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, a stout lusty well made Fellow, a little mark'd with the Small-Pox, wears his own short brown curl'd Hair, of an easy and pleasant Address, and speaks much in the Scotch Dialect: Had on and took with him, a long light colour'd Outside Jacket, lined with red Flannel, a strip'd Linsey Under ditto, short white Cotton Trowsers, brown Cloth Breeches, Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and Brads Buckles.

They took with them a Boat about 17 Feet Keel, with a Turpentine Coat on her Bottom, and Upper Streaks painted red, her Stem broke off short, and marked with Marking Irons on the Inside of her Stern, with the Letters BD: 'Tis likely they may change their Apparel, and forge a Pass. All Masters of Vessels are forbid harbouring or carrying them off, at their Peril. Whoever takes up and secures said Runaways, so that their Master may get them again, shall have, if taken in the County, Twenty Shillings for each, if out of the County Thirty Shillings, and if out of the Province, the above Reward, for all, or in Proportion for either, with reasonable Charges, including what the Law allows, paid by
GEORGE WELLS.

LONDON, October 13, 1768.

THIS is to give Notice to all whom it may concern, That I, FRANCIS BRERWOOD, of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the County of MIDDLESEX, Esquire, did, by my Letter of Attorney, bearing Date, on, or about July the 6th. 1765; constitute and appoint, JOHN HUNT, of Philadelphia, Merchant, to be my lawful Attorney, with full Powers to sue for, recover, and receive Possession of, my real Estate, called, The Lady's Manor, in Baltimore County, in Maryland, defended to me, as Heir at Law to the same, and all Arrears of Rents and Profits thereof; as likewise, to sue for, recover, and receive all Sums of Money, due, and owing to the personal Estate of my late Father, THOMAS BRERWOOD, senior, Esquire, and my late Son WILLIAM BRERWOOD, deceased.—NOW, It is hereby certified, that I have, this Day, revoked the said Letter of Attorney, and every Article, Clause and Thing therein contained, and that the same is now utterly made void and null, which being certified before the Lord Mayor of LONDON, is recorded in the proper Office, for the Register of Deeds, in Maryland; and is now accordingly published, that no one, who is in any Way indebted to me, may be ignorant thereof, and, that they may have no further Concern or Transaction with the said JOHN HUNT, on my Account, as I shall not allow of the same.
Witness my Hand, FRA. BRERWOOD.

STOLEN, or STRAYED, in October last, from the Plantation of the Subscriber, living near the Great Falls of Patowmack, a bay GELDING, about 14 Hands high, with a blaze Face, branded on the near Buttock, 30, tho' imperfect, and one, or both of his hind Feet white; he has been used to the Draught, is about Six Years old, and paces. Whoever delivers the said Gelding to the Subscriber, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward.
(w6) ARCHIBALD ORME.

March 29, 1769.
RAN away last Night from the Subscribers, living on Kent-Island, Two Convict Servant Men, viz. EDWARD PONTING, born in Bristol, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, has a pert impudent Look, thin Visage, with brown curled Hair, is by Trade a Shoemaker, and has some blue Marks on the Upper Part of his Hands, near the Thumbs, which are unknown: Had on, when he went away, an old bloom coloured Wilton Coat, spotted Flannel Jacket, a Pair of half worn Leather Breeches, old blue ribb'd Stockings, old Shoes, with plated Buckles, half worn Castor Hat, and a Check Shirt.

EVAN DAVIS, born in Wales, or on the Borders thereof, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, a well set Fellow, round Visage, a short Nose, which turns up at the End, sandy Complexion, and has short curled or frizzled Hair; he speaks pretty good English, but a little in the Welsh Dialect, and has been bred to the Plantation Business: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, Two short Jackets, the uppermost double breasted, of blue coarse Cloth, with white Metal Buttons, the other yellowish striped Flannel, or Swanfin, a Pair of blue Plush Breeches, much worn, and mended on the Knees with blue Cloth, Two Pair of Stockings, the one blue Yarn, the other white Yarn, or Cotton, a good Pair of Shoes, with broad Brads Buckles, an Olinabrig Shirt, and a Felt Hat almost new.—Whoever takes up and secures said Convicts, so that their Masters may get them again, shall receive, for each, Thirty Shillings, besides what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by
SAMUEL BLUNT,
JONATHAN ROBERTS.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to inform his Acquaintances in particular, and the Public in general, that he has supplied himself with every Requisite fit for the Accommodation of Gentlemen Travellers, and others, who think proper to favour him with their Commands, as they may depend on being used in the most civil Manner, as he shall always be emulous to please: And, he further informs, that he has a good Plot of Grass, for Horses, near his House, it being the same wherein Mr. John Inch formerly lived, near the Battery in Annapolis.
(tf) BERIAH MAYBERRY.

N. B. He has one of the completed Boats belonging to Annapolis, burthen about 600 Bushels, sails full, well found, and is calculated for Passengers. She may be had on the shortest Notice.

Annapolis, March 30, 1769.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration, on the Estate of her late Husband, Thomas Williamson, of this City, deceased, requests all the Creditors of the deceased, to give her Notice of their several Claims, that she may thereby be enabled to ascertain the Amount of the whole Debts, and give the Preference, in the first Payment, to those who, by Law, are entitled to the same. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment. She requests the Indulgence of the several Creditors, that they will give her Time, as it is her Intention to complete the Administration as soon as the possibly can.
ELEANOR WILLIAMSON, Administratrix.

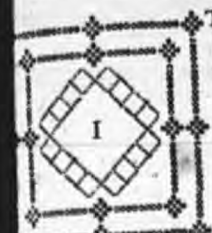
April 6, 1769.
RAN away from the Subscriber, on Tuesday the 3d Inst. a Servant Man, named WILLIAM WHATELEY, has been in the County about 15 Months, is of a dark Complexion, about 6 Feet high, stout limb'd, and one of his Knees seems as if it was double jointed, and he has been, as he says, a Soldier in the late War: Had on, when he went away, an old Bearskin Jacket, and a white Kersey double-breasted Jacket under it, has short black Hair, and was brought up a Ribbon-Weaver, but can turn his Hand to any Thing that is done upon a Plantation, and understands something of the Sailors Business. Whoever takes up, and secures said Servant Man, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by
ASAEL GITTINGS.

TO BE SOLD,
THE Plantation where the Widow BOWERS now lives, lying in Charles County, near the Head of SWANSON'S Creek, containing about Three Hundred Acres of Land. For Title, and Terms, apply to
(tf) CHARLES GRAHAME.

Upper-Marlborough, March 20, 1769.
THE Subscriber has moved to the House lately kept by John Scott, of this Place, where he proposes keeping TAVERN; and, as he has been at great Expence in providing for the same in the best Manner, takes this Method of informing the Public, that his Endeavours will not be wanting to oblige those who favour him with their Custom.
(tf) WILLIAM URQUHART.

N. B. The Subscriber has provided a good Hostler, and will always keep the best Provision and Pasturage for Horses.
W. U.

Equam memento rebus
Servare mentem;



Violence itself.
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1769.

NUMBER II.

*Æquum memento rebus in arduis
Seruare mentem;*

HOR.



T is of the utmost Consequence, in our present Difficulties, equally to avoid Rashness and Despair. Violent Counsels have seldom been productive of good, either in private or public Affairs: Despondence is the proper Companion of Guilt, but not of Innocence; and would be even more fatal

an Violence itself. As no Measures should be attempted, until their Justice, Practicability, and Efficacy, have been duly weigh'd; so they should be exerted with Unanimity and Resolution worthy their Importance.

It is the Opinion of the best Judges, that the Trade of Great-Britain with other Nations, has been for some Years upon the Decline: That her Merchants, are underfold at foreign Markets, is a general Complaint, and a natural Consequence of the Luxury diffused thro' the Ranks of People; whereby the Price of Labour and Manufactures is raised above the Value in other Countries. The Spanish Trade, once so lucrative, is, by the Conduct of our own Ministry, and the Family Compact of the House of Bourbon, almost reduced to nothing. The Trade with Portugal, is lessening every Year. The Balance of Trade with France, has long been against them; and, but for the Article of Tobacco, would be immensely so. Numberless Instances, of the same Sort, might be given: Yet, under all these Disadvantages, it is acknowledged, that upon the whole, the Wealth, the Trade, the Shipping, and the maritime Power of Great-Britain, have increased beyond the Idea of former Times.

This she owes to her American Colonies: They have made her ample Amends for the Decay of all her other Commerce: Here is her Grand-Market for all her various Manufactures, and hence is the principally supplied with gross Materials.

This is the only Trade in which she cannot be rivalled; and which nothing but her own Tyranny and Folly can ever deprive her of. Had she suffered her American Subjects to continue in the Enjoyment of a mild and equitable Government, and given proper Encouragement to our Trade, the Benefits she derives from us would have been continually increasing; as all our Gain would have center'd in Great-Britain in return for her Manufactures. But, since a contrary, and unaccountable System of Politics, has been adopted, and we are not allowed to purchase the Manufactures of our Mother-Country, unless loaded with Taxes to raise a Revenue from us, without our Consent; since all our Complaints have been disregarded, and nothing but a total Deprivation of our Liberty, and entailing Slavery upon us, and our Posterity, can satiate the Malice of our cruel Enemies; is it not high Time to endeavour to convince the Inhabitants of Great-Britain, that our Enemies are equally theirs; and, by refusing to take their Manufactures, and withholding from them our Commodities, until our Grievances are redressed, demonstrate to them that we cannot be wounded but thro' their Sides?

These are the proper Means to use upon the present interesting Occasion. These are the Arms with which GOD and Nature have furnished us for our Defence; a prudent and resolute Exertion of which, will soon obtain what has been refused to our most ardent Supplicants.

Some People may think such a Plan impracticable in the Tobacco Colonies: First, because most of our Merchants, being only Factors, cannot enter into an Association for restraining their Imports, without the Consent of their Principals; and, Secondly, because we have so few Manufactures of our own, that we shall still be under a Necessity of importing them from Great-Britain.—To the first, it may be answered; that we will, in Justice to these Gentlemen, and their Owners, acquaint them with our Intentions, leaving it entirely to themselves, to import just what they shall think proper: We will not attempt to lay them under any Restrictions, or use any Manner of Violence: We will only cease to import any, but certain enumerated Goods, ourselves, and refuse to purchase them of others, who do import them after a limited Time.

The second Objection is indeed a more weighty one: It is acknowledged that there are some Articles which we must still import; but far the greater Part we can do without. The Necessaries of Life lie within a narrow Compass, and many of these, our own Country will supply. The little Luxuries and Conveniences of Life, we may cheerfully part with, when we reflect that we are thereby securing the Liberty and Happiness of our Posterity.

We have certainly no Occasion to send to Great-Britain for any Thing that we eat or drink. Finery, from thence, of all Denominations may be rejected, and most Sorts of Household-Furniture, we may confine ourselves to the cheapest Kind of Goods, to Linens and Woollens, &c. not exceeding a certain Price.

A Man may be as warm in a Coat that costs but Ten Shillings, as in one that cost Ten Pounds: Habit and Custom will reconcile us to many Things that are irksome at first, and soon make that reputable, which was before thought mean and scandalous. Let the

principal Gentlemen but set the Example, they will be quickly followed by the Bulk of the People.

What will not the Love of Liberty inspire!

This Measure, which has been so often recommended, and is now only repeated, has this peculiar Advantage; that it cannot easily be counteracted: No ministerial Mandates nor circular Letters: No Instructions to Governors, nor Orders to Generals, can oblige us to buy Goods, which we do not choose to buy.

If we were to desist purchasing Slaves, and making Tobacco, we should have a Number of spare Hands to employ in Manufactures, and other Improvements; every private Family would soon be able to make whatever they wanted, for their own Use: Many of the Manufacturers of Great-Britain, finding no longer the usual Encouragement at Home, would remove hither for Employment, a general Spirit of Frugality and Industry would prevail, and our Difficulties daily decrease. It would moreover be attended with another happy Effect: It would convince the British Government, that the Revenue must lose fifty Times more by the late iniquitous ministerial Projects than can ever be raised in America; even if the Nation was to incur no extraordinary Expence by attempting to carry them into Execution.

Our Fellow-Subjects in Great-Britain, would no longer be imposed upon, by that popular, but fallacious Argument, that their own Burdens will be lessened, in Proportion as ours are increased. Their own Interest would quickly awaken their Attention: They would see, they would feel the Oppressions we groan under, and exert themselves effectually on our Behalf: A candid and a thorough Examination would be brought on, and the Conduct of the Ministry exposed in its proper Light.

Our Complaints would be heard, our just Demands granted, and the mutual Confidence and Harmony, which is so much the Interest both of Great-Britain and America, would be happily restored.

ATTICUS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 3.

OUR warlike Preparations are continued with great Ardour. Orders are just given for several Vessels to sail immediately for Egypt, in order to take on board Three Thousand Janissaries, and transport them to the Coast of Romelia, from whence they are to march to Adrianople.

They write from Smyrna, that the Grand Visier had proclaimed, that all French and English Surgeons, who choose to enter into the Turkish Service, shall not be obliged to change their Religion, and that their Pay shall be settled on them for Life.

BONIFACCIO, Feb. 2. A Body of Corsicans having formed a Design to surprize Biguglia the 25th of last Month, sent a Party to post themselves near the Bridge of Bivincio, in order to secure their Retreat, in case their Enterprize should not succeed. On this the French detached a Corps of 1000 Men, in order to possess themselves of that Post; but the Corsicans having been reinforced in the mean Time, attacked the Enemy, and after a smart Engagement, obliged them to make a precipitate Retreat, with the Loss of 100 Men.

VISTULA, Feb. 6. The Turks continue to make such great Preparations for War, as if it was their Intention to exterminate the Russians. The Mildness of the Season, in some Respect, favours them; but, on the other Hand, the Badness of the Roads retards the Transport of their Artillery, and all Sorts of Diseases are already broke out among them, which carry off Abundance of People. Besides, there reigns very great Confusion in their Army, on account of the Absence of the real Chief. The Russians, in the mean Time, are on the Point of beginning their Operations, their advanced Troops being already in Wallachia, so that we may soon expect very important Advices from those Quarters.

PLUCKO, Feb. 10. We are assured, that a Body of 5000 Confederates have been totally defeated by a Party of Russians, in the Neighbourhood of Kalick: These barbarous Insurgents attacked 500 of the Emperor's Troops in an open Field; but a Party of Cossacks having planted Two Pieces of Cannon upon a little Eminence, galled the Confederates with so much Success, that they were forced to make a precipitate Retreat into an adjacent Wood, which was partly invested by the Russians, who cut down several of the Trees, by which the Rebels were exposed to a continual Fire from their Artillery, which killed and wounded great Numbers of them.

UTRECHT, Feb. 19. We have just now received the News, that Pope Clement XIII. died at Rome, the 2d of this Month, about Half past Ten in the Evening. This Pope, whose Name was Charles Rezzonico, was born at Venice, the 7th of March 1693, created Cardinal in 1737, succeeded to the Pontificate, the 6th of July, 1758, and was crowned the 16th of the same Month.

His Holiness had supped that Evening, and afterwards went to Bed, but finding himself out of order, he rang for Help, when he was let Blood Twice in the Arm, but without Effect. On opening his Body, no other visible Cause of his Death appeared, but too great a Dilatation of the Vessels of the Heart.

WARSAW, Feb. 21. A Courier, dispatched from the great Army of the Russians, arrived here Yesterday, with the following Advices. The Chan of the Tar-

tars of Crimea, having marched from Balta, at the Head of about 12,000 Men, and made an Invasion into New-Servia, met upon the Frontiers a Body of Russian Troops, commanded by Major General Alexander Isakow. They engaged immediately, but the Affair was soon decided; for the Tartars, tho' much superior in Number, ran away after the Loss of about 700 Men killed, and some Hundreds taken Prisoners. The Chan went off towards Poland, but General Isakow followed him; and the Russian Major General Prossorowski is also marched from Constantinow, to make Head against him. Another Invasion of the Tartars into the Ukraine, joined by some Arnauts, and some Hundreds of the Confederates of Bar, met with no better Success; they were entirely defeated, their Commander killed, and were obliged to repass the Niefter. This happy Beginning gives the Russians great Spirits, and at the same Time discourages their Enemies.

L O N D O N,

Feb. 3. Miles Burton Allen, Esq; was committed to Newgate for presuming to challenge Sir William Meredith, for Words spoken in Debate.

Feb. 6. It is surprising the Number of Gentlemen of Rank and Distinction that have been to visit a certain spirited Captain, confined in Newgate, for a Breach of Privilege.

From the Number of the Presents of all Sorts, sent in to Captain Allen, at his royal Apartments in Newgate, it is conjectured his Stay there will be much longer than was at first supposed.

Feb. 16. Orders, it is said, were this Day transmitted to the Commander in Chief in America, of a very serious Nature, the Execution whereof will require great Delicacy and Address.

Feb. 17. Mr. Wilkes was this Day declared incapable of being a Member.

Feb. 20. At a very large and respectable Meeting of Gentlemen this Day at the London Tavern (Friends of Mr. Wilkes and the Constitution) and at which Meeting many Members of the House of Commons attended, a Subscription was set on Foot to support the Cause, when the Sum of Three Thousand Three Hundred and Forty Pounds was immediately subscribed, and a Committee appointed to carry the same throughout the Kingdom.—The Preamble to the Subscription-Paper runs in the following Manner:

WHEREAS John Wilkes, Esq; has suffered very greatly in his private Fortune, from the severe and repeated Prosecutions he has undergone in behalf of the Public, and as it seems reasonable to us, that the Man who suffers for the Public Good, should be supported by the Public, We, &c. &c.

It is said that a certain Election is postponed on Account of giving Time for the preparing a Disqualification-Bill, to render all future Trouble on the Occasion entirely fruitless.

We are informed that the Petitions preparing to be presented to a great Personage by the Freeholders of more than one County, contain a Request of a very extraordinary Nature.

Feb. 24. Yesterday there was a Meeting of the Freeholders of Middlesex, at the Assembly-Room, Mile-End, in Behalf of John Wilkes, Esq; there were present about 400 Gentlemen. At 12 o'Clock, Mr. Townshend was desired by the general Voice to take the Chair, who, in an elegant Speech, asserted the constitutional Right of the Freeholders of Middlesex, to elect whom they thought proper to represent them in Parliament; and having produced many Instances of former Expulsions, observed, that none of those could, in his Opinion, affect the Case of Mr. Wilkes. In which Argument he was seconded by Mr. Sawbridge, and the Rev. Mr. Horne, who read a Cafe in Point, which happened in the present Reign, of an Expulsion, Re-expulsion, and even an Act of Assembly, in the Island of Barbados, and the whole Proceedings in the said Cafe disannulled by our gracious King and Council, as an Invasion upon the Rights of the People to choose their Representatives. Several more Gentlemen delivered their Sentiments to the same Effect; and Sir F. Delaval stood up to vindicate his own Character and Conduct in the present Proceedings, pledging his Honour, that he never did, nor ever will, oppose Mr. Wilkes, either in the County of Middlesex, or elsewhere. Each of the Speakers concluded with an Exhortation of Unanimity in their Perseverance to maintain their Right of Election, to be dutiful to the King, oppose bad Men, and bad Measures, to preserve the Peace on all Occasions, and to vote for Mr. Wilkes, and Mr. Wilkes only. It was then put to the Vote, whether they would unanimously, and at their own Expence, support the Election of Mr. Wilkes on the 16th of March next, and to use the utmost of their Endeavours to bring as many Friends as possible to Brentford on that Occasion? When it was unanimously agreed so to do, and it was added, *Viva Voce*, that they would rather lose their Lives than their Liberties.

London Tavern, February 25, 1769.

Many Gentlemen, Members of Parliament, and others, divested of every personal Consideration, and unconnected with any Party, have formed themselves into a Society at the London Tavern, under the Title of *Supporters of the Bill of Rights*.

Feb. 28. The Russian Ambassador was not at Court on Sunday. Some People on this Account conjecture, that the Demands of that Court have been refused here.

The Yards at present have within a 5th Part of their usual Complement in the Height of War, there being now above 800 at Chatham, whereas, in Time of real Quarell, this Yard never exceeded 900.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of MIDDLESEX.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Unanimity you have shewn in the Second Choice of me as your Representative, has not prevented my Second Expulsion; another Writ is ordered, and I must again entreat you to confirm your former Choice, by honouring me a Third Time with your Votes at the ensuing Election, which will be at Brentford on Thursday the 15th of March. I will never give up the Cause, nor quit the Service of my Constituents, and I make no Doubt that your Perseverance, in support of your own Rights, by a repeated Exertion of the Powers you derive from the Constitution, will, in the End, be crowned with the desired Success. In case of any future Expulsions, I will regularly repeat to you the Offer of my humble Services, that you may have again, and again, an Opportunity of vindicating your most valuable Privileges, the Rights of all the Electors of this Kingdom, which I will never abandon or betray.

I hope none of my Friends will be absent from Brentford, on the 16th of March, and I shall be particularly obliged to them for their early Appearance.

I am, Gentlemen,
your faithful,
humble Servant,

King's-Bench Prison, Wednesday
February 22, 1769.

JOHN WILKES.

March 2. It is said that the Genoese have agreed to build several new Men of War, for the Service of France, in Consequence of a late Treaty between the Republic and the Court of Versailles.

Yesterday was held at the Town-Hall, in Southwark, the most numerous and respectable Meeting of the Electors of that Borough, that ever was known in the Memory of Man. Edward Stevens, Esq; by general Consent, was appointed Chairman; Sir Joseph Mawby, Bart. one of the Members, attended; and the other Member, Henry Thrale, Esq; came soon after, in Consequence of a Message for that Purpose. Sir Joseph Mawby defended the Propriety and Necessity of Instructions, at this critical Period, in Terms that met with the general Approbation of the Meeting, and declared his Intention of supporting the constitutional Liberty of this Country, without Place, Pension or Emolument whatever, unawed by Power, and influenced only, not by Men, but Measures, and avowed his strong Attachment to his Majesty's Person and Family, and the Principle of the glorious Revolution. A Question was then put, and the Sense of the Company taken, whether Instructions should be given, when there appeared many Hundreds for the Proposition, against about a Dozen of a contrary Opinion. The Instructions are in general like those of London; the following is one.

VI. That, as the Trade and Commerce to our American Possessions, is of the utmost Importance to the Manufactures of Great-Britain, you use your utmost Endeavours to reconcile the unhappy Differences subsisting betwixt the Mother-Country and the Colonies, to the Total Exclusion of the Manufactures of other Nations.

Paragraph of the Instructions from the City of Bristol.

"V. That you exert all your Abilities, to support and extend the Trade and Manufactures of this Nation in every Branch. That you will heartily join in all Measures for reconciling the Difference, unhappily subsisting between this Kingdom and its Colonies; and that you will be strenuously active in obtaining a Repeal of the Laws, imposing Duties on British Manufactures exported to America, which has been found highly prejudicial to the Nation in general, and to this City in particular."

Extra of a Letter from Frankfurt, Feb. 13.

"A large Sum of Money is arrived here for the Emperor's Use. Part of it in Florins from Brussels, and a much larger Part in Rix-Dollars from Germany. Orders are received here from Vienna, to form immense Magazines of Provision, Corn, and Forrage: Some rich Jew Merchants have contracted for large Quantities of Ammunition from Holland, Booset: And others at Leige, have contracted for Forty Thousand Stand of Arms. The Banks of the Neckar and the Rhine, are swarming with Contractors. This City is filled with Quarter-Masters, Adjutants, and Engineers in the Austrian and Prussian Service. An incredible Number of French Jesuits are assembled here from all Parts, in various Characters; most in the Dress of German Officers, and many as recruiting Sergeants, a Character in which they are amazingly successful. The Plain near this City, which you may well remember, where you saw the brave Hessians defeated in the last War, by the superior Numbers of the French, not by their superior Courage: On that Spot, now, is marking out an Encampment for Forty Battalions, and Thirty Squadrons; large Redoubts are likewise marked out in the Front of the Line, and Five in the Rear, each capable of receiving Twelve Pieces of Battering Cannon.

"It is now affirmed, all these great Military Preparations are in Consequence of a secret Treaty between the Emperor and the King of Prussia. The young Emperor is determined to realize the Character of a patriotic King, to establish the Freedom and Union of the Empire of Germany, the Liberty and Independency of the German Princes, and to re-unite to the Empire its dismembered Provinces.

"Alsace is the first Object: The Campaign against France will begin early in the Spring, when the Imperial Head Quarters will be established at Mannheim, whence an Army of Fifty Battalions will enter Alsace, and at the Conclusion of one Campaign, the Imperial Head Quarters will be fixed at Strasbourg. From Luxembourg, the Prussian Army, led on by its Royal General, will march to the French Frontiers. From Flanders, a Third Army will form the Siege of Lille, and enter France. The Army of the Empire will cover Frankfurt. The Fortress of Hunningen is given up to the King of Prussia, who is to be de-

clared Protector of the Helvetic Union, and to have a commercial Company fixed at Orlend, and Half the Garrison Prussians. Strasbourg to be declared a free City of the Empire, its ancient Privileges restored, and many Immunities granted. Certain Advantages are to be given to the Electors of Palatine and Bavaria, and to the Princes of Deux-Ponts, Wurtemberg, &c.

"It is unnecessary to say what Fleet will at the same Time invade France. I omitted mentioning some of the ancient Families of Alsace are to be declared Princes of the Empire, and Rank of Nobility granted to others."

At this Time, almost every Family of Distinction in France, mourns on Account of the unlucky Expedition to Corsica, where Four entire Regiments are totally ruined.

By the Decision of the great Cause in the House of Peers, in Favour of Mr. Douglas, that young Gentleman succeeds to the Douglas Estate, and to the Title of Earl of Angus.

March 4. On the 27th Ult. a Message from his Majesty was presented to the House of Commons, setting forth, that the Expences of his Civil Government having exceeded the Revenue settled for defraying such Expences, he has been obliged to incur a Debt of more than Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, an Account of which he has ordered to be laid before the House. It was resolved, *Nem. Con.* That his Majesty's most gracious Message be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

One of the Venders of the North-Briton, No. 37, is committed to Newgate; but the original Publisher is not yet in Custody.

We hear that the Deficiencies of the Civil-List Revenue will be settled, in order for Payment, in a few Days.

E-I T—le, though some Time past apparently lukewarm in the Cause of the Patriot, has given Orders to a Gentleman in the City, to subscribe on his Account no less a Sum than One Thousand Pounds.

Some Letters from Paris, mention, that certain Overtures, in the Name of the principal Chiefs of Corsica, had lately been transmitted to that Court, which, if accepted, would put the French King in peaceable Possession of that Island, without any more Bloodshed.

Extra of a Letter from Warsaw, dated Feb. 11.

"We have received a particular Account of the Two Russian Armies upon the Frontiers; the first of which, commanded by Prince Gallitzin, consists of 31 Regiments of Foot, 40 of Horse, 5 of Hussars, and 9000 Cossacks, together with a Train of Artillery of 100 Pieces of Cannon, and a suitable Body of Engineers. The other Army, commanded by General Romanzow, consists of 11 Regiments of Foot, 4 of Horse, 6 of Hussars, and 10,900 Cossacks, with a Train of 43 Pieces of Cannon. Each Regiment of Foot is composed of 1000 Men, and each Regiment of Horse of 800; so that these Two Armies will amount to upwards of 130,000 Men, which will be more than sufficient to oppose the Turks."

By a Gentleman arrived in Town from Rochfort, we learn, that the French are busy in augmenting the Fortifications of St. Cas, Island of Rhee, Oleron, and many other Places on the Coast of Brittany.

March 8. It is conjectured, that the different Litigations of the grand Cause of Douglas, in France, Scotland, and England, have cost the contending Parties at least 100,000 l. each. The contested Estate, it is said, amounts to about 17,000 l. per Annum.

Yesterday Morning there was a numerous Meeting at the London Tavern, of Gentlemen, Members of Parliament, and others, who have formed themselves into a Society, under the Title of Supporters of the Bill of Rights, when, it is said, a large Sum of Money was subscribed for the Support of Mr. Wilkes and his Cause, which, with what had been received before, for the same Purpose, it is said, amounts to upwards of 10,000 l.

They write from Birmingham, Sheffield, and Manchester, that a great Number of Hands are now unemployed, on Account of the little Demand of Goods, owing to the Failure of Orders from America.

March 11. It is said the Bets, that there would be no Enquiry into certain Transactions in St. George's Fields, run 243 against 29.

For these Two Days past, great Numbers of the Merchants and principal Traders of London, have attended at the Merchants-Seaman's Office, in order to sign the Address to his Majesty. Near 600 of the most eminent and respectable Names in the City are already signed.

