


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 4, 1768.

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

L E T T E R VII.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

 HIS Letter is intended more particularly for such of you, whose Employments in Life may have prevented your attending to the Consideration of some Points, that are of great and public Importance; for many such Persons there must be, even in these Colonies, where the Inhabitants in general are more intelligent than any other People whatever, as has been remarked by Strangers, and it seems with Reason.

Some of you, perhaps, filled, as I know your Breasts are, with Loyalty to our most excellent Prince, and with Love to our dear Mother-Country, may feel yourselves inclined, by the Affections of your Hearts, to approve every Action of those whom you so much revere and esteem.

A Prejudice thus flowing from Goodness of Disposition, is amiable indeed. I wish it could be indulged without Danger. Did I think this possible, the Error should have been adopted, and not opposed by me: But in Truth, all Men are subject to the Passions and Frailties of Nature; and therefore, whatever Regard we entertain for the *Persons* of those who govern us, we should always remember, that their Conduct, as *Rulers*, may be influenced by human Infirmities.

When any Laws, injurious to these Colonies, are past, we cannot with the least Propriety suppose, that any injury was intended us by his Majesty, or the Lords. For the Assent of the Crown and Peers, to Laws, seems as far as I am able to judge, to have been vested in them, more for their own Security, than for any other Purpose. On the other Hand, it is the particular Business of the People to enquire and discover what Regulations are useful for themselves, and to digest and present them in the Form of Bills to the other Orders, to have them enacted into Laws. Where these Laws are to bind themselves, it may be expected, that the House of Commons will very carefully consider them: But when they are making Laws, that are not designed to bind themselves, we cannot imagine that their Deliberations will be as cautious and scrupulous, as in their own Case.

* Many remarkable Instances might be produced of the extraordinary Inattention with which Bills of great Importance, concerning these Colonies, have passed in Parliament; which is owing, as it is supposed, to the Bills being brought in by the Persons who have Points to carry, so artfully framed, that it is not easy for the Members in general, in the Haste of Business, to discover their Tendency.

The following Instances shew the Truth of this Remark. When Mr. Grenville, in the Violence of Reformation, formed the 4th George III. Chap. 15th, for regulating the American Trade, the Word "Ireland" was dropped in the Clause relating to our Iron and Lumber, so that we could send these Articles to no other Part of Europe, but to Great-Britain. This was so unreasonable a Restriction, and so contrary to the Sentiments of the Legislature, for many Years before, that it is surprising it should not have been taken Notice of in the House. However the Bill passed into Law. But when the Matter was explained, this Restriction was taken off by a subsequent Act.

I cannot positively say, how long after the taking off this Restriction, as I have not the Acts; but I think in less than Eighteen Months, another Act of Parliament passed, in which the Word "Ireland," was left out, as it had been before. The Matter being a second Time explained, was a second Time regulated. Now if it be considered, that the Omission mentioned, struck off, with one Word, so very great a Part of our Trade, it must appear remarkable; and equally so is the Method by which Rice became an enumerated Commodity, and therefore could be carried to Great-Britain only.

The Enumeration was obtained, (says Mr. Gee *) by one Cole, a Captain of a Ship, employed by a Company then trading to Carolina; for several Ships going from England thither, and purchasing Rice for Portugal, reverted the aforesaid Captain of a Loading. Upon his coming home, he possessed one Mr. Lowndes, a Member of Parliament (who was very frequently employed to prepare Bills) with an Opinion, that carrying Rice directly to Portugal, was a Prejudice to the Trade of England, and privately got a Clause into an Act to make it an enumerated Commodity; by which Means he secured a Freight to himself. But the consequence proved a VAST LOSS TO THE NATION. I find that this Clause "PRIVATELY got into an Act," for the Benefit of Captain Cole, to the "VAST LOSS OF THE NATION," is foisted into the 3d and 4th

I am told, that there is a wonderful Address frequently used in carrying Points in the House of Commons, by Persons experienced in these Affairs.—That Opportunities are watched—and sometimes Votes are passed, that if all the Members had been present, would have been rejected by a great Majority. Certain it is, that when a powerful and artful Man has determined on any Measure against these Colonies, he has always succeeded in his Attempt. Perhaps therefore, it will be proper for us, whenever any oppressive Act affecting us, is passed, to attribute it to the Inattention of the Members of the House of Commons, and to the Malevolence or Ambition of some factious great Man, rather than to any other Cause.

Now I do verily believe, that the late Act of Parliament, imposing Duties on Paper, &c. was formed by Mr. Grenville, and his Party, because it is evidently a Part of that Plan, by which he endeavoured to render himself popular at home: And I do also believe, that not one Half of the Members of the House of Commons, even of those who heard it read, did perceive how destructive it was to American Freedom. For this Reason, as it is usual in Great-Britain, to consider the King's Speech, as the Speech of the Ministry, it may be right here, to consider this Act, as the Act of a Party.—Perhaps I should speak more properly, if I was to use another Term.

There are Two Ways of laying Taxes. One is, by imposing a certain Sum on particular Kinds of Property, to be paid by the *User* or *Consumer*, or by rating the *Person* at a certain Sum. The other is, by imposing a certain Sum on particular Kinds of Property, to be paid by the *Seller*.

When a Man pays the first Sort of Tax, he knows with Certainty, that he pays so much Money, for a Tax. The Consideration for which he pays it, is remote, and, it may be, does not occur to him. He is sensible too, that he is *commanded*, and *obliged* to pay it as a Tax; and therefore, People are apt to be displeased with this Sort of Tax.

The other Sort of Tax is submitted to, in a very different Manner. The Purchaser of any Article, very seldom reflects that the Seller raises his Price, so as to indemnify himself for the Tax he has paid. He knows that the Prices of Things are continually fluctuating, and, if he thinks about the Tax, he thinks, at the same Time, in all Probability, that he *might* have paid as much, if the Article he buys had not been taxed. He gets something *visible* and *agreeable* for his Money; and Tax and Price are so confounded together, that he cannot separate, or does not chuse to take the Trouble of separating them.

This Mode of Taxation therefore is the Mode suited to arbitrary and oppressive Governments. The Love of Liberty is so natural to the human Heart, that unfeeling Tyrants think themselves obliged to accommodate their Schemes, as much as they can, to the Appearance of Justice and Reason, and to deceive those whom they resolve to destroy, or oppress, by presenting to them a miserable Picture of Freedom, when the inestimable Original is lost.

This Policy did not escape the cruel and rapacious Nero. That Monster, apprehensive that his Crimes might endanger his Authority and Life, thought proper to do some popular Acts, to secure the Obedience of his Subjects. Among other Things, says Tacitus, "He remitted the Twenty-fifth Part of the Price on the Sale of Slaves, but rather in *Shew* than *Reality*; for the Seller being ordered to pay it, it became Part of the Price to the *Buyer*."

This is the Reflection of the judicious Historian; but the deluded People gave their infamous Emperor full Credit for his false Generosity. Other Nations have been treated in the same Manner the Romans were. The honest, industrious Germans, who are settled in different Parts of this Continent, can inform us, that it was this Sort of Tax that drove them from their native Land, to our Woods, at that Time the Seats of perfect and undisturbed Freedom.

Their Princes, enflamed by the Lust of Power, and the Lust of Avarice, Two Furies, that the more they are gorged, the more hungry they grow, transgressed the Bounds they ought, in regard to themselves, to have observed. To keep up the Deception in the Minds of Subjects, "there must be," says a very learned Author†, "some Proportion between the Impost and the Value of the Commodity; wherefore

there ought not to be an excessive Duty upon Merchandizes of little Value. There are Countries in which the Duties exceeds Seventeen or Eighteen Times the Value of the Commodity. In this Case the Prince removes the Illusion. His Subjects plainly see they are dealt with in an unreasonable Manner, which renders them most exquisitely sensible of their slavish Situation."

From hence it appears that Subjects may be ground down into Misery, by this Sort of Taxation, as well as by the other. They will be as much impoverished, if their Money is taken from them in this Way, as in the other; and that it will be taken, may be more evident, by attending to a few more Considerations.

The Merchant, or Importer, who pays the Duty at first, will not consent to be so much Money out of Pocket. He therefore proportionably raises the Price of his Goods. It may then be said to be a Contest between him and the Person offering to buy, who shall lose the Duty. This must be decided by the Nature of the Commodities, and the Purchasers Demand for them. If they are mere Luxuries, he is at Liberty to do as he pleases; and, if he buys, he does it voluntarily; but, if they are absolute Necessaries or Conveniences, which Use and Custom have made requisite for the Comfort of Life, and which he is not permitted by the Power imposing the Duty, to get elsewhere; there the Seller has a plain Advantage, and the Buyer must pay the Duty. In Fact, the Seller is nothing less than a Collector of the Tax for the Power that imposed it. If these Duties then are extended to the Necessaries and Conveniences of Life in general, and enormously increased, the People must at length become indeed "most exquisitely sensible of their slavish Situation."—Their Happiness therefore entirely depends on the Moderation of those who have Authority to impose the Duties.

I shall now apply these Observations to the late Act of Parliament. Certain Duties are thereby imposed on Paper and Glass imported into these Colonies. By the Laws of Great-Britain, we are prohibited to get these Articles from any other Part of the World. We cannot, at present, nor for many Years to come, though we should apply ourselves to these Manufactures with the utmost Industry, make enough ourselves for our own Use. That Paper and Glass are not only convenient, but absolutely necessary for us, I imagine very few will contend. Some perhaps who think Mankind grew wicked and luxurious, as soon as they found out another Way of communicating their Sentiments than by Speech, and another Way of Dwelling than in Caves, may advance so whimsical an Opinion. But, I presume, no body will take the unnecessary Trouble of refuting them.

From these Remarks, I think it evident, that we must use Paper and Glass; that, what we use, must be *British*; and that we must pay the Duties imposed, unless those who sell these Articles, are so generous as to make us Presents of the Duties they pay.

Some Persons may think this Act of no Consequence, because the Duties are so small. A fatal Error! That is the very Circumstance most alarming to me! For, I am convinced, that the Authors of this Law would never have obtained an Act to raise so trifling a Sum as it must do, had they not intended, by it, to establish a *Precedent* for future Use. To console ourselves, with the *Smallness* of the Duties, is to walk deliberately into the Snare that is set for us, praising the *Neatness* of the Workmanship. Suppose the Duties imposed by the late Act, could be paid by these distressed Colonies, with the utmost Ease, and that the Purposes to which they are to be applied, are the most reasonable and equitable that can be conceived, the contrary of which I hope to demonstrate, before these Letters are concluded; yet, even in such a supposed Case, these Colonies ought to regard the Act with Abhorrence. For, who are a free People? Not those, over whom Government is reasonably and equitably exercised, but those, who live under a Government so *constitutionally checked and controuled*, that proper Provision is made against its being otherwise exercised.

The late Act is founded on the Destruction of this constitutional Security. If the Parliament have a Right to lay a Duty of Four Shillings and Eight Pence on a Hundred Weight of Glass, or a Ream of Paper, they have a Right to lay a Duty of any other Sum on either. They may raise the Duty, as the Author before quoted, says has been done in some Countries, till it "exceeds Seventeen or Eighteen Times the Value of the Commodity." In short, if they have a Right to levy a Tax of *One Penny* upon us, they have a Right to levy a *Million* upon us: For, where does their Right stop? At any given Number of Pence, Shillings or Pounds? To attempt to limit their Right, after granting it to exist at all, is as contrary to Reason, as, granting it to exist at all, is

* See on Trade, P. 32.

† Tacitus's Ann. Book 13, § 32.

† Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, Book 13, Chap. 3.

contrary to Justice. If they have any Right to tax us, then, whether our own Money shall continue in our own Pockets, or not, depends no longer on us, but on them. "There is nothing which we can call our own;" or, to use the Words of Mr. Locke—"WHAT PROPERTY HAVE WE IN THAT, WHICH ANOTHER MAY, BY RIGHT, TAKE, WHEN HE PLEASES, TO HIMSELF?"

These Duties, which will inevitably be levied upon us, which are now levying upon us, are expressly laid FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF TAKING MONEY. This is the true Definition of "Taxes." They are therefore taxed. Those who are taxed without their own Consent, are Slaves. We are taxed without our own Consent, expressed by ourselves or our Representatives. We are therefore SLAVES.

Miserable vulgar.

A miserable Tribe.

A FARMER.

• Lord Camden's Speech.

† "It is my Opinion, that this Kingdom has no right to lay a Tax upon the Colonies."—"The Americans are the Sons, not the Bastards of England."—"The Distinction between LEGISLATION and TAXATION is essentially necessary to Liberty."—"The Commons of America, represented in their several Assemblies, have ever been in Possession of this their Constitutional Right, of GIVING AND GRANTING THEIR OWN MONEY. They would have been SLAVES, if they had not enjoyed it."—"The Idea of a virtual Representation of America in this House, is the most contemptible Idea, that ever entered into the Head of Man.—It does not deserve a serious Refutation."

Mr. Pitt's Speech on the Stamp-Act.

That great and excellent Man, Lord Camden, maintains the same Opinion. His Speech in the House of Peers, on the Declaratory Bill of the Sovereignty of Great Britain over the Colonies, has lately appeared in our Papers. The following Extracts so perfectly agree with and confirm the Sentiments avowed in these Letters, that it is hoped the inserting them in this Note will be excused.

"As the Affair is of the utmost Importance, and in its Consequences may involve the Fate of Kingdoms, I took the strictest Review of my Arguments; I re-examined all my Authorities; fully determined, if I found myself mistaken, publicly to own my Mistake, and give up my Opinion; But my Searches have more and more convinced me, that the British Parliament have NO RIGHT TO TAX the Americans."—"Nor is the Doctrine new; it is as old as the Constitution; it grew up with it; indeed it is its Support."—"TAXATION and REPRESENTATION are inseparably united. GOD hath joined them: No British Parliament can separate them: To endeavour to do it, is to stab our very Vitals."

"My Position is this—I repeat it—I will maintain it to my last Hour—TAXATION and REPRESENTATION are inseparable—This Position is founded on the Laws of Nature; it is more, it is itself AN ETERNAL LAW OF NATURE; for whatever is a Man's own, is absolutely his own; NO MAN HATH A RIGHT TO TAKE IT FROM HIM WITHOUT HIS CONSENT, either expressed by himself or Representative; whoever attempts to do it, attempts an Injury; WHOEVER DOES IT, COMMITS A ROBBERY; HE THROWS DOWN THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN LIBERTY AND SLAVERY."—"There is not a Blade of Grass, in the most obscure Corner of the Kingdom, which is not, which was not represented, since the Constitution began: There is not a Blade of Grass, which, when taxed, was not taxed by the Consent of the Proprietor."—"The Forefathers of the Americans did not leave their native Country, and subject themselves to every Danger and Distress, TO BE REDUCED TO A STATE OF SLAVERY. They did not give up their Rights: They looked for Protection, and not for CHAINS, from their Mother Country. By her they expected to be defended in the Possession of their Property, and not to be deprived of it: For, should the present Power continue, THERE IS NOTHING WHICH THEY CAN CALL THEIR OWN; or, to use the Words of Mr. Locke, "WHAT PROPERTY HAVE THEY IN THAT WHICH ANOTHER MAY, BY RIGHT, TAKE WHEN HE PLEASES, TO HIMSELF?"

It is impossible to read this Speech, and Mr. Pitt's, and not be charmed with the generous Zeal for the Right of Mankind that glows in every Sentence. These great and good Men, animated by the Subject they speak upon, seem to rise above all the former glorious Exertions of their Abilities. A Foreigner might be tempted to think they are Americans, asserting, with all the Ardour of Patriotism, and all the Anxiety of Apprehension, the Cause of their native Land—and not Britons, striving to stop their mistaken Countrymen from oppressing others. Their Reasoning is not only just—it is, as Mr. Hume says of the Eloquence of Demosthenes, "vehement." It is Disdain, Anger, Boldness, Freedom, involved in a continual Stream of Argument.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 1.

WE are still of Opinion here, that the Porte will at last find some specious Pretexts for declaring War against the Russians; at least such a Design is sufficiently apparent by the Transports of Ammunition, which the Porte sends through the Black Sea.

Lepharu, September 14. It is said that our Government is about to renew its ancient Treaties of Peace with the Barbarians, and that the Internuncio of the Emperor, at the Ottoman Porte, is charged with this Negotiation.

Warsaw, September 26. Baron de Duben, appointed Resident from the Crown of Sweden, to the King and Republic, arrived here the 23d Instant; for that now, all the Ministers of the Powers who interest themselves in Behalf of the Dissidents, which are, Russia, Prussia, England, Denmark, and Sweden, are jointly employed

in concerting Measures for accomplishing the Intentions of their respective Sovereigns.

LONDON, October 2.

A Letter from Corfica, dated September 20, says, "A Society is formed here, composed of the most considerable and the most sensible Inhabitants, whose Objects are to maintain Concord and a good Understanding among the Nation, to watch over the Observance of the Laws; to labour for the Welfare of the Country, and provide for the Education of Youth. Proper Measures are also taking for improving the Marine, and for putting the Country in a Condition to throw off, entirely, the Dominion of the Republic of Genoa."

Some Letters from Berlin, mention, that the King of Prussia is going to make an Addition to his Troops, by taking a Dutch Regiment of Foot into his Service.

Oct. 29. The Pope, in his Brief, addressed to the Bishops of Poland, advises, if Mildness and Gentleness produce no Effect on the Minds of those who are blinded by Ignorance, and seduced by Error, the having Recourse to Censures, to Menaces, and even to Punishments.