March 17. Yesterday came on, at Brentford, the Election of a Knight of the Shire for the County of Middlesex, when John Wilkes, Esq; was rechosen without Opposition. Mr. Dingley, who had offered himself as a Candidate by Advertisement in the Papers, appeared on the Hustings, but was not proposed by any Gentleman present; and though the Sheriffs repeatedly went round the Hustings, to ask if any Gentleman would offer himself as a Candidate, no one was nominated, whereupon Mr. Wilkes was declared duly elected.

They write from Copenhagen, that a Fleet of Five Danish Men of War, and several Transports, are now sitting out there.

Some Letters from the Hague inform us, that a Treaty is now negotiating between the Court of Peterburgh and the States General, the Subject of which is, at present, a profound Secret.

Some Letters from Leghorn mention, that General Paoli had lately discovered Two of his own Relations to have been engaged in a treasonable Correspondence with France.

March 18. A firm and absolute Coalition, it is said, is settled between the G—lle and R—m Parties, so that it was hinted, "that the Door being now open, Persons may enter whenever they please."

The last Election of a popular Gentleman, who has been Thrice chosen Knight of the Shire for a great County, in less than a Year, is declared null and void, and there will be another Election for the said County on the 13th of April next.

We hear that before the 13th of April next, a Petition will be presented to a great Personage, by a very considerable Number of Freeholders of a large County, in Behalf of a popular Gentleman; and also relative to

some Matters concerning themselves, which are to be urged in the most dutiful Manner possible.

On Wednesday last an Address of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of Bristol, was presented to his Majesty, signed by 284 Gentlemen.

The Address of the Merchants of London is to be presented to his Majesty on Wednesday next, at Two o'Clock.

Yesterday, at a very numerous Meeting of the Freeholders of Middlesex at the Mile-End Assembly, it was unanimously resolved to confirm their Right of Election, by the repeated Choice of Mr. Wilkes for their Representative in Parliament.

It was observed, that the clear Right of the Freeholders to chuse, and the Duty of the Sheriffs to receive their Votes, and to return Mr. Wilkes, had been put beyond a Doubt by the last Re-election.

A Motion was made for a Petition to the King, and the Freeholders seemed unanimous for that Measure; but on further Consideration the Motion was withdrawn, it being suggested that such a Petition would come with greater Propriety and Force, if the Choice of the Freeholders should again be defeated.

It is impossible to describe the Heartiness of the Freeholders, who protested that they would go to Brentford, not only every Month, but every Day, if necessary, rather than desert or betray their Rights; and would sooner lay down their Freeholds, or their Lives, than give up their inherent and unalienable Privilege of choosing.

BOSTON, April 20.

Extra of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, Feb. 28. "One of your Friends in the House, called for the neat Produce of the new Duties throughout the Colonies, and it did not appear they had produced One Shilling: That the Expence of collecting was too great for the Income.—The Attorney-General declared there was no Treason, nor Misprision of Treason, in the Papers now before the House; which Papers are the Grounds of all the Proceedings."

ANNAPOLIS, May 11.

His Excellency the Governor, with the Advice of his Lordship's Council, has been pleased further to prorogue the General-Assembly of this Province, to Tuesday the 27th of June next.

On Sunday last, a Servant, belonging to Mr. Richard Mackubin, made a full Confession before a Magistrate, (his Accomplices growing too numerous to continue so profitable a Trade, consistent with his own Safety) that he had for a considerable Time past, associated with a Gang of Miscreants, who, with himself, had committed many Robberies within this City, by breaking open Smoke-Houses, entering Warehouses, Cellars, &c. with false Keys: On this Inspeciment, a Warrant was immediately issued, and Eleven of his Companions have been apprehended and committed to Jail. There are many others concerned, but, notwithstanding the Vigilance of the Officers, they are not yet taken into Custody.

"We request our Readers to excuse an Error that happened in some of the last Weeks Gazettes.—It happened (after the Paper was corrected) from the Necessity of an Introduction to the Piece signed ATTICUS.—The Person ordered to transcribe Part of the first Column into the second, in his Hurry, put the Two Lines, which ought to have begun the second Column, Eight Lines from the Top.—From the above Explanation, the Reader will find the Scope complete."

A MEETING of the Merchants, Traders, and Gentlemen of Anne-Arundel County, is desired at the Court-House, in Annapolis, on Friday the 19th of this Instant.

To the Merchants, Traders, and Gentlemen of the Province of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN, Annapolis, May 9, 1769.

HAVING been desired by the Gentlemen of the different Counties, to appoint a Day of general Meeting of the Merchants, Traders, and Gentlemen of the Province, to consult on the most effectual Means to promote Frugality, and lessen the future Importation of Goods from Great-Britain; We therefore have appointed a Meeting, at this City, to be held on Monday the 22d Instant, when we hope there will be a Committee sent from every County in the Province, that the Affair may be conducted with that Steadiness and Unanimity, which the present Exigency requires.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servants,

JAMES DICK & STEWART,

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN,

CHARLES WALLACE,

WILLIAM STEWART.

To Mrs. Ann Catharine Green Printer in Annapolis

Chas: County Newport 5th May 1769.

MADAM

You will please Give the Inclosed Letters a place in your next Gazette Verbatim the Charge of which the Bearer Mr. Robert Buchanan will pay you which will infinitely oblige

Madam

Your Hum servant's

COMPTON and TURNER

To Mr. Compton & Turner Inspectors at Piles

Ware-House Thise

Gent. I am no Little Surpris'd. at your Neglect In not Tending Your ware House on Monday & Tuesday Laste not with Standing you having notice of Craft waten for Tobo: I think you are Obl'd: By Law to attend in holidays to Delever Tobo: when Requested & with a grate Deale of Refon as is In the Present Case the Ship for which this Tobo: Is for that you Refus'd: to a Tend & Delever monday & Tuesday is now Lying at Eight guines p Day which I wish you are not Obl'd: to make good you may Delever the Mar: who hath this Expence to pay will

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To Mr. Edward

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April 17th: 176

To Mr. Wm. Com

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Damage I know Cedar-Point & Captico Inspectors Did
attend & Delever tobo: Boath Days I am
yours EDW^d. SMOOT.
March the 30th 1769.

To Mr. Edward Smoot Piccarawaxon

SIR,
The 1st of April we Rec^d. yours dated March the 30:
1769 in which you Say you are much Surprized
at our not Tending the warehouse Easter munday and
Tuesday to deliver Tobacco to your Flats, also you
Say you wish we may not be Obliged to pay great
dammmage for detaining the Ship, that Tobacco was
to go on Board we Believe if it was in your power to
make us pay dammmage we certainly must pay Some-
thing for Nothing but as for any hurt you or the
merchant who owns that Tobacco Can do us we doo
not Regard, we have much more Reason to be Sur-
prized at a magistrate Subscribing his name to Such
Lines as we Rec^d from you not thinking So much of
Bad Spelling as we do of a Person being So Ignorant
in the Law who has undertakin Such an Office as
you have if you will Come as far as Pikes ware-
house we will Lend you the inspection Law which
may Save you Some Trouble in Time to Come these
four years past we have tended the warehouse in or-
der to deliver Tobacco on Easter and any other Days
when Required, as we did Last Easter Tuesday in
Order to Deliver Tobacco to your Men, and we may
Imagine they have not told you the truth but made
the Cafe as well as they could on their Own Side,
hence forth you may depend Never to have any To-
bacco delivered to your or any Other Flat Except
we are paid for it on Such Days as the Law Clears
us from the warehouse COMPTON & TURNER
April 17th: 1769

To Mr. W^m. Compton Inspector at Pilles These
Mr. Cumpton Sir I Rec^d. yours Dat^d the 17th of April
1769, where in I think my Self highly honnr^d. to
have the advise of So Bright a man as m^r. Cumpton
its True I do not know what I Rote to you I Being
Some In Passion with the Pople Tel the gave me
there Reason & I Did not intend nor do to affront
you all though I thought my Self ill Treated by you
on your Refusing to Delever & make oute a menefest
for 10 hh^d. of Tobo be Cause you thought the Law
Did not Oblige you which I am sure not one Inspec-
tor in maryland Besides your Self wol^d: Refus^d:—
you must know five or six hands on Exspence is Some
thing & that nothing to a Ship which was at Eight
or Nine pound St^r p Day for what you Could have
done In half an hower—you Seame to Vallow your
Self on having the Inspection Law which the County
Pays for & by that you are not Compeld to Delever
Tobo: In holidays and if it is So its a meane thing
for any Man In a publick office not to do any thing
but what the Law Compels them to Do it is the
Buifness of Every man in that way to Oblige all men
that a plys to him wheather the Law Compels him
or not for had there bin no Rogues there^d: bin know
Laws—Laws was only made to Secure the Property of
honest men from Villions But the Letter you Sent
was as much & more than I Could have Expected
for it: Certain that nought from nought and Still
nought will Remane I must blame my Pople that
the Did not aply to m^r. Turner who I am Sure wol^d
not Refus^d: Delevering them the 10 hh^d of Tobo and
tho you have Signd his name to your Letter I must
think he knows nothing about it I am Deceiv^d: if he
is not a man of more Sence for it apares by your
Letter you have bin 10 or 15 Days In your Studdey
to make it oute So well as you have your favour in
the Lone of the Law that I quarey is none of your
own I am much Oblig^d: to you for & I Still think
that a man So Bright In Law as you are may be once
Mistaking in Run of Buifness—I have Bacon which
Is my own Property & hath all the useful Laws of this
Province In it if you^d gave your Self the Trouble
to Come to my house shall be welcome to Preufe a while
I Expect by your Knolig In the Law as you Seame
to Signifie to me you intend when Ever you gave up
the Prefiant buifness you are know In you intend to
Practise & if So Bacon will be I Imagin of grate
Service how Ever m^r. Horner hath got one which Is
much nighor for you then mine which If you^d give
your Self the Trouble to Look In 1769 Chap^t the
18th Sex the 10th you^d: See you are Oblig^d: to attend
Every Day Sundays only Excepted to Delever Tobo:
from the first Day of Apr: to the Last of July under
the Penalty of a high fine—as for my weakeness I
Confess in the Law that I never made it much my
Studey But if what I Rote to you before was not
Law it was good Reason that an Inspector aught to
attend & Deliver Tobo: aute of his house when no-
tice is give him & I all ways under Stood Law was
founded on the best of Reason on the whole I hope
when you Receive this we Shall under Stand Each
Other: Laws & Reason So that it will not Requier
an Answer I hope the thing will be fettel^d the mar-
ch: gaves up and So do I & am fully Clare the office
we both now In Joy is not owing to our Merrits but
to good friends & I am your
4th the 19th 1769 EDW^d. SMOOT

Annapolis
May 1769.

TURNER
at Pilles

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on monday
iving notice
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to pay will

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. WALKER.

On SATURDAY, the 13th of MAY,
Will be presented, the TRAGEDY of

O T H E L L O,

The Part of OTHELLO, for that Night only, will
be performed by the same GENTLEMAN who played
it before.

And the Part of Desdemona, by Mrs. OSBORNE.

To which will be added, a FARCE, call'd,

TRICK UPON TRICK;

OR, THE

VINTNER IN THE SUDS.

Vizard, by Mr. VERLING,

Mrs. Mixum, by Mrs. JONES.

FOR MRS. OSBORNE'S

B E N E F I T.

On WEDNESDAY, being the 17th of May,

Will be presented, the COMEDY of,

THE CONSCIOUS LOVERS.

The Part of Indiana, by Mrs. OSBORNE.

To which will be added, THE

C I T I Z E N.

The Part of Maria, by Mrs. OSBORNE.

With other Entertainments, as will be expressed in

the Bills of the Day.

BY AUTHORITY.

At the NEW THEATRE in ANNAPOLIS,

BY THE NEW

AMERICAN COMPANY OF COMEDIANS,

On TUESDAY, the 16th Instant,

Will be presented, a TRAGEDY, call'd

GEORGE BARNWELL.

Barnwell, by Mr. GODWIN.

Maria, by Mrs. WALKER,

And, Millwood, by Mrs. OSBORNE.

To which will be added, a FARCE, call'd,

THE BRAVE IRISHMAN.

Capt. O'Blander, by Mr. VERLING.

On THURSDAY, the 18th,

THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.

Macbeth, by Mr. VERLING.

Lucy, by Mrs. OSBORNE.

And, Polly Peachum, by Mrs. PARKER.

To which will be added, a FARCE, call'd

M I S S I N H E R T E E N S.

And, on SATURDAY, the 20th,

Will be presented a TRAGEDY, call'd, THE

D I S T R E S T M O T H E R.

Pyrrhus, by Mr. VERLING.

Orestes, by Mr. GODWIN.

Hermione, by Mrs. JONES,

And, Andromache, by Mrs. OSBORNE.

To which will be added a Pantomime Entertainment,

call'd,

HARLEQUIN SKELETON.

Harlequin, by Mr. GODWIN.

And, Columbine, by Mrs. PARKER.

Entertainments of DANCING, each Night, by

Mr. GODWIN, and Mr. MALONE.

•• TICKETS to be had of Mr. VERLING, at

Mr. KNAFF'S.

LOWER BOXES, 7 s. 6 d.—PIT, and UPPER

BOXES, 5 s.—To begin at Half an Hour past

Six, precisely.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Mr. D A R B Y.

At the NEW THEATRE in ANNAPOLIS,

BY THE NEW

AMERICAN COMPANY OF COMEDIANS,

On TUESDAY, the 23d of MAY,

Will be presented, the celebrated COMEDY of, THE

W A Y T O K E E P H I M.

I N F I V E A C T S.

Wrote by — MURPHY, Esq; Author of the CITIZEN,

and was perform'd at Drury-Lane, 26 Nights, without

Intermission.

Sir Baisful Constant, by Mr. D A R B Y,

Sir Brilliant Fashion, by Mr. SPENCER,

William, Servant to Lovemore, by Mr. PARKER,

Sideboard, Servant to Sir Baisful, by Mr. BURDETT,

And the Part of Lovemore, by Mr. VERLING.

Mrs. Lovemore, by Mrs. PARKER,

Muffin, Maid to Mrs. Lovemore, by Mrs. WALKER,

Mignionet, Maid to Mrs. Bellmore, by Mrs. JONES,

Lady Constant, by Mrs. D A R B Y,

(Being her First Appearance)

And the Part of the Widow Bellmore,

By Mrs. OSBORNE.

To which will be added, a FARCE, call'd,

THE MOCK DOCTOR.

The Mock Doctor, by Mr. D A R B Y,

And, Dorcas, by Mrs. PARKER.

•• The Ladies and Gentlemen who choose to honour

Mr. DARBY with their Company at the Representa-

tion of the above COMEDY may be assured of each

Performer's being PERFECT in their Parts.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. PARKER.

On SATURDAY, the 27th Instant,

Will be performed, the TRAGEDY of the

E A R L O F E S S E X,

Effex, by Mr. VERLING,

Southampton, by Mr. D A R B Y,

Lord Burleigh, by Mr. BURDETT,

Sir Walter Raleigh, by Mr. SPENCER,

Lieutenant, by Mr. PARKER.

Queen, by Mrs. J O N E S,

Nottingham, by Mrs. PARKER,

And, Rutland, by Mrs. OSBORNE.

With a Musical ENTERTAINMENT, call'd, THE

C H A P L E T.

Damon, by Mr. SPENCER,

Palemon, by Mr. D A R B Y,

Laura, by Mrs. OSBORNE,

And, Pastora, by Mrs. PARKER.

May 9, 1769.

To be sold, by the Subscriber, at Public Vendue, on Tues-

day the 23d Instant,

A TRACT of LAND, call'd, CHANE'S PUR-

CHASE, lying on South-River, did formerly be-

long to Mr. Benjamin Wells, deceased, and is to be sold

for the Benefit of his Creditors.—The Subscriber

once more requests all those who are indebted to the

said Estate, to make immediate Payment, which will

prevent further Trouble, from

Their humble Servant,

THOMAS RUTLAND, Administrator.

To be sold, by Public Vendue, on the Premises, on Monday

the 5th Day of June next, pursuant to the Will of Cor-

nelius Daily, late of Talbot County, deceased,

PART of a Tract of Land, lying in the County

aforesaid, and on Tuckahoe Creek, called, HAMP-

TON, supposed to contain 50 Acres; and Part of one

other Tract of Land, called, RICH-RANGE, contain-

ing 50 Acres, adjoining the aforesaid Tract.

(3w) GILES HICKS, Executor.

May 1, 1769.

THE Trustees for the Poor of Prince-George's

County, hereby give Notice, that they will

attend at the House of Benjamin Brookes, in Upper-

Marlborough, on Tuesday the Sixth Day of June next,

in order to agree with any Person, for a Piece of Land,

on which to build an Alms and Work-House.

WILLIAM BOWIE,

RICHARD DUCKETT,

JOHN FENDALL BEALL,

NATHANIEL MAGRUDER,

STEPHEN WEST.

(4w)

I HEREBY acquaint the Public, that I have at

great Exspence, furnish'd myself with good Boats,

Hands, and other Necessaries, for keeping a Ferry

from White-Rock-Hall, to Annapolis, Baltimore-Town,

and elsewhere, and do propose keeping one well fix'd

Boat, as a Packet to Annapolis, taking Subscriptions

on the same Terms as others, to set Sail every Mon-

day, at Nine o'Clock, and the next Day back to

Rock-Hall. I have also another Boat, to go to Balti-

more-Town, every Wednesday.—I likewise keep a

House suitably furnish'd, for the Entertainment of

Gentlemen and Ladies, with very good Pasturage

and Stabling for Horses.—I doubt not, but upon

Trial, the Swiftnefs, and good Accommodations of

my Boats, the Skill and Diligence of my Hands on

the Water, the civil Usage and good Entertainment

of my House, will engage me the Custom, and good

Report of Travellers.

(6w) JAMES HODGES.

Schoolfield, Prince-George's County, May 10, 1769.

THE Mares covered by RANGER last Season,

that did not prove with Foal, shall be covered

by Figure, this Season, at Three Pistoles each, and

Two Shillings and Sixpence the Keeper. It is de-

sired the Mares may be in proper Order when they

come to the Horse, otherwise Change of Place and

Pasture, may occasion their longer Stay, and be ex-

pensive to the Owners.—The Mares within Twenty-

Five Miles of the Horse, to pay Two Shillings and

Sixpence per Week for Pasture, those at a greater

Distance, to pay Two Shillings per Week only.—

The Money to be sent with the Mares, or paid be-

fore carried away. Proper Care will be taken of the

Mares.—Those in Arrears for Covering, are desired

to pay off immediately.

April 7, 1769.

RAN away from the Elk-Ridge Furnace, a Convict

Servant Man, named WILLIAM SNOW, a-

bout Forty Years of Age, near Five Feet Four Inches

high, has long brown Hair, a down look, a long

Hawk-Bill Nose, is whining or plaintive, and slow

in his Speech: Had on and took with him, an old

Felt Hat, old Cotton Jacket, one new under ditto,

without Sleeves; Four Osnabrig Shirts, a Pair of

Cotton Breeches, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings,

and old coarse Shoes.—Whoever apprehends said

Runaway, and brings him home, shall have, if taken

Ten Miles from said Furnace, Twenty-five Shil-

lings; if Twenty Miles, Forty Shillings; if Forty

Miles, Three Pounds; and, if out of the Province of

Maryland, Five Pounds Reward, paid by

CALEB DORSEY.

(w3)

THERE is at the Plantation of Deltiah Luffy, at

South-River Ferry, taken up as a Stray, a

small bay MARE, about Ten Hands high branded

on the near Buttock, but not to be made out, has

several gray Hairs in her Forehead.

Alexandria, April 25, 1769.

ISAAC PIERCE, Junior,

BLOCK and PUMPMAKER from BOSTON, has lately settled in Alexandria, and proposes carrying on his Trade—Any Gentleman that will favour him with their Custom, may depend on being supplied with Punctuality, and on the most reasonable Terms. He has a good Assortment of Blocks now on Hand.

Annapolis, May 3, 1769.

FOUND this Morning, without the Town-Gate, a Hogskin SADDLE, with Brass STIRRUPS, upon a Mare belonging to Benjamin Ogle, Esq;—The Owner, on applying to Alexander Campbell, at the above Place, on proving Property and paying Charges, may have the same again.

April 23, 1769.

RAN away last Night from the Subscriber, living in the Forreft of Baltimore County, a Convict Servant Man, named SAMUEL WATTS: He is a short well set Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, wears his own Hair, which is very red, his Beard the same Colour, and of a ruddy Complexion: Had on, and took with him, a new Felt Hat, blue gray Fearnought Jacket, Cotton ditto and Breeches, One Osnabrig Shirt, and One Check ditto, Yarn Stockings, and Negro Shoes—He also stole, and took with him, a good Broad Cloth Coat and Breeches, of a brown Colour, too large for him, red Frieze Jacket, new Castor Hat, with a yellow gilt Button and Loop, a good Holland Shirt, with Ruffles at the Bosom, a Stock, with Silver Claps, old Leather Breeches, black Worsted Stockings, and Yarn ditto, good English Shoes, much too large for him, odd Buckles, and a Pair of Buckskin Gloves, and several other Things. Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, so as his Master may have him again, shall have, if taken Twenty Miles from home, Twenty Shillings; if Forty Miles, Forty Shillings; and, if out of the Province, Three Pounds, paid by

JOSEPH JACOBS.
It is likely he may change his Name, and forge a Pass.

April 20, 1769.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Fauquier County, about Twelve Miles from the Court-House, a likely young Negro Fellow, named SCOTLAND: Had on, when he went away, an old red Waistcoat, without Sleeves, and a spotted Cotton Jacket with Sleeves had no Shirt, red Plush Breeches, a Pair of old pale blue Worsted Stockings, a tolerable good Pair of Shoes, and has a Scar under his left Eye—It's probable he may proceed towards Philadelphia, as he frequently talk'd of that City; but, as he is a subtle Fellow, it is uncertain which Way he may go—He lay sometime ago in Dumfries Jail, and declared himself free, 'til one Marpole took him out, of whom I purchased him, about Ten Days ago—Whoever secures the said Fellow, so that he may be had again, shall receive Five Pounds, paid by

JAMES FREEMAN.

George-Town, Frederick County, April 10, 1769.

ON Tuesday, the 30th of May next, will be run for, near this Town, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY FIVE POUNDS CURRENCY, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, the best Two of Three Heats, (Two Miles each Heat) If rising Four Years old, every Horse, &c. to carry Eight Stone Four Pounds, Bridle and Saddle included; Five Years Nine Stone. Six Years old, Nine Stone, Eight Pounds, and, Aged, Ten Stone.—One the Day following, will be run for, the Remainder of the Subscription Money, and each Day's Entrance, free, for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, (the winning Horse the preceding Day only excepted.) Every Horse, of 14 Hands high, to carry Eight Stone, Four Pounds, Saddle and Bridle included; and to rise, or fall, according to the Rules of Racing. The Horses to be entered the preceding Day of each Race, with Messrs. Joseph Bell, John Orme, or Cornelius Davise. Three Horses to start for each Day's Purse, or no Race.—Those who enter for the first Day's Race, are to leave satisfactory Vouchers for his, or her Age, and to pay 25 s. Entrance.—Those, for the Second, to pay 15 s. Entrance.

Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes that may arise; and, if the Weather proves very bad, they are at Liberty to put off the Race 'til next Day.

WHEREAS the Partnership lately subsisting between the Subscribers, is now dissolved, all Persons indebted to them, either by Bond, Note, or open Account, are desired to make immediate Payment, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.

PINKNEY & M'HARD.

N. B. They have Goods to the Amount of about Three Hundred and Forty Pounds Sterling, remaining on Hand, tolerably well assorted, which they will dispose of, on very reasonable Terms, for ready Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit, on giving Security, if required.

P. & M'H.

Fig-Point, March 21, 1769.

THE Subscriber intending for ENGLAND, in the Fall, desires all Persons indebted to him above Twelve Months, by Bond, Note, or open Account, to discharge their respective Balances, immediately; and those that have Claims against him, are desired to bring them in, that they may be settled.—He likewise hopes, those who have favoured FORSTER, and LEEKE, with their Custom, at Fig-Point, will be prepared to settle their Accounts, by the last of July next, at farthest, as that is the utmost Indulgence that can be given.

RALPH FORSTER.

THE Subscriber, being confined in Calvert County Jail, doth hereby give Notice to his Creditors, that he intends to petition the next General Assembly for Relief.

EDWARD RANDALL.

WILL cover this Season, at Mr. Ely Dorsey's, on Elk-Ridge, a very fine DRAY HORSE, imported from England last Summer, by Mr. Gough. He is full Seventeen Hands high, and well made in Proportion. As he was imported for no other Motive, than to improve the Breed of draught Horses in this Province, he will cover at Forty Shillings the Season.—Good Pasturage for Mares, at a moderate Price.

(4w)

Virginia, April 18, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, in Loudoun County, about Five Miles from Leesburg, on the main Road that leads from Pennsylvania to Carolina, containing 429 Acres, well watered and timbered, whereon is a good Dwelling-House, with Two Rooms on a Floor, and a Stone Chimney, with a Fire-Place in each Room; a Cellar, the same Bigness of the House, walled with Stone; a good Kitchen, with a Stone Chimney; Meat-House; Dairy; Corn-House; Negro-Quarter; and an extraordinary good Barn, 54 by 24 Feet, with a Threshing Floor, 24 Feet Square. There is upwards of 100 Acres of Land clear'd, all fresh and good; Eight Acres of Meadow made, all under a good new Fence, and much more Land very suitable for making good Meadow.—Also a Lot in Leesburg, with a Brick-House, Two Story high, and all Conveniences for keeping a Tavern, or Store, in the most public Part of the said Town; and about Eight Acres of good Meadow adjoining the said Town; all which can be overflowed with a good Stream running through it, already ditched, and under a good Fence. The Terms of Sale may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, living on the said Lot, in the Town of Leesburg. Time will be given for Payment.

CRAVIN PEYTON.

THIS is to inform the Public, that I have rented the House and Ferry of Mr. William Brown, at London-Town, and am provided with good Beds, Liquors, Pasturage, best Hay and Oats.—Those Gentlemen who choose to favour me with their Custom, shall be kindly entertained, by

Their humble Servant,

(3w) PRINDOWELL ALLEIN.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 21st of June next, at the House of Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, Frederick County, the following LANDS, all lying in Frederick County, viz.

DEAR-BOUGHT, lying on a Draft of Anti-Eatem, near the Head of a Spring, at Thomas Anderson's old Place, containing 500 Acres.

PARTNERSHIP, lying on the West Side of Monocacy, below the Upper Ford, containing 125 Acres.

BRENTFORD, lying on the West Side of the Road leading from Conococheague to Frederick-Town, containing 35 Acres.

PINEY-HILL, lying about Eight Miles above the Mouth of Conococheague, on the East Side of Lick-Run, near Patowmack-River, containing 86 Acres.

The Terms and Conditions will be made known at the Day of Sale.—Any Person wanting to purchase, may be informed of the Title, by applying to James Dick, in Annapolis, or John Cary, in Frederick-Town.

Piscataway, April 15, 1769.

To be SOLD, in large, or small Quantities, as may best suit the Purchasers,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick County, between the Small and Large Tomoloway Creeks, containing about 3500 Acres, called CALEDONIA. Likewise one other Tract, adjoining, called HAWKINS'S RICH LAND, containing about 450 Acres. The Soil is rich, and the Land as 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 3 or 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 Beatty, in Frederick-Town, or

(1f)

GEO. FRA. HAWKINS.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

ANAPOLIS, April 20, 1769.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his Excellency the Governor, that, on Monday Evening, the 17th of this Instant, April, the House of Alexander M'Mechan, of Baltimore-Town, Merchant, was robbed of Four Bundles of Money, containing One Hundred Pounds Currency each: One Bundle of Money, containing One Hundred and Seventy-seven Pounds Nine Shillings Currency, and Two or Three Bundles of Papers, to the great Damage of him, the said Alexander M'Mechan, which said Money, amounting to Five Hundred and Seventy-seven Pounds Nine Shillings Currency, and Papers, were stolen from out of a Chest, that stood in a Chamber of him, the said Alexander M'Mechan, (in which he usually put his Money) between the Hours of Eight and Ten, in the Night, he being then from home, by some Person or Persons, unknown.—His Excellency, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice, the Persons who committed the said Robbery, doth promise his Lordship's Pardon to any one of them, (the Principal only excepted) who shall discover his, or her Accomplice, or Accomplices, in the said Fact, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended, and convicted thereof.

Signed by Order,

U. SCOTT, Cl. Co.

AND, as a further Encouragement, the Subscriber doth promise a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, to any one who shall make a Discovery of any Person, or Persons, concerned in the above mentioned Robbery, so that he, she, or they, may be brought to Justice, and convicted thereof.

ALEXANDER M'MECHAN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has now a very good BLACKSMITH, well acquainted with making Ploughs, Axes, &c. He is also well acquainted with the Farriers Business, as he has been much employed in that Branch at home. I have also Two very good WHEELWRIGHTS, one of them is well acquainted with making all Kind of Carriage-Wheels, and the other has been chiefly used to make all Kind of Cart-Wheels, Drays, &c. Those Gentlemen, that will be pleased to favour me with their Commands, either in the Smith, or Wheelwrights Business, may depend on having their Work faithfully and well executed, and on the most reasonable Terms, by (1f) NATHANIEL ADAMS.

* * Any Gentleman that will favour me with their Horses, may have them shod at 3 s. 9 d. a Set.

March 31, 1769.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 5th Day of June, on the Premises,

PART of a Tract of LAND, called KNAVE'S DISAPPOINTMENT, adjoining to George-Town, on Patowmack River, containing about 210 Acres, on which is a good Dwelling-House, at present in the Occupation of Mr. Cornelius Davis: Also a Water-side Lot in the said Town, adjoining the Subscriber's. For Title and Terms, apply to STEPHEN WEST.

* * I have several valuable Tracts of Land in Maryland and Virginia, to sell, rent or lease. (w6)

STRAY'D or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel County, the Three following Creatures, viz. In April 1768, a bright bay Horse, about 13½ Hands high, branded on the near Buttock, H. In June 1768, a dark bay Horse, about 14 Hands and an Inch high, is mealy nos'd, and branded on the near Buttock E. They have both bob'd Tails and Hog Manes. And, in March last, an Iron grey Horse, about 14 Hands high, branded on the off Buttock, P.—Whoever takes up said Horses, and brings them to the Subscriber, shall have Three Pounds Reward for each, and Ten Pounds for the Thief, if convicted, paid by (w3) JOSHUA DORSEY.

JUST IMPORTED, In the POLLY, Capt. JOHN KILTY, and to be sold, by Wholesale, or Retail, on the most reasonable Terms, by the Subscriber, in ANAPOLIS.

AN Assortment of EUROPEAN, and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to both Seasons.—He has likewise a Quantity of JESUIT'S BARK, in Two and Three Pound Bottles, and a Parcel of Thread and Cotton Stockings, which he will sell at a low Advance. (6w) THOMAS HALL.

* * A considerable Difference will be made in the Prices of Goods, to those who pay ready Cash.

Annapolis, April 19, 1769.

CARRIED away by Mistake, from the Subscriber's House, last Whitfun-Monday, or Tuesday, a Superfine blue Drab close-bodied Great-Coat, bound round the Edges and Buttonholes, and left in Lieu of it a thick blue Drab Great Coat, of the same make with the one above described. The Person who made the Mistake, is desired to come for his own, and return the other. (3w) WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

April 21, 1769.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Charles Digges, late of Prince-George's County Merchant, deceased, either on his private Account, or on Account of his Partnership with Mr. Thomas Philpot, are hereby desired to discharge the same; and likewise all Persons, that have any Claims against the said Estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted. GEORGE DIGGES, } Administrators.
(6w) FRANK LEEKE, }

JOHN BOYD

(Having already received, and expecting, in the first London Vessel, an additional SUPPLY) continues to sell, on the lowest Terms, at his Medicinal STORE, in Baltimore-Town,

FRESH Drugs and Medicines, of every Kind. Lintseed Oil, and Paints of all Sorts. All the best Quack, commonly called Patent Medicines. Hill's, Ward's, Schomberg's, Greenough's, &c's Nostrums. Imperial Tincture for the Tooth-Ach—infallible—And those celebrated Fever and Ague Pills, which, for the surprising Number of Cures they have performed, are called Specific.

Medicine-Chests of any Price, for Masters of Vessels, Iron-Works, Negro-Quarters, and private Families, remote from Doctors, and any Gentleman choosing to inoculate their Negroes, may have added to the Chest, Preparatory Medicines for that Purpose, put up in Doses, proper for any Age, with full and easy Directions to perform the Operation, and manage the Patient thro' every Stage of the Disorder.

April 3, 1769.

RAN away from the Subscriber living near Piscataway, in Prince-George's County, on, or about the 30th Day of December last, a very likely Country-born Negro Man, named CHARLES, about 22 Years of Age, who formerly belonged to the late Mr. Thomas Clarke of this County, and was by him mostly employed as a Waiting Man, at which Business he is very ready and clever.—He is now the Property of Amy Sprigg, a little Daughter of the late Mr. Gilbert Sprigg, to whom I am appointed Guardian by the Court of this County.—Since he left me, I understand he has been with Thomas Beall, in the Upper Part of Prince-George's, and its supposed he has conveyed the Fellow to Baltimore, where it is thought he has either hired or sold him, as I understand he was seen passing by Messrs. Snowdens Iron-Works with him, about 5 Weeks ago, since which Time I have not heard of him.

Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and will deliver him to me, shall have a Reward of Forty Shillings Currency, besides what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges, paid by (w3)

WILLIAM FOARD, sen.

SUPPLEMENT

S U P P L E M E N T T O T H E MARYLAND GAZETTE.

A N N A P O L I S, MAY 11, 1769.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 6, 1769. P R O P O S A L S For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION, T H E FARMER'S AND MONITOR'S L E T T E R S. IN ONE VOLUME.

They will be printed on a new TYPE, and good PAPER.

•• The Price to Subscribers will be Two SHILLINGS and Six-PENCE, to be paid on the Delivery of them, which shall be as soon as they can possibly be finished.

It is hoped due Encouragement will be given to this Work, that the just and generous Principles of Liberty, which these LETTERS contain, may be universally infused into the Peoples Minds; and thereby ourselves and our Posterity secured in the Possession of those invaluable Rights which NATURE, REASON, and the CONSTITUTION of our COUNTRY, have given us.

Such Gentlemen as incline to subscribe, are desired to transmit their Names immediately to Mr. William Green, at the Printing-Office, or the Maryland Coffee-House, where the Pamphlets shall be lodged for the Subscribers.

To the P U B L I C.

IT may perhaps seem strange to slight Consideration, that these LETTERS, which have already passed through all America, should now a Second Time be produced before the Public in their present Form. But a little further Reflection will shew the UTILITY of this WORK. The sacred Cause of Liberty is of too great Consequence, and the Necessity of Freedom for the Security of human Happiness too obvious, not to render every Precaution wise, that tends to prevent the Introduction of Slavery. Notwithstanding therefore, these Letters have been already published, yet here, they have been seen only in the Gazette, which, from the Uncertainty of their Dispersal, and the Length of Time passing between the Reception of News-Papers in the Country, may probably have prevented much of the Benefit to be derived from a Collective, uninterrupted View of the manly Reasoning, the timely Information, and the true constitutional Principles of Liberty, with which these Letters every where abound. Whoever considers again that the Nature of Men in Authority is inclined rather to commit two Errors than to retract one, will not be surprised to see the Stamp-Act followed by a Bill of Right, declaring the Power of Parliament to bind us in all Cases whatsoever; and this Act followed again by another imposing a Duty on Paper, Paint, Glass, &c. imported into these Colonies. But however unbounded may be the Wish of Power to extend itself, however unwilling it may be to acknowledge Mistakes, 'tis surely the Duty of every wise and worthy American, who at once wishes the Prosperity of the Mother Country and the Colonies, to point out all Invasions of the Public Liberty, and to shew the proper Methods of obtaining Redress. This has been done by the Authors of the following LETTERS with a Force and Spirit becoming Freemen, English Freemen, contending for our just and legal Possession of Property and Freedom. A Possession that has its Foundation on the clearest Principles of the Law of Nature, the most evident Declarations of the English Constitution, the plainest Contract made between the Crown and our Forefathers, and all these sealed and sanctified by the Usage of near two Hundred Years. American Rights thus resting on the best and strongest Ground, it behoves all her Inhabitants with united Heads, Hearts, and Hands, to guard the sacred Deposit committed by their Fathers to their Care, as well to bless Posterity as to secure the Happiness of the present Generation. In vain 'tis for some few (and very few I hope they are) who, governed either by base Principles of Fear, or led by vile Hopes of Gain, the Reward of prostituted Virtue, to say, "your Rights are indeed invaded, but Great-Britain is too strong. What can we do against superior Strength?" Let these evil designing Men remember what the highest Authority has told us, "that the Race is not always to the swift, nor the Battle to the strong." And if Inspiration needed to receive Assistance from Genius, Shakespeare says, "Thrice is he armed that has his Quarrel just, and he but naked, tho' lock'd up in Steel, whose Conscience, with Injustice, is oppress'd." History also informs us, that Xerxes with his armed Millions could not accomplish his Purpose of reducing to Slavery the much weaker but free States of Greece. Three Hundred brave Men at Thermopylae, contending for Liberty, destroyed Twenty Thousand who attempted its Ruin. In later Times we see the States of Holland free, and the generous Corsicans likely to be so, although the far greater Powers of Spain, Germany, and France, have at different Periods combined to enslave these noble Nations.

The Truth is, that the great Author of Nature has created nothing in vain, and having with the Life of Man joined Liberty, the virtuous Enjoyment and free Possession of Property honestly gained, has undoubtedly furnished all Nations with the Means of defending their natural Rights, if they have but Wisdom and Fortitude to make the proper Use of such Means. In this Instance we find ourselves Three Thousand Miles removed from Great-Britain, we possess a Country abounding with Woods in all Parts, and in many with Mountains of difficult and dangerous Access. The Ease with which the staple Colonies could put an entire Stop to the Exportation of their Commodities, and the peaceable but vital Injury that this would convey to those who might insist on oppressing them, are Truths so plain as to require no further Animadversion. *Verbum sapienti sat est.* The Nature of the Climate, the Soil, and its various Produce, point out the Ease and Extent with which Manufactures may be conducted here. These Things are mentioned as a Proof of what is above asserted, that the bountiful Author of Nature has furnished his Creatures with the Means of securing their proper Rights, and that the Event depends much upon their own wise and brave Determinations. A benevolent Mind, indeed, cannot but lament, that either Ambition, Avarice, or ill placed Resentment, should ever be so exercised as to force Men into the Investigation of those Methods by which they may be secured from the Operation of these bad Passions. For certain it is, that there is nothing more becoming to human Nature than well ordered Government, or more valuable than Liberty: How ignominious then must his Conduct be who turns the first into Confusion, and the latter into Slavery? But whatever may be the Opinion, or the Design of a rapacious ill-advised Minister, the Americans have in their View this happy Prospect; that the People of Great-Britain are generous and brave, they know the Value of Liberty, because they have purchased that Knowledge with much of their Blood; and therefore they cannot but esteem us their Children for venerating the good old Cause which they themselves have contended for in many a well-fought Field. It is really wonderful that this unhappy Dispute between Great-Britain and her Colonies should ever have existed, when a Moment's Retrospection shews the Mother-Country for near Two Centuries exercising legislative Authority here without Complaint, while the abstinence from that single destructive Claim of taking our Money from us without the Consent of our Representatives. The Exercise of which Claim, would indeed reduce America to a State of Slavery, more deplorable and more ignominious than has ever yet been known in the World. But to what Purpose this should be desired, is still more amazing, when Britain from her exclusive Trade to these Colonies, and from the Manner in which she tied up our manufacturing Hands, not only received the entire Produce of the Lands and Labour of these Countries, but has besides involved the People here in a heavy Debt, which Agriculture, without Arts, and a Trade so confined, will probably never pay. Mr. Grenville it seems had the Honour of devising this new System of American Policy.

"Til one shall rise
Of proud ambitious Heart, who not content
With fair Equality, fraternal State,
Will arrogate Dominion undivided
Over his Brethren, and quite dispossess
Concord and the Law of Nature from the Earth.

Hunting
With War and hostile Snare such as refuse
Subjection to his Empire tyrannous.

O execrable Son! so to aspire
Above his Brethren, to himself assuming
Authority usurped, from God not given:
He gave us only over Beasts, Fish, Fowl,
Dominion absolute; that Right we hold
By his Donation; but Man over Men
He made not Lord; such Title to himself
Reserving, Human left from Human free.

Justly thou abhorrest
That Son, who on the quiet State of Men
Such Trouble brought.

MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, B. XII. L. 24. et seq.

Frederick County, April 4, 1769.
THE Vestry of All-Saints Parish, having Authority to agree with Curates, to officiate in Three different Districts in the said Parish, (one of which is at present supplied) hereby give Notice, That any Clergyman of the Church of England, that can come well recommended, upon Application, shall be entitled to a Salary of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Common Money, exclusive of Perquisites. To prevent Disappointments, those who apply, are desired to correspond by Letter, to either Mr. Thomas Bowles, or George Myrdock, in Frederick-Town, who are to notify the Receipt thereof to the Vestry.

(u) JOSEPH WOOD, Register.

ALL Persons who have any Accounts against the Estate of the late Dr. Joshua Warfield, are desired to bring them in; likewise those who have open Accounts standing with the said Estate, are desired to settle the same. Those who have it not in their Power to pay off, will have Indulgence given them, on giving their Obligation, with Security, if required. Also those who have their Obligations standing, and near out of Date, are desired to renew the same immediately, otherwise I shall immediately put their Affairs into an Attorney's Hand, which will be very disagreeable to *Their humble Servant,*

(w6) RACHEL WARFIELD, Executrix.

•• All Receipts given by Mr. James Howard, who will attend every Wednesday at my House, on Account of said Estate, shall be good against me. R. W.

April 10, 1769.

T W E L V E P O U N D S R E W A R D.

RAN away on Sunday Night, the 2d Instant, from the Subscriber, living on Fell's Point, Baltimore County, the Four following Indented Servant Men, viz.

JOHN EVANS, an Englishman, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, 28 or 30 Years of Age, of a fair Complexion, pretty much pitted with the Small-Pox, and wears a light coloured Wig: Had on and took with him, an old light blue Cloth Surtout, a strip'd Linsey Under-Jacket, old Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and Brags Buckles.

JOHN BARBER, an Englishman, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, 26 or 28 Years of Age, stout made, of a dark Complexion, wears his own straight black Hair, and has a very down Look: Had on and took with him, a good Broad-Cloth Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches, of a Claret, or rather Pompadour Colour, an old blue out-side Jacket, a white Flannel Under ditto, old Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes. He, and Evans, are both Sawyers by Trade, and took with them a Whip-Saw.

HENRY WILLIAMS, an Englishman, by Trade a Ship-Carpenter, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, 26 Years of Age, a slim made Fellow, and wears his own short brown Hair: Had on and took with him, a mix'd grey Bearskin Surtout, an old blue Jacket, a strip'd Linsey Under ditto, Claret colour'd Cloth Breeches, Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes.

WILLIAM ADAIR, a Scotchman, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, a stout luffy well made Fellow, a little mark'd with the Small-Pox, wears his own short brown curl'd Hair, of an easy and pleasant Address, and speaks much in the Scotch Dialect: Had on and took with him, a long light colour'd Outside Jacket, lined with red Flannel, a strip'd Linsey Under ditto, short white Cotton Trowsers, brown Cloth Breeches, Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and Brags Buckles.

They took with them a Boat about 17 Feet Keel, with a Turpentine Coat on her Bottom, and Upper Streaks painted red, her Stem broke off short, and marked with Marking Irons on the Inside of her Stern, with the Letters B D: 'Tis likely they may change their Apparel, and forge a Pass. All Masters of Vessels are forbid harbouring or carrying them off, at their Peril.

Whoever takes up and secures said Runaways, so that their Master may get them again, shall have, if taken in the County, Twenty Shillings for each, if out of the County Thirty Shillings, and if out of the Province, the above Reward, for all, or in Proportion for either, with reasonable Charges, including what the Law allows, paid by

GEORGE WELLS.

LONDON, October 13, 1768.

THIS is to give Notice to all whom it may concern, That I, FRANCIS BRERWOOD, of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the County of MIDDLESEX, Esquire, did, by my Letter of Attorney, bearing Date, on, or about July the 6th, 1765, constitute and appoint, JOHN HUNT, of Philadelphia, Merchant, to be my lawful Attorney, with full Powers to sue for, recover, and receive Possession of, my real Estate, called, *The Lady's Manor*, in Baltimore County, in Maryland, descended to me, as Heir at Law to the same, and all Arrears of Rents and Profits thereof; as likewise, to sue for, recover, and receive all Sums of Money, due, and owing to the personal Estate of my late Father, THOMAS BRERWOOD, senior, Esquire, and my late Son WILLIAM BRERWOOD, deceased—NOW, It is hereby certified, that I have, this Day, revoked the said Letter of Attorney, and every Article, Clause and Thing therein contained, and that the same is now utterly made void and null, which being certified before the Lord Mayor of LONDON, is recorded in the proper Office, for the Register of Deeds, in Maryland; and is now accordingly published, that no one, who is in any Way indebted to me, may be ignorant thereof, and that they may have no further Concern or Transaction with the said JOHN HUNT, on my Account, as I shall not allow of the same.

Witness my Hand,

FRA. BRERWOOD.

STOLEN, or SPRAYED, in October last, from the Plantation of the Subscriber, living near the Great Falls of Patowmack, a Bay GELDING, about 14 Hands high, with a blaze Face, branded on the near Buttock, X, tho' imperfect, and one, or both of his hind Feet white; he has been used to the Draught, is about Six Years old, and paces. Who ever delivers the said Gelding to the Subscriber, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward.

(w6)

ARCHIBALD ORME.

March 29, 1769.

RAN away last Night from the Subscribers, living on Kent-Land, Two Convict Servant Men, viz. EDWARD PONTING, born in Bristol, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, has a pert impudent Look, thin Visage, with brown curled Hair, is by Trade a Shoemaker, and has some blue Marks on the Upper Part of his Hands, near the Thumbs, which are unknown: Had on, when he went away, an old bloom coloured Wilton Coat, spotted Flannel Jacket, a Pair of half worn Leather Breeches, old blue ribbed Stockings, old Shoes, with plated Buckles, half worn Catior Hat, and a Check Shirt.

EVAN DAVIS, born in Wales, or on the Borders thereof, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, a well set Fellow, round Visage, a short Nose, which turns up at the End, sandy Complexion, and has short curled or frizzled Hair; he speaks pretty good English, but a little in the Welsh Dialect, and has been bred to the Plantation Business: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, Two short Jackets the uppermost double breasted, of blue coarse Cloth, with white Metal Buttons, the other yellowish striped Flannel, or Swankin, a Pair of blue Plush Breeches, much worn, and mended on the Knees with blue Cloth, Two Pair of Stockings, the one blue Yarn, the other white Yarn, or Cotton, a good Pair of Shoes, with broad Brass Buckles, an Osnabrig Shirt, and a Felt Hat almost new. Whoever takes up and secures said Convicts, so that their Masters may get them again, shall receive, for each, Thirty Shillings, besides what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by SAMUEL BLUNT, JONATHAN ROBERTS.

(tt)

THE Subscriber takes this Method to inform his Acquaintances in particular, and the Public in general, that he has supplied himself with every Requisite fit for the Accommodation of Gentlemen Travellers, and others, who think proper to favour him with their Commands, as they may depend on being used in the most civil Manner, as he shall always be emulous to please: And, he further informs, that he has a good Plot of Grass, for Horses, near his House, it being the same wherein Mr. John Inch formerly lived, near the Battery in Annapolis.

(tt)

BERIAH MAYBERRY.

N. B. He has one of the completest Boats belonging to Annapolis, burthen about 600 Bushels, sails fast, well found, and is calculated for Passengers. She may be had on the shortest Notice.

Annapolis, March 30, 1769.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration, on the Estate of her late Husband, Thomas Williamson, of this City, deceased, requests all the Creditors of the deceased, to give her Notice of their several Claims, that she may thereby be enabled to ascertain the Amount of the whole Debts, and give the Preference, in the first Payment, to those, who, by Law, are entitled to the same. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment. She requests the Indulgence of the several Creditors, that they will give her Time, as it is her Intention to complete the Administration as soon as she possibly can.

ELEANOR WILLIAMSON, Administratrix.

April 6, 1769.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Tuesday the 3d Inst. a Servant Man, named WILLIAM WHATELEY, has been in the Country about 13 Months, is of a dark Complexion, about 6 Feet high, stout limb'd, and one of his Knees seems as if it was double jointed, and he has been, as he says, a Soldier in the late War: Had on, when he went away, an old Bearskin Jacket, and a white Kersey double-breasted Jacket under it, has short black Hair, and was brought up a Ribbon-Weaver, but can turn his Hand to any Thing that is done upon a Plantation, and understands something of the Sailors Business.

Whoever takes up, and secures said Servant Man, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ASAEEL GITTINGS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Plantation where the Widow BOWERS now lives, lying in Charles County, near the Head of SWANSON'S Creek, containing about Three Hundred Acres of Land. For Title, and Terms, apply to (tt) CHARLES GRAHAME.

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

Upper-Marlborough, March 20, 1769.

THE Subscriber has moved to the House lately kept by John Scott, of this Place, where he proposes keeping TAVERN; and, as he has been at great Expence in providing for the same in the best Manner, takes this Method of informing the Public, that his Endeavours will not be wanting to oblige those who favour him with their Custom.

(tt)

WILLIAM URQUHART.

N. B. The Subscriber has provided a good Houler, and will always keep the best Provision and Paiturage for Horses.

W. U.

Annapolis, Feb. 22, 1769.

THE Subscriber proposes continuing the TAVERN, at the Sign of the Blue-Ball, (opposite to Mr. Middleton's) lately kept by her deceased Husband, and takes this Method to acquaint her Friends, and the Public in general, that an unwearied Application shall not be wanting to render her House and Entertainment agreeable to all such as shall please to favour her with their Company.—She also takes this Opportunity to return her unfeigned Thanks to those Gentlemen who have already favoured her with their Friendship, and humbly hopes, as it shall be her constant Study to deserve it, for a Continuance of their Favours.

MARGARET JANE M'MORDIE.

N. B. She has very good Stables, and is always well supplied with excellent Clover, Hay, and Oats, so that Gentlemen may depend on having their Horses used with the greatest Care.

Philadelphia, January 5, 1769.

WILLIAM TOD

HAS just imported in the last Vessels from Europe, a large and very neat Assortment of SADDLERY, viz. Ladies Hunting Side Saddles, with scarlet, green, and blue Covers, trimmed with Gold and Silver Lace, and Gold Fringes, Ditto, with Silk and Worsted Fringes, Mens Hunting Saddles, with Holsters, both plain and trimmed, with double and single Rows of Gold and Silver Lace, with a great Variety of Bridles, Velvet Hunting Caps, and Silver-mounted Hunting Whips, with Thongs. All Sorts of Bits and Stirrups, both plated and polished: Also a few of the best Wax Flambeaus, which he will sell on the lowest Terms, (for ready Money only) at his Store in Arch-Street, above Fourth-Street, near the Academy.

N. B. Said Tod carries on the Business of Coach-making in all its Branches, as usual.

Baltimore-Town, February 12, 1769.

THE Subscriber gives this public Notice, that he has finished his House, which he intended for the Convenience of Inoculation: It is within Half a Mile of the Town, on a healthy Situation, with an agreeable Prospect. He intends to begin Inoculation, the 15th of this Instant, and continue until the last of June. Those who are pleased to favour him with their Custom, may depend on being carefully and tenderly dealt with, by

Their humble Servant,

HENRY STEVENSON.

(3m) **N. B.** His Price for Inoculation, is 2s. 1d. each, 20s. per Week for Board, and Attendance, so that the whole Expence will not exceed more than Five or Six Pounds Currency, and their Sickness (if any) not continue more than Two, Three, or Four Days.

February 22, 1769.

FORTY-SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, on Sunday Night the 19th Instant, from Bush-Creek, near Frederick-Town, in Frederick County, Two Convicts, one of them named JOHN THOMAS, a likely young Man, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, ruddy Complexion, dark brown, or black Hair, and curls in his Neck, has large Wrists, and is stout made, he was imported last Spring from Bristol, is a good Farmer, and is rather slow in his Speech: He took with him a light coloured Broad Cloth Coat and Breeches, the Breeches finer than his Coat, and his Coat mended at the Elbows, Welsh Cotton Jacket and Breeches, a black Cravat, a half worn Felt Hat, one Check'd, and Two Osnabrig Shirts, a Pair of Country made Shoes, one of them has been split, and mended on the Top, Country-made Yarn Stockings, black, or white and black Threads twisted, and probably some other Cloaths; he belongs to Thomas Johnson, Jun.—The other about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, fair Complexion, black curled Hair, about 25 Years of Age: He took with him a Country Cloth, and another Welsh Cotton Jacket, Two Osnabrig Shirts, a Pair of Country Cloth Breeches, all old, a Pair of old Shoes and Stockings, and an old Hat patched with Cloth; he is remarkably talkative, and belongs to Benjamin Sapp.—They are supposed to have taken with them a grey Horse, branded, I believe, T I, and a grey Mare, I believe, a natural Pacer, and broken rump'd, both used to the Draft. John Thomas will probably change his Name, and rig his Companion, as well as he can, with his spare Cloathing. The respective Master will give Twenty Dollars for either of the Servants apprehended and returned, or secured in any Jail, and Notice given, so that they may be had again; and Three Dollars for each of the Beasts returned.

THOMAS JOHNSON, Jun. **N. B.** If the Fellows should be apprehended, they will escape, unless well secured.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Lord CAMDEN, Capt. JOHN JOHNSTON, from LONDON, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at the Store kept by THOMAS HARWOOD, 3d, Church-Street, Annapolis.

A WELL assorted CARGO of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS; amongst which are a great Choice of fashionable SILKS; such as Pink, and white flowered Tissues; blue and white ditto; Straw and Purple Luteffring; Rose-Branch ditto; Pink Satin; Stripp'd ditto; Straw, and green robin'd ditto; white ditto; white Serge Devoys, white Sattins; Pink-ground Brocades; white ground ditto; Pink, and white flowered Satin; Sky-blue ditto; and Sky-blue and Black Ducapes.—Those Silks were well chose and bought, and may be had at a low Advance.

(tt)

THO. HARWOOD, 3d.

JOHN BRICE.

Feb. 27, 1769.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, or Mr. ANTHONY STEWART, in ANNAPOLIS.

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Dorchester County, called BROWN'S FOLLY, containing 930½ Acres. It lies on the main Road that leads to the Bridge of Black-Water, adjoining to a Tract of Land belonging to Capt. William Byes, and about 7 or 8 Miles from Cambridge. The Land is level, and exceedingly well timbered, with white and red Oak. The Title is indisputable.

(tt)

WILLIAM BROWN.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, by Mr. SAMUEL CHEW, of HERRING-BAY, MARYLAND,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, called DUNKEL, lying in Baltimore County: This Tract of Land consists of FIVE HUNDRED and NINETY-NINE ACRES, and lies within a few Miles of the navigable Rivers of BUSH, and GUNPOWDER, and not far distant from Baltimore-Town. The Land is well timbered; the Soil extremely fertile, and equal to any in the Country. There are several Bottoms upon this Land, capable of valuable Meadows, and several Streams of Water. There is about 250 Acres cleared, the greatest Part of which has not been above Two Seasons in Cultivation, and quite fresh. The Improvements are not very considerable, being old; but some of them, at a small Expence, may be made both good and serviceable. There is no Tract of Land in these Parts, so well adapted for a Farm.

The Title to the above Land, is indisputable; and a General Warranty will be given to the Purchaser. The Sale is to be on the Premises, on the last Day of May next. Credit will be given for Six Months, without Interest. Any Person inclinable to purchase, are referred to Mr. JOHN PACA, of Baltimore County, or to Mr. WILLIAM PACA, of the City of Annapolis, for any Information they may want.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Neabco Iron-Works, in Virginia, on, or about the 10th of October last, a Country born Negro Man Slave, named BILLIE, the Property of the Hon. John Taylor, Esq; he is about 30 Years of Age, very black, well made, Five Feet Eight Inches high, puts on a sower Look when taxed with any Thing amiss; he had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue Broad Cloth Coat, black Cotton Velvet Jacket, and fundry other Sorts of Cloaths, besides Shoes and Stockings of various Kinds: He is by Trade a Ship-Carpenter, and is such a Proficient in that Business, as not only to repair, but to build all Sorts of small Craft. The Day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto Fellow, named SCIRIO, the Property of Mr. John McMillan of Prince-William County, in Virginia, of much the same Age and Size as himself. They crossed Patowmack-River together, in a Schooner's Boat, to the Maryland Shore, where they left her, and have, from that Time kept themselves undiscovered. As Billie was some Time last Summer brought from Carolina, (to which Place, under the Sanction of a forged Pass, he had travelled as a Freeman) it is more than probable that if he is not now engaged by some Ship-Builders to the Northward, that he will endeavour to get on board of some Craft, bound for Charles-Town, or to some Place in Carolina, where he expects to be freed.