Oct. 31. Some Letters from Vienna say, that the celebrated Prince Heraclius of Georgia, had lately arrived there incognito, but was visited by the first Nobility and foreign Ministers.

They write from Paris, that some French Merchant Ships that had been detained some Time at Algiers, are lately arrived at Marseilles, by which it is understood, that the Differences between the French and Algerines, are at last accommodated.

They write from Cadiz, that fresh Advices, by the Way of Buenos Ayres, inform, that many of the Jesuits in Paraguay and Spanish America, were retired with their Negroes, faithful Indians, and Effects, into the interior Parts of that Continent, where Travellers report there is a pleasant and fertile Country.

It is said that Five Noblemen's eldest Sons will be called up by Writ to the House of Peers, before the Dissolution of the present Parliament.

The ensuing Session of Parliament, it is conjectured, will be too short to let the Douglas Cause come on this Winter.

We hear that his Grace the Duke of Roxborough is appointed a Lord of the Bed-Chamber to his Majesty, in the room of the Earl of Eglington, who has resigned.

Nov. 10. They write from Naples of the 6th of last Month, that Advice had been received there, by a Ship from Tezuau, that the Emperor of Morocco had ordered a Dutch Ship, which was lately taken by a Sallentine Rover, to be discharged; and had forbidden, in the strongest Terms, all the Barbary Corsairs under his Jurisdiction, to meddle with any Dutch Ships for the future.

Nov. 13. A true State of the Number and Quality of the Manufactures at present carrying on in all the British Colonies, we are informed, is now preparing to be laid before an august Assembly.

Nov. 14. We hear that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who is Ranger and Keeper of Windsor Forest, and Great Park, has given Orders for all the poor Men who were employed by his late Royal Uncle, to be again set to Work in the same Manner; which has given great Joy to the poor Inhabitants.

The Houses of Lords and Commons are sitting up, and new matting, with all Expedition, for the reception of the Members against the 24th Instant, when they are to meet for the Dispatch of Business.

The following is privately handed about, at the West End of the Town, as an authentic Extract of a Letter, from a noble Earl at Bath, to an eminent Commoner in London: "You ask, if returning Health will induce me to think of resuming Public Business? Is it possible that you should make such a Question? What has been the whole Tenor of my Life? Have not my Actions ever testified, that Inactivity is heterogeneous to my Nature; and that, with me, the Public Service has always superseded private Ease? What! but an incessant Attendance (in the Intervals of Health) of the Parliamentary Concerns of the Nation? And an unremitting Attention to the general Welfare? And, were Providence to bless me with renewed Health and Strength, do you imagine me, can you imagine me, capable of forsaking my Country, because too many of my ungrateful Countrymen have rashly taken it into their Heads, that I have forsaken it already? Think, my Friend, more highly of my PATRIOTISM.—Do not smile at the Word; for, prostituted as it is, and has been, our Language furnishes me with no other, whose real Meaning can so emphatically speak the ruling Passion of my Soul."

Extract of a Letter from the French Consul, at Zante, dated August 4.

"Ever since the 14th of July last, to this present Day, we have felt, from Time to Time, very smart Shocks of an Earthquake in this Island, and those of the Neighbourhood. The Isle of Cefalonia has hitherto suffered most: The greatest Part of its Towns and Villages are already almost entirely destroyed, and a vast Number of the Inhabitants have perished. This Morning, at Break of Day, we had a new Shock here, more violent still than any of the former. It has spread Conflagration throughout the whole City; all the Houses in it are damaged, and several of them thrown down; the Churches especially have suffered very much. As, since the Beginning of these Shocks we had taken the Precaution to erect Tents along the Shore, and to pass the Nights in Boats, or on Board the Vessels at Anchor in the Road, this last Shock has destroyed and hurt few People. We learnt some Hours after, by Peasants who took Refuge here, that all the Villages situated in the Western Part of the Isle, had suffered extremely, and that the greatest Part of the Houses which compose the Village of Yeracavia, were entirely destroyed. There is Reason to fear that this Day's Shock has completely finished the Destruction of the Isle of Cefalonia. Public Prayers are put up here, and solemn Processions making to obtain from Heaven, a Period to this terrible Scourge."

Extract of a Letter from John Wilkes, Esq; to ——— dated Paris.

"As some of my Friends have expressed their Doubts whether I can be elected a Member of Parlia-

ment: I hope the following authentic Quotation will clearly prove the Affirmative."

Thomas Fitzherbert was elected a Burgess for Stafford, in the 35th of Queen Elizabeth, and the Commons, after great Debate, expressly voted, that a Person, out-lawed, might be elected. D'Ewes's Journal of the House of Commons. P. 518.

ANNAPOLIS, February 4.

The following Gentlemen are chosen Representatives for Somerset County, viz. Messieurs LEVIN GALE, SAMUEL WILSON, WILLIAM HAYWARD, and THOMAS DASHIELL.

Last Friday Night died, at his House in Frederick County, JOHN DARNALL, Esq; one of the Judges of the Provincial Court.—A Gentleman universally esteemed for his Benevolence and Probity.

ARRIVALS.

From Maryland. Betsey, Love; Charming Sally, Bishoprick; Nautilus, Boys; Nancy Graham, Blackwell; Liberty, Outram; Lord Baltimore, Mitchell; Samuel, Buchanan; Cambden, Hall; Dolly, Woodford; Polly, Kelly; Trimley, Belt; Echo, Brooks; Brilliant, Maynard; Louisa, Richardson; Planter, Carr; Sally, Smith; Leverit, Covell; Sybella, Abbott; Neptune, Creamer; and Speedwell, M'Dougall, at Gravesend. Albion, Spencer, at Bristol. Virginian, Buddicombe; and Appollo, Midford, at Liverpool. Oxford, M'Lean, at Clyde. Peggy, Liddel, at Dover. Mary and Elizabeth, Donaldson, in the Downs.

From Virginia. Trial, Somerville; John and Priestly, Dobbie; Charles, Waterman; and Rufus Merchant, Carnaby, at Gravesend. Sufannah, Witherpoon, at Barbados. Tom, Clark; and Tontee, Wignall, at Liverpool. Sedley, Cecil; Sarah, Drew; and York, Merewether, at Bristol. Harriot, Herdman, at Aberdeen.

* Articles of News omitted this Week, shall be inserted in our next.

* The Sale of NEGROES, at George-Town, advertised in our last, is put off till a future Day. Notice of which will be given in this GAZETTE.

To the PRINTER of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

By giving the following Piece a Place in your Paper, I think you will oblige many of your Customers in Prince-George's County.

IT is strongly asserted, and loudly maintained by many Politicians here, that all those that voted against the last Bill for continuing the Inspection Law, as it was enacted in the Year 1763, are thereby declared Enemies to such a Law, and that, by that Vote, had their Strength been sufficient, the Law must have been irrecoverably lost, together with every Chance of enacting or amending the same.—But, surely, People who argue in this Way, must have very vague Notions of Parliamentary Matters; for, if Attempts to amend Laws, are to be construed in this Manner, or to fall under their Doctrine of damning the Law, as some of them very lately termed it; or this damnable Doctrine, as I shall call it, we are to lose one of our most essential Rights in Legislation; I believe always, 'til now, it was generally understood to be the indispensable Duty of our Representatives, as often as they found an Inconvenience arising from any Matter contained in the Laws, even in the Inspection Law, to amend them, if possible; and that, in so doing, they were to take every Precaution, and to pursue every Method the most obvious of Success: And, had these shrewd Politicians have thought any Thing at all, they must have seen, that the Chance of getting an Amendment in the general Enacting Bill, was Ten to One better, than the Chance of obtaining it by a Supplement; as, by the Loss of the first, the Interest of the Officer and People, were somewhat reciprocal, whereas, by the Loss of the latter, none could suffer but Planters; which clearly demonstrates, that those Gentlemen have been condemning at the wrong End.—Having premised thus much, I will, as near as I am able, shew the very Reasons that induced those Gentlemen to vote against that Bill. In doing which, shall observe, that, upon its first Reading, Mr. JOHNSON moved the House, that it was highly necessary the Law should be amended respecting the Gold. That the Regulation, as it stood, was not only subjecting the Planters to pay their Gold to the Officers and Merchants, at a very great Disadvantage, but, was a Means of its being drawn away by a neighbouring Province, which allowed above Four per Cent more than what it was passing for under our Regulation. It was therefore to prevent these Evils they voted against the Continuing Bill, well knowing there was no Prospect of obtaining such an Amendment, by a Supplement, as was proposed on the other Side; and not because they were against an Inspection; for, had the Continuing Bill have been voted out, as it certainly ought, a Bill would have been brought in with the above proposed Amendment, and I make not the least Doubt, would have passed into a Law; and suppose it had, for that Reason, failed in the Upper House, it must have come from them in the usual Manner: "That it was read a First and Second Time, and will pass; leaving out that much, or altering it to what it was before," which shews, that after all this had happened, the Fate of the Inspection was still to be determined by a subsequent Procedure; and plainly proves, that those Gentlemen were aiming at nothing more than to get the Law upon better Terms; or, in other Words, to make it more convenient to the People, without any kind of Risque whatever; therefore shall submit it.

under these Circumstances to be highly applauded Prince-George's County January 29, 1768.

To be Sold to the highest March, at Tollie London Bills of L

A PARCEL of Women, Boys ment will be given, giving Bond, with S (1)

Having been Sum of Money Authority, that a N the Name of Berry's reputed Wife, (alre the Theft. I do he PISTOLS, to be pa shall apprehend an rough, Esq; one of Said Negro is about high, rather lusty th with him, a Calfor Coat, and a Country a Pair of Boots, a took with him a li 14 Hands high. T merly a Slave, the l lately received his fary to be, in orde ples of Conscience, in consequence of l yet, nevertheless, i gro, hath, since hi principal Direction the Negroes of his Situation encourag greater Boldness) them, as the Produ (6*)

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A NUMBER O

A FULL Meet desired, on at Stafford Court-I Importance. (3)

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under these Circumstances, whether they ought not to be highly applauded on the Occasion.
Prince-George's County, I am your's, &c.
 January 29, 1768. A LOVER OF TRUTH.

ANNAPOLIS, February 2, 1768.

To be Sold to the highest Bidder, on the 21st Day of March, at Tollie's Point, near Annapolis, for London Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Cash,

A PARCEL of Country born SLAVES, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls. Time for Payment will be given, to the Last Day of August, on giving Bond, with Security, if desired.
 EDWARD SPRIGG.

Talbot County, December 26, 1767.

HAVING been lately robbed of a considerable Sum of Money, and am informed, by good Authority, that a Negro Man, commonly known by the Name of *Berry's Abel*, with the Assistance of his reputed Wife, (already in Custody) hath committed the Theft. I do hereby offer a Reward of THREE PISTOLES, to be paid to any Person or Persons that shall apprehend and bring him before *John Goldsborough, Esq;* one of the Magistrates for this County. Said Negro is about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, rather lusty than otherwise: Had on, and took with him, a Castor Hat, almost new, a blue Cloth Coat, and a Country Cloth Jacket, Buckskin Breeches, a Pair of Boots, and a Great Coat. He likewise took with him a light grey coloured Horse, about 14 Hands high. This Fellow, I'm told, was formerly a Slave, the Property of Mr. *Joseph Berry*, but lately received his Freedom, as a Step judged Necessary to be, in order to quiet effectually some Scruples of Conscience, the Owner religiously entertained, in consequence of his keeping Negroes in Slavery; yet, nevertheless, it is now presumed, that said Negro, hath, since his Change of Condition, had the principal Direction of all the Roguery carried on by the Negroes of his Acquaintance; seeing his present Situation encourages him to offer for Sale (with greater Boldness) the Effects unjustly obtained by them, as the Produce of his own Labour.

(6*) ANDREW MEIN.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be Sold, on reasonable Terms, next Door to Mr. WILLIAMS'S Store, near the Dock,

A NUMBER OF COCK GAFFELS.

A FULL Meeting of the OHIO COMPANY is desired, on Tuesday the 23d Day of February, at Stafford Court-House, in Virginia, on Business of Importance.

(*) G. MASON, Treasurer.

January 21, 1768.

WHEREAS a certain Dr. *John Alexander Brown*, of Frederick County, Maryland, has obtained a Bond of the Subscriber, conditioned for conveying a House and Lot, in Westminster-Town, Frederick County, to him, or his Assigns, as by said Bond may more fully appear.—This is therefore to desire all Persons whatever, to take no Assignment of said Bond, for I will not convey said House and Lot, to any Person, unless I am paid and satisfied for all said Dr. *Brown's* Obligations, now in my Hands, for which I hold the said House and Lot, as my Security.

(*) WILLIAM WINCHESTER.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber, in Upper-Marlborough, on the 29th of November last, an Iron grey MARE, about 14 Hands high, Five Years old, branded on the right Shoulder I G, and on the left B B, and has a ridge Mane.

Whoever secures said Mare, so that the Owner may get her again, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, paid by

(3*) LANCELOT LEE.

COMMITTED to Prince-George's County Jail, a Negro Man, who is blind in one Eye; says his Name is SAM, and belongs to Colonel *Harrison*, of Virginia. His Master is desired to take him away, and pay Charges.

WILLIAM T. WOOTTON, Sheriff.

COMMITTED to Kent County Jail, on Suspicion of being Runaways, a certain *William Hudson*, and *James Smith*, who say they are Servants to *William Groves* of Baltimore County.

Their Master is desired to take them out of Jail, or they will be sold for their Fees.

(*) J. NICHOLSON, Sheriff of Kent County.

Annapolis, February 3, 1767.

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, and others, That the Subscriber, who has, for several Years past, serv'd Mr. *William Reynolds*, as Hostler, has now rented his Stables, where he proposes (as he is furnished with every necessary Article in that Way) to keep a LIVERY STABLE; and hopes he will be enabled to give the utmost Satisfaction to any Person that may please to employ him in the above Way.

(6*) PETER HARTLAND.

WHEREAS the Subscriber, living in Prince-George's County, on the Eastern Branch of Patowmack River, has been very ill used by several of his Neighbours, by burning and destroying his FENCING, and committing several other illegal Acts amongst his CATTLE. He therefore informs any Person, or Persons, whatsoever, that shall be found Fishing or Fowling, on his Land, or Landings, that he intends suing them, whenever he detects them offending as above. THOMAS GATTON.

January 29, 1768.

WHEREAS my Wife, RUTH WRIGHT, hath for some Time eloped from me, and hath frequently complained that I turned her away, and that she was apprehensive of violent Usage from me. I hereby publicly declare, that she left me of her own Will, and that her Apprehensions are absolutely groundless, and that I am willing to receive her again, and to live with her in all that Harmony and Concord, which should subsist between Man and Wife.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Henry Gassaway*, at Joppa, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, sometime in December last, a black Horse, about 14 Hands high, has a long Bob Tail, but neither Brand, nor Ear-Mark, as can be seen.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Brightwell*, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a small dark Bay MARE, about 12 and an Half Hands high, has neither any perceivable natural or artificial Mark, further than being Ham-dock'd.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of *Conrad Karcas*, living near the Head of *Lingamore* and *Sau's* Creek, taken up as Strays, the Two following Creatures, viz.

A dark brown GELDING, about 3 or 4 Years old, has a small Star in his Forehead, a short switch Tail, and is branded on the near Shoulder, but with what Mark, uncertain.

A small dark bay GELDING, about 3 or 4 Years old: Part of his off hind Foot white; has a short Switch Tail, and is branded on the near Shoulder, but with what Mark is uncertain.

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

THERE is at the Plantation of *Joseph Hall*, near Elk-Ridge Church, taken up as a Stray, a small dun MARE, about 12 Hands 3 Inches high, and appears to be 5 or 6 Years old, has a small Star in her Forehead, but no perceivable Brand.

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

Baltimore-Town, January 11, 1768.

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

A Negro Fellow, who calls himself JACK, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, appears to be 50 Years old, is of a yellowish Complexion, and can hardly speak to be understood. He says his Master's Name is *George Croft*, who lives near *Queen-Anne*.

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

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

Now lying in the Jail in BALTIMORE-TOWN,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

January 23, 1768.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from ONIEL's Storehouse Door, in BALTIMORE-TOWN, on Saturday the 26th Day of December last, after Sun-set, a large roan HORSE, about 15 Hands high, with a Switch Mane and Tail; has lately had the Ailment, and is swell'd thereby under the off Side; he has been rowel'd in the off Flank, where the Hair is not yet grown. He had on a Bridle and Saddle, and Two Wallets, one of which contained 25 lb. of brown Sugar, and 3 Towels.

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

(6*) NATHAN DORSEY.

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

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

(6*) THOMAS WHITE, Son of FRANCIS.

Piscataway, November 25, 1767

JUST IMPORTED,

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

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

(4*) JOHN BAYNES.

Baltimore-Town, Jan. 6, 1768.

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

MARY PHILPOT.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, Sept. 21, 1767.

EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER, from LONDON,

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

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

- I. From the Top of the Breast, to the End of the Peak.
- II. From under the Arm, down as low as the Waist.
- III. From the Top of the Back, to the Bottom of the Lace Holes.
- IV. Round the Body, over the Breast.
- V. Round the Body, over the smallest Part of the Waist.
- VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breast.