Whoever takes up the said Negro, or Mulatto, and brings One, or both, to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Calvert, Manager of Col. Taylor's Mine-Bank, in Baltimore County, or will secure them, so as they may be had again, shall receive, for each, a Reward of Five Pounds, if taken Forty Miles from home, or the above Reward, if at a greater Distance from the said Mr. John Calvert, or from

(tt)

THOMAS LAWSON.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 18, 1769.

of a Letter from Governor Bernard, to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, November 1, 1768.

MY LORD,

No. 5.

NOW proceed to conclude my Narrative of my Endeavours to get Quarters for the King's Troops, until I found myself at the End of my String, and could do nothing more.

On Saturday October 15, General Gage arrived here with his Officers to look to the quartering the Troops himself. Monday I called a Council in the Morning and informed the General. He told them that he was resolved to quarter the Two Regiments now here, in the Barracks at the Castle, and that he should have the Barracks at the Castle, for the Irish Regiments, or such Part of them as they would contain; and has since been determined to be only one Regiment. After the General had left the Board, I sat at Eight o'Clock at Night; Two Hours after my Time excepted. The whole was a Scene of confusion, to avoid their doing any Thing towards quartering the Troops, unworthy of such a Body. In Course of the Questions I put to them, they denied they knew of any Building belonging to the Province in the Town of Boston, that was proper to be set up for Barracks: and they denied that the Manufactory-House was such a Building. This was so seriously contrary to Truth, that some Gentlemen expressed their Concern that it should remain upon the Statute; and to induce me to consent to its being engaged, a Motion was made in Writing, that the Governor be desired to order the Manufactory-House to be cleared of its present Inhabitants, that it might be set up for the Reception of such Part of the Two Regiments as could not be accommodated at the Castle-Barracks. This was violently opposed, but was carried in the Affirmative, Six to Five: Upon this, I ordered the former Answers to be expunged. This resolution, amounting to an Assignment of the Castle-Barracks for the Irish Regiments, effectually put an End to the Objection before made, that no Quarters were due in Town, until the Castle-Barracks were cleared.

The next Thing to be done, was to clear the Manufactory-House, the preventing of which was a great Act of the Sons of Liberty. For this Purpose, about Six or Seven Weeks before, when the Report of Troops coming here was first confirmed, all Kinds of People 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. It was admitted to be true in Council, by one of the Board, who is an Overseer of the Poor, and a principal therein. And after the Order of Council was known, several of the Chiefs of the Faction, went to the Manufactory-House, advised the People there to keep Possession against the Governor's Order, and resisted their Intention to quit the House, they were told, that if they quit the House, they must quit the Town, for they would be killed if they staid in it. I had the Advice of the best Lawyers, that, according to the Law and Usage of this Country, the Owners of an House, occupied by Tenants at Sufferance, or long Possessors, might enter by any Means they could, and turn them out of Possession, without bringing an Action. It was also certain, that the Governor and Council, when the Assembly was not sitting, were perfect Owners of the Estates belonging to the Province, except for Alienation. Upon these Two Principles, I appointed the Sheriff, and Two of his deputies, Bailiffs of the Governor and Council, for the Purpose of removing the People out of the Manufactory-House. The Sheriff was refused Admittance; upon which the Chief Justice went with him, and advised them to give up the House; he was answered that they had the Opinion of the best Lawyer in the Province, to keep Possession.—Upon a Third Attempt, the Sheriff finding a Window open, entered; upon which the People gathered about him, and shut him up; he then made a Signal to an Officer without, who brought a Party of Soldiers, who took Possession of the House of the Building, and relieved the Sheriff from his Confinement.—This occasioned a great Mob to assemble, with some of the Chiefs of the Faction, they were very abusive against the Soldiers, but no Mischief was done. They kept the House blockaded all that Day, and best Part of the next Day, when some of the Council declaring, that it was not intended to use Force, altho' they knew it could not be done without, and the Building not being immediately wanted, the Soldiers were withdrawn on the Evening of the Second Day. Thus, this Building, belonging to the Governor, and assigned by the Governor and Council for the 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.

After this was over, there was Nothing more to be done with the Council, until the Soldiers were billeted in the Public-Houses, as far as they would go. This we knew would never be done; but it must be attempted; and the Council left this Business to me, and without offering their Assistance, which in other Cases has been usual. Indeed I did not ask them, as I

did not think the Business would be forwarded by my associating them. I therefore summoned all the acting Justices to meet me in the Council; twelve of them appeared: I acquainted them that the General demanded Quarters for the Two Regiments, according to the Act of Parliament. They desired to take it into Consideration among themselves. I consented, and we parted. Two Justices, Two Days after this, attended me with an Answer in writing, whereby the whole Body refused to billet the Soldiers. But these Gentlemen informing me, that the Justices had been much influenced by the Argument, that the Barracks of the Castle ought to have been first filled, &c. I shewed them the Minutes of the Council, whereby the Barracks at the Castle were assigned to the Irish Regiments, and they must be considered as full. This was quite new to them, the Council themselves having overlooked the Effect of their Vote. I gave them a Copy of this Vote, and returned the Answer, desiring them to re-consider it. Three Days after, the same Gentlemen informed me, that they had resolved against billeting the Soldiers, but could not agree upon the Reasons to be assigned for refusing it; but the next Day they gave me an Answer, in Writing, (a Copy of which is here enclosed) signed by Eight of the Justices; Two others were against billeting, and gave other Reasons for their Refusal; Two others were for billeting, but declined acting by themselves, after so large a Majority of the whole Body, had declared for the contrary Opinion.

To shew the Futility of these Pretences, I must observe, that the Act directs the billeting to be by Constables, Tything-Men, Magistrates, and other Civil Officers, and, in their Default, or Absence, by any one Justice of the Peace. The usual Construction of this Act has been, that Magistrates should grant the Billets, and Constables deliver them; and the latter being Ministerial, cannot grant Billets, without a Magistrate or Justice ordering them: By Magistrates, have been always understood, the Magistrates of Corporations; and, where a Town is not a Corporation, the Justices are the only Magistrates who are applied to in England, and they deliver the Billets to the Constables, who serve them upon the Public Houses.

Now, in this Town of Boston, there are no Persons come under the Denominations, but Justices and Constables. As to the Select-Men, to whom the Justices are supposed to refer, they have been declared by themselves, and by the Council, to be neither Magistrates nor Civil Officers; and they certainly are not, for they can neither grant, nor execute a Warrant. This I explained fully to the Justices, before they gave their final Answer; but to no Purpose; they being determined to refuse at all Events. Thus we have an Act of Parliament, which is become a great Favourite; for, with the Comments it has received here, it is become in Fact an Act to prevent his Majesty's Troops being quartered in the Town of Boston.

Immediately after, I held a Council, and informed the Board of the Refusal of the Justices to billet the Soldiers. I said that I was now at the End of my Tether; for as they had declared before, that they would adhere to the Act of Parliament, and had refused to act in that liberal Way, which I thought was their Duty, when the King's necessary Service was obstructed, I could propose Nothing further to them. For I foresaw, that if I proposed to hire and fit up Houses, &c. for the Troops, they would answer that it did not become their Business, 'till the Public-Houses were full. But if any Gentleman thought it was to any Purpose to put such a Question, I was ready to do it: This was declined by Silence. I then informed them, that by Reason of this general Refusal of Quarters, the General found himself obliged to hire and fit up Houses at the Expence of the Crown, for the Reception of the Troops, who now (Oct. 26) especially they who were encamped, began to feel the Want of warm Quarters, and as he thought the Expence would ultimately fall upon the Province, he desired that I would appoint a Commissary to join with, and assist his Officers in providing such Houses, especially with regard to the Economy of the Expence. I therefore desired their Advice and Assistance in making such Appointment. This, after a long Debate, was refused, they saying, that if they should join in such Appointment, it would be admitting that the Province ought to be charged with the Expence; and I could appoint Auditors to examine the Accounts without them. I thereupon put an End to this Business, having been employed in it from Sept. 10th, to Oct. 26th, in all 38 Days, without any Prospect of doing any Thing to Purpose, but under an Obligation of trying every Effort before I gave it up.

During this Time, the General, who foresaw how this Negotiation would end, had employed his Officers to hire and fit up Houses for the Troops; so that by the Time I had received the definitive Refusal, complete Quarters were provided for all the Troops. But, now, another Difficulty arose; If the Soldiers should be put into Barracks, the provided by the Crown, without the Intervention of a Magistrate, the Military Officers, who placed them there, would be chargeable with taking upon them to quarter Soldiers otherwise than by this Act, and being convicted of it, by Two Justices of Peace, would be cashiered *ipso facto*. This Clause was depended upon to oblige the Soldiers to quit the Town, after they had found it impracticable to get Quarters according to the Act of Parliament, and was Part of the original Plan, which I mentioned to your Lordship very early. And it could not be expected, that the Justices, who had refused to billet the Soldiers, would place them in other Quarters, for that would be to contradict themselves. I therefore took upon myself to remove that Difficulty, and by a Commission, wherein I recited his Majesty's Command to me, to take every necessary Step for the Accommodation of the said Troops, and the several Means by which the Execution of the Act for providing Quarters for the Troops was defeated, and the Obligation I was thereby put under, to provide Quarters for the Troops in the best Manner I could, I authorised a Person, therein named, to place the said Two Regiments in such Buildings and Houses as could be procured, at the Expence of the Crown, with the Consent of the Owners. Thus has ended the Business of quartering the Two Regiments. As for Provision for them at Boston, according to the Act of Parliament, I have already shewn how the Order of Council, for that Purpose, was annulled and avoided in the Origination of it. Provision has been made at Castle-William, by an Order of Council being made, that the Provincial-Commissary should take Care of it. But they have refused to make such an Order for the Troops at Boston; and therefore it is not done, nor like to be done.

I am, with great Respect,
my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient,
and most humble Servant,

The Right Honourable FRA. BERNARD.
The Earl of Hillsborough.

January 27, 1769. A true Copy, GEO. WHITE,
Clerk of the Papers of the House of Commons.

Copy of a Letter from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, Nov. 5, 1768.

MY LORD,

WHEN I received your Lordship's Letter, No. 16, I immediately communicated it to the Lieutenant-Governor; and we both agreed in Opinion, that it could not be advisable to lay before the Council any Part of it, except what related to the providing for the Troops, until the Troops were got into Quarters: As we foresaw that the Business of quartering the Troops would occasion a good deal of Trouble, and possibly some Commotion, and it would not be advisable to bring on too much Business at once; at least until the Town was a little settled. This Business of Quartering, your Lordship will observe, kept me employed 'till October 26th, on which Day I had 19 Counsellors, that is all but 3; I therefore chose this Time to communicate the other Parts of your Lordship's Letter, except what relates to the calling the Assembly, which I had reserved until I had received further Orders about it. I made this Communication by an Extract, which after it was read I left in the Secretary's Hands, that the Gentlemen might peruse it at their Leisure: I cautioned the Secretary against suffering a Copy to be taken, but did not restrain him from permitting it being read. I also gave another Copy of the same Extract to the first Commissioner of the Customs, engaging him to keep it in his own Hands, and not let a Copy be taken.

Immediately after I had an Occasion to move a Matter that would shew their Disposition to pay a proper Regard to his Majesty's Commands. The Commissioners had wrote to me, desiring that I would take the Advice of Council, whether they might return to Town, and resume their Functions, with Safety to themselves and Officers. I communicated this Letter to the Council, and put the Question to them. This was very embarrassing: If they answered Yea, 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. They therefore, for above Two Hours together, used all kind of Evasions to avoid giving an Answer. I was told, that they were not obliged to give Opinions: I answered, that they were obliged to give Advice; and the Question was put, whether they would advise me to assure the Commissioners that they might return with Safety. At last I was obliged to tell them, that if they would not give me an Answer, I would take their Refusal for an Answer in the Negative: For if they could answer in the Affirmative, no Reason could be supposed why they should not give an Answer; and if they could not answer in the Affirmative, they must reconcile it with their public Declarations of the Loyalty and Peaceableness of the Town as well as they could. At length I got an Answer, 12 answering in the Affirmative, 5 declining answering, because they lived out of Town, and 3 giving written Answers, condemning the Commissioners for going out of the Town, and therefore refusing Advice about their Return, but concluding that all Persons would be safe. In this Council I sat from 11 to 9. Two intermediate Hours excepted; and all the Business might have been very well done in an Hour or Two by practicable Men.

Before this Council met, I had been informed that some of the Board had been preparing an Address to the General, to remove the Troops from hence, that at this Meeting they might get a great Number of Hands to it. When the Council broke up, I heard some of them making an Appointment to meet there the next Morning. I told them that I understood that they were going on with Business as a Council separately from me; but I cautioned them against proceeding. It was answered, that they should not act as a Council, but as private Gentlemen. I then assured that they would not give their Meetings the Ap-

pearance of a Council, by holding them in the Council Chamber. They met the next Day, and settled the Address, which was very much softened from the first Draught, which I am told was much more virulent against the Commissioners. It was signed by 15 of the Council, among whom were the 5 who knew not enough of the Town to vote for the Safety of the Commissioners returning, but knew enough to join in an Invektive against them; 4 refused to sign. It was then presented to the General, who observed to them, that the Resolves of the Town-Meeting were a sufficient Cause for sending Troops here, though there had been no Riots: It was answered, that they were the Productions of a few imprudent wrong-headed Men. The General replied, that they were said to be *unanimously* resolved in a full Town-Meeting. The next Monday it appeared in all the Public Papers, from whence I send your Lordship the enclosed Copy.

I shall make but few Observations on the Writing, the Intent of it being plain enough.—1. It is well known to your Lordship, that this kind of Writing is designed for the People, and not for the Persons to whom they are addressed. This is notorious in the present Case: The Gentlemen who moved this Business, knew very well that the General could not move the Troops from this Town, if he could have been disposed to do it; because they were sent hither by Order of his Majesty, and not placed here by the Discretion of the General. The General himself had told them so, and I had repeated it to them again and again, to induce them to assist the Quartering. As therefore they could not expect the Troops would be withdrawn, we must look for another Purpose of this Address; and it appears to be, as indeed it is the principal Subject of it, the Abuse of the Commissioners.—2. This was surely very ill-timed: The very Day after they had been made acquainted with his Majesty's Command and Expectation, that the Commissioners should return to Boston, and resume their Function, and would return without Resistance, and with Safety, to publish a Manifesto against them, which, as it had nothing new in it, could only serve to revive the popular Prejudices against them, and thereby encourage Resistance, and make their Safety precarious, is unaccountable in Men of their Rank, and inconsistent with their public Professions of their Regard for the King's Service.—3. This is also very unreasonable, it being the Day after the Commissioners had signified their Apprehensions of Danger in returning to Boston, and desired the Advice of the Council concerning it, and the Council had given their Opinion, that they might return with Safety. For these Counsellors who had one Day encouraged their coming to Town, the very next Day to issue a Writing under their Hands, holding them forth to the People, "as Men whose Avarice having smothered in their Breasts every Sentiment of Humanity towards this Province, has impelled them to oppress it to the utmost of their Power," is utterly irreconcilable with my Ideas of Truth, Justice and Humanity, and shocks me the more, as I know that the Wives of Two of the Commissioners, who have young Children, did not want to have their Fears encreased by this Publication.

It would have been unaccountable how so many Persons of so respectable a Station, and many of them of a respectable Character, could join in signing such a Paper, if we did not consider, that in public and popular Proceedings, the Leaders are few, and the Followers many; and that People called upon to sign Papers, frequently act without Consideration, and sometimes against their Judgment. And the Virulence with which the Commissioners have been treated, seems to be too violent to be the Effect of public Zeal only, without the Interference of private Animosity, which at present I cannot take upon me to account for, I can only condemn and lament such Proceedings in a Body for which I have always had, and still retain a great Regard.

*I am, with great Respect,
my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient,
and most humble Servant,*

The Right Honourable FRA. BERNARD.
The Earl of Hillsborough.
January 27, 1769. A true Copy, GEO. WHITE,
Clerk of the Papers to the House of Commons.

Copy of a Letter from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, November 12, 1768.

MY LORD, (No. 9.)

AFTER I had communicated your Lordship's Letter to the Council, I considered that some farther Notification of it would be necessary, in Regard to what related to the Preservation of the Peace, and the Protection of the Officers of the Revenue, especially as the Commissioners had fixed upon this Week for their Return to Boston. A Proclamation was not thought proper, as the Business was in a Manner confined to the Town of Boston. I therefore thought of a Letter from myself to the Justices of Boston, and accordingly drew one up, wherein I recited such Part of your Lordship's Letter as related to them, and their Business, and thereto added Injunctions and Admonitions of my own. I communicated this to the Council last Wednesday, proposing, if it had their Approbation, to call the Justices together, and deliver it to them by Word of Mouth, and then gave them Copies of it. But tho' no Exceptions were taken to Particulars, the Whole was objected to strongly for this Reason; that if they were to consent to this Letter, they should appear to approve of the Censures your Lordship has passed upon the Town, which they would not admit it had deserved. I told them that I would not enter into an Argument, which might tend to impeach the Truth or Justice of your Lordship's Letter, but I observed that both of them were very defensible, being founded upon notorious Facts, which could not be denied or doubted.

I then proposed another Method of informing the Justices; which was to call the Justices together, and after reading such Part of your Lordship's Letter, as related to their Business, to give them a general Admonition concerning their future Conduct. This was objected to, for that an Admonition implied a Censure. This I answered by shewing, that they did really deserve Censure, and by declaring that I would use them

tenderly in that Respect. But I found that I should never prevail with the Council to *act* in this Business; that they would not *advise* to any Method of notifying, enjoining or enforcing the Orders contained in your Lordship's Letter; and that I could make Nothing of them but *passive* Associates. I proposed therefore that they should meet in the Council the next Morning, and I would of my own Accord, and without their Advice, order the Justices to attend, and would admonish them as I had before proposed. This was at length assented to, tho' not without one Gentleman's protesting against it. I accordingly the next Day assembled the Justices, and, in the Presence of the Council, having caused an Extract of your Lordship's Letter to be read, I entered into a full Explanation of the Nature of their Office and their Duty therein; and avoiding, as much as I could, censuring them for their former Conduct, I shewed what would be expected of them for the future; and I concluded, that if they had a Mind to retrieve the Credit of the Town, it was not to be done by denying what was past, but by regulating what was to come: As soon as I had done, a Gentleman of the Council said aloud, he liked this very well; and the Justices seemed satisfied with this Proceeding; and several of them gave Assurances that they would do the best to preserve the good Order of the Town.

These Two Conferences with the Council passed with good Humour, and in the Course of them, I had an Opportunity to observe upon, and lament the Servility, in Regard to the People, with which the Business of the Council was now done, in Comparison to what used to be. This was not denied; and one Gentleman said, that he did not now enter the Council-Chamber with that free Mind he used to have: But he liked to be concerned in public Business, and did not choose to quit his Place in the Council, and therefore must be content to hold it upon such Terms as he could. So fair a Confession deserves not to be passed unnoticed. But I should not trouble your Lordship with such trifling Anecdotes, if they did not seem to me to be the best Method to convey a true Idea of the present State of this Government, and to point out the chief Causes of its Decease, and I must myself resort to the Cause I am now treating of, to shew why I have not executed the King's Commands in as full a Manner as may be expected from me. But my Lord, the Council themselves have, for above Four Months past, taken great Pains to shew from whence the Imbecility of this Government arises; and have brought more forcible Arguments, than any one else could have urged, to shew how necessary it is become, that the King should have the Council-Chamber in his own Hands. How this can be done, may be a Question, the Exigency of it is none.

*I am, with great Respect,
my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient,
and most humble Servant,*

The Right Honourable FRA. BERNARD.
The Earl of Hillsborough.
January 27, 1769. A true Copy, GEO. WHITE,
Clerk of the Papers to the House of Commons.

Copy of a Letter from General Gage, to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, October 31, 1768. (No. 3.)

MY LORD,

IN my last from New-York, I had the honour to acquaint your Lordship of my Intention to go to Boston; I arrived here on the 12th Instant, and tho' Lieut. Col. Dalrymple had done every Thing in his Power, previous to my Arrival, to procure Quarters for the Two Regiments from Halifax, I found one of those Regiments encamped, and the other lodged in the Market-Hall.

"I immediately made Application in Person to the Governor in Council, that the Troops might have Quarters in the Public-Houses, as far as they could be accommodated therein, and that Orders might be given for that Purpose to the inferior Magistrates; and that Out-Houses, &c. might be prepared for the Remainder; to which I begged a decisive Answer, that I might fall upon Measures to put the Troops under Cover, as the Winter approached."

"I soon found, that the Council had put a Construction upon the Mutiny Act for North-America, which rendered it of no Effect for the Purposes of Marching and Quartering the Troops, viz. "That whatever Place in a Province the King's Troops should be ordered to, they could not be quartered in that Place, 'til all the Barracks in the Province, however distant from it, were first filled with Troops;" from whence the Council inferred, that no Quarters could be had in the Town, 'til the Barracks in Castle-Island were filled; and further, that the Business of Quartering did not come properly before them, but in the last Instance, when not only the Barracks in Question, but also the Public-Houses should be filled with Troops, which belonged to the Magistrates to do, and was an Affair that did not belong to them. It was in vain to set forth, that the Barracks in Castle-Island would be occupied by the Troops expected from Ireland, or to urge the Absurdity of a Construction of the Act of Parliament, which annihilated the Act; as it absolutely impeded the March of the Troops thro' the Province, as well as the King's Right to order his Troops to any Town or Village, where his Service might require them to be ordered to."

"The next Step to be taken, was, to make Application to the Magistrates to quarter the Troops in the Public-Houses; and a Question arose, who were the Magistrates? The Select-Men refused being concerned, and declared they were not Magistrates, which was agreed to; and it then became necessary to apply to the Justices of the Peace; the Difficulty then was, to find any of the Justices who would act in the Business of Billering, and some of them were tried, who gave Assurances of their Readiness to carry on the King's Service, but said it was hard, that they only should be pitched upon for such an Undertaking, and to become the Objects of public Odium, when there were so many more Justices in the Town, to take their Share of it. This produced a Resolution to assemble all the Justices of the Town, and I attended Governor Bernard to their Meeting, where he required it of them, conjunctly, and of each separately, to billet the Troops in the

Public-Houses, according to the Act of Parliament. They desired Time to consider of a Measure, which they said must be very disagreeable to the People, might be attended with bad Consequences. After five Days Consideration, they returned for Answer, that the Act did not require them to quarter Troops, Words to that Effect.

"I relate the above Transactions to your Lordship in a summary Way, leaving it to Governor Bernard to transmit to your Lordship, the particular Resolutions of his Council at their several Meetings on the Subject, providing Quarters; as well as a Copy of the Resolutions of the Justices upon the same Subject."

"There was no Disappointment in the bad Success of these several Applications; it was known before that they would have no Effect; but it was proper to try to get the Laws enforced. Governor Bernard therefore agreed in the Necessity of making Preparations to put the Troops under Cover, by hiring of empty Houses, or other Buildings proper for the Purpose, so that a particular Account should be kept of the Expences incurred therein, as also of all Necessary Reimbursement of the same, from the first Advances that shall be summoned to meet. But as it may be certain where the Expence will fall in the End, I have endeavoured to have every Thing prepared with much Frugality, as possible, and the King's Barrack Master is ordered to repair here from Halifax, with the spare Bedding and Utensils in those Stores, and a large Quantity of Coals, carried thither by the Troop from Louisbourg."

"The Council, after some Time, gave Governor Bernard a Power over the Barracks at Castle-Island, well as over a public Building in the Town, called the Manufactory-House: The Barracks are said to have been built to hold One Thousand Men, but I find they were only temporary Lodgments for Soldiers during the last War, before they embarked, and in short Time they staid, made it immaterial whether they were crowded or not. I find upon Examination they will not hold above one Regiment, upon the present Establishment, and that by putting 12 Men in a Room of 18 Feet square. As for the Manufactory House, there are People in it, who have been injured up to maintain Possession, and some Measures were taken, tho' without Effect, to remove them, which occasioned a little Disturbance of no Consequence, and only served to shew a most obstinate Spirit of Opposition to every Measure of Government. When the Regiments arrive from Ireland, one of them will be quartered in the Barracks in Castle-Island, and the other must be lodged in the Town, in the same Manner as the Two Regiments from Halifax."

"Castle-William remains garrisoned by the Company kept up by the Province, and I find there is Provincial Military Establishment supported there, under the Command of the Governor, of some Use and Emolument to him, and the Lieutenant-Governor; upon that Account, and not seeing any absolute Necessity for it, I have not interfered in any Matters concerning the Fort, or insisted on putting a Garrison of the King's Troops into it. But if the King should incline to make any Alteration in the Dispositions of his Forces, by stationing One or Two Regiments in the Province for the Time to come, his Majesty may think it right to put Castle-William into the Possession of his own Troops; but as, in that Case, I apprehend the Province would grant no Funds to maintain it, the Expence thereof will fall upon the Crown. The Fort may be made to contain Two or Three Companies of Foot, and a Detachment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, but as for the Barracks near it, situated on a small Island, where there is not Room for Troops to move, and at such a Distance from the Town of Boston, they will not answer any Design or Purpose of stationing Troops there for the Service of the Town. And if any Number of Troops should be fixed in this Province, I would take the Liberty to propose, that Barracks should be built for them within the Town, on a vacant Spot, called Fort-Hill, an advantageous Situation, whereas a Fort formerly stood; and Governor Bernard tells me it belongs to the Crown. A new Fort may hereafter be erected there, if his Majesty's Affairs should require it."

"Every Art and Evasion has been tried by the major Part of the People of every Degree, to force the Troops to quit the Town, for Want of Quarters, whilst those, who may have acted, or made known their Sentiments in Favour of Government, declared they durst not stay in the Town, but must remove with their Families and Effects, if the Troops should leave it. When the Houses were ready to receive the Troops, the Officers were threatened with the Clause of the Mutiny Act against Officers, who presume to take upon themselves to quarter Troops, &c. and to prevent their being put to any Trouble on that Account by perverting the Act in that Particular, as had been done in so many others, Governor Bernard gave a particular Warrent to a Commissary, against whom no Action could lie, to quarter the Soldiers in the Houses fitted up for their Reception. I would take the Liberty, my Lord, to represent, that the Clause in Question is by no Means calculated for the Circumstances of this Country, where every Man studies Law, and interprets the Laws as suits his Purposes, and where the Measures of Government are opposed by every Evasion and Chicane that can be devised. An Officer of Rank, and long Service, may be cashiered by the Management of Two Justices of the Peace, the best of them the Keeper of a paltry Tavern, who shall find Evasions to disobey the Clauses of the Mutiny Act, which they dislike, and to pervert the Sense and Meaning of others, to serve their Designs against him, and unhappily it might be found in some Places, that those who should reverse iniquitous Convictions of Justices of the Peace, were no better than the Justices who should have granted the Certificates of Conviction. I troubled his Majesty's Secretary at War some Time ago, with some very unwarrantable Proceedings against an Officer, on Account of the Clause in Question, which happened to the Southward."

"After other Methods had been tried to get the Troops away, I received an Address from a Number of Gentlemen, Members of the Council, in which they

aim at justifying the tations of their Co of his Majesty's Cult be withdrawn from transmit your Lord thereto.

"Those who w Proceedings of the have been grossly m turbulence that has h gerous Riots; tha trifling, that of the by the Imprudence the Resolves made them only to the E and aver that the C Intent, than to tal Peace and Tranqui

"I am to obler to the best Informa the Disturbance in what had happene sioners of the Cust respecting the Seiz the 10th of June, I do not find that attacked, yet the and the Threats d was certainly a suff henfive of Danger Harm would have remained in the With respect to t People at the Tow governed the Tow very long Time, a gerous Resolves, i September last, ca puties from the fe vened accordingly their Intentions w the Troops from did."