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

Their most humble Servant,

(12*) EDWARD PRESTON.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Frederick County, near George-Town, Maryland, a Convict Servant Man, named JAMES JOHNSON, alias Ingram, about 18 Years of Age, 5 Feet 3 Inches high, has short black Hair, is much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has been employed as a School-master. Had on, and took with him, a new Forreft Cloth Coat, with Mohair Buttons, a white Broad Cloth Jacket, which was a little too large for him, a Pair of white Serge Breeches, a white Shirt, and a Pair of Shoe Boots that has been lately Soled, a Castor Hat, and brown great Coat, about half worn. He likewise took with him, a bright bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, paces, very fast, trots and gallops; had a Man's new Saddle, Saddle-Cloth, and a blue Housing.

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

JOHN CLAGETT

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

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

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

(*) JAMES GORE, senior.

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

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

Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and brings him to the Subscriber, or secures him in any Jail, shall receive a Reward of Thirty Shillings, if taken in the County, if out of the County, Forty Shillings, paid by

RICHARD BEALL.

January 1, 1768.

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

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

EDMUND JENNINGS.

STRAY'D or **STOLEN** from the Subscriber, on the 11th of December last, a Bay MARE, about 13 Hands high; has a Star on her Forehead, a switch Tail, and several Saddle Spots: She paces, trots, and gallops, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter O.

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

(*) ZEPHANIAH MURPHEY.

Bladenburgh, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.

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

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

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

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

(5*) MAGRUDER & HEPBURN.

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.

Annapolis, December 31, 1767.

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

THO. JENINGS.

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

WILLIAM STEWART.

Annapolis, Nov. 27, 1767.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY, Has opened Shop, opposite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON'S, in Gay-Street, BALTIMORE-TOWN.

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

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

WILLIAM KNAPP,

WATCHMAKER, in ANNAPOLIS,

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

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

TO BE RENTED,

THE PLANTATION, and Five NEGROES, lately belonging to NICHOLAS LOWE DARNALL, lying in Baltimore County, near the Fork of Gunpowder, and about 12 Miles from Baltimore-Town. The Land is good, and the Buildings upon it new, convenient either for Planting, or Farming. Any Person inclinable to Rent, may know the Terms, by applying to

FRANCIS HALL.

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

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

T. ADDISON, jun.

Kent-Island, November 19, 1767.

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

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

JOHN LEGG.

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

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

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

(*) BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIS.

IMPORTED,

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

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

(*) PHILIP BRISCOE.

ANNAPOLIS, October 29, 1767.

S C H E M E

OF THE

MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

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

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

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

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

| PRIZE | of | £. 500 | is | £. 500 |
|-------|--|---------|-----|---------|
| 1 | — | 250 | — | 250 |
| 1 | — | 100 | — | 100 |
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| 4 | — | 30 | — | 60 |
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| 10 | — | 15 | — | 60 |
| 20 | — | 10 | — | 100 |
| 50 | — | 5 | — | 100 |
| 50 | — | 4 | — | 200 |
| 73 | — | 3 | — | 240 |
| 2250 | — | 2:10 | — | 182:10 |
| 1 | First drawn Blank, | — | — | 4500 |
| 1 | Last drawn Blank, | — | — | 13:15 |
| 2500 | Prizes. | — | — | 17:15 |
| 2500 | Blanks. | — | — | £. 6500 |
| 5000 | { Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to | £. 7500 | | |
| | From which deduct - 1000 | £. 6500 | | |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LETTERS from

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1768.

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

LETTER VIII.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

IN my Opinion, a dangerous Example is set in the last Act relating to these Colonies. The Power of Parliament to levy Money upon us, for raising a Revenue, is therein avowed and exerted. Regarding the Act on this single Principle, I must again repeat, and I think it my Duty to repeat, that to me it appears to be unconstitutional.

No Man who considers the Conduct of Parliament, since the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, and the Disposition of many People at home, can doubt, that the chief Object of Attention there, is, to use Mr. Grenville's Expression, "providing that the DEPENDANCE and OBEDIENCE of the Colonies be ASSERTED and MAINTAINED."

Under the Influence of this Notion, instantly on repealing the Stamp-Act, an Act passed, declaring the Power of Parliament to bind these Colonies in all Cases whatsoever. This however was only planting a barren Tree, that cast a Shade indeed over the Colonies, but yielded no Fruit. It being determined to enforce the Authority on which the Stamp-Act was founded; the Parliament having never renounced the Right, as Mr. Pitt advised them to do; and it being thought proper to disguise that Authority, in such a Manner, as not again to alarm the Colonies; some little Time was required to find a Method by which both these Points should be united. At last the Ingenuity of Mr. Grenville, and his Party, accomplished the Matter, as it was thought, in "an Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies, and Plantations in America; for allowing Drawbacks, &c." which is the Title of the Act laying Duties on Paper, &c.

The Parliament having several Times before imposed Duties to be paid in America, it was expected, NO DOUBT, THAT THE REPELITION OF SUCH A MEASURE WOULD BE PASSED OVER AS AN USUAL THING. But, to have done this, without expressly "asserting and maintaining" the Power of Parliament, to take our Money without our Consent, and to apply it as they please, would not have been sufficiently declarative of its Supremacy, nor sufficiently deprecatory of American Freedom.

Therefore it is, that in this memorable Act, we find it expressly "provided," that Money should be levied upon us, without our Consent, for PURPOSES, that render it, if possible, more dreadful than the Stamp-Act.

That Act, alarming as it was, declared, the Money thereby to be raised, should be applied "towards the defraying the Expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the British Colonies and Plantations in America;" and it is evident, from the whole Act, that by the Word "British," were intended Colonies and Plantations settled by British People, and not generally, those subject to the British Crown. That Act therefore seemed to have something gentle and kind in its Intention, and to aim only at our own Welfare: But the Act now objected to, imposes Duties upon the British Colonies, "to defray the Expenses of defending, protecting, and securing his Majesty's Dominions in America."

What a Change of Words! What an incompatible Addition to the Expenses intended by the Stamp-Act! "His Majesty's DOMINIONS" comprehend not only the British Colonies, but also the conquered Provinces of Canada and Florida, and the British Garrisons of Nova-Scotia; for these do not deserve the Name of Colonies.

What Justice is there in making us pay for "defending, protecting, and securing" THESE PLACES? What Benefit can we, or have we ever derived from them? None of them was conquered for us; nor will "be defended, protected, or secured" for us.

In Fact, however advantageous the subduing or keeping any of these Countries may be to Great-Britain, the Acquisition is greatly injurious to these Colonies. Our chief Property consists in Land. These would have been of a much greater Value, if such prodigious Additions had not been made to the British Territories in this Continent. The natural Increase of our own People, if confined within the Colonies, would have raised the Value still higher, and higher every Fifteen or Twenty Years: Besides, we should have lived more compactly together, and have been therefore more able to resist any Enemy. But now the Inhabitants will be thinly scattered over an immense Region, as those who want Settlements, will chuse to make new ones, rather than pay great Prices for old ones.

These are the Consequences to the Colonies, of the hearty Assistance they gave to Great-Britain in the late War—A War undertaken solely for her own Benefit. The Objects of it were, the securing to herself the rich Tracts of Land on the Back of these Colonies, with the Indian Trade, and Nova-Scotia, with the Fishery. These and much more has that Kingdom gained; but the inferior Animals, that hunted with the Lions, have been amply rewarded for all the Sweat and Blood their Loyalty cost them, by the Honour of having sweated and bled in such a Company!

I will not go so far as to say, that Canada and Nova-Scotia are Carbs on Nova-England; the Chain of Forts through the Back-Woods in the Middle Provinces; and Florida on the rest: But I will venture to say, that if the Products of Canada, Nova-Scotia and Florida, deserve any Consideration, the Two first of them are only Rivals of our Northern Colonies; and the other of our Southern.

It has been said, that without the Conquest of these Countries, the Colonies could not have been "protected, defended and secured." If that is true, it may, with as much Propriety be said, that Great-Britain could not have been "defended, protected and secured," without that Conquest: For the Colonies are Parts of her Empire, which it as much concerns her as them, to keep out of the Hands of any other Power.

But these Colonies, when they were much weaker, defended themselves before this Conquest was made; and could again do it, against any that might properly be called their Enemies. If France and Spain indeed should attack them, as Members of the British Empire, perhaps they might be distressed; but it would be in a British Quarrel.

The largest Account I have seen of the Number of People in Canada, does not make them exceed Ninety Thousand. Florida can hardly be said to have any Inhabitants. It is computed that there are in our Colonies Three Millions. Our Force therefore must increase with a Disproportion to the Growth of their Strength, that would render us very safe.

This being the State of the Case, I cannot think it just, that these Colonies, labouring under so many Misfortunes, should be loaded with Taxes to maintain Countries, not only not useful, but hurtful to them. The Support of Florida and Canada, cost yearly, it is said, Half a Million Sterling. From hence, we may make some Guess of the Load that is to be laid on us; for, we are not only to "defend, protect, and secure" them, but also to make "an adequate Provision for defraying the Charge of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of Civil Government, in such Provinces, where it shall be found necessary."

Not one of the Provinces of Canada, Nova-Scotia, or Florida, has ever defrayed these Expenses WITHIN ITSELF. And, if the Duties imposed by the last Statute, are collected, all of them together, according to the best Information I can get, will not pay One Quarter as much as Pennsylvania alone. So that the British Colonies are to be drained of the Rewards of their Labour, to cherish the scorching Lands of Florida, and the icy Rocks of Canada and Nova-Scotia, which never will return to us One Farthing that we send to them.

Great-Britain—I mean the Ministry in Great-Britain, has cantoned Canada and Florida out into five or six Governments, and may form as many more. She now has Fourteen or Fifteen Regiments on this Continent; and may send over as many more. To make "an adequate Provision" FOR ALL THESE EXPENSES, is, NO DOUBT, to be the Inheritance of the Colonies.

Can any Man believe, that the Duties on Paper, &c. are the last that will be laid for these Purposes? It is in vain to hope, that because it is imprudent to lay Duties on the Exportation of Manufactures from a Mother-Country to Colonies, as it may promote Manufactures among them, that this Consideration will prevent them.

Ambitious, artful Men, have made the Measure popular; and, whatever Injustice or Destruction will attend it, in the Opinion of the Colonists, at Home, it will be thought just and salutary.

The People of Great-Britain will be told, and they have been told, that they are sinking under an immense Debt—that great Part of this Debt has been contracted in defending the Colonies—that they are so ungrateful and undutiful, that they will not contribute one Mite to its Payment—nor even to the Support of the Army now kept up for their

"So credulous, as well as obstinate, are the People in believing every Thing, which flatters their prevailing Passion." Hume's History of England.

"Defence, Protection, and Security"—that they are rolling in Wealth, and are of so bold and republican a Spirit, that they are aiming at Independence—that the only Way to retain them in "Obedience", is to keep a strict Watch over them, and to draw off their Riches in Taxes—and that every Burden laid upon them, is taking off so much from Great-Britain.—These Assertions will be generally believed, and the People will be persuaded, that cannot be too angry with the Colonies, as that Anger will be profitable to themselves.

Qui sentit Commodum sentire debet et Onus.

They who feel the Benefit, ought to feel the Burden.

A FARMER.

P A D U A, September 16.

WE learn from Venice, that a Courier being arrived there from Admiral Emo, with the last Proposals of the Dey of Algier, the Senate, after continuing a long Time assembled, were divided in Opinion; but that at last, the Party for Peace gained the Ascendant, and it was resolved to make up Matters with the Dey, by paying him the 10,000 Sequins.

VIENNA, Oct. 24. A Report prevails, that the Archduchess Maria Carolina, who is a Year and some Months younger than the deceased Princess, is destined in Marriage for the King of the Two Sicilies.

COLOGNE, Oct. 30. Just as the Post was going out, we received the melancholly News of the Death of her Serene Highness Louisa Dorothea de Saxe-Meininger, the reigning Duchess of Saxe-Gotha, on the 23d Instant, in the 49th Year of her Age.

L O N D O N, October 1.

It is said, that many Persons of Rank and Fortune have lost all Hopes of rising at Court, on Account of the much lamented Death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York; an Event which has also destroyed the Hopes of many indigent Gentlemen of real Merit, whose Livelihood and future Prospects depended on this generous benevolent Prince, who shewed himself, upon all Occasions, a Friend to modest Merit, in whatever Station he met with it.

Oct. 2. The Moon, Northam, from Rhode-Island to London, was stranded the first Instant, near Montrieu, on the French Coast; but as the Weather was favourable, and the Ship new, there was some Hopes of getting her off.

We are told that for some Days past, certain Persons have actually been canvassing among the Livery for their Votes and Interest in favour of John Wilkes, Esq; to represent the City of London, in Parliament.

Oct. 13. We hear from Berlin, that the King of Prussia, in order to encourage the Manufactures of his own Country, has, by a late Edict, prohibited the exporting to Sale of any other but what is made in his Kingdom; and at the same Time has laid a heavy additional Duty on all foreign Goods.

Oct. 17. The Right Hon. Charles Townsend, Esq; lately deceased, some Years since, built and endowed Two Schools at Raynham in Norfolk, for Boys and Girls, where they were clothed and maintained, and by his Will, we hear he has greatly increased the Endowment, having left some Estates for their Support for ever.

We are informed, that the Reply made by his late Royal Highness the Duke of York to the French King, on his being asked what he thought of the Troops then reviewed, which has been misrepresented in the Papers, was as follows: "I assure your Majesty, that I think they make as good an Appearance as any of the British Troops that were employed in the late War; and, for the Sake of [your Majesty, and of] my Brother, I hope I shall never see them any where else."

They write from Paris, that an ingenious Mechanic of that City, has lately finished a moveable Saloon, of a very extraordinary Nature, which consists of a Sun Room of Twenty Feet Square, whose Carving, Gilding, and other Ornaments, vie with any in Europe, and may be taken to Pieces, and packed up with all the Ease imaginable, even to the Marble Chimney Piece, and the Glass Windows.

Oct. 29. Last Saturday's Gazette, contains his Majesty's Order in Council, dated October 25, signifying That his Majesty having received Information that the Price of Wheat in the Port of London, has been, for Two successive Market Days, above 42s. the Quarter, Winchester Measure; his Majesty therefore prohibits the making, extracting, or distilling of any Kind of Low Wines, or Spirits, from any Wheat, Wheat-Meal, Wheat-Flour, and Wheat-Bran, or any Mixture therewith, until 14 Days after the Commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

A Paper published at Warsaw, concerning the Conspiracy of the Poles, sets forth, That they claim the same Origin as the Noblesse; that they do not pretend to rid themselves of all Service, but require that the Bondage which they groan under be abolished, and their Service restrained to Three Days in the Week; and that, after the Example of the Order of Penitents in Sweden, they insist on being admitted to the Dye, and enjoying therein the same Privileges, &c.

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

PART of a Tract of LAND, called ALLISON'S ADVENTURE, containing 194 Acres, more or less, on which is a good Dwelling-House, 20 by 16, with a Stone Chimney, plank'd above and below, with Stairs, and a ceiled Shed at one End, a framed Barn covered with Shingles, 30 by 22 with a good Threshing Floor, a Kitchen, Quarter, Corn-House, Cellar, with a House over it, and a large Garden and Yard paved in, with about 150 large bearing Apple Trees, and about 40 or 50 bearing Cherry Trees, some Peach Trees, and Meadow Ground plenty. Likewise Three Negroes, some Cattle, Sheep, and sundry Household Goods. Any Gentleman inclinable to purchase the same, may apply to the Subscriber, living near the Mouth of Monocacy.

Five Months Credit will be given, on giving good Security, if required.
(*) JAMES GORE, senior.

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

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

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

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

STRAY'D or STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 11th of December last, a Bay MARE, about 13 Hands high; has a Star on her Forehead, a switch Tail, and several Saddle Spots: She paces, trots, and gallops, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter O.

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

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

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

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

ALL Persons indebted to John Read Magruder, are desired to come and settle their Accounts, and discharge their Balances. Constant Attendance is given for that Purpose, at his late Store, in Upper Marlborough; where may be had, the usual Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, to be sold for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco, on reasonable Terms, by MAGRUDER & HEPBURN.

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.

Annapolis, December 31, 1767.
TWO likely NEGRO LADS. The Purchaser may have Credit, paying Interest. For further Particulars, enquire of THOS. JENINGS.

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

Annapolis, Nov. 27, 1767.
WILLIAM WHETCROFT,
GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY,
Has opened Shop, opposite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON'S, in Gay-Street, BALTIMORE-TOWN,

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

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

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

Prince-George's County, November 11, 1767.
T O B E R E N T E D,
THE PLANTATION, and Five NEGROES, lately belonging to NICHOLAS LOWE DARNALL, lying in Baltimore County, near the Fork of Gunpowder, and about 12 Miles from Baltimore-Town. The Land is good, and the Buildings upon it new, convenient either for Planting, or Farming. Any Person inclinable to Rent, may know the Terms, by applying to FRANCIS HALL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(*) BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIS.

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

A LUMPING PARCEL of GOODS, consisting of coarse Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, German Serge, Worsted Shag, and Trimmings, and a few Pieces of Kendal Cottons, and coarse Plaiding, to the Amount of Two Hundred Pounds Cost.
(*) PHILIP BRISCOE.

ANNAPOLIS, October 29, 1767.
S C H E M E
OF THE
MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

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

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

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

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

| PRIZE | of £. | 500 | is £. | 500 |
|-------|--|---------|-------|----------|
| 1 | — | 250 | — | 250 |
| 1 | — | 100 | — | 100 |
| 2 | — | 50 | are | 100 |
| 4 | — | 30 | — | 60 |
| 10 | — | 20 | — | 80 |
| 4 | — | 15 | — | 60 |
| 10 | — | 10 | — | 100 |
| 20 | — | 5 | — | 100 |
| 50 | — | 4 | — | 200 |
| 80 | — | 3 | — | 240 |
| 73 | — | 2 | — | 182 : 10 |
| 2250 | — | 1 | — | 4500 |
| 1 | First drawn Blank, | — | — | 13 : 15 |
| 1 | Last drawn Blank, | — | — | 11 : 15 |
| 2500 | Prizes. | — | — | £. 6500 |
| 2500 | Blanks. | — | — | — |
| 5000 | Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to | £. 7500 | — | — |
| | From which deduct - 1000 | £. 6500 | — | — |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There not having been such a full Return of the SALE of TICKETS as could have been wished; rather too many TICKETS to lie on the Risk of the SCHEME, being still unfold; and as the Winter Season will be too far advanced after the November County Courts, the MANAGERS have resolv'd to begin the Drawing, certainly, on the Thursday after the Third Tuesday in May next, when many of the Adventurers may attend, with Convenience.—It is hoped by that Time all the TICKETS will be sold, but if they should not, the PUBLIC may rely on the LOTTERY's being then drawn. THE MANAGERS take this Opportunity to return their hearty Thanks to those Gentlemen, who have assisted in the SALE of TICKETS and beg they will return any they may have unfold, at least a Week before the Drawing.

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LETTERS from to the Inhab

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My DEAR Co

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1768.

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

L E T T E R VIII.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

I N my Opinion, a dangerous Example is set in the last Act relating to these Colonies. The Power of Parliament to levy Money upon us, for raising a Revenue, is therein avowed and exerted. Regarding the Act on this single Principle, I must again repeat, and I think it my Duty to repeat, that to me it appears to be unconstitutional.

No Man who considers the Conduct of Parliament, since the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, and the Disposition of many People at home, can doubt, that the chief Object of Attention there, is, to use Mr. Grenville's Expression, "providing that the DEPENDANCE and OBEDIENCE of the Colonies be ASSERTED and MAINTAINED."

Under the Influence of this Notion, instantly on repealing the Stamp-Act, an Act passed, declaring the Power of Parliament to bind these Colonies in all Cases whatsoever. This however was only planting a barren Tree, that cast a Shade indeed over the Colonies, but yielded no Fruit. It being determined to enforce the Authority on which the Stamp-Act was founded; the Parliament having never renounced the Right, as Mr. Pitt advised them to do; and it being thought proper to disguise that Authority, in such a Manner, as not again to alarm the Colonies; some little Time was required to find a Method by which both these Points should be united. At last the Ingenuity of Mr. Grenville, and his Party, accomplished the Matter, as it was thought, in "an Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies, and Plantations in America; for allowing Drawbacks, &c." which is the Title of the Act laying Duties on Paper, &c.

The Parliament having several Times before imposed Duties to be paid in America, it was expected, NO DOUBT, THAT THE REPETITION OF SUCH A MEASURE WOULD BE PASSED OVER AS AN USUAL THING. But, to have done this, without expressly "asserting and maintaining" the Power of Parliament, to take our Money without our Consent, and to apply it as they please, would not have been sufficiently declarative of its Supremacy, nor sufficiently depreffive of American Freedom.

Therefore it is, that in this memorable Act, we find it expressly "provided," that Money should be levied upon us, without our Consent, for PURPOSES, that render it, if possible, more dreadful than the Stamp-Act.

That Act, alarming as it was, declared, the Money thereby to be raised, should be applied "towards the defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the British Colonies and Plantations in America;" and it is evident, from the whole Act, that by the Word "British," were intended Colonies and Plantations settled by British People, and not generally, those subject to the British Crown. That Act therefore seemed to have something gentle and kind in its Intention, and to aim only at our own Welfare: But the Act now objected to, imposes Duties upon the British Colonies, "to defray the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing his Majesty's DOMINIONS in America."

What a Change of Words! What an incomputable Addition to the Expences intended by the Stamp-Act! "His Majesty's DOMINIONS" comprehend not only the British Colonies, but also the conquered Provinces of Canada and Florida, and the British Garrisons of Nova-Scotia; for these do not deserve the Name of Colonies.

What Justice is there in making us pay for "defending, protecting, and securing" THESE PLACES? What Benefit can we, or have we ever derived from them? None of them was conquered for us; nor will "be defended, protected, or secured" for us.

In Fact, however advantageous the subduing or keeping any of these Countries may be to Great-Britain, the Acquisition is greatly injurious to these Colonies. Our chief Property consists in Lands. These would have been of a much greater Value, if such prodigious Additions had not been made to the British Territories on this Continent. The natural Increase of our own People, if confined within the Colonies, would have raised the Value still higher and higher every Fifteen or Twenty Years: Besides, we should have lived more compactly together, and have been therefore more able to resist any Enemy. But now the Inhabitants will be thinly scattered over an immense Region, as those who want Settlements, will chuse to make new ones, rather than pay great Prices for old ones.

These are the Consequences to the Colonies, of the hearty Assistance they gave to Great-Britain in the late War—A War undertaken solely for her own Benefit. The Objects of it were, the securing to herself the rich Tracts of Land on the Back of these Colonies, with the Indian Trade, and Nova-Scotia, with the Fishery. These and much more has that Kingdom gained; but the inferior Animals, that hunted with the Lion, have been amply rewarded for all the Sweat and Blood their Loyalty cost them, by the Honour of having sweated and bled in such a Company!

I will not go so far as to say, that Canada and Nova-Scotia are Curbs on New-England; the Chain of Forts through the Back-Woods in the Middle Provinces; and Florida on the rest: But I will venture to say, that if the Products of Canada, Nova-Scotia and Florida, deserve any Consideration, the Two first of them are only Rivals of our Northern Colonies, and the other of our Southern.

It has been said, that without the Conquest of these Countries, the Colonies could not have been "protected, defended and secured." If that is true, it may, with as much Propriety be said, that Great-Britain could not have been "defended, protected and secured," without that Conquest: For the Colonies are Parts of her Empire, which it as much concerns her as them, to keep out of the Hands of any other Power.

But these Colonies, when they were much weaker, defended themselves before this Conquest was made; and could again do it, against any that might properly be called their Enemies. If France and Spain indeed should attack them, as Members of the British Empire, perhaps they might be distressed; but it would be in a British Quarrel.

The largest Account I have seen of the Number of People in Canada, does not make them exceed Ninety Thousand. Florida can hardly be said to have any Inhabitants. It is computed that there are in our Colonies Three Millions. Our Force therefore must increase with a Disproportion to the Growth of their Strength, that would render us very safe.

This being the State of the Case, I cannot think it just, that these Colonies, labouring under so many Misfortunes, should be loaded with Taxes to maintain Countries, not only not useful, but hurtful to them. The Support of Florida and Canada, cost yearly, it is said, Half a Million Sterling. From hence, we may make some Guess of the Load that is to be laid on us; for, we are not only to "defend, protect, and secure" them, but also to make "an adequate Provision for defraying the Charge of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of Civil Government, in such Provinces, where it shall be found necessary."

Not one of the Provinces of Canada, Nova-Scotia, or Florida, has ever defrayed these Expences WITHIN ITSELF. And, if the Duties imposed by the last Statute, are collected, all of them together, according to the best Information I can get, will not pay One Quarter as much as Pennsylvania alone. So that the British Colonies are to be drained of the Rewards of their Labour, to cherish the scorching Lands of Florida, and the icy Rocks of Canada and Nova-Scotia, which never will return to us One Farthing that we send to them.

Great-Britain—I mean the Ministry in Great-Britain, has cantoned Canada and Florida out into five or six Governments, and may form as many more. She now has Fourteen or Fifteen Regiments on this Continent; and may send over as many more. To make "an adequate Provision" FOR ALL THESE EXPENCES, is, NO DOUBT, to be the Inheritance of the Colonies.

Can any Man believe, that the Duties on Paper, &c. are the last that will be laid for these Purposes? It is in vain to hope, that because it is imprudent to lay Duties on the Exportation of Manufactures from a Mother-Country to Colonies, as it may promote Manufactures among them, that this Consideration will prevent them.

Ambitious, artful Men, have made the Measure popular; and, whatever Injustice or Destruction will attend it, in the Opinion of the Colonists, at Home, it will be thought just and salutary.

The People of Great-Britain will be told, and they have been told, that they are sinking under an immense Debt—that great Part of this Debt has been contracted in defending the Colonies—that they are so ungrateful and undutiful, that they will not contribute one Mite to its Payment—nor even to the Support of the Army now kept up for their

"So credulous, as well as obstinate, are the People in believing every Thing, which flatters their prevailing Passion." Hume's History of England.

"Defence, Protection, and Security"—that they are rolling in Wealth, and are of so bold and republican a Spirit, that they are aiming at Independence—that the only Way to retain them in "Obedience", is to keep a strict Watch over them, and to draw off their Riches in Taxes—and that every Burden laid upon them, is taking off so much from Great-Britain.—These Assertions will be generally believed, and the People will be persuaded, that cannot be too angry with the Colonies, as that Anger will be profitable to themselves.

Qui sentit Commodum sentire debet et Onus.

They who feel the Benefit, ought to feel the Burden.

A FARMER.

P A D U A, September 16.

WE learn from Venice, that a Courier being arrived there from Admiral Emo, with the last Proposals of the Dey of Algier, the Senate, after continuing a long Time assembled, were divided in Opinion; but that at last, the Party for Peace gained the Ascendant, and it was resolved to make up Matters with the Dey, by paying him the 10,000 Sequins.

VIENNA, Oct. 24. A Report prevails, that the Arch-duchess Maria Carolina, who is a Year and some Months younger than the deceased Princess, is destined in Marriage for the King of the Two Sicilies.

COLOGNE, Oct. 30. Just as the Post was going out, we received the melancholly News of the Death of her Serene Highness Louisa Dorothea de Saxe-Meiningen, the reigning Dutches of Saxe-Gotha, on the 22d Instant, in the 49th Year of her Age.

L O N D O N, October 6.

It is said, that many Persons of Rank and Fortune have lost all Hopes of rising at Court, on Account of the much lamented Death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York; an Event which has also destroyed the Hopes of many indigent Gentlemen of real Merit, whose Livelihood and future Prospects depended on this generous benevolent Prince, who shewed himself, upon all Occasions, a Friend to modest Merit, in whatever Station he met with it.

Oct. 8. The Lion, Northam, from Rhode-Island to London, was stranded the first Instant, near Montreviel, on the French Coast, but as the Weather was favourable, and the Ship new, there was some Hopes of getting her off.

We are told that for some Days past, certain Persons have actually been canvassing among the Livery for their Votes and Interest in favour of John Wilkes, Esq; to represent the City of London, in Parliament.

Oct. 13. We hear from Berlin, that the King of Prussia, in order to encourage the Manufactures of his own Country, has, by a late Edict, prohibited the exposing to Sale of any other but what is made in his Kingdoms; and at the same Time has laid a heavy additional Duty on all foreign Goods.

Oct. 17. The Right Hon. Charles Townsend, Esq; lately deceased, some Years since, built and endowed Two Schools at Raynham in Norfolk, for Boys and Girls, where they were clothed and maintained, and by his Will, we hear he has greatly increased the Endowment, having left some Estates for their Support for ever.

We are informed, that the Reply made by his late Royal Highness the Duke of York to the French King, on his being asked what he thought of the Troops then reviewed, which has been misrepresented in the Papers, was as follows: "I assure your Majesty, that I think they make as good an Appearance as any of the British Troops that were employed in the last War, and, for the Sake of [your Majesty, and of] my Brother, I hope I shall never see them any where else."

They write from Paris, that an ingenious Mechanic of that City, has lately finished a moveable Saloon, of a very extraordinary Nature, which consists of a fine Room of Twenty Feet Square, whose Carving, Gilding, and other Ornaments, vie with any in Europe, and may be taken to Pieces, and packed up with all the Ease imaginable, even to the Marble Chimney Piece, and the Glass Windows.

Oct. 27. Last Saturday's Gazette, contains his Majesty's Order in Council, dated October 25, signifying, That his Majesty having received Information that the Price of Wheat in the Port of London, has been, for Two successive Market Days, above 48s. the Quarter, Winchester Measure; his Majesty therefore prohibits the making, extracting, or distilling of any Kind of Low Wines, or Spirits, from any Wheat, Wheat-Meal, Wheat-Flour, and Wheat-Bran, or any Mixture therewith, until 14 Days after the Commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

A Paper published at Warlaw, concerning the Confederacy of the Peasants, sets forth, That they claim the same Origin as the Noblesse; that they do not pretend to rid themselves of all Service, but require that the Bondage which they groan under be abolished, and their Service restrained to Three Days in the Week; and that, after the Example of the Order of Peasants in Sweden, they insist on being admitted to the Dyest, and enjoying therein the same Privileges, &c.

October 24. Monday last died, at his House in Wapping, Daniel Day, a Man well known for his mechanical Turn, and Ingenuity in Engine-Work, Pump-Work, and Pump-Making; perhaps as great an Oddity as any living. He was the first Promoter and Founder of Fair-Lap Fair, in Hennault Forest, in Essex, which was held the First Friday of July every Year, where he has for 40 Years eat Beans and Bacon under an old Elm Tree, which he constantly walked to and from, while his Strength would admit, in one Dress, a blue Serge Waistcoat and Breeches, embroidered with Needle-Work: The last Eight Years, as he grew feeble, he went in a Coach, attended by a Fiddler. He endeavoured to make the Fair Statute, but could not succeed, or would have been buried under the Tree, and ordered a Monument to his Memory; but to shew his great Regard for the Tree, and its Situation, he procured a Limb, of which has been made a Coffin, which he has had by him many Years, in which he used to lie down often, to see how it fitted him. He has ordered his Body to be laid in Barking Church-Yard, (the Parish which the Tree is in) to be carried by Water, attended by his own Men, with white Gloves and Aprons, each Man to have 2s. 6d. and a full Pot. His Fortune, which was easy, he kept in the Bank, as he always declared against Interest for Money, and used to quote a Passage out of the Psalms: "He that putteth not out his Money to Usury, nor taketh a Reward against the Innocent, he that doth not these Things shall never be moved."

The District of Rio Grande, from whence the Portuguese have now expelled the Spaniards, was taken by the latter last War, and still retained by them, though, according to the Treaty of Peace, every Thing taken from Portugal during the War, was to be returned; but, as at the Peace of Utrecht, it had been ceded by Portugal to Spain, and Portugal had always evaded fulfilling her Engagement in that Particular, Spain thought itself authorised, on gaining Possession thereof, to keep it as her own; and therefore, though every other Conquest, made on Portugal, was returned, this still was withheld, as not belonging to Portugal; and now the Minister of that Kingdom, has at length, decided the Question by the Sword. On former Occasions, the Consideration derived from its Alliance with England, has enabled Portugal to brave it out with Spain; and particularly the Fleet sent to Lisbon under the Command of the late Sir John Norris, was sufficient to stop the Effects, which must have ensued that Disregard which Portugal at that Time shewed to the Complaints of her injured Neighbour. On this Occasion, if Spain should seek Revenge, may it not therefore be expected, that we shall again fly to the Assistance of this our pretended Friend and Ally, who is always so ready to call upon us for Assistance, when in Distress, though she treats us with Contempt and Injustice, when relieved, glories in her Ingratitude, and ridicules our Credulity in having trusted to her Promises?

They write from Paris, that the Marquis de Salignac de Fenelon, Lieutenant-General of the French King's Armies, and formerly Governor General of Martinico, died the 15th of this Month.

Letters from St. John's, Newfoundland, mention, that Admiral Palliser had issued out Orders for all French Ships, on departing the Coast, to remove their Stages, Fishing-Tackle, and Boats from the Islands of St. Peter and Miquelon, on Pain of being destroyed if found on Shore.

Letters from Lisbon by the last Mail, say, the Vintage had fallen short of that of the preceding Year; but add, that Trade had begun to revive in the Factories since the Arrival of the new Ambassador from Great-Britain.

Some Letters from Madrid, say, that the Spaniards highly regret having ceded their Part of Hispaniola to the French; and a Treaty was said to be actually on the Carpet with the Court of Versailles, for giving up to his Catholic Majesty, his former Possessions in that Island.

Letters from Newfoundland, mention, that one of Admiral Palliser's station'd Ships had taken four French Vessels belonging to Bourdeaux, and three to Rochelle, fishing off Louisbourg, and carried them into St. John's.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, September 15.

"Although the Court keeps secret the Dispatches received from Rio Janeiro, nevertheless many Persons conjecture from thence, that the Jesuits have seized the Gold Mines of the Crown in Paraguay. There have been already sent, at two different Times, a Reinforcement of 6000 Men; and another of 3500, is ordered to follow in a Fortnight. The Count de la Lippe-Schaumbourg-Buckebourg, General in Chief of his Majesty's Troops, is daily expected here."

Some Letters from Berlin advise, that a Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, is now negotiating there, between the King of Prussia and the States-General.

Some Letters from the Hague advise, that the Prussian Manner of Exercise is going to be introduced among the Dutch Troops; for which Purpose several Prussian Officers are daily expected in Holland.

They write from Toulon, that the Court had given Orders for some strong Fortifications being erected at Antibes, a French Sea-Port in the Mediterranean, for which Five Hundred Galley Slaves were to be embarked from Marseilles and Toulon, to help forward the Works.

They write from Cadiz, that an Advice-Boat had just arrived there with Dispatches from the Viceroy of Mexico, which were immediately forwarded to Court.