"The Commis William, and upo Bofon, one of the support them, bu or what Civil Offi Assistance of the for it. The Gov present, but neith Officer would un

"Your Lordsh the Troops are he ment, and a du Powers of Gove where the Confl Civil Officers wo good an Opportu Order, and put who shall dare Case, and it is p gistrates, of whom and Desire to sup ty, that there is neral Sentiments to maintain a c them, which pre the Execution of that Things being the violent Tem Time, and thei Magistrates may coming obnoxio under a kind of rable Time, and or speak contrar magogues; and Fears are not ye

"If it is aske the Justices of P in, who will do Governor can out, but by Co cil opposes eve for the Service

"From wher clude, that the in Truth very of this Provinc cy, that the G the Disorders w

I have the Regard

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L O

SOME Let the Grand commanding in Summer, again

Mr. Wilkes to the Subscrip at the London that it will an next Week.

They write 10th of that M the Elector P Chapelle, pref of that City, whereof had demanded a C being granted. Soon after the City-Secretary done Three c able to agree the City was a On this a Bod Hatchets, and some Cannon the besieged b

aim at justifying the People against many Misrepresentations of their Conduct, blaming the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, and begging the Troops may be withdrawn from the Town. I have the Honour to transmit your Lordship the Address and Answer thereto.

"Those who would justify, or rather palliate the Proceedings of the People here, complain, that they have been grossly misrepresented, and every little Disturbance that has happened, been magnified into dangerous Riots; that the Disturbance in March was trifling, that of the 10th of June was occasioned solely by the Imprudence of the Commissioners: They excuse the Resolves made at the Town Meeting, by attributing them only to the Extravagance of a few mad People, and aver that the Convention was called with no other Intent, than to take proper Measures to preserve the Peace and Tranquillity of the Province.

"I am to observe upon the above, that according to the best Information I have been able to procure, the Disturbance in March was trifling, that considering what had happened respecting Seizures, the Commissioners of the Customs had Reason to act as they did, respecting the Seizure which occasioned the Riots on the 10th of June, which was considerable; and though I do not find that they were, at that Time personally attacked, yet the Assault upon some of their Officers, and the Threats daily thrown out against themselves, was certainly a sufficient Reason to make them apprehensive of Danger to their own Persons. Whether any Harm would have actually happened to them, had they remained in the Town, it is not possible to judge. With respect to the Resolves procured by some mad People at the Town Meetings, those mad People have governed the Town, and influenced the Province, a very long Time, and after publishing their very dangerous Resolves, in the Town Meeting of the 13th of September last, carried the Motion for convening Deputies from the several Towns; and the Deputies convened accordingly. I shall only observe on this, that their Intentions were suspicious, and that I am happy, the Troops from Halifax arrived at the Time they did.

"The Commissioners of the Customs are still in Castle-William, and upon being asked about their Return to Boston, one of them said, there were Troops now to support them, but desired to know if there was any, or what Civil Officer, who would undertake to ask the Assistance of the Troops, if there should be Occasion for it. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor were present, but neither could be answerable that any Civil Officer would undertake it.

"Your Lordship will naturally imagine, that since the Troops are here to support the Dignity of Government, and a due Execution of the Laws, that the Powers of Government are reverted into the Hands, where the Constitution has placed them, and that the Civil Officers would immediately avail themselves of so good an Opportunity to restore Affairs to their proper Order, and put the Laws in Execution, against those who shall dare to violate them; this is not yet the Case, and it is plainly seen even amongst the few Magistrates, of whom it is said, that they have a real Wish, and Desire to support Government, and do their Duty, that there is a Fear of acting contrary to the general Sentiments of their Fellow-Citizens, and a Desire to maintain a certain Degree of Popularity amongst them, which prevents them from being particular in the Execution of their Offices. All now hoped for is, that Things being in a more quiet State than they were, the violent Temper of the People will abate in a little Time, and their Minds be more composed, when the Magistrates may do their Duty with less Fear of becoming obnoxious to the People; the Town has been under a kind of Democratical Despotism for a considerable Time, and it has not been safe for People to act, or speak contrary to the Sentiments of the ruling Demagogues; and surprising as it may appear, those Fears are not yet annihilated.

"If it is asked, why the Governor does not turn all the Justices of Peace out of Commission, and put others in, who will do their Duty? It is answered, that the Governor can neither appoint Justices, or turn them out, but by Consent of Council; and that the Council opposes every Thing proposed by the Governor, for the Service of Government, that is unpopular.

"From what has been said, your Lordship will conclude, that there is no Government in Boston, there is in Truth very little at present, and the Constitution of this Province leans so much to the Side of Democracy, that the Governor has not the Power to remedy the Disorders which happen in it.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect, Regard and Esteem, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, and most humble Servant,
THO. GAGE."

LONDON, February 28.

SOME Letters from Constantinople mention, that the Grand Signior has declared his Intention of commanding in Person the grand Ottoman Army this Summer, against the Russians.

Mr. Wilkes's Friends are very sanguine with Respect to the Subscription which was opened to support him at the London Tavern, and some go so far as to say, that it will amount to near 40,000l. in the Course of next Week.

They write from Utrecht of Feb. 16, That on the 10th of that Month, a Hundred Men of the Troops of the Elector Palatine, which had blockaded Aix-la-Chapelle, presented themselves before one of the Gates of that City, which were all shut, and the Guards whereof had been doubled. An Officer of the Corps demanded a Conference with the Burgomasters, which being granted, he was conducted to the Town-House. Soon after the same Officer, accompanied by one of the City-Secretaries, returned and left the City, which was done Three or Four Times over, without their being able to agree on the Articles of Capitulation. At last the City was again summoned to surrender, but in vain. On this a Body of Troops forced one of the Gates with Hatchets, and for their greater Security, pointed there some Cannon. But this Precaution was unnecessary, the besieged having retired with great Precipitation to

the Town-House, to inform the Magistrates the Enemy was already in the City. In the mean Time the Palatine Soldiers possessed themselves of the Mint, where they found several Instruments, which they made use of in forcing open the rest of the Gates, in order to let in all their Troops. This being effected, the whole Corps drew up in the Market-Place, from which, Guards were sent off to the principal Posts. Afterwards they published a Manifesto, then quartered themselves upon the Magistrates, to the Number of Forty or Fifty in a House, leaving the Town People free from any Charge.

St. JAMES'S, March 22.

This Day a most numerous Body of the Merchants, Traders, and other principal Inhabitants of the City of London, waited on his Majesty, and being introduced by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, they presented the following Address:

To the KING's most Excellent MAJESTY.

Most gracious Sovereign;
WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Merchants, Traders, and other principal Inhabitants of your City of London, truly sensible, that it has been your Majesty's constant Care and principal Object, since you ascended the Throne of your illustrious Ancestors, to secure to your People the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties, inviolable, and to make them happy, and flourishing under your Majesty's most auspicious Government, beg Leave to profess our steady Loyalty, and Duty to your Majesty, and our firm Resolution to exert our utmost Power in supporting the Honour and Dignity of your Majesty's Crown, in preserving the Safety, Peace, and Tranquillity of your Majesty's Realm, in maintaining public Credit, and promoting Commerce, for the Benefit of your Subjects throughout your Dominions.

And we beg Leave to express our Concern and Abhorrence of every Attempt to spread Sedition, to inflame the Minds, and alienate the Affections of a free and loyal People, from the best of Kings, and his Government, which, we apprehend, has of late been encouraged, without the least Shadow of Foundation, by some few ill-designing Persons, to answer sinister and selfish Purposes.

And we most sincerely pray Almighty GOD, that your Majesty's great and bright Example of Piety, Goodness, and Clemency, may operate so effectually upon the Minds of your People, as to suppress that Spirit of Licentiousness, Profaneness, and Irreligion, which has been industriously propagated, to delude the unwary to their own Destruction; and that the same good Providence will grant your Majesty a long and happy Reign over a dutiful and loyal People, and bless your Endeavours with Success, in a firm and permanent Establishment of our most excellent Constitution, which is not only admired, but envied by all foreign Nations.

To which ADDRESS his MAJESTY was pleased to return this most gracious ANSWER.

THE just Sense you entertain of my Desire to secure to my People the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties; and the strong Assurances you give me of your Resolution to support the Dignity of my Crown, to preserve Peace among my Subjects, to maintain public Credit, and to promote Commerce, afford me the greatest Satisfaction; as well as your Abhorrence of that inflammatory Spirit of Sedition, which it has been the Business of artful and specious Misrepresentation to propagate.

The warm Wishes you express for the Stability and Permanence of this happy Constitution, and the Interest you take in my Prosperity, will always deserve my Favour and Protection.

They were all most graciously received, and had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

March 23. The House of Peers is adjourned to the 6th, and the House of Commons to the 4th of April. A great Number of Bills have received the Royal Assent:—Among which is, The Bill to punish Mutiny and Desertion in the Colonies, and for providing Quarters for his Majesty's Troops in the said Colonies. [We hear this is a new Act which was proposed by a Friend of the Colonies, and concurred in by the Secretary of War.]

Yesterday at Noon, a great Number of the most opulent Merchants, &c. of this City, set out from the Royal Exchange, in their Carriages, in order to present an Address to his Majesty; attended by the City Marshal, and about a Dozen Constables; before they got to Cheap-side the Mob shewed them many Marks of their Resentment, hissing, groaning, throwing Dirt, &c. but when they arrived near St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-Street, the Multitude grew quite outrageous, broke the Windows and Pannels of several Chariots, by throwing of Stones, Dirt, and Rubbish into them; and dispatched a Party to shut the Gates at Temple-Bar, on which the Cavalcade was obliged to stop. Mr. Cook, the City Marshal, and his Attendants, going to open the Gates, were very severely treated; Mr. Cook's Cloaths were torn off his Back, and his Head cut in Two Places, and he was obliged to take Shelter in the Tavern, the Corner of Sheer-Lane. The Populace then attacked the Gentlemen in their Carriages; Mr. Boehm, Mr. Mullman, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Watkins, and many other Gentlemen were covered with Dirt, and obliged to take Shelter in Nando's Coffee-House. Some of the Coaches then drove up Chancery-Lane, Fetter-Lane, and Shoe-Lane; but the greatest Part of the Gentlemen, finding it impossible to proceed, returned home. The Address, however, did, at length, reach St. James's, but the Mob threw Dirt at the Gentlemen as they got out of their Carriages at St. James's Gate. A Hearse with Two white Horses and Two black, joined in the Train at Exeter-Change, and followed all the Way to St. James's. On one Side of the Hearse was hung a Cloth, on which was very strikingly painted a Representation of the Soldiers firing at young Mr. Allen in St. George's Fields; on the other Side, that of several Chariotmen striking Mr. Clark over the Head at Brentford. The Hearse stopped at Charlton-House, then at Cumberland-House, and afterwards at Lord Weymouth's.

An Attempt was made to drive the Hearse into the Court-Yard in St. James's, in Consequence of which

a great Tumult ensued, whereupon the Riot Act was read by Lord Talbot, and the Mob was desired to disperse, but without Effect, and some of them broke the Wand in Lord Talbot's Hand, and then gave him a violent Blow on the Side of his Head.

Joseph Watkins, jun. Esq; delivered the Address to his Majesty, which was graciously received. It was signed by above one Thousand principal Merchants and Traders of this City.

The Glasses of the Duke of Kingston's Chariot were broke by the Mob at St. James's; the riotous Proceedings still increasing, and likely to prove extremely outrageous, the Horse-Guards were obliged to be sent for, which proved the only effectual Remedy to suppress such licentious Behaviour, and made a total Dispersal of the Mob: Seventeen of the Rioters were taken into Custody, and were carried before Sir John Fielding, to be dealt with according to Law.

March 24. The Number of Gentlemen who set out with the Address were about 600, and only between 120 and 130 reached St. James's, whose Carriages were covered with Dirt and much damaged.

The Rage of the Mob was scarce ever known to last so long as it did on Wednesday, there being scarce any Abatement of their Fury from Cheap-side, 'til they were dispersed by the Horse-Guards at St. James's.

Yesterday Morning his Majesty's Proclamation for the suppressing of Riots, Tumults, and unlawful Assemblies, was read, and stuck up at the Royal Exchange, Whitehall, and in other public Places in the Cities of London and Westminster.

N. F. W. P. O. R. T. May 1.

Extract of a Letter from London, by a Vessel which left London after the 16th of March.

"I have attended the House of Lords and Commons very closely; could always get into either by the Influence of a Friend, and have been introduced to several of the Nobility, upon American Affairs; who were Friends to America. L—d H— has a — Share of Understanding, is very positive, and said in the House of L—ds, the Acts were totally anti-commercial, and against the Interest of Trade in general; but at the same Time it was dangerous to repeal them. He was very angry about the Circular Letter, said it was calculated by that Otis, and his Party, to set all the Colonies in a Flame, and believed in his Soul it would have that Effect, and if it should, it would ruin both Countries; and further, if he could have foreseen the Difficulties which had arisen, he would never have accepted the Place he was in. He really appeared to be fast aground. And at present all the M—n—y are in great Confusion, as they find the other Governments pay no Regard to their dictatorial Letters, but adhere to the Circular Letter from Boston, in Consequence of which the Governors have dissolved many of the Assemblies—The Storm is gathering very fast about the M—try—the Nation calls loudly for a Change—they begin to feel the Effects of Non-Importation—All the City Members are for the Colonies and Rockingham Interest. The Principal of the House of Lords for us, are, Richmond, Rockingham, Shelburne, &c.—If the Colonies prove steady and firm, the late Acts will be repealed.—The Board of Commissioners will fall.—You will see some of G—r B—d's Letters, copied from the Table of the House of C—ns, which must make him infamous in the Eyes of every honest Man.—It is thought he will not tarry long in Boston after the Publication of his Papers now before the C—ns.—All the best Speaker in the House of C—ns were in Favour of the Colonies, viz. Burke, Beckford, Barre, Wedderburn, Dowdeswell, Sir G. Saville, and many others: On the other Side Lord North, Chancellor, Attorney, and Solicitor-General, &c."

WILLIAMSBURG, April 21.

Some Time ago the Gentlemen of Westmoreland, by Subscription, ordered a Portrait of the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham from home, to be put up in their Court-House. His Lordship sat for the Picture. It is now arrived, and esteemed a masterly Performance, and was drawn by Mr. Charles Peale, a Native of Maryland, who was formerly Apprentice to a Saddler, at Annapolis; but his natural Talent for, and great Inclination to the Pencil, being made known, he was sent home by a Number of Gentlemen, at their own Expence, to perfect himself in the Art—he discovered so great a Genius for. This Piece is as large as the Life: his Lordship is represented in the Habit and Attitude of a Roman Orator, in the Forum; his Right Arm extended, and naked to the Elbow; his Left hangs down, and holds Magna Charta. His Countenance is animated with a Glow of Fire and Expression, and he seems to wait for a Reply to what he had just said. The Likeness is said to be very striking, but quite unlike the Prints we have hitherto had of his Lordship. Near him stands an Altar, which is supported by the Busts of Sidney and Hampden, the latter with a Garland over his Head, and on the Altar the Flame of Liberty brightly burning: The Palace of Westminster, and the Window through which King Charles I. was led to the Block, appear on the back Ground; and a little nigher, Britannia, with the Cap of Liberty, treading on the American Addresses, the Congress at New-York, &c. &c.

ANNAPOLIS, May 18.

Arrived from LONDON, since our last, the Captains MANYARD and FROST, who brought no later Intelligence than we have had from the Northward.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this Province, dated Feb. 15, 1769.

"You will no Doubt before your Receipt of this have been fully informed of the Resolutions of Parliament in regard to America, and that you have very little Favour to expect whilst the present Ministry are at the Helm. A little Time may probably produce a Change in the political Machine: 'til when, a cool, temperate, and steady Conduct, a strict Oeconomy, and great Industry, together with the firmest Union, will avail you much, as they will not only demonstrate to your Enemies how much their own Welfare depends upon the Preservation of

your Affections, but convince them of the Folly, as well as Futility, of every Attempt to oppress you.

"By some of the public Prints lately received from your Parts, I find Religion brought at last into the Dispute, in order, no Doubt, either to promote, or encrease your Divisions, in conformity to the trite Adage, *Divide & Impera*; for what other End can Men possibly aim at by the Introduction of religious Controversy at this Juncture. Believe me, my Friend, there are few Provinces amongst you where an *Eschinas* may not be found. The Answer of the *Delphian Oracle* to *Philip of Macedon* is, on this Occasion, worthy of Observation. *Make Coin thy Weapon, and thou shalt conquer all.* The Success answered his Expectation, for by bribing their Orators to promote their Divisions, *Greece* may be said more properly to have been bought, than conquer'd. How disgraceful to the Authors are such Disputes at this alarming Crisis, and how little do these Men imitate the Conduct of *Themistocles* and *Aristides* before the Battle of *Salamin*, who, tho' at the greatest personal Enmity with each other, when the Liberties of their Country were in such imminent Danger, became immediately reconcil'd, and nobly sacrificed their private Resentment to the Public Good.

"It gives me Concern too to find, from some late Exportations from hence, the least Design of one Province taking any ungenerous Advantage of the Distresses of another, and furnishing thereby an Example, which if follow'd by others, might be fatal to the Liberties of all *America*. What have those Men to answer for, who wou'd run the Risk of sacrificing, not only the Welfare of themselves and Children, but of even Millions yet unborn, for the momentary Gratification of their own selfish and fardiff Passions? Let not this however betray you into any future unseasonable Distrust, so as to thwart the general Good, since it is your own Faults if you are not all happy, and which Nothing but your Disunion and the most imprudent Measures can prevent; and I still hope that the prophetic Spirit of those Persons who have foretold your Destruction from the Schism that will prevail in the mercantile Body, will be soon put to Silence. The noble Sacrifice this respectable Body of Men so readily made in the Affair of the Stamp-Act is a sufficient Proof of their Public Virtue, and as their Conduct upon that Occasion was crowned with all the Success they cou'd have wished, there is little Reason to apprehend they will at present adopt any other.

"But whatever may be the future Proceedings of the Merchants with you, the People ought to enter immediately into the strictest Associations for the Encouragement of Oeconomy and Industry, to discourage by every lawful Means in their Power the Importation of *European* Manufactures, and to distinguish with — those Persons who wou'd endeavour to derive private Advantages from public Calamity, either by advancing the Prices of their Commodities, or by a Continuance of their Imports. These Associations too, in order to be effectual, ought to extend to the Importations of one Province into another, respecting the particular Species of Goods to be enumerated, for Reasons too obvious to need mentioning.

"At the same Time likewise you make a Sacrifice of your own Pride and Vanity, by appearing as much as possible in homespun Manufacture, there seems a Necessity of inspiring the softer Sex with an equal Spirit of Patriotism, by making them fully sensible what they owe on this Occasion to their Country, themselves, and their Children, and by living before them the many Examples of heroic Virtue and Magnanimity recorded of their Sex by Historians in all Ages. It seems indeed somewhat surprising, that whilst our Heroines of this Island are displaying their Love of Liberty by the most generous Subscriptions to the Assistance of that illustrious Stranger *Pauli*, so little of the same Spirit appears in the Fair in *America*, where every virtuous and generous Motive that ought to engage the Attention of the human Heart, calls for their utmost Assistance. We find at present very little Alteration in the Demand for Tea, Silks, Ribbons, Lace, and every other expensive Article of Female Vanity, tho' that for the coarsest Woollens seems considerably abated. My Concern for a People whom I have long known, and whose Loyalty to the illustrious House of *Hanover* hath never yet been tainted, increases my Anxiety for your Welfare; and there is little Reason to doubt of your obtaining a full Redress of all your Grievances by an Adoption of prudent Measures, and avoiding every kind of Riot and Tumult, by a due Support of, and Obedience to the Civil Power, and by maintaining with a decent and manly Firmness those civil and religious Rights deliver'd down to you by your Fore-Fathers, and of which you are only the Depositories, or Trustees of, to Posterity."

"Be as one Man, — Concord Success insures —
There's not an honest Heart but what is yours."

THE SPEECH of his EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT, his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the same, to the General Assembly, convened at the Capitol on Monday the 8th Day of May, 1769.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

THE King having been graciously pleased to appoint me to the high Office of his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of this his ancient and loyal Colony and Dominion of Virginia, I lost no Time

in repairing to my Government, in order to enter as soon as possible upon the Execution of the important Trust committed to my Charge; and give me Leave to assure you, that it is with the greatest Satisfaction, I have now, in Obedience to his Majesty's Command, the Honour to meet you in General Assembly.

You, Gentlemen, who know intimately the true Interests of the Colony, are the best Judges of the Measures necessary to be pursued for its Advantage and Prosperity; and the frequent Experience his Majesty has had of your Zeal and Wisdom, leaves no Room in the Royal Breast to doubt that you will give me all such Advice and Assistance as may enable me to promote and render permanent the Happiness of Virginia; a steady Pursuit of which is the first and great Command of my Royal Master, who entertains the most paternal Affection for all his Subjects in every Part of his Dominions, however remote from the Seat of his Empire, and makes the general Happiness of them all equally the Object of his Royal Care and Attention.

For my own Part, however conscious I may be of Want of Ability, I shall not doubt, through your Counsel and Support, to be enabled to do my Duty as becomes a faithful Servant to the best of Sovereigns, and a most sincere Friend to the Welfare of this Colony. It is to these Principles I am to trust for Success in my Administration, and I hope by my Actions to merit your Confidence and Affection.

It is with great Satisfaction I have the Honour to acquaint you, that her Majesty was last November happily delivered of a Princess, and that both are well.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

I HAVE nothing to ask, but that you consider well, and follow exactly, without Passion or Prejudice, the real Interests of those you have the Honour to represent; they are most certainly consistent with the Prosperity of Great-Britain, and so they will for ever be found, when pursued with Temper and Moderation.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

IT is a peculiar Felicity to me, and a great Addition to the many Honours I have received from my Royal Master, that I have it in Command from his Majesty to declare and communicate, what will be so honourable to this Colony, and must therefore be so agreeable to you, his gracious Intention, that for the future his Chief Governors of Virginia shall reside within their Government.

To his EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT, his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the same.

The humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the COUNCIL of this his most ancient Colony and Dominion of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, return your Excellency our hearty Thanks for your kind and affectionate Speech at the Opening of this Session.

And as every Event that adds to the domestic Happiness of the best of Sovereigns, must give the sincerest Joy to all his Subjects, we beg Leave to rejoice with your Lordship on the safe Delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of another Princess.

Our Minds are filled with the most lively Sentiments of Gratitude to his Majesty, for his great Goodness in appointing a Governor in Chief to reside among us.

The Arrival of your Lordship in that Capacity has diffused a general Joy through the whole Country; and we flatter ourselves, from your Lordship's Experience, and great Knowledge in the true Principles of Government, that when the Annals of these Times shall be handed down to Posterity, they will here begin a new Era; your Lordship's Administration will be distinguished by the Love of Order, the steady and impartial Distribution of Justice, and the Constitution will be fixed on the solid Basis of public Liberty.

Permit us, my Lord, to indulge this pleasing Hope, and to assure your Excellency, in the strongest Manner, of our unshaken Fidelity to his Majesty, and our firm Attachment to his sacred Person and Government; on the Support of which, we are fully convinced, the Safety and Prosperity of this Colony will entirely depend.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN of the COUNCIL,

IT is impossible to be more pleased and obliged than I am by every Word in your most affectionate Address.

I rejoice in your Ideas, and will report to my Royal Master, that his Council of Virginia will yield to none of his Subjects, in Loyalty and Devotion to his sacred Person and Government.

Annapolis, May 9, 1769.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST or STOLEN from the House of Mrs. Sarah Bullen, during the Races, a plain Silver WATCH, with a Silver chased Face, and a Steel Chain, to which was a small blue Seal, and a Brass Key, (the Maker's Name and Number unknown) Whoever brings the said Watch to Benjamin Mackall, 4th, at Mrs. Sarah Bullen's, shall receive the above Reward, and no Questions asked.

May 15, 1769.

THE Subscriber desires all Persons who have any Demands against him, to meet him on the Second Monday in August, at Piscataway-Town, where they will be thankfully paid; on the Second Tuesday, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles County; and the Third Monday, at Alexandria, in Fairfax County, Virginia. Likewise, all those that are indebted to him, are desired to pay on those Days; as nothing but Death will prevent his Attendance.

JOHN POSEY.

Boston, April 14, 1769.

THE Honourable the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, observing that Ships and Vessels frequently incur Forfeitures, and their Owners become subject to heavy Penalties, thro' the Misconduct or Negligence of the Masters and Seamen; and particularly by the Masters not making true Reports of their Cargoes, which they sometimes pretend they are not able to do, from the Manner that they take in their Loading at Foreign Ports: And at other Times they pretend that the Seamen take on board private Ventures, and secrete the same from their Knowledge, so as to be landed clandestinely upon their Arrival without Payment of Duty.

And several Ships and Vessels seized for the Commission of Offences of this kind having been released in Consequence of such Representations from the Owners: The Commissioners think it necessary to advertise, for the Information of all Persons whom it may concern, That upon the Detection and Discovery of any such Offences in future, the same will be prosecuted as the Law directs; so that it behoves the Owners to suppress the Custom of suffering the Seamen to take in private Ventures; and also to admonish the Masters to be punctual in taking an Account of their Cargoes, and to pay a strict Regard to their Oaths in reporting the same, as well at the Ports of their first Arrival, as the Ports of Entry in North-America. By Order of the Commissioners,

ROBERT REEVES, Secretary.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Mr. D A R B Y.

ON TUESDAY, the 23d of MAY,
Will be presented, the celebrated COMEDY of, **THE WAY TO KEEP HIM.**

To which will be added, a FARCE, call'd, **THE MOCK DOCTOR.**

The Ladies and Gentlemen who choose to honour Mr. DARBY with their Company at the Representation of the above COMEDY, may be assured of each Performer's being PERFECT in their Parts.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. P A R K E R.

ON SATURDAY, the 27th Instant,
Will be performed, the TRAGEDY of the **EARL OF ESSEX.**

With a Musical ENTERTAINMENT, call'd, **THE CHAPLET.**

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. J O N E S.

ON TUESDAY, the 30th of MAY,
Will be presented, a COMEDY, (never perform'd here) call'd,

SHE WOU'D, AND SHE WOU'D NOT;
OR, THE **KIND IMPOSTOR.**

With a FARCE, and other Entertainments, which will be express'd in the Bills of the Day.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MRS. W A L K E R.

ON SATURDAY, the 3d of JUNE,
Will be presented, a TRAGEDY, call'd,

THE ODOSIUS;
OR, THE **FORCE OF LOVE.**

To which will be added, a Comedy of *Three Acts*, call'd **CATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.**

Taken from SHAKESPEARE's *taming of the SHREW* —
With Alterations and Additions, by David Garrick, Esq.

Baltimore-Town, May 15, 1769.

THE Subscriber having full Power to settle Accounts with all such Persons as are indebted to John Stewart, and John Stewart and Campbell, of London, Merchants, for Balances due on Accounts Current, for Dealings with Capt. Alexander Stewart, and Stewart and Lux, for Servants, and with Mr. William Lux, for Goods sold at Elk-Ridge Landings, gives this public Notice, once for all, that Suits will be commenced on all Accounts that remain open at the End of Six Weeks, from the Date hereof.

I, or Mr. Walter Dent, for me, will give constant Attendance at Elk-Ridge Landings, for the Purpose of settling the Accounts. WILLIAM RUSSELL.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in St. Mary's County, near Leonard-Town, the 24th Day of March last, a likely Country-born Negro Man, named JACOB, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, 21 Years of Age, is of a smiling Countenance, and stutters a little sometimes: He has lived in Baltimore County for Four Years past, and it is supposed he will make up towards Baltimore, or Frederick County, as he has some Relations at Mr. Bennett Neal's, in Frederick: Had on a Fearnought Jacket, of Two Colours, a blue double-breasted Under-jacket, Cotton Breeches, Tow Shirt, Country Shoes and Stockings, a Felt Hat, and brown Wig.

Whoever takes up said Slave, and delivers him to me, shall receive Eight Dollars Reward, paid by

PHILIP COMBS.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in St. Mary's County, near Leonard-Town, the 24th Day of March last, a likely Country-born Negro Man, named JACOB, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, 21 Years of Age, is of a smiling Countenance, and stutters a little sometimes: He has lived in Baltimore County for Four Years past, and it is supposed he will make up towards Baltimore, or Frederick County, as he has some Relations at Mr. Bennett Neal's, in Frederick: Had on a Fearnought Jacket, of Two Colours, a blue double-breasted Under-jacket, Cotton Breeches, Tow Shirt, Country Shoes and Stockings, a Felt Hat, and brown Wig.

Whoever takes up said Slave, and delivers him to me, shall receive Eight Dollars Reward, paid by

PHILIP COMBS.

To be sold, by Public Auction, on the 5th Day of June, at the City of Baltimore, a Parcel of Land, containing about 50 Acres, adjacent to the City of Baltimore, and lying between the City and the Bay.