Letters from Lisbon say, that his Excellency Count de la Lippe, Generalissimo of his Most Faithful Majesty's Armies, who was hourly expected there, when these Letters came from thence, had been sent for by Express: It is added, that a large Camp was going to be formed in the Neighbourhood of that City, and that all the foreign Officers on Furlow, had been ordered to join their Regiments.

Letters from Poland advise, that all the different Corps of Troops had taken the Oath to the General Confederacy, except the King's Body Guards.

A Snow, New-England built, 150 Tons, with a Woman-Figure-Head, was taken up, sunk, the 8th Instant, on the Essex Coast; no Master nor any of the

Crew to be found. It appears she was bound to Montrose, in Scotland, in Ballast.

N E W - Y O R K.

Jan. 20. Jacob Rynders, Mate of a Schooner, belonging to this Port, commanded by Capt. Kipp, arrived here last Sunday from Rhode-Island, with Capt. Santa Croix, and informs as follows, viz: That they failed from the Mouth of the Mississippi the 1st of November last, bound to this Place, but on the 10th following, at 10 o'Clock at Night, they run on the Bahama Bank, near Member-Rock, and soon filled with Water; that the Crew, by the Help of their Boat, got to the said Rock, with Provisions, and all Necessaries for several Months; that on the 13th, the said Jacob Rynders, with Six others agreed, with the Approbation of the Captain, to try their Fortune in the Boat, and, being fitted as well as the Situation of Affairs would permit, set sail across the Gulf, and on the 15th, reached the Florida Shore, where, after remaining several Days, in great Terror of the Indians, and attempting Augustine by Land, they took to their little Boat again, and not without undergoing unaccountable Hardships, they arrived safe at Augustine the 20th of December last; but to their great Grief not one Vessel was there better than their own Boat, to go to the Assistance of poor Captain Kipp, One Woman, Two Men, and a Boy, left behind: That the Rock on which they were left, was 16 Feet high, 40 long, and about 20 broad; that they had Plenty of Provisions and Water, had erected Three Standards, as Signals of Distress, and he imagined they were taken off a few Days after he left them, as the Packet from Pensacola for Augustine passed by the Member-Rock the 20th of November, and saw no Creature there.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman who went Passenger from hence in the Brig Friendship, Capt. Gilbert, for Bristol, dated November 14, 1767.

"We had a fine brisk Gale of Wind at S. W. from the Banks of Newfoundland, and got into Soundings on the 10th of November, off Ireland. On the 11th we had a violent Gale at West: We stood in for the Land 'til Noon, and then stood off again. The next Day the Wind blew very hard at S. W. About Eight o'Clock it cleared a little, and we found ourselves close in upon a small Island, which was unanimously judged to be Lundy; accordingly we stood up Channel, as we thought, when came on dreadful Squally thick Weather. About 12, the Sky cleared a little, and we found, to our unspeakable Horror, that we were embayed, had but 5 Fathom Water, our Fore and Fore-top-sails split and tore all to Pieces; the Sea began to run Mountains high, with Breakers all round us; and as Death now seemed inevitable, we cleared out our Boat, and put some Provision, Oars, and Papers into her; her Lashings were cut, and every one endeavoured to hoist her over into the Sea, but our Strength proved altogether ineffectual; for whilst we were thus employed, a Breaker struck the Vessel on her Side, and washed the Boat overboard. The Captain and Sailors then took to working the Pumps, and endeavoured to secure the Steerage and Hatchways, that the Waves, which broke over us, might not go down, when a very heavy Sea washed our Mate, and one of the Seamen, Nicholas Stoops, overboard, who were immediately drowned. The Men now found it impossible to do any Duty on Deck, and we continued in this Situation till 10 o'Clock at Night, the Violence of the Wind and Tide driving us more and more towards the Shore. About Eleven she struck on a Sand, which broke her Chain-Plates, and drew some of her Bolts. Soon after the Wind began to abate, and the Vessel to cease beating. The Night was very dark, and in the Morning we found we had drove ashore at high Water, and that the Tide had left us. We were presently surrounded by a Crew of Wretches, who live by Rapine and Plunder. I think the Vessel will be lost, being a meer Wreck as to her Rigging in general. She went ashore at the Worm-Head, in a Bay on the Welsh Coast, about 4 Leagues N. E. from Lundy. All the Ship's Papers are lost; also one Bag of Dollars, and one of Gold. The Captain has lost all his Clothes, and every Thing he had on board. He is an excellent Seaman, most careful of his Owners Interest, and very obliging.

P.S. Captain Carr now lies in King-Road, bound for Philadelphia."

ANNAPOLIS, February 11.

The Northern Post did not arrive till this Day at Noon.

This Week's GAZETTE compleats the Year with our old Customers, we hope they will be kind enough to make speedy Payment, which will enable us to serve them with Credit, and prevent a Multiplicity of old Accounts, which are found very difficult to settle.

To the PRINTERS.

Through the Channel of your Paper, I must beg Answers from some of the Sages of the Law, to the Queries underneath, founded upon the following Case:

AN Appointment or Letter of Admission is given by the Ordinary, in Favour of a Minister, to the Vestry of A. At this Time, the said Minister held the Parish of B, by an Induction, in the common Form, and now claims both Benefices, without the Consent of the Vestries of both Parishes, according to the Act of Assembly. It is contended by some, that the Appointment, or Letter of Admission works an Induction, and confers a Freehold upon the said Minister, to all Intents and Purposes, to the Parish of A; whereupon the Opinion of the Sages aforesaid is desired.

QUERY I. What is the Operation of this Appointment, and does it amount to a full Induction?

QUERY II. If the Appointment to the Parish of A, amounts to an Induction, does it not supersede the first Induction, and produce a Vacancy in the Parish of B?

QUERY III. If the Point be dubious, whether the Appointment be equal to an Induction, or not, how

shall the Vestries of the respective Parishes conduct themselves, since they are enjoined by the Act of Assembly, and oblig'd by the Oath, taken in Consequence thereof, to make a particular Disposition of the 30 per Poll, in case of a Vacancy?

QUERY IV. Since the Act of Assembly expressly prohibits a Minister from holding Two Livings, unless by the Consent of the Vestries of both Parishes, would it not be unjust, and a Repugnancy to the Law, that he should receive the Incomes of both, 'til the Doubt above-mentioned, is settled by a proper Judicature?

QUERY V. If the Appointment to the Parish of A, amounts to an Induction, and the Parish of B thereby becomes vacant, does not, *eo Instante*, the Duty of the Vestry commence, to appropriate the 30 per Poll, as directed by the Act?—Under this Circumstance, is there any Room for the Minister to pocket the Revenue of the Parish of B? If the Appointment to the Parish of A, does not amount to an Induction, does not the said Parish still continue vacant? And, must not the Vestry thereof, apply the 30 per Poll, as directed by the Act? And therefore, can the Minister pocket the Revenue of the Parish of A? If he receives the Livings of both Parishes, would it not most clearly be an Injury to one of them? If he receives the Income of A, when he is legally the Minister of B, and not of A, would there not be Wrong done to A? If he receives the Income of the Parish of B, when he is legally the Minister of A, and not of B, would there not be a Wrong done to B? If he receives of either Parish, is there not a Possibility of Injury to one or other of them? What then is to be done? Must not the Parish of A say, Sir, You are the Minister of B; we will have nothing to do with you? Must not the Parish of B say, Sir, You are the Minister of A; we will have nothing to do with you? What then must be the Consequence of this Doubt? Must it not infallibly be, that *pendente Lite*, the Minister cannot receive the Income of either Parish? Must there not be a Suspension of his Living, 'til it be determined *whose Minister he is*? And, will it not be the Duty of both Vestries to warn the Sheriff against paying him a Pound of Tobacco, 'til the Point receives a judicial Decision? Must not there be, in the Course of Things, frequently a Suspension of Right in Cases of Litigation? Who shall suffer the Inconvenience thereof in the present Case? The Public, who defend a Right, under an express Law, and the correspondent Usage of the Province, ever since, or—*an INDIVIDUAL*, who would introduce an Innovation, directly repugnant to the said Law? And, Finally, If the Public retains, to the Injury of the Minister; has not the Minister an indubitable Security, that, at some Time or other, he shall receive his Right? But, if the Minister receives, to the Injury of the Public, what Security will the Public have of being ever refunded?

I am, Your's,

THE QUERIST.

THERE will be a Sale of Fifty valuable Country born Negroes, either at Upper Marlborough, or George-Town, on Patowmack, in the Second Week of March ensuing. The Day and Place is not yet absolutely fixed on, but due Notice will be given thereof, in this Gazette, Two Weeks before the Day of Sale. The Sale will be for ready Money, or good London Bills of Exchange. For further Particulars, apply to Mr. Anthony Stewart, Merchant, in Annapolis.

To be SOLD, the Time of a
CLOCK and WATCHMAKER,
Who has about Three Years to serve.

* For further Particulars, enquire at the PAINTING-OFFICE.

Talbot County, February 4, 1768.

Just arrived in the Ship GOOD INTENT, Captain HADDON, and to be sold by the Subscriber,

A FEW FOUR AND FIVE YEARS INDENTED SERVANTS; among which are the following choice TRADESMEN, viz. Taylors, Weavers, Gardiners, Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Saddlers, Carpenters, Bakers, Farmers, &c. &c.

The above Ship now lies in Miles-River, and will engage to sail next Month, having the greatest Part of her Cargo ready to be put on board. She will take in Tobacco, or any other Freight; for London, on Liberty of Consignment. She is a fine strong Vessel, has good Accommodations for Passengers, and a prime Sailer.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to (4*) ANTHONY BANNING.

THE Subscribers being confined in Anne-Arundel County Jail, for Debt, hereby gives this Public Notice, That they will apply to the next General Assembly, for an Act for their Relief.

THO. HAYWARD.
JOHN BARREY.

THERE is at the Plantation of James Traylor, living in the Fork of Gunpowder, Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, a Sorrel HORSE, has a Blaze in his Face, a hanging Mane, is deck'd, but has no perceivable Brand.

THE Subscribers ministration band, Mr. Brian ceased, requests all to give her speedy several Claims, there are on Bonds, Bills, may thereby be enabled the whole Debts, and Payments to those, same. All Persons desired to make for her, that they would her, and thereby by Costs, as they may discharge the Debts, tion with all the Dis (3*) MA

PRINCE-GEORGE.

ON Wednesday, ran for, over rough, a SUBSCRIBED POUNDS Mare, or Gelding, Eight Stone, (Brid Years old, Eight Stone Six Pounds; On the Day following, Terms, a Purse of Ten guineas, the winning accepted.

To run for the Pur Articles. Start pre and enter with Mr. the Second; when duce a Certificate of hart. Each Jockey and Half-Boots. A shall not be obliged detected in unfair lanced. Non-Subf trance, for the Fir for the Second. On First Day, and Fif double at the Post. ermine all Disputa soon as they shall p N. B. On Thir will be run over GUINEAS.

RAN away on Ship Good Intent, lying at Deep-Water about Sailors, viz. DAUS, DAVID JO Servant Boy. The robbed her of several very remarkable, painted very elegant Sides, the upper S and several Mouser Whoever will a receive a Reward o besides what the FORTY SHILLING

THERE is a man, near A ty, taken up as a the right Shoulder Letters S. T. The Owner may perty, and paying

To be Sold to the March, at To London Bills of

A PARCEL of Women, B ment will be giving Bond, with (4*)

WHEREAS of Frederic a Bond of the Sub a House and Lo County, to him, o more fully appear Persons whatever, Bond, for 1 will any Person, unles Dr. Brown's Obl which I hold the (3*)

APULL Mee desired, on at Stafford Court- Importance. (3*)

Baltimore-Town, February 10, 1768.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of her late Husband, Mr. Brian Philpot, of Baltimore-Town, deceased, requests all the Creditors of the said deceased, to give her speedy Notice of the Amount of their several Claims, therein distinguishing whether they are on Bonds, Bills, Notes, or Accounts, that she may thereby be enabled to ascertain the Amount of the whole Debts, and give the Preference in the first Payments 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 would not commence Suits against her, and thereby burthen the Administration with Costs, as they may be assured of her Intention to discharge the Debts, and compleat the Administration with all the Dispatch in her Power.

MARY PHILPOT, Administratrix.

January 22, 1768.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY RACES,

ON Wednesday the 4th Day of May next, will be run for, over the Course, near Upper Marlborough, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding. If rising Four Years old, to carry Eight Stone, (Bridle and Saddle included) if Five Years old, Eight Stone Ten Pounds; if Six, Nine Stone Six Pounds; and, if aged, Ten Stone.

On the Day following will be run for, on the same Terms, a Purse of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS Currency, the winning Horse the preceding Day excepted.

To run for the Purse agreeable to the King's Plate Articles. Start precisely at Two o'Clock each Day, and enter with Mr. BENJAMIN BROOKS, on Monday the Second; when each Party must name and produce a Certificate of the Age of what he proposes to start. Each Jockey to appear with a neat Waistcoat, and Half-Boots. A Horse winning Two clear Heats, shall not be obliged to start a Third. Any Jockey detected in unfair Behaviour, shall be deemed disqualified. Non-Subscribers to pay Five Pounds Entrance, for the First Day, and Twenty-five Shillings for the Second. Subscribers, Three Pounds, for the First Day, and Fifteen Shillings for the Second, or double at the Post. Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes; and the Money to be paid as soon as they shall pronounce their Decision.

N. B. On Tuesday the Third of May, a Match will be run over the same Course, for FIFTY GUINEAS. (4*)

RAN away on Wednesday Night last, from the Ship *Good Intent*, GEORGE HADDON Master, lying at Deep-Water Point, in Miles River, Three stout Sailors, viz. ROBERT BARKLEY, RICHARD DAUS, DAVID JOHNS, and ALEXANDER ROSS, a Servant Boy. They carried off the Ship's Boat, and robbed her of several other Things. The Boat is very remarkable, being about 14 Feet Keel, and is painted very elegantly, with a white Bottom, yellow Sides, the upper Stroke black and red, with a Rope and several Mousers round the above Stroke.

Whoever will apprehend the above Sailors, shall receive a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS for each, besides what the Law allows; and, for the Boat, FORTY SHILLINGS, paid by

GEORGE HADDON.

THERE is at the Plantation of Michael Troutman, near Kitocton Creek, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a grey MARE, branded on the right Shoulder with something resembling the Letters S T.

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

ANNAPOLIS, February 2, 1768.

To be Sold to the highest Bidder, on the 21st Day of March, at Tollie's Point, near Annapolis, for London Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Cash,

A PARCEL of Country born SLAVES, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls. Time for Payment will be given, to the Last Day of August, on giving Bond, with Security, if desired.

(11) EDWARD SPRIGG.

January 21, 1768.

WHEREAS a certain Dr. John Alexander Brown, of Frederick County, Maryland, has obtained a Bond of the Subscriber, conditioned for conveying a House and Lot, in Westminster-Town, Frederick County, to him, or his Assigns, as by said Bond may more fully appear.—This is therefore to desire all Persons whatever, to take no Assignment of said Bond, for I will not convey said House and Lot, to any Person, unless I am paid and satisfied for all said Dr. Brown's Obligations, now in my Hands, for which I hold the said House and Lot, as my Security.

(13) WILLIAM WINCHESTER.

A FULL Meeting of the OHIO COMPANY is desired, on Tuesday the 23d Day of February, at Stafford Court-House, in Virginia, on Business of Importance.

(13) G. MASON, Treasurer.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber, in Upper-Marlborough, on the 29th of November last, an Iron grey MARE, about 14 Hands high, Five Years old, branded on the right Shoulder I G, and on the left B B, and has a ridge Mane.

Whoever secures said Mare, so that the Owner may get her again, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, paid by

(3*)

LANCELOT LEE.

Talbot County, December 26, 1767.

HAVING been lately robbed of a considerable Sum of Money, and am informed, by good Authority, that a Negro Man, commonly known by the Name of *Berry's Abel*, with the Assistance of his reputed Wife, (already in Custody) hath committed the Theft. I do hereby offer a Reward of THREE PISTOLES, to be paid to any Person or Persons that shall apprehend and bring him before *John Goldsborough, Esq.* one of the Magistrates for this County. Said Negro is about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, rather luffy than otherwise. Had on, and took with him, a Castor Hat, almost new, a blue Cloth Coat, and a Country Cloth Jacket, Buckskin Breeches, a Pair of Boots, and a Great Coat. He likewise took with him a light grey coloured Horse, about 14 Hands high. This Fellow, I'm told, was formerly a Slave, the Property of Mr. *Joseph Berry*, but lately received his Freedom, as a Step judged necessary to be, in order to quiet effectually some Scruples of Conscience, the Owner religiously entertained, in consequence of his keeping Negroes in Slavery; yet, nevertheless, it is now presumed, that said Negro, hath, since his Change of Condition, had the principal Direction of all the Roguery carried on by the Negroes of his Acquaintance; seeing his present Situation encourages him to offer for Sale (with greater Boldness) the Effects unjustly obtained by them, as the Produce of his own Labour.

(6*)

ANDREW MEIN.

COMMITTED to Prince-George's County Jail, a Negro Man, who is blind in one Eye; says his Name is SAM, and belongs to Colonel *Harrison*, of Virginia. His Master is desired to take him away, and pay Charges.

WILLIAM T. WOOTTON, Sheriff.

COMMITTED to Kent County Jail, on Suspicion of being Runaways, a certain *William Hudson*, and *James Smith*, who say they are Servants to *William Groves* of Baltimore County.

Their Master is desired to take them out of Jail, or they will be sold for their Fees.

(16)

J. NICHOLSON, Sheriff of Kent County.

Annapolis, February 3, 1767.

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, and others, That the Subscriber, who has, for several Years past, serv'd Mr. *William Reynolds*, as Hostler, has now rented his Stables, where he proposes (as he is furnished with every necessary Article in that Way) to keep a LIVERY STABLE; and hopes he will be enabled to give the utmost Satisfaction to any Person that may please to employ him in the above Way.

(6*)

PETER HARTLAND.

Baltimore-Town, January 11, 1768.

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

A Negro Fellow, who calls himself JACK, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, appears to be 50 Years old, is of a yellowish Complexion, and can hardly speak to be understood. He says his Master's Name is *George Croft*, who lives near *Queen-Anne*.

ELIZABETH BRYAN, a thin vis'd Woman, of small Stature, has a high Nose, and is very handy at her Needle. She says she served her Time in Philadelphia, to one of the Name of *Tolly*.

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

Now lying in the Jail in BALTIMORE-TOWN,

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

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

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

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

(8*)

DANIEL CHAMIER, Sheriff of Baltimore County.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Henry Gassaway*, at Joppa, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, sometime in December last, a black Horse, about 14 Hands high, has a long Bob Tail, but neither Brand, nor Ear-Mark, as can be seen.

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

January 23, 1768.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from ONIEL's Storehouse Door, in BALTIMORE-TOWN, on Saturday the 26th Day of December last, after Sun-set, a large roan HORSE, about 15 Hands high, with a Switch Mane and Tail; has lately had the Ailment, and is swell'd thereby under the off Side; he has been rowel'd in the off Flank, where the Hair is not yet grown. He had on a Bridle and Saddle, and Two Wallets, one of which contained 25 lb. of brown Sugar, and 3 Towels.

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

(6*)

NATHAN DORSEY.

Baltimore-Town, Jan. 6, 1768.

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

MARY PHILPOT.

January 29, 1768.

WHEREAS my Wife, RUTH WRIGHT, hath for some Time eloped from me, and hath frequently complained that I turned her away, and that she was apprehensive of violent Usage from me. I hereby publicly declare, that she left me of her own Will, and that her Apprehensions are absolutely groundless, and that I am willing to receive her again, and to live with her in all that Harmony and Concord, which should subsist between Man and Wife.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Conrad Kartas*, living near the Head of *Linganore* and *Sam's Creek*, taken up as Strays, the Two following Creatures, viz.

A dark brown GELDING, about 3 or 4 Years old, has a small Star in his Forehead, a short switch Tail, and is branded on the near Shoulder, but with what Mark, uncertain.

A small dark bay GELDING, about 3 or 4 Years old: Part of his off hind Foot white; has a short Switch Tail, and is branded on the near Shoulder, but with what Mark is uncertain.

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

Annapolis, Nov. 27, 1767.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT,

GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY, Has opened Shop, opposite Dr. *HENRY STEVENSON's*, in Gay-Street, BALTIMORE-TOWN.

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

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

WILLIAM KNAPP,

WATCHMAKER, in ANNAPOLIS.

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

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Frederick County, near George-Town, Maryland, a Convict Servant Man, named JAMES JOHNSON, alias *Ingram*, about 18 Years of Age, 5 Feet 3 Inches high, has short black Hair, is much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has been employed as a School-master. Had on, and took with him, a new Porrett Cloth Coat, with Mohair Buttons, a white Broad Cloth Jacket, which was a little too large for him, a Pair of white Serge Breeches, a white Shirt, and a Pair of Shoe-Boots that has been lately Soled, a Castor Hat, and brown great Coat, about half worn. He likewise took with him, a bright bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, paces, very fast, trots and gallops; had a Man's new Saddle, Saddle-Cloth, and a blue Hough.

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

JOHN CLAGETT.

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

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

(6*)

THOMAS WHITE,
Son of JAMES.

Piscataway, November 25, 1767

JUST IMPORTED.

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

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

(4*)

JOHN BAYNES.

STRAY'D or STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 11th of *December* last, a Bay MARE, about 13 Hands high; has a Star on her Forehead, a switch Tail, and several Saddle Spots: She paces, trots, and gallops, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter O.

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

(4*)

ZEPHANIAH MURPHEY.

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

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

Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and brings him to the Subscriber, or secures him in any Jail, shall receive a Reward of Thirty Shillings, if taken in the County, if out of the County, Forty Shillings, paid by

RICHARD BEALL.

January 1, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in *November* last, an *Irish* Convict Woman, named MARY FLOYD. She was imported in *October* 1766, in the *Randolph*, Capt. Price. She is of a middle Stature, thin visag'd, has light brown Hair, a fresh Complexion, and is very bold and talkative. Her Drefs is uncertain, as she has been harboured and entertained a considerable Time in the City of *Annapolis*.

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

EDMUND JENNINGS.

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

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

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

(4*)

BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIS.

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

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

T. ADDISON, jun.

Kent-Island, November 19, 1767.

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

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

JOHN LEGG.

Bladenburg, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.

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

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

RICHARD HENDERSON.

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

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

WILLIAM STEWART.

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

TO BE RENTED,

THE PLANTATION, and Five NEGROES, lately belonging to NICHOLAS LOWE DARNALL, lying in *Baltimore* County, near the Fork of *Gunpowder*, and about 12 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*. The Land is good, and the Buildings upon it new, convenient either for Planting, or Farming. Any Person inclinable to Rent, may know the Terms, by applying to

FRANCIS HALL.

IMPORTED.

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

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

(4*)

PHILIP BRISCOE.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, Sept. 21, 1767.

EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER, from LONDON,

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

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

- I. From the Top of the Breast, to the End of the Peak.
- II. From under the Arm, down as low as the Waist.
- III. From the Top of the Back, to the Bottom of the Lace Holes.
- IV. Round the Body, over the Breast.
- V. Round the Body, over the smallest Part of the Waist.
- VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breast.

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

Their most humble Servant,

(12*)

EDWARD PRESTON.

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

OF THE

MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

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

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

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

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

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| 5000 Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to | £. 7500 | — |
| From which deduct - 1000 | £. 6500 | — |

Two and an Half per Cent to be deducted from the Prizes, to defray the Expences of the Lottery. The Drawing to be in the Court-House at ANAPOLIS, in the Presence of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as shall be pleased to attend. The Managers are, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Esq. Messieurs THOMAS SPRIGG, WILLIAM PACA, JOHN WEEMS, THOMAS GASSAWAY, South-River, THOMAS RINGGOLD, B. T. B. WORTHINGTON, HENRY HALL, JOHN HAMMOND, THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHN HALL, of *Annapolis*, and SAMUEL CHASE, or such of them as shall chuse to act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[XXIII^d. Y

M A

LETTERS from

to the Inhab

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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.

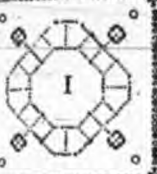
MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 18, 1768.

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

L E T T E R IX.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,



HAVE made some Observations on the Purposes for which Money is to be levied upon us by the late Act of Parliament. I shall now offer to your Considerations some further Reflections on that Subject; and, unless I am greatly mistaken, if these Purposes are accomplished, according to the express Intention of the Act, they will be found effectually to SUPERSEDE that Authority in our respective Assemblies, which is most essential to Liberty. The Question is not whether some Branches shall be lopped off—The Ax is laid to the Root of the Tree; and the whole Body must infallibly perish, if we remain idle Spectators of the Work.

No free People ever existed, or ever can exist, without keeping, to use a common, but strong Expression, "the Purse Strings" in their own Hands. Where this is the Case, they have a constitutional Check upon the Administration, which may thereby be brought into order without Violence; but, where such a Power is not lodged in the People, Oppression proceeds uncontrouled in its Career, till the governed, transported into Rage, seeks Redress in the midst of Blood and Confusion.

The elegant and ingenious Mr. Hume, speaking of the Anglo-Norman Government, says, "Princes and Ministers were too ignorant to be themselves sensible of the Advantages attending an equitable Administration; and there was no established Council, or Assembly, which could protect the People; and, by withdrawing Supplies, regularly and peaceably admonish the King of his Duty, and ensure the Execution of the LAWS."

Thus, this great Man, whose political Reflections are so much admired, makes this Power one of the Foundations of Liberty.

The English History abounds with Instances, proving that this is the proper and successful Way to obtain Redress of Grievances. How often have Kings and Ministers endeavoured to throw off this legal Curb upon them, by attempting to raise Money by a Variety of Inventions under Pretence of Law, without having Recourse to Parliament? And how often have they been brought to Reason, and peaceably obliged to do Justice, by the Exertion of this constitutional Authority of the People, vested in their Representatives?

The Inhabitants of these Colonies have, on numberless Occasions, reaped the Benefit of this Authority lodged in their Assemblies.

It has been for a long Time, and now is, a constant Instruction to all Governors, to obtain a permanent Support, for the Offices of Government. But, as the Author of the Administration of the Colonies says, "this Order of the Crown is generally, if not universally, rejected by the Legislatures of the Colonies."

They perfectly know how much their Grievances would be regarded, if they had no other Method of engaging Attention, than by complaining. Those who rule, are extremely apt to think well of the Constructions made by themselves, in Support of their own Power. These are frequently erroneous and pernicious to those they govern—Dry Remonstrances, to shew, that such Constructions are wrong, and oppressive, carry very little Weight with them, in the Opinion of Persons, who gratify their own Inclinations in making these Constructions. They CANNOT understand the Reasoning that opposes their Power and Desires: But let it be made their Interest to understand such Reasoning—and a wonderful Light is instantly thrown on the Matter; and then rejected Remonstrances become as clear as "Proofs of Holy Writ."

The Three most important Articles, that our Assemblies, or any Legislatures, can provide for, are: First—The Defence of the Society: Secondly—The Administration of Justice: And, Thirdly—The Support of Civil Government.

Nothing can properly regulate the Expence of making Provision for these Occasions, but the Necessities of the Society; its Abilities; the Convenience of the Modes of levying Money among them; the Manner in which the Laws have been executed; and the Conduct of the Officers of Government; all which are Circumstances that cannot possibly be properly known, but by the Society itself; or, if they should be known, will not, probably, be properly considered, but by that Society.

If Money may be raised upon us, by others, without our Consent, for our "Defence", those who are the Judges in levying it, must also be the Judges in applying it. Of Consequence, the Money laid to be taken from us, for our Defence, may be employed to our Injury. We may be chained in by a Line of Fortifications; obliged to pay for building and maintaining them; and be told, that they are for our Defence. With what Face can we dispute the Fact, after having granted, that those who apply the Money, had a Right to levy it? For surely, it is much easier for their Wisdom to understand how to apply it in the best Manner, than how to levy it in the best Manner. Besides, the Right of levying is of infinitely more Consequence than that of applying. The People of England, that would burst out into Fury, if the Crown should attempt to levy Money, by its own Authority, have assigned to the Crown the Application of Money.

As to "the Administration of Justice"—the Judges ought, in a well regulated State, to be equally independent of the legislative Powers. Thus, in England, Judges hold their Commissions from the Crown, "during good Behaviour;" and have Salaries, suitable to their Dignity, settled on them, by Parliament. The Purity of the Courts of Law, since this Establishment, is a Proof of the Wisdom with which it was made.

But in these Colonies, how fruitless has been every Attempt to have the Judges appointed during good Behaviour: Yet, whoever considers the Matter, will soon perceive, that such Commissions are, beyond all Comparison, more necessary in these Colonies, than they are in England.

The chief Danger to the Subject there, arose from the arbitrary Designs of the Crown; but here, the Time may come, when we may have to contend with the Designs of the Crown, and of a mighty Kingdom. What then will be our Chance, when the Laws of Life and Death are to be spoken by Judges totally dependant on that Crown and Kingdom—sent over, perhaps, from thence—filled with British Prejudice—and backed by a standing Army, supported out of our own Pockets, to "assert and maintain" our "OWN Dependence and Obedience?"

But, supposing, that through the extreme Lenity that will prevail in the Government through all future Ages, these Colonies never will behold any Thing like the Campaign of Chief Justice Jeffreys, yet what innumerable Acts of Injustice may be committed, and how fatally may the Principles of Liberty be sapped, by a Succession of Judges, utterly independent of the People? Before such Judges, the supple Wretches, who cheerfully join in avowing Sentiments inconsistent with Freedom, will always meet with Smiles; while the honest, and brave Men, who disdain to sacrifice their native Land to their own Advantage, but, on every Occasion, boldly vindicate her Cause, will constantly be regarded with Frowns.

There are Two other Considerations relating to this Head, that deserve the most serious Attention.

By the late Act, the Officers of the Customs are empowered to enter into any House, Warehouse, Shop, Cellar, or other Place in the British Colonies or Plantations in America, to search for, or seize prohibited or uncustomed Goods, &c. on Writs granted by the inferior or supreme Court of Justice having Jurisdiction within such Colony or Plantation respectively.

If we only reflect, that the Judges of these Courts are to be, during Pleasure—that they are to have "adequate Provision" made for them, which is to continue during their complaisant Behaviour—that they may be Strangers to these Colonies—what an Engine of Oppression may this Authority be in such Hands?

I am well aware that Writs of this kind may be granted at home, under the Seal of the Court of Exchequer: But I know also, that the greatest Assertors of the Rights of Englishmen have always strenuously contended, that such a Power was dangerous to Freedom, and expressly contrary to the Common Law, which ever regarded a Man's House as his Castle, or a Place of perfect Security.

If such a Power is in the least Degree dangerous there, it must be utterly destructive to Liberty here. For the People there have Two Securities against the undue Exercise of this Power by the Crown, which are wanting with us, if the late Act takes place. In the first Place, if any Injustice is done there, the Person injured may bring his Action against the Offender, and have it tried by INDEPENDANT JUDGES, who are * NO PARTIES IN COMMITTING THE IN-

* The Writs for searching Houses, in England, are to be granted under the Seal of the Court of Exchequer, according to the Statute—and that Seal is kept by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. 4 Inst.

JURY. Here he must have it tried before DEPENDANT JUDGES, being the Men WHO GRANTED THE WRIT.

To say that the Cause is to be tried by a Jury, can never reconcile Men, who have any Idea of Freedom, to such a Power. For, we know, that Sheriffs, in almost every Colony on this Continent, are totally dependant on the Crown; and packing of Juries has been frequently practised even in the Capital of the British Empire. Even if Juries are well inclined, we have too many Instances of the Influence of overbearing unjust Judges upon them. The brave and wise Men, who accomplished the Revolution, thought the Independancy of Judges essential to Freedom.

The other Security which the People have at home, but which we shall want here, is this: If this Power is abused there, the Parliament, the grand Resource of the oppressed People, is ready to afford Relief. Redress of Grievances must precede Grants of Money. But what Regard can we expect to have paid to our Assemblies, when they will not hold even the puny Privilege of French Parliaments—that of registering the Edicts that take away our Money, before they are put in Execution.

The second Consideration above hinted at, is this: There is a Confusion in our Laws, that is quite unknown in Great-Britain. As this cannot be described in a more clear or exact Manner, than has been done by the ingenious Author of the History of New-York, I beg Leave to use his Words: "The State of our Laws opens a Door to much Controversy. The Uncertainty, with respect to them, renders PROPERTY PRECARIOUS, and GREATLY EXPOSES US TO THE ARBITRARY DECISION OF UNJUST JUDGES. The Common Law of England is generally received, together with such Statutes as were enacted before we had a Legislature of our own; but our Courts EXERCISE A SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY, in determining what Parts of the Common and Statute Law ought to be extended; for it must be admitted, that the Difference of Circumstances necessarily requires us, in some Cases, to REJECT the Determination of both. In many Instances they have also extended even Acts of Parliament, passed since we had a distinct Legislature, which is greatly adding to our Confusion. The Practice of our Courts is no less uncertain than the Law. Some of the English Rules are adopted, others rejected. Two Things therefore seem to be ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY for the PUBLIC SECURITY. First, the passing an Act for settling the Extent of the English Laws. Secondly, That the Courts ordain a general Set of Rules for the Regulation of the Practice."

How easy it will be, under this "State of our Laws," for an artful Judge to act in the most arbitrary Manner, and yet cover his Conduct under specious Pretences; and how difficult it will be for the injured People to obtain Redress, may be readily perceived. We may take a Voyage of Three Thousand Miles to complain; and, after the Trouble and Hazard we have undergone, we may be told, that the Collection of the Revenue, and Maintenance of the Prerogative, must not be discouraged.—And, if the Misbehaviour is so gross, as to admit of no Justification, it may be said, that it was an Error in Judgment only, arising from the Confusion of our Laws, and the Zeal of the King's Servants to do their Duty.

If the Commissions of Judges are during the Pleasure of the Crown, yet, if their Salaries are during the Pleasure of the People, there will be some Check upon their Conduct. Few Men will consent to draw on themselves the Hatred and Contempt of those among whom they live, for the empty Honour of being Judges. It is the sordid Love of Gain that tempts Men to turn their Backs on Virtue, and pay their Homage where they ought not.

As to the Third Particular, the "Support of Civil Government," few Words will be sufficient. Every Man of the least Understanding must know, that the executive Power may be exercised in a Manner so disagreeable and harrassing to the People, that it is absolutely requisite, they should be enabled by the gentlest Method which human Policy has yet been ingenious enough to invent, that is, by the shutting their Hands, to "ADMONISH" (as Mr. Hume says) certain Persons "OF THEIR DUTY."