George Town, Maryland, Five P. (w3)

ON Tuesday, for, near the City of Baltimore, a Parcel of Land, containing about 50 Acres, adjacent to the City of Baltimore, and lying between the City and the Bay.

Three Heats, (every Year old, every Four Pounds, Nine Stone. Six and, Aged, Ten will be run for, and each Day's Gelding, (the w excepted.) Even Eight Stone, Four and to rise, or for The Horses to Race, with Messrs. Davie Three no Race.

Race, are to leave Age, and to pay cond, to pay 15 Judges will be that may arise; they are at Libe

WHEREAS, between two Persons indebted to open Account, ment, otherwise the Law directs N. B. They Three Hundred ing on Hand, will dispose of, Cash, Bills of Security, if req

WILL cover Elk-Ridge He is full Seven Proportion. A tive, than to in this Province, Season. — G rate Price.

T O VALU. A County the main Road, containing, whereo Rooms on a Fire-Place in nefs of the Kitchen, with Corn-House; good Barn, 5 24 Feet Squar Land clear'd Meadow made much more Meadow. — House, Two keeping a T of the said T Meadow adjo overflowed w already ditch Terms of Sa Subscriber, L Leefburg. T

T H U R S D A Y, MAY 18, 1769.

(N^o. 1236.)

April 7, 1769.

RAN away from the Elk-Ridge Furnace, a Convict Servant Man, named WILLIAM SNOW, about Forty Years of Age, near Five Feet Four Inches high, has long brown Hair, a down look, a long Hawk-Bill Nose, is whining or plaintive, and slow in his Speech: Had on and took with him, an old Felt Hat, old Cotton Jacket, one new under ditto, without Sleeves; Four Osnabrig Shirts, a Pair of Cotton Breeches, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, and old coarse Shoes. Whoever apprehends said Runaway, and brings him home, shall have, if taken Ten Miles from said Furnace, Twenty-five Shillings; if Twenty Miles, Forty Shillings; if Forty Miles, Three Pounds; and, if out of the Province of Maryland, Five Pounds Reward, paid by

(w3) CALEB DORSEY

To be sold, by Public Vendue, on the Premises, on Monday the 5th Day of June next, pursuant to the Will of Cornelius Daily, late of Talbot County, deceased.

PART of a Tract of Land, lying in the County aforesaid, and on Tuckahoe Creek, called, HAMPTON, supposed to contain 50 Acres; and Part of one other Tract of Land, called, RICH-RANGE, containing 50 Acres, adjoining the aforesaid Tract.

(3w) GILES HICKS, Executor.

George-Town, Frederick County, April 10, 1769.

ON Tuesday, the 30th of May next, will be run for, near this Town, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY FIVE POUNDS CURRENCY, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, the best Two of Three Heats, (Two Miles each Heat) If rising Four Years old, every Horse, &c. to carry Eight Stone Four Pounds, Bridle and Saddle included; Five Years Nine Stone. Six Years old, Nine Stone, Eight Pounds, and, Aged, Ten Stone. One the Day following, will be run for, the Remainder of the Subscription Money, and each Day's Entrance, free, for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, (the winning Horse the preceding Day only excepted.) Every Horse, of 14 Hands high, to carry Eight Stone, Four Pounds, Saddle and Bridle included; and to rise, or fall, according to the Rules of Racing. The Horses to be entered the preceding Day of each Race, with Messrs. Joseph Belt, John Orme, or Cornelius Davie. Three Horses to start for each Day's Purse, or no Race. Those who enter for the first Day's Race, are to leave satisfactory Vouchers for his, or her Age, and to pay 25 s. Entrance. Those, for the Second, to pay 15 s. Entrance.

Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes that may arise; and, if the Weather proves very bad, they are at Liberty to put off the Race 'til next Day.

WHEREAS the Partnership lately subsisting between the Subscribers, is now dissolved, all Persons indebted to them, either by Bond, Note, or open Account, are desired to make immediate Payment, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs.

PINKNEY & M'HARD.

N. B. They have Goods to the Amount of about Three Hundred and Forty Pounds Sterling, remaining on Hand, tolerably well assorted, which they will dispose of, on very reasonable Terms, for ready Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit, on giving Security, if required.

P. & M'H.

WILL cover this Season, at Mr. Ely Dorsey's, on Elk-Ridge, a very fine DRAY HORSE, imported from England last Summer, by Mr. Gough. He is full Seventeen Hands high, and well made in Proportion. As he was imported for no other Motive, than to improve the Breed of draught Horses in this Province, he will cover at Forty Shillings the Season. Good Pasturage for Mares, at a moderate Price.

(4w)

Virginia, April 18, 1769.

T O B E S O L D,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, in Loudoun County, about Five Miles from Leesburg, on the main Road that leads from Pennsylvania to Carolina, containing 429 Acres, well watered and timbered, whereon is a good Dwelling-House, with Two Rooms on a Floor, and a Stone Chimney, with a Fire-Place in each Room; a Cellar, the same Bigness of the House, walled with Stone; a good Kitchen, with a Stone Chimney; Meat-House; Dairy; Corn-House; Negro-Quarter; and an extraordinary good Barn, 54 by 24 Feet, with a Threshing Floor, 24 Feet Square. There is upwards of 100 Acres of Land cleared, all fresh and good; Eight Acres of Meadow made, all under a good new Fence, and much more Land very suitable for making good Meadow. Also a Lot in Leesburg, with a Brick-House, Two Story high, and all Conveniences for keeping a Tavern, or Store, in the most public Part of the said Town; and about Eight Acres of good Meadow adjoining the said Town; all which can be overflowed with a good Stream running through it, already ditched, and under a good Fence. The Terms of Sale may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, living on the said Lot, in the Town of Leesburg. Time will be given for Payment.

CRAVIN PEYTON.

Alexandria, April 25, 1769.

ISAAC PIERCE, Junior,

BLOCK and PUMPMAKER from BOSTON, has lately settled in Alexandria, and proposes carrying on his Trade. Any Gentleman that will favour him with their Custom, may depend on being supplied with Punctuality, and on the most reasonable Terms. He has a good Assortment of Blocks now on Hand.

Pig-Point, March 21, 1769.

THE Subscriber intending for ENGLAND, in the Fall, desires all Persons indebted to him above Twelve Months, by Bond, Note, or open Account, to discharge their respective Balances, immediately; and those that have Claims against him, are desired to bring them in, that they may be settled. He likewise hopes, those who have favoured FORSTER, and LEEKE, with their Custom, at Pig-Point, will be prepared to settle their Accounts, by the last of July next, at farthest, as that is the utmost Indulgence that can be given.

RALPH FORSTER.

THIS is to inform the Public, that I have rented the House and Ferry of Mr. William Brown, at London-Town, and am provided with good Beds, Liquors, Pasturage, best Hay and Oats. Those Gentlemen who choose to favour me with their Custom, shall be kindly entertained, by

Their humble Servant,

(3w) PRINDOWELL ALLEIN.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 21st of June next, at the House of Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, Frederick County, the following LANDS, all lying in Frederick County, viz.

DEAR-BOUGHT, lying on a Draft of Anti-Eatem, near the Head of a Spring, at Thomas Anderson's old Place, containing 508 Acres.

PARTNERSHIP, lying on the West Side of Monocacy, below the Upper Ford, containing 285 Acres.

BRENTFORD, lying on the West Side of the Road leading from Conococheague to Frederick-Town, containing 35 Acres.

PINEY-HILL, lying about Eight Miles above the Mouth of Conococheague, on the East Side of Lick-Run, near Patowmack River, containing 88 Acres.

The Terms and Conditions will be made known at the Day of Sale. Any Person wanting to purchase, may be informed of the Title, by applying to James Dick, in Annapolis, or John Cary, in Frederick-Town.

Piscataway, April 15, 1769.

To be SOLD, in large, or small Quantities, as may best suit the Purchasers,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick County, between the Small and Large Tanoloway Creeks, containing about 3500 Acres, called CALEDONIA. Likewise one other Tract, adjoining, called HAWKINS'S RICH LAND, containing about 450 Acres. The Soil is rich, and the Land as 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 3 or 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 Beatty, in Frederick-Town, or

(tf) GEO. FRA. HAWKINS.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

ANNAPOLIS, April 10, 1769.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his Excellency the Governor, that, on Monday Evening, the 17th of this Instant, April, the House of Alexander M'Mechan, of Baltimore-Town, Merchant, was robbed of Four Bundles of Money, containing One Hundred Pounds Currency, each: One Bundle of Money, containing One Hundred and Seventy-seven Pounds Nine Shillings Currency, and Two or Three Bundles of Papers, to the great Damage of him, the said Alexander M'Mechan, which said Money, amounting to Five Hundred and Seventy-seven Pounds Nine Shillings Currency, and Papers, were stolen from out of a Chest, that stood in a Chamber of him, the said Alexander M'Mechan, (in which he usually put his Money) between the Hours of Eight and Ten, in the Night, he being then from home, by some Person or Persons, unknown. His Excellency, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice, the Persons who committed the said Robbery, doth promise his Lordship's Pardon to any one of them, (the Principal only excepted) who shall discover his, or her Accomplice, or Accomplices, in the said Fact, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended, and convicted thereof.

Signed by Order,

U. SCOTT, Cl. Co.

AND, as a further Encouragement, the Subscriber doth promise a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, to any one who shall make a Discovery of any Person, or Persons, concerned in the above mentioned Robbery, so that he, she, or they, may be brought to Justice, and convicted thereof.

ALEXANDER M'MECHAN.

March 31, 1769.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 5th Day of June, on the Premises,

PART of a Tract of LAND, called KNAVE'S DISAPPOINTMENT, adjoining to George-Town, on Patowmack River, containing about 210 Acres, on which is a good Dwelling-House, at present in the Occupation of Mr. Cornelius Davis: Also a Water-side Lot in the said Town, adjoining the Subscriber's. For Title and Terms, apply to

* I have several valuable Tracts of Land in Maryland and Virginia, to sell, rent or lease. (w6)

JOHN BOYD

(Having already received, and expecting, in the first London Vessels, an additional SUPPLY) continues to sell, on the lowest Terms, at his Medicinal STORE, in Baltimore-Town,

FRESH Drugs and Medicines, of every Kind. Lintfeed Oil, and Paints of all Sorts. All the best Quack, commonly called Patent Medicines. Hill's, Ward's, Schomberg's, Greenough's, &c's Noltrums. Imperial Tincture for the Tooth-Ach—infallible. And those celebrated Fever and Ague Pills, which, for the surprising Number of Cures they have performed, are called Specific.

Medicine-Chests of any Price, for Masters of Vessels, Iron-Works, Negro-Quarters, and private Families, remote from Doctors, and any Gentleman choosing to inoculate their Negroes, may have added to the Chest, Preparatory Medicines for that Purpose, put up in Doses, proper for any Age, with full and easy Directions to perform the Operation, and manage the Patient thro' every Stage of the Disorder.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the POLLY, Capt. JOHN KILTY, and to be sold, by Wholesale, or Retail, on the most reasonable Terms, by the Subscriber, in ANNAPOLIS,

AN Assortment of EUROPEAN, and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to both Seasons. He has likewise a Quantity of JESUIT'S Bark, in Two and Three Pound Bottles, and a Parcel of Thread and Cotton Stockings, which he will sell at a low Advance.

(6w) THOMAS HALL.

* A considerable Difference will be made in the Prices of Goods, to those who pay ready Cash.

Annapolis, April 19, 1769.

CARRIED away by Mistake, from the Subscriber's House, last Whitfun-Monday, or Tuesday, a Superfine blue Drab close-bodied Great-Coat, bound round the Edges and Buttonholes, and left in Lieu of it a thick blue Drab Great Coat, of the same make with the one above described. The Person who made the Mistake, is desired to come for his own, and return the other.

(3w) WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

April 21, 1769.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Charles Digger, late of Prince-George's County Merchant, deceased, either on his private Account, or on Account of his Partnership with Mr. Thomas Philpot, are hereby desired to discharge the same; and likewise all Persons, that have any Claims against the aforesaid Estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted.

GEORGE DIGGES, Administrators.

(6w)

April 10, 1769.

TWELVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away on Sunday Night, the 2d Instant, from the Subscriber, living on Fell's Point, Baltimore County, the Four following Indented Servant Men, viz. JOHN EVANS, an Englishman, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, 28 or 30 Years of Age, of a fair Complexion; pretty much pitted with the Small-Pox, and wears a light coloured Wig: Had on and took with him, an old light blue Cloth Surtout, a strip'd Linsey Under-Jacket, old Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and Brads Buckles.

JOHN BARBER, an Englishman, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, 26 or 28 Years of Age, stout made, of a dark Complexion, wears his own strait black Hair, and has a very down Look: Had on and took with him, a good Broad-Cloth Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches, of a Claret, or rather Pompadour Colour, an old blue out-side Jacket, a white Flannel Under ditto, old Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes. He, and Evans, are both Sawyers by Trade, and took with them a Whip-Saw.

HENRY WILLIAMS, an Englishman, by Trade a Ship-Carpenter, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, 36 Years of Age, a slim made Fellow, and wears his own short brown Hair: Had on and took with him, a mix'd grey Bearskin Surtout, an old blue Jacket, a strip'd Linsey Under ditto, Claret colour'd Cloth Breeches, Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes.

WILLIAM ADAIR, a Scotchman, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, a stout louty well made Fellow, a little mark'd with the Small-Pox, wears his own short brown curl'd Hair, of an easy and pleasant Address, and speaks much in the Scotch Dialect: Had on and took with him, a long light colour'd Outside Jacket, lined with red Flannel, a strip'd Linsey Under ditto, short white Cotton Trowsers, brown Cloth Breeches, Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and Brads Buckles.

They took with them a Boat about 17 Feet Keel, with a Turpentine Coat on her Bottom, and Upper Streaks painted red, her Stem broke off short, and marked with Marking Irons on the Inside of her Stern, with the Letters B D: 'Tis likely they may change their Apparel, and forge a Pass. All Masters of Vessels are forbid harbouring or carrying them off, at their Peril. Whoever takes up and secures said Runaways, so that their Master may get them again, shall have, if taken in the County, Twenty Shillings for each, if out of the County Thirty Shillings, and if out of the Province, the above Reward, for all, or in Proportion for either, with reasonable Charges, including what the Law allows, paid by

GEORGE WELLS.

Frederick County, April 4, 1769.
THE Vestry of All-Saints Parish, having Authority to agree with Curates, to officiate in Three different Districts in the said Parish, (one of which is at present supplied) hereby give Notice, That any Clergyman of the Church of England, that can come well recommended, upon Application, shall be entitled to a Salary of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Common Money, exclusive of Perquisites.—To prevent Disappointments, those who apply, are desired to correspond by Letter, to either Mr. Thomas Boules, or George Murdock, in Frederick-Town, who are to notify the Receipt thereof to the Vestry.
 (tf) JOSEPH WOOD, Register.

ALL Persons who have any Accounts against the Estate of the late Dr. Joshua Warfield, are desired to bring them in; likewise those who have open Accounts standing with the said Estate, are desired to settle the same. Those who have it not in their Power to pay off, will have Indulgence given them, on giving their Obligation, with Security, if required. Also those who have their Obligations standing, and near out of Date, are desired to renew the same immediately, otherwise I shall immediately put their Affairs into an Attorney's Hand, which will be very disagreeable to *Their humble Servant*,
 (w6) RACHEL WARFIELD, Executrix.

* * All Receipts given by Mr. James Howard, who will attend every Wednesday at my House, on Account of said Estate, shall be good against me. R. W.

LONDON, October 13, 1768.
THIS is to give Notice to all whom it may concern, That I, FRANCIS BRERWOOD, of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the County of MIDDLESEX, Esquire, did, by my Letter of Attorney, bearing Date, on, or about July the 6th. 1765, constitute and appoint, JOHN HUNT, of Philadelphia, Merchant, to be my lawful Attorney, with full Powers to sue for, recover, and receive Possession of, my real Estate, called, *The Lady's Manor*, in Baltimore County, in Maryland, descended to me, as Heir at Law to the same, and all Arrears of Rents and Profits thereof; as likewise, to sue for, recover, and receive all Sums of Money, due, and owing to the personal Estate of my late Father, THOMAS BRERWOOD, senior, Esquire, and my late Son WILLIAM BRERWOOD, deceased.—NOW, It is hereby certified, that I have, this Day, revoked the said Letter of Attorney, and every Article, Clause and Thing therein contained, and that the same is now utterly made void and null, which being certified before the Lord Mayor of LONDON, is recorded in the proper Office, for the Register of Deeds, in Maryland; and is now accordingly published, that no one, who is in any Way indebted to me, may be ignorant thereof, and, that they may have no further Concern or Transaction with the said JOHN HUNT, on my Account, as I shall not allow of the same.
 Witness my Hand, FRA. BRERWOOD.

STOLEN, or STRAYED, in October last, from the Plantation of the Subscriber, living near the Great Falls of Potomack, a bay GELDING, about 14 Hands high, with a blaze Face, branded on the near Buttock, M, tho' imperfect, and one, or both of his hind Feet white; he has been used to the Draught, is about Six Years old, and paces. Whoever delivers the said Gelding to the Subscriber, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward.
 (w6) ARCHIBALD ORME.

March 29, 1769.
RAN away last Night from the Subscribers, living on Kent-Island, Two Convict Servant Men, viz. EDWARD PONTING, born in Bristol, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, has a pert impudent Look, thin Visage, with brown curled Hair, is by Trade a Shoemaker, and has some blue Marks on the Upper Part of his Hands, near the Thumbs, which are unknown: Had on, when he went away, an old bloom coloured Wilton Coat, spotted Flannel Jacket, a Pair of half worn Leather Breeches, old blue ribb'd Stockings, old Shoes, with plated Buckles, half worn Castor Hat, and a Check Shirt.
 EVAN DAVIS, born in Wales, or on the Borders thereof, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, a well set Fellow, round Visage, a short Nose, which turns up at the End, sandy Complexion, and has short curled or frizzled Hair; he speaks pretty good English, but a little in the Welsh Dialect, and has been bred to the Plantation Business: Had on, and took with him, when he went away, Two short Jackets, the uppermost double-breasted, of blue coarse Cloth, with white Metal Buttons, the other yellowish striped Flannel, or Swanskin, a Pair of blue Plush Breeches, much worn, and mended on the Knees with blue Cloth, Two Pair of Stockings, the one blue Yarn, the other white Yarn, or Cotton, a good Pair of Shoes, with broad Brads Buckles, an Olinabrig Shirt, and a Felt Hat almost new.—Whoever takes up and secures said Convicts, so that their Masters may get them again, shall receive, for each, Thirty Shillings, besides what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by SAMUEL BLUNT, JONATHAN ROBERTS.
 (tt)

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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has now a very good BLACKSMITH, well acquainted with making Ploughs, Axes, &c. He is also well acquainted with the Farriers Business, as he has been much employed in that Branch at home. I have also Two very good WHEELWRIGHTS, one of them is well acquainted with making all Kind of Carriage-Wheels, and the other has been chiefly used to make all Kind of Cart-Wheels, Drays, &c. Those Gentlemen, that will be pleased to favour me with their Commands, either in the Smith, or Wheelwrights Business, may depend on having their Work faithfully and well executed, and on the most reasonable Terms, by (tf) NATHANIEL ADAMS.
 * * Any Gentleman that will favour me with their Horses, may have them shod at 3 s. 9 d. a Set.

Annapolis, March 30, 1769.
THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration, on the Estate of her late Husband, Thomas Williamson, of this City, deceased, requests all the Creditors of the deceased, to give her Notice of their several Claims, that she may thereby be enabled to ascertain the Amount of the whole Debts, and give the Preference, in the first Payment, to those who, by Law, are entitled to the same. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment. She requests the Indulgence of the several Creditors, that they will give her Time, as it is her Intention to complete the Administration as soon as she possibly can.
 ELEANOR WILLIAMSON, Administratrix.

April 6, 1769.
RAN away from the Subscriber, on Tuesday the 3d Inst. a Servant Man, named WILLIAM WHATELEY, has been in the Country about 13 Months, is of a dark Complexion, about 6 Feet high, stout limb'd, and one of his Knees seems as if it was double jointed, and he has been, as he says, a Soldier in the late War: Had on, when he went away, an old Bearskin Jacket, and a white Kersey double-breasted Jacket under it, has short black Hair, and was brought up a Ribbon-Weaver, but can turn his Hand to any Thing that is done upon a Plantation, and understands something of the Sailors Business.
 Whoever takes up, and secures said Servant Man, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ASARL GITTINGS.

T O B E S O L D,
THE Plantation where the Widow BOWERS now lives, lying in Charles County, near the Head of SWANSON'S Creek, containing about Three Hundred Acres of Land. For Title, and Terms, apply to (tf) CHARLES GRAHAME.

Upper-Marlborough, March 20, 1769.
THE Subscriber has moved to the House lately kept by John Scott, of this Place, where he proposes keeping TAVERN; and, as he has been at great Expence in providing for the same in the best Manner, takes this Method of informing the Public, that his Endeavours will not be wanting to oblige those who favour him with their Custom.
 (tf) WILLIAM URQUHART.
 N. B. The Subscriber has provided a good Hostler, and will always keep the best Provision and Pasturage for Horses.
 W. U.

Annapolis, Feb. 22, 1769.
THE Subscriber proposes continuing the TAVERN, at the Sign of the Blue-Ball, (opposite to Mr. Middleton's) lately kept by her deceased Husband, and takes this Method to acquaint her Friends, and the Public in general, that an unwearied Application shall not be wanting to render her House and Entertainment agreeable to all such as shall please to favour her with their Company.—She also takes this Opportunity to return her unfeigned Thanks to those Gentlemen who have already favoured her with their Friendship, and humbly hopes, as it shall be her constant Study to deserve it, for a Continuance of their Favours.
 MARGARET JANE M'MORDIE.
 N. B. She has very good Stables, and is always well supplied with excellent Clover, Hay, and Oats, so that Gentlemen may depend on having their Horses used with the greatest Care.

Baltimore-Town, February 12, 1769.
THE Subscriber gives this public Notice, that he has finished his House, which he intended for the Convenience of Inoculation: It is within Half a Mile of the Town, on a healthy Situation, with an agreeable Prospect. He intends to begin Inoculation, the 15th of this Instant, and continue until the last of June. Those who are pleased to favour him with their Custom, may depend on being carefully and tenderly dealt with, by
 Their humble Servant,

(3m) HENRY STEVENSON.
 N. B. His Price for Inoculation, is 2 l. 14 s. each, 20 s. per Week for Board, and Attendance, so that the whole Expence will not exceed more than Five or Six Pounds Currency, and their Sickness (if any) not continue more than Two, Three, or Four Days.

Philadelphia, January 5, 1769.
WILLIAM TOD
HAS just imported in the last Vessels from Europe, a large and very neat Assortment of SADDLERY, viz. Ladies Hunting Side-Saddles, with scarlet, green, and blue Covers, trimmed with Gold and Silver Lace, and Gold Fringes. Ditto, with Silk and Worsted Fringes, Mens Hunting Saddles, with Holsters, both plain and trimmed, with double and single Rows of Gold and Silver Lace, with a great Variety of Bridles, Velvet Hunting Caps, and Silver-mounted Hunting Whips, with Thongs. All Sorts of Bits and Stirrups, both plated and polished: Also a few of the best Wax Flambeaus, which he will sell on the lowest Terms, (for ready Money only) at his Store in Arch-Street, above Fourth-Street, near the Academy.
 N. B. Said Tod carries on the Business of Coach-making in all its Branches, as usual.

Feb. 27, 1769.
To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, or Mr. ANTHONY STEWART, in ANNAPOLIS,
ATRACT of LAND, lying in Dorchester County, called BROWN'S FOLLY, containing 930½ Acres. It lies on the main Road that leads to the Bridge of Black-Water, adjoining to a Tract of Land belonging to Capt. William Bayes, and about 7 or 8 Miles from Cambridge. The Land is level, and exceedingly well timbered, with white and red Oak. The Title is indisputable.
 (tf) WILLIAM BROWN.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, by Mr. SAMUEL CHEW, of HERRING-BAY, MARYLAND,
AVERY valuable TRACT of LAND, called DUNKEL, lying in Baltimore County: This Tract of Land consists of FIVE HUNDRED and NINETY-NINE ACRES, and lies within a few Miles of the navigable Rivers of BUSH, and GUNPOWDER, and not far distant from Baltimore-Town. The Land is well timbered; the Soil extremely fertile, and equal to any in the Country. There are several Bottoms upon this Land, capable of valuable Meadows, and several Streams of Water. There is about 250 Acres cleared, the greatest Part of which has not been above Two Seasons in Cultivation, and quite fresh. The Improvements are not very considerable, being old; but some of them, at a small Expence, may be made both good and serviceable. There is no Tract of Land in these Parts, so well adapted for a Farm.

The Title to the above Land, is indisputable; and a General Warranty will be given to the Purchaser. The Sale is to be on the Premises, on the last Day of May Inst. Credit will be given for Six Months, without Interest. Any Person inclinable to purchase, are referred to Mr. JOHN PACA, of Baltimore County, or to Mr. WILLIAM PACA, of the City of Annapolis, for any Information they may want.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Neabsco Iron-Works, in Virginia, on, or about the 10th of October last, a Country-born Negro Man Slave, named BTLIE, the Property of the Hon. John Taylor, Esq; he is about 30 Years of Age, very black, well made, Five Feet Eight Inches high, puts on a fower Look when taxed with any Thing amiss; he had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue Broad Cloth Coat, black Cotton Velvet Jacket, and sundry other Sorts of Cloaths, besides Shoes and Stockings of various Kinds: He is by Trade a Ship-Carpenter, and is such a Proficient in that Business, as not only to repair, but to build all Sorts of small Craft. The Day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto Fellow, named SCRIO, the Property of Mr. John M'Millan of Prince-William County, in Virginia, of much the same Age and Size as himself. They crossed Potomack-River together, in a Schooner's Boat, to the Maryland Shore, where they left her, and have, from that Time kept themselves undiscovered. As Billie was some Time last Summer brought from Carolina, (to which Place, under the Sanction of a forged Pass, he had travelled as a Freeman) it is more than probable that if he is not now engaged by some Ship-Builders to the Northward, that he will endeavour to get on board of some Craft, bound for Charles-Town, or to some Place in Carolina, where he expects to be free.
 Whoever takes up the said Negro, or Mulatto, and brings One, or both, to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Calvert, Manager of Col. Taylor's Mine-Bank, in Baltimore County, or will secure them, so as they may be had again, shall receive, for each, a Reward of Five Pounds, if taken Forty Miles from home, or the above Reward, if at a greater Distance from the said Mr. John Calvert, or from
 (tf) THOMAS LAWSON.



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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1769.

GOVERNOR BERNARD's Letter to the Earl of HILLSBOROUGH, dated Boston, November 14, 1768.

My LORD,

COME now to consider that Part of my Orders which relates to the Reforming the Bench of Justices: This is to be done by Two Ways. 1st, By adding new Justices to the present Bench, either by engaging Gentlemen who are already in the Commission to qualify themselves, or by granting new Commissions to fit Persons who will undertake to act. 2^d, By removing such Persons in the Commission, who are known to be infected with Principles of Disaffection to the constitutional Authority of Parliament. The first of these is practicable in both its Branches; the second is, at present, absolutely impracticable, and will remain so, while the Council make the humouring the people their chief Object.

In regard to the first, I have already made some Attempts to engage some Gentlemen now in the Commission to qualify themselves, and shall pursue it; and notwithstanding the Undertaking is very discouraging, I expect I shall have some Success. I have also made an Essay to appoint new Justices, who would engage to do, by naming one very fit Person. It was received very coolly by the Council, and upon my asking the reason, I was told he was not popular; I replied, that he had been, I should not have named him. As he was allowed to be in every other Respect a most unexceptionable Man, it passed unanimously; but it gave me to know what I must expect, if I proposed a Man who was not popular, against whom any Exception could be taken. But I shall try soon again.

As for removing Persons for their Opposition to the Authority of Parliament, by Means of a Council, the Majority of which has (indirectly at least) avowed the same Principles, and now appears to act in Concert with that Party from whence the Opposition to Parliament originated, it would be an Attempt contrary to all Rules of Policy and Prudence. It would require to be done by a public Enquiry, which would receive all the Obstruction and Embarrassment which the Chicanery of Law could invent; and, if after all, full proof of Disaffection to the Authority of Parliament, should be made, it would be declared not to be relevant to infer such a Censure. It would be therefore in vain to attempt to punish Disaffection to the Authority of Parliament, until the Criminality is better established than it is at present. To support this Conjecture in what Manner the Council would act in such a Proceeding, I need only refer your Lordship to their Conduct, and the Papers they have published within these Two Months last past.