What shall we now think, when, upon looking into the late Act, we find the Assemblies of these Provinces thereby stripped of their Authority on these several Heads? The declared Intention of that Act is, "That a Revenue should be raised in his Majesty's Dominions in America, for making a more certain and adequate Provision for defraying the Charge of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of Civil Government, in such Provinces where it shall be found necessary; and towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the said Dominions, &c."

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

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

(6*)

THOMAS WHITE,
Son of JAMES.

Piscataway, November 25, 1767

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Snow A M I T, Capt. John Sowerby, from Whitehaven, and to be sold at a very low Advantage, for Bille, Cabs, or Tobacco.

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

(4*)

JOHN BAYNES.

STRAYD or STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 11th of December last, a Bay MARE, about 13 Hands high; has a Star on her Forehead, a switch Tail, and several Saddle Spots: She paces, trots, and gallops, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter O.

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

(7*)

ZEPHANIAH MURPHY.

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

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

Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and brings him to the Subscriber, or secures him in any Jail, shall receive a Reward of Thirty Shillings, if taken in the County, if out of the County, Forty Shillings, paid by

RICHARD BEALL.

January 1, 1768.

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

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

EDMUND JENNINGS.

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

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

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

(6*)

BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIS.

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

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

T. ADDISON, jun.

Kent-Island, November 19, 1767.

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

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

JOHN LEGG.

Bladenburgh, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.

I INTEND to let, for a Term of Years, (and will give Possession either the ensuing Spring or Fall) about 500 Acres of Land, on the side of the Eastern Branch of *Potomack* River, at navigable Water, five Miles from *Bladenburgh*, the same Distance from *Georgetown*, and Eight Miles by Water from *Bladenburgh*; about 130 Acres are improvable Tide Marsh, 20 Acres of which are banked in, and has yielded, by Estimation, 100,000 lb. of Hay, yearly, for Four Years, and the Price of Hay, at the Towns above-mentioned, has always been 4 s. per 100 lb.

I shall reserve about 200 Acres to remain in Woods; so that there will be about 170 Acres of level Land to work besides the Meadow. There are 22 Bushels of Wheat, and 15 and an Half of Rye, sowed, and about 30 Acres of fresh Ground for Corn. The Buildings are sufficient, and the Fences are in fine Order. I intend also to let Five Settlements, of about 100 Acres each, in the Woods, Part of the same Tract.

I want to sell 1500 Acres of Land, 30 Miles from *Georgetown*, near *Potomack* River; 100 of which is fine low Ground, with a large Plantation on it. The rest is Wood Land, good Soil, level, and clear of Stone, but there is no good Spring on the Land. Also about 1300 Acres of Wood Land, 3 Miles higher. The Soil is good, as level as common, and well watered.

The Purchaser may have Credit, on personal Interest.

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

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

WILLIAM STEWART.

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

TO BE RENTED,

THE PLANTATION, and Five NEGROES, lately belonging to NICHOLAS LOWE DICKWALL, lying in *Baltimore* County, near the Fork of *Gunpowder*, and about 12 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*. The Land is good, and the Buildings upon it new, convenient either for Planting, or Farming. Any Person inclinable to Rent, may know the Terms, by applying to

FRANCIS HALL.

IMPORTED,

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

A LUMPING PARCEL of GOODS, consisting of coarse Broad Cloths, Forreist Cloths, German Serge, Worsted Slag, and Trimmings, and a few Pieces of *Kendal* Cottons, and coarse Plaiding, to the Amount of Two Hundred Pounds Cost.

(1*)

PHILIP BRISCOE.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, Sept. 21, 1767.

EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER, from LONDON.

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

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

- I. From the Top of the Breast, to the End of the Peak.
- II. From under the Arm, down as low as the Waist.
- III. From the Top of the Back, to the Bottom of the Lace Holes.
- IV. Round the Body, over the Breast.
- V. Round the Body, over the smallest Part of the Waist.
- VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breast.

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

Their most humble Servant,

(12*)

EDWARD PRESTON.

ANNAPOLES, October 25, 1767.
S C H E M E

MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

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

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

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

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

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5000 Prizes.
5000 Blanks.
5000 Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to £. 75000
From which deduct 10000 £. 65000

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

The Drawing to be in the Court-House at ANNAPOLES, in the Presence of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as shall be pleas'd to attend.

The Managers are, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Esq. MESSIERS THOMAS SPAIGG, WILLIAM FAY, JOHN WEEMS, THOMAS GARRAWAY, South-River, THOMAS RINGGOLD, B. T. B. WORTHINGTON, HENRY HALL, JOHN HAMMOND, THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHN HALL of Annapolis, and SAMUEL CHASE, or such of them as shall chuse to act.

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

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

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

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

There not having been such a full Return of the SALE of TICKETS as could have been wish'd, rather too many TICKETS to lie on the Risk of the SUBSCRIBER, being still unsold; and as the Winter Season will be too far advanced after the November County Courts, the MANAGERS have resolv'd to begin the Drawing, certainly, on the Thursday after the Third Tuesday in May next, when many of the Adventurers may attend, with Convenience. It is hop'd by that Time all the TICKETS will be sold, but if they should not, the PUBLIC may rely on the LOTTERY's being then drawn. The MANAGERS take this Opportunity to return their hearty Thanks to those Gentlemen, who have assist'd in the SALE of TICKETS, and beg they will return any they may have unsold at least a Week before the Drawing.

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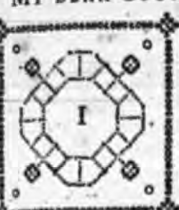
MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 18, 1768.

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

L E T T E R IX.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,



HAVE made some Observations on the Purposes for which Money is to be levied upon us by the late Act of Parliament. I shall now offer to your Considerations some further Reflections on that Subject; and, unless I am greatly mistaken, if these Purposes are accomplished, according to the *express* Intention of the Act, they will be found effectually to SUPERSEDE that Authority in our respective Assemblies, which is most essential to Liberty. The Question is not whether some Branches shall be lopt off—The Ax is laid to the Root of the Tree; and the whole Body must infallibly perish, if we remain idle Spectators of the Work.

No free People ever existed, or ever can exist, without keeping, to use a common, but strong Expression, "the Purse Strings" in their own Hands. Where this is the Case, they have a constitutional Check upon the Administration, which may thereby be brought into order without Violence; but, where such a Power is not lodged in the People, Oppression proceeds uncontrouled in its Career, till the governed, transported into Rage, seeks Redress in the midst of Blood and Confusion.

The elegant and ingenious Mr. Hume, speaking of the Anglo-Norman Government, says, "Princes and Ministers were too ignorant to be themselves sensible of the Advantages attending an equitable Administration; and there was no established Council, or Assembly, which could protect the People; and, by withdrawing Supplies, regularly and peaceably admonish the King of his Duty, and ensure the Execution of the Laws."

Thus, this great Man, whose political Reflections are so much admired, makes this Power one of the Foundations of Liberty.

The English History abounds with Instances, proving, that this is the proper and successful Way to obtain Redress of Grievances. How often have Kings and Ministers endeavoured to throw off this legal Curb upon them, by attempting to raise Money by a Variety of Inventions under Pretence of Law, without having Recourse to Parliament? And how often have they been brought to Reason, and peaceably obliged to do Justice, by the Exertion of this constitutional Authority of the People, vested in their Representatives?

The Inhabitants of these Colonies have, on numberless Occasions, reaped the Benefit of this Authority lodged in their Assemblies.

It has been for a long Time, and now is, a constant Instruction to all Governors, to obtain a permanent Support, for the Offices of Government. But, as the Author of the Administration of the Colonies says, "this Order of the Crown is generally, if not universally, rejected by the Legislatures of the Colonies."

They perfectly know how much their Grievances would be regarded, if they had no other Method of engaging Attention, than by complaining. Those who rule, are extremely apt to think well of the Constructions made by themselves, in Support of their own Power. These are frequently erroneous and pernicious to those they govern—Dry Remonstrances, to shew, that such Constructions are wrong, and oppressive, carry very little Weight with them, in the Opinion of Persons, who gratify their own Inclinations in making these Constructions. They CANNOT understand the Reasoning that opposes their Power and Desires: But let it be made their Interest to understand such Reasoning—and a wonderful Light is instantly thrown on the Matter; and then rejected Remonstrances become as clear as "Proofs of Holy Writ."

The Three most important Articles, that our Assemblies, or any Legislatures, can provide for, are: First—The Defence of the Society: Secondly—The Administration of Justice: And, Thirdly—The Support of Civil Government.

Nothing can properly regulate the Expence of making Provision for these Occasions, but the Necessities of the Society; its Abilities; the Convenience of the Modes of levying Money among them; the Manner in which the Laws have been executed; and the Conduct of the Officers of Government; all which are Circumstances that cannot possibly be properly known, but by the Society itself; or, if they should be known, will not, probably, be properly considered, but by that Society.

If Money may be raised upon us, by others, without our Consent, for our "Defence", those who are the Judges in levying it, must also be the Judges in applying it. Of Consequence, the Money said to be taken from us, for our Defence, may be employed to our Injury. We may be chained in by a Line of Fortifications; obliged to pay for building and maintaining them; and be told, that they are for our Defence. With what Face can we dispute the Fact, after having granted, that those who apply the Money, had a Right to levy it? For surely, it is much easier for their Wisdom to understand how to apply it in the best Manner, than how to levy it in the best Manner. Besides, the Right of levying is of infinitely more Consequence than that of applying. The People of England, that would burst out into Fury, if the Crown should attempt to levy Money, by its own Authority, have assigned to the Crown the Application of Money.

As to "the Administration of Justice"—the Judges ought, in a well regulated State, to be equally independent of the legislative Powers. Thus, in England, Judges hold their Commissions from the Crown, "during good Behaviour;" and have Salaries, suitable to their Dignity, settled on them, by Parliament. The Purity of the Courts of Law, since this Establishment, is a Proof of the Wisdom with which it was made.

But in these Colonies, how fruitless has been every Attempt to have the Judges appointed during good Behaviour: Yet, whoever considers the Matter, will soon perceive, that such Commissions are, beyond all Comparison, more necessary in these Colonies, than they are in England.

The chief Danger to the Subject there, arose from the arbitrary Designs of the Crown; but here, the Time may come, when we may have to contend with the Designs of the Crown, and of a mighty Kingdom. What then will be our Chance, when the Laws of Life and Death are to be spoken by Judges totally dependant on that Crown and Kingdom—sent over, perhaps, from thence—filled with British Prejudice—and backed by a standing Army, supported out of our own Pockets, to "assert and maintain" our "OWN Dependence and Obedience?"

But, supposing, that through the extreme Lenity that will prevail in the Government through all future Ages, these Colonies never will behold any Thing like the Campaign of Chief Justice Jefferys, yet what innumerable Acts of Injustice may be committed, and how fatally may the Principles of Liberty be sapped, by a Succession of Judges, utterly independent of the People? Before such Judges, the supple Wretches, who cheerfully join in avowing Sentiments inconsistent with Freedom, will always meet with Smiles; while the honest, and brave Men, who disdain to sacrifice their native Land to their own Advantage, but, on every Occasion, boldly vindicate her Cause, will constantly be regarded with Frowns.

There are Two other Considerations relating to this Head, that deserve the most serious Attention.

By the late Act, the Officers of the Customs are "impowered to enter into any House, Warehouse, Shop, Cellar, or other Place in the British Colonies or Plantations in America, to search for, or seize prohibited or unaccustomed Goods," &c. on Writs granted by the inferior or supreme Court of Justice having Jurisdiction within such Colony or Plantation respectively.

If we only reflect, that the Judges of these Courts are to be, during Pleasure—that they are to have "adequate Provision" made for them, which is to continue during their complaisant Behaviour—that they may be Strangers to these Colonies—what an Engine of Oppression may this Authority be in such Hands?

I am well aware that Writs of this kind may be granted at home, under the Seal of the Court of Exchequer: But I know also, that the greatest Assertors of the Rights of Englishmen have always strenuously contended, that such a Power was dangerous to Freedom, and expressly contrary to the Common Law, which ever regarded a Man's House as his Castle, or a Place of perfect Security.

If such a Power is in the least Degree dangerous there, it must be utterly destructive to Liberty here. For the People there have Two Securities against the undue Exercise of this Power by the Crown, which are wanting with us, if the late Act takes place. In the first Place, if any Injustice is done there, the Person injured may bring his Action against the Offender, and have it tried by INDEPENDANT JUDGES, who are "NO PARTIES IN COMMITTING THE IN-

JURY. Here he must have it tried before DEPENDANT JUDGES, being the Men who GRANTED THE WRIT.

To say that the Cause is to be tried by a Jury, can never reconcile Men, who have any Idea of Freedom, to such a Power. For, we know, that Sheriffs, in almost every Colony on this Continent, are totally dependant on the Crown; and packing of Juries has been frequently practised even in the Capital of the British Empire. Even if Juries are well inclined, we have too many Instances of the Influence of overbearing unjust Judges upon them. The brave and wise Men, who accomplished the Revolution, thought the Independancy of Judges essential to Freedom.

The other Security which the People have at home, but which we shall want here, is this: If this Power is abused there, the Parliament, the grand Resource of the oppressed People, is ready to afford Relief. Redress of Grievances must precede Grants of Money. But what Regard can we expect to have paid to our Assemblies, when they will not hold even the puny Privilege of French Parliaments—that of registering the Edicts that take away our Money, before they are put in Execution.

The second Consideration above hinted at, is this: There is a Confusion in our Laws, that is quite unknown in Great-Britain. As this cannot be described in a more clear or exact Manner, than has been done by the ingenious Author of the History of New-York, I beg Leave to use his Words: "The State of our Laws opens a Door to much Controversy. The Uncertainty, with respect to them, renders PROPERTY PRECARIOUS, and GREATLY EXPOSES US TO THE ARBITRARY DECISION OF UNJUST JUDGES. The Common Law of England is generally received, together with such Statutes as were enacted before we had a Legislature of our own; but our Courts EXERCISE A SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY, in determining what Parts of the Common and Statute Law ought to be extended; for it must be admitted, that the Difference of Circumstances necessarily requires us, in some Cases, to REJECT the Determination of both. In many Instances they have also extended even Acts of Parliament, passed since we had a distinct Legislature, which is greatly adding to our Confusion. The Practice of our Courts is no less uncertain than the Law. Some of the English Rules are adopted, others rejected. Two Things therefore seem to be ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY for the PUBLIC SECURITY. First, the passing an Act for settling the Extent of the English Laws. Secondly, That the Courts ordain a general Set of Rules for the Regulation of the Practice."

How easy it will be, under this "State of our Laws," for an artful Judge to act in the most arbitrary Manner, and yet cover his Conduct under specious Pretences; and how difficult it will be for the injured People to obtain Redress, may be readily perceived. We may take a Voyage of Three Thousand Miles to complain; and, after the Trouble and Hazard we have undergone, we may be told, that the Collection of the Revenue, and Maintenance of the Prerogative, must not be discouraged.—And, if the Misbehaviour is so gross, as to admit of no Justification, it may be said, that it was an Error in Judgment only, arising from the Confusion of our Laws, and the Zeal of the King's Servants to do their Duty.

If the Commissions of Judges are during the Pleasure of the Crown, yet, if their Salaries are during the Pleasure of the People, there will be some Check upon their Conduct. Few Men will consent to draw on themselves the Hatred and Contempt of those among whom they live, for the empty Honour of being Judges. It is the sordid Love of Gain that tempts Men to turn their Backs on Virtue, and pay their Homage where they ought not.

As to the Third Particular, the "Support of Civil Government," few Words will be sufficient. Every Man of the least Understanding must know, that the executive Power may be exercised in a Manner so disagreeable and harrassing to the People, that it is absolutely requisite, they should be enabled by the gentlest Method which human Policy has yet been ingenious enough to invent, that is, by the shutting their Hands, to "ADMONISH" (as Mr. Hume says) certain Persons "OF THEIR DUTY."

What shall we now think, when, upon looking into the late Act, we find the Assemblies of these Provinces thereby stript of their Authority on these several Heads? The declared Intention of that Act is, "That a Revenue should be raised in his Majesty's Dominions in America, for making a more certain and adequate Provision for defraying the Charge of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of Civil Government, in such Provinces where it shall be found necessary; and towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and securing the said Dominions, &c."

* The Writs for searching Houses, in England, are to be granted under the Seal of the Court of Exchequer, according to the Statute—and that Seal is kept by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. A. Inl.

Let the Reader pause here one Moment, and reflect—whether the Colony in which he lives, has not made such “certain and adequate Provision” for these Purposes, as is by the Colony judged suitable to its Abilities, and all other Circumstances. Then let him reflect—whether, if this Act takes Place, Money is not to be raised on that Colony without its Consent, to make a Provision for these Purposes, which it does not judge to be suitable to its Abilities, and all other Circumstances. Lastly, let him reflect—whether the People of that Country are not in a State of the most abject Slavery, whose Property may be taken from them under the Notion of Right, when they have refused to give it. For my Part, I think I have good Reason for vindicating the Honour of the Assemblies on this Continent, by publicly asserting, that THEY have made as “certain and adequate Provision” for the Purposes above-mentioned, as they ought to have made; and that it should not be presumed, that they will not do it hereafter. Why then should these MOST IMPORTANT TRUTHS be wrested out of their Hands? Why should they not now be permitted to enjoy that Authority, which they have exercised from the first Settlement of these Colonies? Why should they be scandalized by this Innovation, when their respective Provinces are now, and will be for several Years, labouring under Loads of Debts, imposed on them for the very Purposes now spoken of? Why should the Inhabitants of all these Colonies, be, with the utmost Indignity, treated as a Herd of despicable Wretches, so utterly void of common Sense, that they will not even make “adequate Provision” for the “Administration of Justice” and “the Support of Civil Government” among them, or for their “own Defence”—though without such “Provision” every People must inevitably be overwhelmed with Anarchy and Destruction? Is it possible to form an Idea of SLAVERY more complete, more miserable, more disgraceful, than that of a People, where Justice is administered, Government exercised, and a standing Army maintained, at the Expence of the People, and yet without the least Dependence upon them? If we can find no Relief from this infamous Situation, let Mr. Grenville set his fertile Fancy again at Work, and, as by one Exertion of it, he has stripped us of our Property and Liberty, let him by another deprive us of our Understanding too, that, unconscious of what we have been, or are, and unguided by tormenting Reflections, we may tamely bow down our Necks with all the stupid Serenity of Servitude, to any Drudgery, which our Lords and Masters may please to command.