And yet, my Lord, I would not insinuate that we have no fit Objects for such a Censure; the Sons of Liberty have not been without Magistrates. We have seen Justices attending at Liberty-Tree; one to administer an Oath to the Stamp-Master, when he was obliged to swear he would not execute his Office; another to perform the Function of Toast-Master; a third, but lately, to consult about fortifying the Town; others to make up a Procession of 45 Carriages, and 92 Persons, on the 14th of August last. All these are included in Two Lists which your Lordship has, that of the 5 Selectmen who signed the Circular Letter for the Convention, of which all but the first are in the Commission, and that of the Eight Justices who signed the Refusal to billet the Soldiers. Now, if the Censure of these Proceedings should produce an Order to me to supersede the Commissions of these Gentlemen, it would be a Trial of the Power of the Governor: It seems at present that the Council would not enable me to execute such an Order.

It is a great Defect in this Government, that the King has no Power over the Commissions, which are granted in his Name, and under his Seal. He can by Order in Council disallow a Law which has passed by the Governor, Council, and House of Representatives: But yet he cannot supersede a Commission, which has been granted by the Governor and Council. And yet the Council of this Province is as much out of the Control of the King as the House of Representatives is. Wherefore it seems as reasonable that the King should be allowed to correct the Mistakes of the Governor and Council, as of the Governor, Council, and House. As it is, when the Governor has once set the King's Seal to a Commission, it is for ever out of the Hands of the Crown, and the Person who has obtained it, may thenceforth defy the King, oppose his Laws, and insult his Government, and be in no Danger of losing his Commission. It is true the Governor, with the Advice of Council, can supersede him; but, if he acts in a popular Cause, under which, Opposition to Government finds it easy to shelter itself, the Council, who are themselves the Creatures of the People, will never join with the Governor in censuring the Overflowings of Liberty. It may be said, that the Governor should take Care not to appoint any one whose Character is not well known. But the Governor does not personally know Half of those whom he appoints to Offices; it is therefore in his Power to guard against Imposition, let him be ever so cautious. Besides, a Man's political Character often does not appear 'til he has got into an Office, and thereby held forth to the Public: Hence it is not unusual for a Person, who has distinguished him-

self in political Matters, to get himself recommended to the Governor, as a Man well disposed to Government; and, as soon as he has received his Commission, to declare for the Party of the Sons of Liberty. The Governor may resent the Imposition as he pleases; but can't undo what he has done. Thus the Commissions of the King, like his Cannon upon another Occasion, are turned against him.

It would serve to remedy this Abuse, and strengthen Government, if the King was enabled by Order, in his Privy-Council, to supersede Commissions granted in his Name, and under his Seal, when they shall appear to be granted to improper Persons, or made Use of for improper Purposes. This must be done by Act of Parliament; and I don't see the Impropriety of such an Act; it seems to me to be a proper Power to be vested in the Crown; especially at a Time when the Crown wants to be strengthened by all legal Means in this Country. And it seems that it would be better to be done by a general Act than a partial one; for such a Power may be wanted in the Royal Governments, notwithstanding the Control the King has over the Councils. For it is very possible, considering the Spirit which now prevails, that even a Royal Council may support a Popular Magistrate against the Interest of the Crown. And, if the Colonies should prevail to have the Judges Commissions during good Behaviour, which some of them are now very earnest about, it might be proper that the King, in Council, should be empowered to judge and determine upon such Misbehaviour as would avoid the Commission.

But this will not be necessary, if the general Instructions of granting no Commissions, but during Pleasure, be continued and observed; nor will it be necessary that such an Act should be general: It is more wanted in this Government than in all the others together; and even here the Defect would be cured by a Royal Council.

I am, with great Respect,
my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient,
and most humble Servant,

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Hillsborough.
January 27, 1769. A true Copy,
GEO. WHITE,
Clerk of the Papers to the House of Commons.

Copy of a Letter from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, November 30, 1768.

My LORD,

I THINK it proper to inform your Lordship, that I communicated to the Council that Part of your Lordship's Letter No. 19, in which your Lordship signified His Majesty's gracious Reception of the Petition of the Council, which I transmitted in July last, and added, that the Petition, with my Reasoning in Support of it, would have full Consideration. Upon which Mr. Bowdoin, who has all along taken the Lead of the Council in their late extraordinary Proceedings, charged me with having misrepresnted the Purpose of their Petition, by taking Advantage of an Expression of theirs, "drawing a Revenue from the Colonies," and therefrom insinuating, that their Objection lay not so much against the raising Money, as the carrying it out of the Country, and not expending it here. And to justify this, he quoted a transitory Conversation he had with me on the Day of the public Commencement at the College in July last. I told him, that if the Conversation had made such an Impression upon him, it was a Pity he had not mentioned it before, whilst my Memory could interpose in my Behalf; That at this Distance of Time, Five Months, I could not recollect every trifling Conversation; for such I was assured this was from his Report of it. But I could be certain, whether I had or had not misrepresented their Petition, by inspecting my own Books. And before I looked at them, I could declare that I had not.

My Letter Books were at my Country House, where I generally write all my Letters. As soon as I got at them, I had the Letter in Question, No. 11, July 16, copied: As soon as I returned to Town, I read that Part of it, which related to this Business to Three or Four of the Council; and I let Two of them, and the Secretary, read the whole Letter; they were greatly surprized to find it so very clear of Mr. Bowdoin's Charge; at the next Council I produced the Letter, and read the whole Passage referred to; from whence it appeared, that in mentioning the Prayer of their Petition, I used their own Words, without adding a single Word of my own; and also that the Argument I used in Behalf of the Prayer, went against Taxation in general, more than the Disposal of the Money: This appeared satisfactory to the whole Council, except Mr. Bowdoin. But he still persisting in justifying himself, mentioned something more of the Conversation referred to, which explained the whole, and showed that what I said upon that Occasion, was entirely in Joke. This was confirmed by a Counsellor, who recollected that on that Day, being a Day of Festivity, I did joke with some of them upon their Petition, to the same Purpose as Mr. Bowdoin quoted, but in Terms that one could not have imagined could have been taken seriously, and really were quite inoffensive to every one else.

This is a very trifling Matter to trouble your Lordship with; but it has already been the Subject of Debates in Council, and Libels in the News-Papers. It would have also produced a formal Remonstrance to your Lordship, which I am told was actually prepared by the Gentleman who made the Charge, if it had not been prevented by my making Communications, which, but for saving Trouble to your Lordship, I would not

have submitted to. But it will vent itself in another and more public Way; of which I shall be able to give your Lordship an Account in a few Days. Your Lordship may depend upon it, that my Informations have been, and shall be, dictated by the Spirit of Truth and Candour; but I cannot make Facts other than they are, nor can I excuse myself communicating such Observations and Reflections, as occur to me, and appear to be material to the Subject.

I am, with great Respect,
my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient,
and most humble Servant,

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Hillsborough.
January 27, 1769. A true Copy,
GEO. WHITE,
Clerk of the Papers to the House of Commons.

Copy of a Letter from Governor Bernard, to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, December 5, 1768.

My LORD,

THE Council have been for a Week past, preparing Petitions to the Two Houses of Parliament against the American Acts of Revenue, that is, as I understand, against all the Acts imposing Port Duties. They signified their Intention to me, and desired, that I would either join with them, or authorize their sitting for that Purpose. I reminded them, that I had refused to be concerned in this Business in July last, and the Impropriety of this Measure was much stronger now than then. I added, that if they would be advised by me, they would not pursue this Intention; which could do no Good, and might turn to Evil; that if the Parliament was disposed to indulge the Americans in another Repeal, there were Petitions enough before them to ground it upon; and their Petition at best would be but a Makeweight; on the other Hand, it might contain something that might give Offence, and add to the ill Humour, which, I feared, already prevailed against this Province. But all this, and more, had no Effect: The Movers of this Business called the Council together, separately from the Governor, in the Council Chamber, according to the new Method, for which they apologized in the Petition. After several Days Meeting, the Petition was settled and approved: Upon which there was a Dispute how it should be signed, whether by every one as private Persons, as in the Address to General Gage, or by the President, in the Name of the Body; in which latter Case they must be understood to act as the Legislative Council, there being no President of the Privy Council but the Governor. However, it was resolved it should be signed in the latter Way.

As soon as I learned it was finished, I sent for Mr. Danforth, the President, and desired to see it; he went and procured it for me. I found it was signed, "in the Name, and by the Order of a Majority of the Council, S. Danforth." Mr. Danforth said he was not present when this Manner of Signing was resolved upon; and when he set his Name to it, he did not see the Word "President" after his Name; this was a poor Excuse, but serves to shew, how little free Agency there is in a Business of this Kind. He also added, that if he could get the Council to meet again, he was in Hopes they would undo this Business; for several of them had signified their Disapprobation of it. But I had no such Expectations; for the Council is brought under such an Awe of their Constituents, by the frequent Removals of the Friends of Government, that there is very little Exercise for private Judgment in popular Questions.

If by the Majority of the Council, in whose Name the President is to sign, they mean a Majority of the whole Board, I cannot conceive that all the Persons who met at the several Meetings upon this Occasion put together, amount to the Number 12, which is the Majority of the Whole. But if they mean a Majority of those present when the Resolution was formed, it may fall very short of the Majority of the Body: Four Persons will make a Majority of a Quorum of the Council. In the present Case, I doubt whether the Number of those who really approved of this Measure was much more; for it seemed to be rather submitted to, than joined in. As for the Petition itself, it is very lengthy, being Six Folio Pages, but has nothing new in it, nothing, I believe, but what is to be found among the Writings of the House of Representatives. It differs from the Petition to the King in this; the latter carefully avoids all Claim of Right against the Parliament; this is not so clear of it; it has indeed no positive Assertions of Right, but several Intimations of it, too plain to be unnoticed. This Account is taken from only once reading it, and therefore may not be free from Mistakes, tho' I believe it is right as to the general Idea.

I am, with great Respect,
my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient,
and most humble Servant,

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Hillsborough.
January 27, 1769. A true Copy,
GEO. WHITE,
Clerk of the Papers to the House of Commons.

P. S. Since I wrote the foregoing, I have got a List of the Gentlemen who passed upon the Petition; Mr. Danforth, Royal, Erving, Bowdoin, Hubbard, Tyler, Pitts, Dexter. Upon November the 30th they agreed upon the Petition to the Lords and Commons to be signed by Mr. Danforth as President. Of these Eight, I have been informed of Two who wanted to have it undone, and I can fix upon another, who, I dare say, acquiesced, rather than concurred.

PRINCE Gallitzin, Commander in Chief of the Russian Army, is marching with his Division from Livonia towards Padolia, and Gen. Olitz is likewise upon the march with the Division of Petersburg, they have already passed the Frontiers of Poland.

The Turks will bring an Army of 400,000 Men into the Field, but it is rather too late. An Invasion is apprehended from the Tartars on the Side of Bender; these will be beforehand with the Turks. They have formed Magazines sufficient for the Subsistence of their Army for Twelve Months.

Feb. 21. A Courier, dispatched from the great Army of the Russians, arrived here Yesterday with the following Advices. The Chan of the Tartars of Crimea having marched from Balta, at the Head of about 12,000 Men, and made an Invasion into New Servia, met upon the Frontiers a Body of Russian Troops, commanded by Major General Alexander Isakow. They engaged immediately, but the Affair was soon decided; for the Tartars, tho' much superior in Number, ran away after the Loss of about 700 Men killed, and some Hundreds taken Prisoners. The Chan went off towards Poland, but General Isakow followed him; and the Russian Major General Prince Prossorofski is also marched from Constantinow, to make Head against him. Another Invasion of the Tartars into the Ukraine, joined by some Arnauts, and some Hundreds of the Confederates of Bar, met with no better Success: They were entirely defeated, their Commander killed, and were obliged to repass the Neister. This happy Beginning gives the Russians great Spirits, and at the same Time discourages their Enemies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan 3. Many Turkish Soldiers Natives of this City, who have been for some Months past on the Frontiers of the Empire on the Side of Moldavia, are returned from thence. The Reason for which, they allege, is the Rigour of the Climate; adding, that though they have had Meat and Rice, yet they were in want of Coffee, a Beverage which they cannot do without; and besides, that they had not seen one Enemy.

It is to be feared that they will be followed by many others; and, it is to be remarked, that Desertion is not punished among the Ottoman Troops; every Soldier may retire from Service, when he pleases, without losing his Pay.

BERLIN, Feb. 4. The Empress of Russia having expressed her desire to have some of the King's Officers as Volunteers in the Russian Army, his Majesty in order to anticipate the Wishes of the Empress, has pitched upon the Seven following Officers for that Purpose, viz. Col. de Linkerdorf, Lieut. Col. Count de Henkel, Prince George of Anhalt-Deslau, Baron Pfau, and the Sieurs Gaudi, Usdom, and Durand. These Officers are to rendezvous at Breslau, and go together from thence to the Russian Army: During the Time they serve there, the Empress will defray great Part of their Expenses.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 21. Orders have been given to equip for Sea, with the utmost Expedition, Eight Men of War of the Line, viz. Two of 70 Guns, Three of 60, and Three of 50, besides Two Frigates, the one of 24, and the other of 20 Guns. The Public are as yet unacquainted with the Destination of this Squadron; but most People are of Opinion, that it is intended for the Baltic, where it is to act agreeable to the Disposition of the Court of Petersburg.

This Squadron will be ready to sail in the Beginning of April next. It is said, the King has resolved to augment his Marine to Forty-four Ships of the Line, besides Frigates and small Vessels.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 11.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT, his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the same,

The humble Address of the HOUSE of BURGESSES.

MY LORD,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Burgesses of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, humbly beg Leave to return your Excellency our sincere and upbrought Thanks for your very affectionate Speech at the Opening of this Session; and we do with the highest Satisfaction and Pleasure embrace this first Opportunity which has been offered us, as well for ourselves as in Behalf of all our Constituents, to congratulate your Excellency on your Appointment to this Government, and your safe and early Arrival.

The Assurances of the Royal Favour, communicated to us through your Excellency, cannot but impress the Heart of every Virginian with the most lively and indelible Sentiments of Duty and Affection. Permit us then, my Lord, to renew our Assurances to your Excellency of our most cordial and inviolable Attachment to his Majesty's sacred Person and Government, the real Happiness and Prosperity of which have ever been the grand leading Objects of our warmest Wishes.

His Majesty's gracious Appointment of your Lordship to so important a Station, at the same Time that it holds forth to the World the strongest Evidence of your Lordship's exceeding Merit, is a recent Proof to us of his paternal Affection for this his antient and loyal Colony.

We receive with equal Pleasure and Gratitude the Intimation of his Majesty's gracious Purpose, that his chief Governors of Virginia shall in future reside within their Government, as from hence we are persuaded, that much Honour and many signal Advantages will redound to the Colony; and we do assure your Lordship, with that Sincerity which Truth ought ever to inspire, that we esteem as a peculiar Mark of the Royal Attention to our Happiness, your Lordship's Appointment to preside over us, since we cannot but regard the Display of so many Virtues and Abilities, during the short Time of your Residence here, as a sure Presage, that Wisdom and Benevolence will eminently distinguish your Lordship's Administration.

As we shall ever participate even of his Majesty's domestic Felicity, we do very cordially congratulate your Lordship; as the immediate Representative of

the best of Sovereigns, on the late Birth of a Princess, an additional and endearing Pledge to the British Nation and all its Connections; and it is with great Pleasure we learn, that her Majesty and the Royal Infant are in perfect Health.

It is an indispensable Duty which we owe to our Constituents, and which at present is strongly enforced by your Lordship's Recommendation and Advice, that we should dispassionately, and with the greatest Candour, consider the important Business upon which we are now assembled; and we beg Leave to assure your Excellency, that if in the Course of our Deliberations, any Matters should arise, which may in any Sort affect Great-Britain, they shall be discussed on this ruling Principle, that both our Interests are inseparably the same.

It only remains, my Lord, for us to offer up our most fervent Prayers to that Supreme Being, the Sovereign Dispenser of every good and perfect Gift, beseeching him to inspire your Lordship with all Wisdom, and that his Majesty will long continue you the happy Ruler of a free and happy People.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to return the following ANSWER:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

I CORDIALLY pray for that Wisdom which you have kindly implored the Almighty to grant me. My Situation calls for it, and the People of Virginia have a Right to expect it.

When my gracious Master ordered me here, he commanded me to do Justice, and to maintain the Rights of all his Subjects; I joyfully accepted the glorious Command, and in the Execution of it, will exert that honest Zeal, which all good Men will approve.

His Majesty shall be fully informed of your Expressions of Gratitude, Loyalty, and Attachment, to his sacred Person and Government, and shall be told of your Kindness to me.

THURSDAY May 18.

YESTERDAY at 12 o'Clock, his Excellency the Governor went to the Capitol, and having sent a Message by Mr. Walthoe to the Hon. the Speaker and House of Burgesses, commanding their immediate Attendance in the Council Chamber, which they instantly obeyed, he spoke to them as follows:

MR. SPEAKER, and Gentlemen of the HOUSE of BURGESSES,

I HAVE heard of your Resolves, and am glad of their Effects. You have made it my Duty to dissolve you, and you are dissolved accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, May 17, 1769.

THE late Representatives of the People then judging it necessary that some Measures should be taken in their distressed Situation, for preserving the true and essential Interests of the Colony, resolved upon a Meeting for that very salutary Purpose, and therefore immediately, with the greatest Order and Decorum, repaired to the House of Mr. Anthony Hay in this City, where being assembled, it was first proposed, for the more decent and regular Discussion of such Matters as might be taken into Consideration, that a Moderator should be appointed, and, on the Question being put, Peyton Randolph, Esq; late Speaker of the House of Burgesses, was unanimously elected.

The true State of the Colony being then opened and fully explained, and it being proposed that a regular Association should be formed, a Committee was appointed to prepare the necessary and most proper Regulations for that Purpose, and they were ordered to make their Report to the General Meeting the next Day at 10 o'Clock.

THURSDAY, May 18.

AT a farther Meeting, according to Adjournment, the Committee appointed Yesterday, made their Report, which being read, seriously considered, and approved, was signed by a great Number of the principal Gentlemen of the Colony then present, and is as follows:

WE his Majesty's most dutiful Subjects, the late Representatives of all the Freeholders of the Colony of Virginia, avowing our inviolable and unshaken Fidelity and Loyalty to our most gracious Sovereign, our Affection for all our Fellow Subjects of Great-Britain; protesting against every Act or Thing, which may have the most distant Tendency to interrupt, or in any wise disturb his Majesty's Peace, and the good Order of his Government in this Colony, which we are resolved, at the Risk of our Lives and Fortunes, to maintain and defend; but, at the same Time, being deeply affected with the Grievances and Distresses, with which his Majesty's American Subjects are oppressed, and dreading the Evils which threaten the Ruin of ourselves and our Posterity, by reducing us from a free and happy People to a wretched and miserable State of Slavery; and having taken into our most serious Consideration the present State of the Trade of this Colony, and of the American Commerce in general, observe with Anxiety, that the Debt due to Great-Britain for Goods imported from thence is very great, and that the Means of paying this Debt, in the present Situation of Affairs, are likely to become more and more precarious; that the Difficulties, under which we now labour, are owing to the Restrictions, Prohibitions, and ill advised Regulations, in several late Acts of Parliament of Great-Britain, in particular, that the late unconstitutional Act, imposing Duties on Tea, Paper, Glass, &c. for the sole Purpose of raising a Revenue in America, is injurious to Property, and destructive to Liberty, hath a necessary Tendency to prevent the Payment of the Debt due from this Colony to Great-Britain, and is, of Consequence, ruinous to Trade; that, notwithstanding the many earnest Applications already made, there is little Reason to expect a Redress of those Grievances; Therefore, in Justice to ourselves and our Posterity, as well as to the Traders of Great-Britain concerned in the American Commerce, we, the Subscribers, have voluntarily and unanimously entered into the following Resolutions, in Hopes that our Example will induce the good People of this Colony to be frugal in the Use and Consumption of British Manufactures, and that the Merchants and Manufacturers of Great-Britain may, from Motives of Interest, Friendship, and Justice, be

engaged to exert themselves to obtain for us a Redress of those Grievances, under which the Trade and Inhabitants of America at present labour; We do therefore most earnestly recommend this our Association to the serious Attention of all Gentlemen, Merchants, Traders, and other Inhabitants of this Colony; in Hopes, that they will very readily and cordially accede thereto.

First, it is unanimously agreed on and resolved this 18th Day of May, 1769, that the Subscribers, as well by their own Example, as all other legal Ways and Means in their Power, will promote and encourage Industry and Frugality, and discourage all Manner of Luxury and Extravagance.

Secondly, That they will not at any Time hereafter, directly or indirectly import, or cause to be imported, any Manner of Goods, Merchandise, or Manufactures, which are, or shall hereafter be taxed by Act of Parliament, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in America (except Paper, not exceeding Eight Shillings Sterling per Ream, and except such Articles only, as Orders have been already sent for) nor purchase any such after the First Day of September next, of any Person whatsoever, but that they will always consider such Taxation, in every Respect, as an absolute Prohibition, and in all future Orders, direct their Correspondents to ship them no Goods whatever, taxed as above said, except as is above excepted.

Thirdly, That the Subscribers will not hereafter, directly or indirectly, import or cause to be imported from Great-Britain, or any Part of Europe (except such Articles of the Produce or Manufacture of Ireland as may be immediately and legally brought from thence, and except also all such Goods as Orders have been already sent for) any of the Goods herein after enumerated, viz. Spirits, Wine, Cyder, Perry, Beer, Ale, Malt, Barley, Pease, Beef, Pork, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, Candles, Oil, Fruit, Sugar, Pickles, Confectionary, Pewter, Hoes, Axes, Watches, Clocks, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Carriages, Joiner's and Cabinet Work of all Sorts, Upholstery of all Sorts, Trinkets and Jewellery, Plate, and Gold and Silver Smiths Work of all Sorts, Ribbon and Millinery of all Sorts, Lace of all Sorts, India Goods of all Sorts, except Spices, Silks of all Sorts, except Sewing Silks, Cambric, Lawn, Muslin, Gauze, except Boiling Clothes, Callico or Cotton Stuffs of more than Two Shillings per Yard, Linens of more than Two Shillings per Yard, Woollens, Worsted Stuffs of all Sorts of more than One Shilling and Six-pence per Yard, Broad Cloths of all Kinds at more than Eight Shillings per Yard, Narrow Cloths of all Kinds at more than Three Shillings per Yard, Hats, Stockings (Plaid and Irish Hosiery excepted) Shoes and Boots, Saddles, and all Manufactures of Leather and Skins of all Kinds, until the late Acts of Parliament imposing Duties on Tea, Paper, Glass, &c. for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in America, are repealed, and that they will not, after the First of September next, purchase any of the above enumerated Goods of any Person whatsoever, unless the above mentioned Acts of Parliament are repealed.

Fourthly, That in all Orders, which any of the Subscribers may hereafter send to Great-Britain, they shall, and will expressly direct their Correspondents not to ship them any of the before enumerated Goods, until the before mentioned Acts of Parliament are repealed; and if any Goods are shipped to them contrary to the Tenor of this Agreement, they will refuse to take the same, or make themselves chargeable therewith.

Fifthly, That they will not import any Slaves, or purchase any imported, after the First Day of November next, until the said Acts of Parliament are repealed.

Sixthly, That they will not import any Wines of any Kind whatever, or purchase the same from any Person whatever, after the First Day of September next, except such Wines as are already ordered, until the Acts of Parliament imposing Duties thereon are repealed.

Seventhly, For the better Preservation of the Breed of Sheep, That they will not kill, or suffer to be killed, any Lambs, that shall be yearned before the First Day of May, in any Year, nor dispose of such to any Butcher or other Person, whom they may have Reason to expect, intends to kill the same.

Eighthly and Lastly, That these Resolves shall be binding on all and each of the Subscribers, who do hereby each and every Person for himself, upon his Word and Honour, agree that he will strictly and firmly adhere to and abide by every Article in this Agreement, from the Time of his signing the same, for and during the Continuance of the before mentioned Acts of Parliament, or until a general Meeting of the Subscribers, after one Month's public Notice, shall determine otherwise, the Second Article of this Agreement still and for ever continuing in full Power and Force.

The Business being finished, the following Toasts were drank, and then the Gentlemen retired.—The King—The Queen and Royal Family—His Excellency Lord Botetourt, and Prosperity to Virginia—A speedy and lasting Union between Great-Britain and her Colonies.—The constitutional British Liberty in America, and all true Patriots, the Supporters thereof—Duke of Richmond—Earl of Shelburne—Col. Barre—The late Speaker—The Treasurer of the Colony—The Farmers and Monitor.

RESOLVES of the HOUSE of BURGESSES, passed the 16th of May, 1769.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente*, THAT the sole Right of imposing Taxes on the Inhabitants of this his Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia, is now, and ever hath been, legally and constitutionally vested in the House of Burgesses, lawfully convened according to the antient and established Practice, with the Consent of the Council, and of his Majesty, the King of Great-Britain, or his Governor for the Time being.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente*, That it is the undoubted Privilege of the Inhabitants of this Colony, to petition their Sovereign for Redress of Grievances; and that it is lawful and expedient to procure the Concurrence of his Majesty's other Colonies, in dutiful Addresses praying the Royal Interposition in Favour of the violated Rights of America.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente*, That the sole Right of imposing Taxes on the Inhabitants of this his Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia, is now, and ever hath been, legally and constitutionally vested in the House of Burgesses, lawfully convened according to the antient and established Practice, with the Consent of the Council, and of his Majesty, the King of Great-Britain, or his Governor for the Time being.

ORDERED, That the same be taken into Consideration, and that the Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses be desired to prepare a Petition to the King, in Favour of the violated Rights of America.

The following is an Address of

To the King's
The humble ADDRESS
of the HOUSE of BURGESSES
of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia,
May it please your Majesty

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Burgesses of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, humbly beg Leave to return your Majesty our sincere and upbrought Thanks for your very affectionate Speech at the Opening of this Session; and we do with the highest Satisfaction and Pleasure embrace this first Opportunity which has been offered us, as well for ourselves as in Behalf of all our Constituents, to congratulate your Majesty on your Appointment to this Government, and your safe and early Arrival.

The Assurances of the Royal Favour, communicated to us through your Majesty, cannot but impress the Heart of every Virginian with the most lively and indelible Sentiments of Duty and Affection. Permit us then, my Lord, to renew our Assurances to your Majesty of our most cordial and inviolable Attachment to his Majesty's sacred Person and Government, the real Happiness and Prosperity of which have ever been the grand leading Objects of our warmest Wishes.

His Majesty's gracious Appointment of your Lordship to so important a Station, at the same Time that it holds forth to the World the strongest Evidence of your Lordship's exceeding Merit, is a recent Proof to us of his paternal Affection for this his antient and loyal Colony.

We receive with equal Pleasure and Gratitude the Intimation of his Majesty's gracious Purpose, that his chief Governors of Virginia shall in future reside within their Government, as from hence we are persuaded, that much Honour and many signal Advantages will redound to the Colony; and we do assure your Majesty, with that Sincerity which Truth ought ever to inspire, that we esteem as a peculiar Mark of the Royal Attention to our Happiness, your Majesty's Appointment to preside over us, since we cannot but regard the Display of so many Virtues and Abilities, during the short Time of your Residence here, as a sure Presage, that Wisdom and Benevolence will eminently distinguish your Majesty's Administration.

As we shall ever participate even of his Majesty's domestic Felicity, we do very cordially congratulate your Majesty; as the immediate Representative of

the best of Sovereigns, on the late Birth of a Princess, an additional and endearing Pledge to the British Nation and all its Connections; and it is with great Pleasure we learn, that her Majesty and the Royal Infant are in perfect Health.

It is an indispensable Duty which we owe to our Constituents, and which at present is strongly enforced by your Majesty's Recommendation and Advice, that we should dispassionately, and with the greatest Candour, consider the important Business upon which we are now assembled; and we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that if in the Course of our Deliberations, any Matters should arise, which may in any Sort affect Great-Britain, they shall be discussed on this ruling Principle, that both our Interests are inseparably the same.

It only remains, my Lord, for us to offer up our most fervent Prayers to that Supreme Being, the Sovereign Dispenser of every good and perfect Gift, beseeching him to inspire your Majesty with all Wisdom, and that his Majesty will long continue you the happy Ruler of a free and happy People.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente*, That all Trials for Treason, Misprision of Treason, or for any Felony or Crime whatsoever, committed and done in this his Majesty's said Colony and Dominion, by any Person or Persons residing therein, ought of Right to be had, and conducted in and before his Majesty's Courts, held within his said Colony, according to the fixed and known Course of Proceeding; and that the seizing any Person or Persons residing in this Colony, suspected of any Crime whatsoever, committed therein, and sending such Person or Persons to Places beyond the Sea to be tried, is highly derogatory of the Rights of British Subjects, as thereby the inestimable Privilege of being tried by a Jury from the Vicinage, as well as the Liberty of summoning and producing Witnesses on such Trial, will be taken away from the Party accused.

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble, dutiful, and loyal Address, be presented to his Majesty, to assure him of our inviolable Attachment to his sacred Person and Government; and to beseech his Royal Interposition, as the Father of all his People, however remote from the Seat of his Empire, to quiet the Minds of his loyal Subjects of this Colony, and to avert from them those Dangers and Miseries which will ensue, from the seizing and carrying beyond Sea any Person residing in America, suspected of any Crime whatsoever, to be tried in any other Manner than by the ancient and long established Course of Proceeding.

The following Order is likewise in their Journal of that Date.

ORDERED, That the Speaker of this House do transmit, without Delay, to the Speakers of the several Houses of Assembly on this Continent, a Copy of the Resolutions now agreed to by this House, requesting their Concurrence therein.

The following is an Address to his Majesty, in their Journal of the 14th of May:

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty:

The humble ADDRESS of his dutiful and loyal Subjects the HOUSE OF BURGESSSES of his Majesty's antient Colony of VIRGINIA, met in General Assembly.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most loyal, dutiful, and affectionate Subjects, the House of BurgessSES of this your Majesty's antient Colony of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, beg Leave, in the humblest Manner, to assure your Majesty that your faithful Subjects of this Colony, ever distinguished by their Loyalty and firm Attachment to your Majesty and your Royal Ancestors, far from countenancing Traitors, Treasons, or Misprisions of Treason, are ready at any Time, to sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes in Defence of your Majesty's sacred Person and Government.

It is with the deepest Concern and most heart-felt Grief that your Majesty's dutiful Subjects of this Colony find that their Loyalty hath been traduced, and that those Measures which a just Regard for the British Constitution (dearer to them than Life) made necessary upon your Majesty's Government.

When we consider that by the established Laws and Constitution of this Colony the most ample Provision is made for apprehending and punishing all those who shall dare to engage in any treasonable Practices against your Majesty, or disturb the Tranquility of Government, we cannot without Horror think of the new, unusual, and permit us, with all Humility, to add, unconstitutional and illegal Mode, recommended to your Majesty, of seizing and carrying beyond Sea the Inhabitants of America suspected of any Crime, and of trying such Persons in any other Manner than by the ancient and long established Course of Proceeding; for how truly deplorable must be the Case of a wretched American, who, having incurred the Displeasure of any one in Power, is dragged from his native Home and his dearest domestic Connections, thrown into a Prison, not to await his Trial before a Court, Jury, or Judges, from a Knowledge of whom he is encouraged to hope for speedy Justice, but to exchange his Imprisonment in his own Country for Fetters among Strangers: Conveyed to a distant Land where no Friend, no Relation, will alleviate his Distresses or minister to his Necessities, and where no Witness can be found to testify his Innocence, and consigned to the Society and Converse of the wretched and abandoned, he can only pray that he may soon end his Misery with his Life.

Truly alarmed at the fatal Tendency of these pernicious Counsels, and with Hearts filled with Anguish by such dangerous Invasions of our dearest Privileges, we presume to prostrate ourselves at the Foot of your Royal Throne, beseeching your Majesty, as our King and Father, to avert from your faithful and loyal Subjects of America those Miseries which must necessarily be the Consequence of such Measures.

After expressing our firm Confidence in your Royal Wisdom and Goodness, permit us to assure your Majesty that the most fervent Prayers of your People of this Colony are daily addressed to the Almighty that your Majesty's Reign may be long and prosperous over Great-Britain and all your Dominions; and that after Death your Majesty may taste the fullest Fruition of eternal Bliss, and that a Descendant of your illustrious House may reign over the extended British Empire until Time shall be no more.

The following Order follows the Address.

ORDERED, That Mr. Speaker do transmit the said Address to the Agent for this Colony, with Directions to cause the same to be presented to his Most Excellent Majesty, and afterwards to be printed and published in the English Papers.

ANNAPOLIS, May 25.

Arrived since our last, the *Betty*, *Hanrick*, from London, after a Passage of Nine Weeks.

On Friday last, as Mr. Thomas Ayres was walking on the Gunwale of his Father's Boat, off *Greenberry's* Point, he unfortunately fell over board and was drowned. Yesterday Afternoon we had a smart Gult, a House in Town was struck by the Lightning, which did some Damage to the Chimney.

We have undoubted Advice, that Lord Botetourt has engaged a Vessel to sail immediately for England, in

Consequence of the Measures taken by the Assembly of Virginia.

Tuesday the 20th of June next is appointed for a Meeting here of Gentlemen, from the several Counties, to consider of Resolutions against the future Importation of Goods; and each County in the Province is entreated to send Four of its Inhabitants, by which 'tis hoped an Agreement may be formed on mutual Confidence, and with entire Unanimity.

The Variety of interesting Intelligence we have been favoured with this Week, from Virginia, obliges us to leave out the List of Prizes in the Frederick-Town Lottery, and sundry Advertisements, which will certainly be inserted in our next.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
HORATIO SHARPE, ESQUIRE,
Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of MARYLAND,

The humble ADDRESS of the Clergy of the Established Church.

May it please your Excellency,

ANIMATED with a proper Sense of the Happiness we have enjoyed under your equitable and humane Administration, we beg Leave to take this Opportunity of gratefully acknowledging those amiable Virtues, both in your public and private Character, which have justly procured you the Esteem and Affection of all Ranks, and must for ever endear the Name of Governor SHARPE to the Inhabitants of Maryland.

The great Veneration you have always expressed for the sacred Institutions of our holy Religion; your exemplary Attendance on the Public Duties thereof; the Respect you have been pleased to shew its Ministers, and the Care you have taken to support their Rights, demand our most dutiful Acknowledgments.

Addressees to those in Power may be prompted by Hope, or dictated by Fear; but, when a free People, from a Conviction of many Years Experience of their chief Magistrate's distinguished Merit, voluntarily join in testifying their Obligations to him, by affectionate Addressees, at a Time they know he is soon to relinquish his Administration, they discharge a Debt of Gratitude, by giving the most ample Testimony of their Esteem for his Person, and Approbation of his Conduct.

Our best Wishes and Prayers shall ever attend you in your Retirement, where the Reflection of having done your Duty to our most gracious Sovereign, his Lordship, and the People over whom you have presided, must give you the most permanent Satisfaction. May the Almighty direct, protect, and bless you in the various Changes and Chances of this Life, and finally reward your virtuous Labours, with the Approbation of, "Well done good and faithful Servant."

James Macgill,
John Eversfield,
G. W. Forrester,
William Brogden,
John Gordon,
Thomas Craddock,
H. Addison,
Isaac Campbell,
John Hamilton,
Philip Hughes,
John Barclay,
Alexander Williamson,
Philip Walker,
H. Bell,
John Reft,
Andrew Lendrum,
William Barroll,
William West,

Matthias Harris,
Hugh Neill,
Samuel Sloan,
Robert Reade,
Daniel Manadier,
William Dowie,
John M'Pheron,
Samuel Keene,
Francis Launder,
David Love,
Robert Renney,
Henry Fendall,
Thomas Alkin,
William Edmiston,
Thomas John Clagett,
John Patterson,
Walter Magowan.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Testimony you are at this Time pleased to give me of your Esteem and Regard, demands my Acknowledgments, and I am exceedingly obliged to you for your Prayers, on my Behalf, and your good Wishes.

It must, Gentlemen, be the Interest, as well as Duty of the Supreme Magistrate in this Province, to countenance and protect all worthy Ministers of the established Church; and, I sincerely hope the Clergy of Maryland will be always animated with a Spirit of true Religion and Virtue, that their exemplary Lives may secure to them the Esteem, Respect, and Affection of their respective Flocks; and, that their Endeavours to promote Piety, Peace, and Good-Will may be constantly crowned with Success.

ANNAPOLIS,
MAY 11, 1769.

By Virtue of a Commission to us directed, from the High Court of Chancery, will be exposed to Public SALE, on Monday the 7th Day of August next, on the Premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called THE REGULATION, containing, by Patent, Five Hundred and Five Acres, (One Hundred whereof, are deemed soul of a Tract of Land, called SELSED) in Baltimore County, about Eleven or Twelve Miles from Baltimore-Town, and on the Road from thence over Gunpowder Falls, to York-Town. The Soil is exceeding good, and fit for Farming, and Plenty of Meadow may be made thereon. Any Person inclining to view, may be shewn the Premises, on applying to Mr. Edward Cockey, Mr. John Wilmet, or Mr. Benjamin Bowen. The Title, and Conditions of Sale, will be made known on the Day of Sale, by

(15)

To be Sold by THOMAS ADDISON, Jun. living upon Patowmack River, Prince-George's County.

THREE HUNDRED BARRELS OF
INDIAN CORN.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MR. P A G E.

On TUESDAY, the 6th of JUNE,
Will be presented, a COMEDY, call'd,
A BOLD STROKE FOR A WIFE.
The Part of Ann Lovely, by Mrs. OSBORNE.
And, the Part of Obediah Prim, (the QUAKER)
[For that Night only.]
By a GENTLEMAN, for his Amusement.
To which will be added, a FARCE, call'd, THE
UPHOLSTERER; OR, WHAT NEWS?
Razor, by Mr. VERLING.

THE Subscriber has for SALE, about 500 Bushels of INDIAN CORN and WHEAT; for Cash only, and will deliver the same at his Landing, upon Road-River, or South-River, just as it may suit the Purchaser.
NICHOLAS GASSAWAY,
Son of JOHN.

(2w)
To be had at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

THE WORKS
OF THE CELEBRATED
JOHN WILKES, ESQ;
Some of which were formerly published under the Title of

THE
NORTH-BRITON,
IN THREE VOLUMES.
At the same Place, may be likewise had,

THE WORKS
OF THE IMMORTAL
CHARLES CHURCHILL,
For which upwards of Two Thousand Subscribers joined to produce this Edition: Nine Hundred of whom are Inhabitants of the Province of Maryland, and their Names printed at the End of the Second Volume.

Annapolis, May 24, 1769.

THE Subscriber's SLOOP will sail for Philadelphia, within Four or Five Days at farthest, and return immediately. Gentlemen who assist me with back Freight, will oblige Their humble Servant,

JOHN BENNETT.

To be sold, at Public Vendue, agreeable to the Last Will of Mr. James Heath, of Baltimore County, deceased,

A TRACT of LAND lying in the said County, near Cookson's Tavern, on the Great-Road leading from Baltimore to Frederick-Town, containing 250 Acres, being Part of a larger Tract, call'd SCUR'S LAVEL. The Soil is good for Farming, and lies convenient to Market. The Sale will be at the aforesaid Cookson's Tavern, on Saturday the 10th of June next where Attendance will be given by

(w3) JOHN LEE WEBSTER.

To be sold, at Public SALE, on Thursday the 8th Day of June next, at the Dwelling-House of Mr. Richard Williams, deceased, in Anne-Arundel County,

THREE NEGROES, one Man, and Two Women, some Household Furniture, and Plantation Utensils, for Current Money. The Sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock. All Persons who have any Demands against the said Deceased's Estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and those that are indebted, are desired to discharge the same without further Notice, that the Estate may be settled, by

(w2) RICHARD WILLIAMS, Executor.

Cecil County, May 17, 1769.

ANDREW MARR, in Compliance to Law, desires of any Kind whatever against him, to come and receive Payment, or Satisfaction, as he intends soon to leave the Province of Maryland. (w3)

To be SOLD, or RENTED, by the Subscriber, living in Baltimore County, in Maryland, on the 30th Day of June next,

THE noted Works, known by the name of ONION'S IRON-WORKS, situated in the County and Province aforesaid, on the Head of Gunpowder River, viz. Two FORGES, a FURNACE, GRIST-MILL, and SAW-MILL, all of which is not above One Hundred Yards distant from each other, with a sufficient Number of Out-Houses, such as Dwelling-Houses, Carpenters, and Blacksmiths Shops, Stables, &c. and at the Head of Navigable Water, where Flats and Scows may carry off Iron to the Town of Joppa, where large Craft may receive it, which is not above one Mile from said Works; together with about Eight or Nine Thousand Acres of Land adjoining said Works, chief of which is very good Farming Land, and, by little Expence, may be made a great Quantity of good Meadow. There are also a great Plenty of Iron Ore, and Wood, on said Land, within a small Distance of said Iron-Works.

(w5) ZACHEUS ONION.
The Premises may be seen, and the Terms known, any Time before the Day of Sale, by applying to

Z. O.

THE NOTED HORSE

R A N G E R,

Who is now perfectly sound, fresh, and healthy,

WILL cover MARES this Season, at London-Town,

on South-River, at TWO GUINEAS the MARE,

or TWENTY SHILLINGS the single Leap.

His PEDIGREE is as follows:

He was got by *Regulus*; his Dam by *Merry-Andrew*;

Grand-Dam, by *Steady*; Great-Grand-Dam was the

Dam of *Wildair*. *Regulus* was got by the *Godolphin Ara-*

bian; Dam, by the *Bald Galloway*. *Merry-Andrew*

was got by *Old Fox*; Dam, by *Hautboy*. *Steady* was got

by *Flying Childers*, and his Dam, by *Grantham*.

N. B. Good Pasturage for the MARES, at a moderate

Rate.—For Further Particulars, apply to WILLIAM

NIVEN, who will attend.

The Money must be paid before the Mares are

taken away.

86 **T**HIS is to inform the Public, that I have rented the House and Ferry of Mr. William Brown, at London-Town, and am provided with good Beds, Liquors, Pasturage, best Hay and Oats.—Those Gentlemen who choose to favour me with their Custom, shall be kindly entertained, by

Their humble Servant,
(3w) PRINDOWELL ALLEIN.

May 1, 1769.
THE Trustees for the Poor of Prince-George's County, hereby give Notice, that they will attend at the House of Benjamin Brookes, in Upper-Marlborough, on Tuesday the Sixth Day of June next, in order to agree with any Person, for a Piece of Land, on which to build an Alms and Work-House.

(4w) WILLIAM BOWIE,
RICHARD DUCKETT,
JOHN FENDALL BEALL,
NATHANIEL MAGRUDER,
STEPHEN WEST.

We have undoubted Advice that Lord Botetourt has engaged a Vessel to sail immediately for England, in Consequence of the Measures taken by the Assembly of Virginia.

April 7, 1769.
RAN away from the Elk-Ridge Furnace, a Convict Servant Man, named WILLIAM SNOW, about Forty Years of Age, near Five Feet Four Inches high, has long brown Hair, a down look, a long Hawk-Bill Nose, is whining or plaintive, and slow in his Speech: Had on and took with him, an old Felt Hat, old Cotton Jacket, one new under ditto, without Sleeves; Four Osnabrig Shirts, a Pair of Cotton Breeches, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, and old coarse Shoes.—Whoever apprehends said Runaway, and brings him home, shall have, if taken Ten Miles from said Furnace, Twenty-five Shillings; if Twenty Miles, Forty Shillings; if Forty Miles, Three Pounds; and, if out of the Province of Maryland, Five Pounds Reward, paid by—

(w3) CALEB DORSEY

To be sold, by Public Vendue, on the Premises, on Monday the 5th Day of June next, pursuant to the Will of Cornelius Daily, late of Talbot County, deceased.

PART of a Tract of Land, lying in the County aforesaid, and on Tuckahoe Creek, called, HAMPTON, supposed to contain 50 Acres; and Part of one other Tract of Land, called, RICH-RANGE, containing 50 Acres, adjoining the aforesaid Tract.

(3w) GILES HICKS, Executor.

WHEREAS the Partnership lately subsisting between the Subscribers, is now dissolved, all Persons indebted to them, either by Bond, Note, or open Account, are desired to make immediate Payment, otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs. PINKNEY & M'HARD.

N. B. They have Goods to the Amount of about Three Hundred and Forty Pounds Sterling, remaining on Hand, tolerably well assorted, which they will dispose of, on very reasonable Terms, for ready Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit, on giving Security, if required. P. & M'H.

WILL cover this Season, at Mr. Ely Dorsey's, on Elk-Ridge, a very fine DRAY HORSE, imported from England last Summer, by Mr. Gough. He is full Seventeen Hands high, and well made in Proportion. As he was imported for no other Motive, than to improve the Breed of draught Horses in this Province, he will cover at Forty Shillings the Season.—Good Pasturage for Mares, at a moderate Price. (4w)

Virginia, April 18, 1769.
T O B E S O L D,
A VALUABLE Tract of Land, in Loudoun County, about Five Miles from Leesburg, on the main Road that leads from Pennsylvania to Carolina, containing 429 Acres, well watered and timbered, whereon is a good Dwelling-House, with Two Rooms on a Floor, and a Stone Chimney, with a Fire-Place in each Room; a Cellar, the same Bigness of the House, walled with Stone; a good Kitchen, with a Stone Chimney; Meat-House; Dairy; Corn-House; Negro-Quarter; and an extraordinary good Barn, 54 by 24 Feet, with a Threshing Floor, 24 Feet Square. There is upwards of 100 Acres of Land cleared, all fresh and good; Eight Acres of Meadow made, all under a good new Fence, and much more Land very suitable for making good Meadow.—Also a Lot in Leesburg, with a Brick-House, Two Story high, and all Conveniences for keeping a Tavern, or Store, in the most public Part of the said Town; and about Eight Acres of good Meadow adjoining the said Town; all which can be overflowed with a good Stream running through it, already ditched, and under a good Fence. The Terms of Sale may be known, by applying to the Subscriber, living on the said Lot, in the Town of Leesburg. Time will be given for Payment.

CRAVIN PEYTON.

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

George-Town, Frederick County, April 10, 1769.
ON Tuesday, the 30th of May next, will be run for, near this Town, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY FIVE POUNDS CURRENCY, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, the best Two of Three Heats, (Two Miles each Heat) If rising Four Years old, every Horse, &c. to carry Eight Stone Four Pounds, Bridle and Saddle included; Five Years Nine Stone. Six Years old, Nine Stone, Eight Pounds, and, Aged, Ten Stone.—One the Day following, will be run for, the Remainder of the Subscription Money, and each Day's Entrance, free, for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, (the winning Horse the preceding Day only excepted.) Every Horse, of 14 Hands high, to carry Eight Stone, Four Pounds, Saddle and Bridle included; and to rise, or fall, according to the Rules of Racing. The Horses to be entered the preceding Day of each Race, with Messrs. Joseph Bell, John Orme, or Cornelius Davis. Three Horses to start for each Day's Purse, or no Race.—Those who enter for the first Day's Race, are to leave satisfactory Vouchers for his, or her Age, and to pay 25s. Entrance.—Those, for the Second, to pay 15s. Entrance.

Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes that may arise; and, if the Weather proves very bad, they are at Liberty to put off the Race 'til next Day.

Alexandria, April 25, 1769.
I S A A C P I E R C E, Junior,
BLOCK and PUMPMaker from BOSTON, has lately settled in Alexandria, and proposes carrying on his Trade.—Any Gentleman that will favour him with their Custom, may depend on being supplied with Punctuality, and on the most reasonable Terms. He has a good Assortment of Blocks now on Hand.

Pig-Point, March 21, 1769.
THE Subscriber intending for ENGLAND, in the Fall, desires all Persons indebted to him above Twelve Months, by Bond, Note, or open Account, to discharge their respective Balances, immediately; and those that have Claims against him, are desired to bring them in, that they may be settled.—He likewise hopes, those who have favoured FORSTER, and LEEKE, with their Custom, at Pig-Point, will be prepared to settle their Accounts, by the last of July next, at farthest, as that is the utmost Indulgence that can be given. RALPH FORSTER.

Piscataway, April 15, 1769.
T o b e S O L D, in large, or small Quantities, as may best suit the Purchasers,
A TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick County, between the Small and Large Tonoloway Creeks, containing about 3500 Acres, called CALEDONIA. Likewise one other Tract, adjoining, called HAWKINS'S RICH LAND, containing about 450 Acres. The Soil is rich, and the Land as 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 3 or 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 Beatty, in Frederick-Town, or (tf) GEO. FRAS. HAWKINS.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

ANNAPOLIS, April 20, 1769.
WHEREAS it has been represented to his Excellency the Governor, that, on Monday Evening, the 17th of this Instant, April, the House of Alexander M'Mechan, of Baltimore-Town, Merchant, was robbed of Four Bundles of Money, containing One Hundred Pounds Currency each: One Bundle of Money, containing One Hundred and Seventy-seven Pounds Nine Shillings Currency, and Two or Three Bundles of Papers, to the great Damage of him, the said Alexander M'Mechan, which said Money, amounting to Five Hundred and Seventy-seven Pounds Nine Shillings Currency, and Papers, were stolen from out of a Chest, that stood in a Chamber of him, the said Alexander M'Mechan, (in which he usually put his Money) between the Hours of Eight and Ten, in the Night, he being then from home, by some Person or Persons, unknown.—His Excellency, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice, the Persons who committed the said Robbery, doth promise his Lordship's Pardon to any one of them, (the Principal only excepted) who shall discover his, or her Accomplice, or Accomplices, in the said Fact, so that he, she, or they, may be apprehended, and convicted thereof.

Signed by Order,

U. SCOTT, Cl. Co.

AND, as a further Encouragement, the Subscriber doth promise a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, to any one who shall make a Discovery of any Person, or Persons, concerned in the above mentioned Robbery, so that he, she, or they, may be brought to Justice, and convicted thereof.

ALEXANDER M'MECHAN.

March 31, 1769.
T o b e S O L D, on Monday the 5th Day of June, on the Premises,

PART of a Tract of LAND, called KNAVE'S DISAPPOINTMENT, adjoining to George-Town, on Patowmack River, containing about 210 Acres, on which is a good Dwelling-House, at present in the Occupation of Mr. Cornelius Davis. Also a Water-side Lot in the said Town, adjoining the Subscriber's. For Title and Terms, apply to STEPHEN WEST.

I have several valuable Tracts of Land in Maryland and Virginia, to sell, rent or lease. (w6)

T o b e S O L D, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 21st of June next, at the House of Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, Frederick County, the following LANDS, all lying in Frederick County, viz.

D E A R - B O U G H T, lying on a Draft of Anti-Estom, near the Head of a Spring, at Thomas Anderson's old Place, containing 500 Acres.

PARTNERSHIP, lying on the West Side of Monocacy, below the Upper Ford, containing 285 Acres.

BRENTFORD, lying on the West Side of the Road leading from Conococheague to Frederick-Town, containing 35 Acres.

PINEY-HILL, lying about Eight Miles above the Mouth of Conococheague, on the East Side of Lick-Kill, near Patowmack River, containing 86 Acres.

The Terms and Conditions will be made known at the Day of Sale.—Any Person wanting to purchase, may be informed of the Title, by applying to James Dick, in Annapolis, or John Cary, in Frederick-Town.

J O H N B O Y D.

(Having already received, and expecting, in the first London Vessel, an additional SUPPLY) continues to sell, on the lowest Terms, at his Medicinal STORE, in Baltimore-Town,

FRESH Drugs and Medicines, of every Kind. Lintseed Oil, and Paints of all Sorts.

All the best Quack, commonly called Patent Medicines. Hill's, Ward's, Schenck's, Greenough's, &c.'s Nolltrums. Imperial Tincture for the Tooth-Ach—infallible.—And those celebrated Fever and Ague Pills, which, for the surprising Number of Cures they have performed, are called Specific.

Medicine-Chests, of any Price, for Masters of Vessels, Iron-Works, Negro-Quarters, and private Families, remote from Doctors, and any Gentleman choosing to inoculate their Negroes, may have added to the Chest, Preparatory Medicines for that Purpose, put up in Doses, proper for any Age, with full and easy Directions to perform the Operation, and manage the Patient thro' every Stage of the Disorder.

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

In the POLLY, Capt. JOHN KILTY, and to be sold, by Wholesale, or Retail, on the most reasonable Terms, by the Subscriber, in ANNAPOLIS.

AN Assortment of EUROPEAN, and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to both Seasons.—He has likewise a Quantity of JESUIT'S BARK, in Two and Three Pound Bottles, and a Parcel of Thread and Cotton Stockings, which he will sell at a low Advance. (6w) THOMAS HALL.

A considerable Difference will be made in the Prices of Goods, to those who pay ready Cash.

April 21, 1769.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Charles A. Digges, late of Prince-George's County Merchant, deceased, either on his private Account, or on Account of his Partnership with Mr. Thomas Philpot, are hereby desired to discharge the same; and likewise all Persons, that have any Claims against the aforesaid Estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted. GEORGE DIGGES, } Administrators.
(6w) FRANK LEEKE,

Frederick County, April 4, 1769.

THE Vestry of All-Saints Parish, having Authority to agree with Curates, to officiate in Three different Districts in the said Parish, (one of which is at present supplied) hereby give Notice, That any Clergyman of the Church of England, that can come well recommended, upon Application, shall be entitled to a Salary of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Common Money, exclusive of Stipends.—To prevent Disappointments, those who apply, are desired to correspond by Letter, to either Mr. Thomas Bewles, or George Murdock, in Frederick-Town, who are to notify the Receipt thereof to the Vestry. (tf) JOSEPH WOOD, Register.

LONDON, October 13, 1768.

THIS is to give Notice to all whom it may concern, That I, FRANCIS BRERWOOD, of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the County of MIDDLESEX, Esquire, did, by my Letter of Attorney, bearing Date, on, or about July the 6th. 1765, constitute and appoint, JOHN HUNT, of Philadelphia, Merchant, to be my lawful Attorney, with full Powers to sue for, recover, and receive Possession of, my real Estate, called, The Lady's Manor, in Baltimore County, in Maryland, descended to me, as Heir at Law to the same, and all Arrears of Rents and Profits thereof; as likewise, to sue for, recover, and receive all Sums of Money, due, and owing to the personal Estate of my late Father, THOMAS BRERWOOD, senior, Esquire, and my late Son WILLIAM BRERWOOD, deceased.—NOW, It is hereby certified, that I have, this Day, revoked the said Letter of Attorney, and every Article, Clause and Thing therein contained, and that the same is now utterly made void and null, which being certified before the Lord Mayor of LONDON, is recorded in the proper Office, for the Register of Deeds, in Maryland; and is now accordingly published, that no one, who is in any Way indebted to me, may be ignorant thereof, and that they may have no further Concern or Transaction with the said JOHN HUNT, on my Account, as I shall not allow of the same.

Witness my Hand,

FRA. BRERWOOD.

XXIVth YEAR.

M A

B E R L



...of Russia requires his regulated Succours either Kingdom is among the ally's Allies, we are bound to pay her a Sum might discomfit her. The Army is now sent with 16 Battalions of Eight Ships of War, and it is thought, for Russia.

L O N D

A Letter from Jamaica received here from the Ha... destroyed, on a moderate... among which are the Custom-House, the Jacques's Fort, the principal Augustine, besides a remarkable, not above 1 Ruins, though a great in the Plantations. Shore, most of which was Hurricane began on the South End of the Island North. The Distress is explicable, and the St. Domingo, and the mendable. These ben... of the Storm, encourage the Mercy of the Alm... also exerted themselves in a common Manner. The C... and the unhappy Suff... with the greatest Ho... made habitable.

Several English you are preparing, we have their Way to Russia, in as Volunteers, and Turks.

Feb. 16. Letters from of Paoli's Privateers French, in Consequence of the.

The Writer of a addressed to the Live Nation is indebted to Interest of this Sum, grievously burdened the Livery to instruct this new Article to viz.

"Infit, says he, the East-India Company's Territories is ready to apply to the reinstating the P found to be unjustly the Truth; there is clear annual Revenue these applied to the what other Method necessarily alleviate in a very short Time long Duration. T Soap, Salt, Leather are most oppressive moved, the Trade will be revived, and every Enemy in the sufficient Strength native Bravery into

March 8. Auther several Thousand from Bourdeaux, for the French Set &c. and that there on the Stocks in Peace of 1763.

March 14. A C... that some Year in that County was House, the Farmer ought to take a man immediate his own Expence was inducted into enjoys, worth, t per Ann.

March 20. We next, the Day is County, a Petiti... by a very co