When the “Charges of the Administration of Justice,”—“the Support of Civil Government;”—and the “Expences of defending, protecting, and securing” us, are provided for, I should be glad to know upon what Occasions the Crown will ever call our Assemblies together. Some few of them may meet of their own Accord, by virtue of their Charters: But what will they have to do when they are met? To what Shadows will they be reduced? The Men, whose Deliberations heretofore had an Influence on every Matter relating to the Liberty and Happiness of themselves and their Constituents, and whose Authority in domestic Affairs, at least, might well be compared to that of Roman Senators, will now find their Deliberations of no more Consequence than those of Constables.—They may, perhaps, be allowed to make Laws for yoking of Hogs, or pounding of Stray Cattle. Their Influence will hardly be permitted to extend so high as the keeping Roads in Repair, as that Business may more properly be executed by those who receive the Public Cash.

One most memorable Example in History is so applicable to the Point now insisted on, that it will form a just Conclusion of the Observations that have been made.

Pain was once free. Their Cortes resembled our Parliaments. No Money could be raised on the Subject, without their Consent. One of their Kings having received a Grant from them to maintain a War against the Moors, desired, that if the Sum which they had given, should not be sufficient, he might be allowed, for that Emergency only, to have more Money, without assembling the Cortes. The Request was violently opposed by the best and wisest Men in the Assembly. It was, however, complied with by the Votes of a Majority; and this single Concession was a Precedent for other Concessions of the like kind, until, at last, the Crown obtained a general Power of raising Money, in Cases of Necessity. From that Period the Cortes ceased to be useful, and the People ceased to be free.

Venienti occurrere Morbo.

Oppose a Disease at its Beginning—

A FARMER.

By a Vessel arrived in Patuxent, from London, we are favoured with Public Prints to the 14th of December, from which we have extracted the following Intelligence:

WESTMINSTER, November 24.

THIS Day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne, with the usual Solemnity, Sir Francis Molineux, Knt. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message, from his Majesty, to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have chosen to call you together, at this Season of the Year, that my Parliament might have full Time for their Deliberations upon all such Branches of the public Service as may require their immediate Attention, without the Necessity of continuing the Session beyond the Time most suitable to my People, for the Election of a new Parliament: And, I doubt not, but you will be careful, from the same Considerations, to avoid, in your Proceedings, all unnecessary Delay.

Nothing in the present Situation of Affairs abroad, gives me Reason to apprehend, that you will be prevented, by any Interruption of the public Tranquility, from fixing your whole Attention upon such Points as concern the internal Welfare and Prosperity of my People.

Among these Objects of a domestic Nature, none can demand a more speedy or more serious Attention, than what regards the high Price of Corn, which, neither the salutary Laws, passed in the last Session of Parliament, nor the Produce of the late Harvest, have yet been able so far to reduce, as to give sufficient Relief to the Distresses of the poorer Sort of my People. Your late Residence in your several Counties, must have enabled you to judge, whether any farther Provisions can be made, conducive to the Attainment of so desirable an End.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I will order the proper Officers to lay before you the Estimates for the Service of the ensuing Year.

The Experience I have had of your constant Readiness, to grant me all such Supplies as should be found necessary, for the Security, Interest, and Honour of the Nation, (and I have no other to ask you) renders it unnecessary for me to add any Exhortations upon this Head; and, I doubt not, but the same public Considerations, will induce you to persevere, with equal Alacrity, in your Endeavours to diminish the National Debt; while, on my Part, no Care shall be wanting to contribute, as far as possible, to the Attainment of that most essential Object, by every frugal Application of such Supplies, as you shall grant.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Necessity of improving the present general Tranquility, to the great Purpose of maintaining the Strength, the Reputation, and the Prosperity of this Country, ought to be ever before your Eyes. To render your Deliberations for that Purpose successful, endeavour to cultivate a Spirit of Harmony among yourselves. My Concurrence, in whatever will promote the Happiness of my People, you may always depend upon: And, in that Light, I shall ever be desirous of encouraging Union among all those who wish well to their Country.

November 25. This Day the Right Honourable the House of Peers, preceded by the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, waited on his Majesty with their Address of Thanks from the Throne, on opening the present Session: To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:

“My Lords,

“Your readiness to provide for the Public Services, with the Unanimity and Dispatch so necessary at this Juncture, as well as to avail yourselves of the present general Tranquility, in order to promote the internal Prosperity of my People, is highly agreeable to me; and I rely upon your Assurances, that you will use your Endeavours to relieve the Distresses which the Poor labour under from the high Price of Corn.

“I thank you for the Joy you express on the increase of my Royal Family; and I feel for the Part you take in my Concern for the unexpected Loss of my late Brother the Duke of York.”

Nov. 27. Yesterday at two o’Clock, the Hon. House of Commons, preceded by Sir John Cuff, Bart. their Speaker, went in Procession to St. James’s, and presented to his Majesty their Address of Thanks for his most gracious Speech on opening the Sessions, which was graciously received.

Dec. 1. When the Hon. House of Commons waited on his Majesty, with their Address of Thanks, his Majesty was pleased to give them the following most gracious Answer:

Gentlemen,

“I return you my very sincere Thanks, for your dutiful and loyal Address; the Part you take in the late happy Event in my Family, compleats the Satisfaction which I receive from it, and your Affection to me appears equally manifest, from the Share you take in the melancholy Incident, which we all regret, and serves as a Consolation to me. I see with Pleasure, the Continuance of that Zeal, and true public Spirit, which I have long experienced in my faithful Commons, by your Attention to the several Objects recommended to your Consideration, and particularly, to the Means of providing against a Scarcity of Corn, and for paying the public Debt. You may depend upon my invariable Attention to the Happiness and Prosperity of my Kingdom.”

WHITEHALL, Nov. 24. The King has been pleased to order Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, containing a Grant unto James Hewitt, Esq; one of the Justices of the Court of King’s Bench, in the Kingdom of Great-Britain, of the Office or Place of Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal, of the said Kingdom of Ireland, in the room of John Baron Bowes, deceased.

ST. JAMES’S, Nov. 28. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Thomas Shirley, Esq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Bahama Islands in America, and the Garrisons there.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 5. The King has been pleased to grant unto George Cooke, and Thomas Townshend, the Younger, Esqrs. the Office of Receiver and Paymaster-General of all his Majesty’s Guards, Garrisons, and Land Forces, (those employed or to be employed by his Majesty, for the Service in Ireland, the Marine Regiments, and such Regiments of Forces, as are, or shall be under the Care and Direction of the High Admiral of Great Britain, or Commissioners of the Admiralty, for the Time being, always excepted;) And also the Office of Paymaster of all the Monies appointed, or set apart, for the Maintenance of the disabled and superannuated non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers belonging to his Majesty’s Royal Hospital near Chelsea.

L O N D O N.

The Dutch East-India Company have had the Misfortune to lose the last homeward-bound Ship from Batavia, which was expected this Year. The Ship was wrecked within Three Leagues of the Texel, in a Storm a few Nights ago; and, except five or six Sailors, the Whole was lost, among whom were several Passengers, whose Names are not yet known.

Nov. 30. It is said that Edward Wiles, Esq; Solicitor-General, has declined being made a Judge of the Court of King’s Bench.

The Reports so often propagated of a Rupture between Russia and the Porte, are nothing more than a Finesse of the French Papal Ministry, who endeavour to counterbalance the Influence of the former, over the Affairs of Poland, by spreading Alarms with respect to Russia, that may oblige her to preserve a watchful Eye at home, and at the same Time keep up the sinking Spirits of the Roman Catholic Party in Poland.

We hear for certain, that Wednesday last was the Day fixed on, for the Departure of his Excellency Count Chatelet Lomont, from Paris to London, in order to enter upon his important Office of Ambassador from his Most Christian Majesty, to the Court of Great-Britain; and he is expected here next Tuesday or Wednesday.

It is said, that a farther Addition to our Marine Forces will be made this Session of Parliament.

Monday last the Honourable James Hewitt, Esq; late one of the Judges of the King’s Bench, kissed his Majesty’s Hand, at St. James’s, on his Appointment to be Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

It is said that a Bill against Usury and Extortion will be brought into Parliament this Session.

Letters from Naples insinuate, that the great Armament, now preparing there, of 12 large Vessels and Four Xebecs, is intended to transport the Jesuits out of that Kingdom.

Private Letters from Berlin say, that the King of Prussia is preparing to make a Journey incog. through the Seven United Provinces; and that afterwards his Majesty will have an Interview with the Prince Stadtholder, at Groningen.

They write from Quebec, that a Silver-Mine has lately been discovered in the Neighbourhood of Governor Rogers’s Settlement, at Michillimakinac, which it was expected would turn out very advantageous.

The Consideration of the high Price of Corn, Provisions, &c. was Yesterday entered upon, in an august Assembly.

Dec. 5. George Onslow, Esq; Son of the late Speaker, and Thomas Townshend, jun. Esq; are both sworn of his Majesty’s most Honourable Privy Council.

Wednesday Night last, landed at Dover, John Wilkes, Esq; from Flanders.

Dec. 7. This Day his Majesty will go in State to the House of Peers, and give the Royal Assent to such Bills as are ready for that Purpose.

This Day there will be a Levee at St. James’s, which is to be continued every Monday following, during the Sessions of Parliament.

It is said that the Importation of salted Provisions will be admitted, for a limited Time, Duty free.

We hear a Stop is intended to be put to the foreign Exportation of any Kind of Provisions from Ireland, except to the British Colonies in America, or to the West-Indies.

It is said that a fixed Price will be set upon all Kinds of Butchers Meat sold in the Public Markets of this Metropolis, and that all Weights and Measures will be made uniform through the Kingdom.

We hear 16000 Men will be employed for Sea-Service, for the Year 1768.

They write from Gibraltar, that a Jew of great Business had lately been arrested there, on a Charge of furnishing Counterfeit Mediterranean Passes to Foreigners.

They write from Sicily, that an Insurrection has happened at Palermo in that Island, occasioned by a Scarcity of Bread, in which the Populace massacred the Viceroy’s Guards, took him Prisoner, and killed the Prince de Ventimiglia, and hung up several other Persons of Distinction. The Armament preparing at Naples, is intended to quell the Insurgents; but, in the mean Time, the People are in such a Ferment, that an Insurrection is expected also at the last mentioned Place every Day.

Letters from Florence contain the same Account with respect to the People in that City, who had assembled in such Crowds, one Day last Month, stimulated by the same powerful Motive, the Want of Bread, that one of the Gates of their Town, at which the Grand Dutchess and her Husband, were expected to enter, was obliged to be shut, and their Highnesses were compelled to go a great Way round, in order to get to their Palace.

Dec. 8. Yesterday his Majesty, attended by his Grace the Duke of Ancafter, and the Earl of Coventry, went in State to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill to continue and amend an Act to prohibit the Exportation of Corn, Grain, Meal, Malt, Flour, Bread, Biscuit, and Starch; and also for extracting Low Wines and Spirits from Wheat, &c. for a limited Time.

The Bill to continue several Acts, to allow the free Importation of Wheat, Flour, Barley, Barley-Meal, Pulse, Oats, Oat-Meal, Rye, Rye-Meal, Rice from the Colonies in North-America, and Wheat-Flour from Africa, for a limited Time.

Dec. 14. The following Changes are confidently talked of to take Place in a few Days:

Earl Gower, to be President of the Council.
Earl of Sandwich, to be Secretary of State.

Richard Rigby, Esq; Secretary at War.

And Lord Weymouth to succeed Lord Townshend, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

We hear that the Number of Land Forces to be employed in the Service of the ensuing Year, will amount to Seventeen Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-three, including Officers, and Two Thousand Four Hundred and Sixty Invalids.

We hear also, that One Million Six Hundred Seventy-two Thousand, Five Hundred and Forty Pounds, One Shilling and Six-pence Farthing, will be allowed

for the Service of the Land Service.

Letters from New York contain the Example of the utmost Endeavours of the Colonies in America, to make a Provision for these Purposes, which it does not judge to be suitable to its Abilities, and all other Circumstances. Lastly, let him reflect—whether the People of that Country are not in a State of the most abject Slavery, whose Property may be taken from them under the Notion of Right, when they have refused to give it. For my Part, I think I have good Reason for vindicating the Honour of the Assemblies on this Continent, by publicly asserting, that THEY have made as “certain and adequate Provision” for the Purposes above-mentioned, as they ought to have made; and that it should not be presumed, that they will not do it hereafter. Why then should these MOST IMPORTANT TRUTHS be wrested out of their Hands? Why should they not now be permitted to enjoy that Authority, which they have exercised from the first Settlement of these Colonies? Why should they be scandalized by this Innovation, when their respective Provinces are now, and will be for several Years, labouring under Loads of Debts, imposed on them for the very Purposes now spoken of? Why should the Inhabitants of all these Colonies, be, with the utmost Indignity, treated as a Herd of despicable Wretches, so utterly void of common Sense, that they will not even make “adequate Provision” for the “Administration of Justice” and “the Support of Civil Government” among them, or for their “own Defence”—though without such “Provision” every People must inevitably be overwhelmed with Anarchy and Destruction? Is it possible to form an Idea of SLAVERY more complete, more miserable, more disgraceful, than that of a People, where Justice is administered, Government exercised, and a standing Army maintained, at the Expence of the People, and yet without the least Dependence upon them? If we can find no Relief from this infamous Situation, let Mr. Grenville set his fertile Fancy again at Work, and, as by one Exertion of it, he has stripped us of our Property and Liberty, let him by another deprive us of our Understanding too, that, unconscious of what we have been, or are, and unguided by tormenting Reflections, we may tamely bow down our Necks with all the stupid Serenity of Servitude, to any Drudgery, which our Lords and Masters may please to command.

P H I L A

On Friday Morning (about 8 o’clock, it is said) which they entered Stump, and John D. suspicion of having dians, near Fort Au tion and Persuasions the contrary.

A N N A

The Ship Good arrived in Miles R. Lat. 26° 34' and the Brig Elliot, New-York: All well.

Articles of

this Week, f in our next.

To TH

THE QUERIST,

the Sages of the a Sage of the Law? A Bylander often Player; and, who l of the Law?

Let us then take An Appointment o the Ordinary, in F of A.

A Letter of Adm innovation with a W Admission, faith L admits a Clerk as ab Cure of Souls in a

I have heard of a but never heard of perhaps, they are I is a Letter of Admi a Minister,

Prayers and Preach Salary. The Tabl read Prayers and P Salary.

Correct the Case, given by the Ord Minister of A. Th Intention.

Who, or what an and as little under Patrons, and Incur ill but Veltres.

otherwise Veltre-m the Veltre-Room, Veltres are kept, Persons chosen in so called in all th dens, and their jo

thority. † They Churches be well Time to Time kept well glazed, and th and to prevent the provide Books, & charge the Account

rice describ’d in the and other Acts of shall be Six Veltre

a Custom in some Twenty-four; and or a larger, was the future, in the Pro

In case of a Vac the Ordinary, to a Parish to officiate supposes a Want o Ceke, and Want o

who offer it, and whom it is offered Right, or take it a of appointing, upo

out it; since it wo upon being asked, it, without asking becomes of the Pe

no Possibility of Folly. By an App a common Person Proprietary himse

The Incumbent his Life, from wh Course of Law, a tical Courts. Co

Veltres are to tion, of Births, keeping a fair Re

Not of the Proce negotiations, Indu the Council perf

as much to do in Veltres, in case lary, and—to ex

Godolph

Annapolis, February 10, 1768.

W A N T E D.

THREE Thousand Bushels of INDIAN CORN, for ready Money. Any Person having a Quantity, not less than Five Hundred Bushels, and will deliver it at a convenient Landing, by giving Notice thereof, and the Price, to the Subscriber, at Annapolis, he will send his Sloop to receive it.

N. B. The Subscriber has a few Pipes of old MADEIRA Wine, some Hogheads of BARBADOS Rum, some good old Cane Spirits, MUSCOVADO Sugar, by the Barrel, and coarse and fine Salt, all for Sale.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,
A YOUNG MAN, bred to Store-Keeping Business, and writes a tolerable Hand. Any Gentleman, or Merchant, in Want of such a Person, will be waited on, by directing to E. B. to the PRINTING-OFFICE, at Annapolis. (2nd)

February 16, 1768.

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at Lower Marlborough, in Calvert County, on Saturday the 5th Day of March next, pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Susannah Hoxton, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, for Sterling Money, Dollars, or Pistoles; the Two following Negroes, viz.

A VALUABLE HOUSE CARPENTER and COOPER; and a likely Girl, about Thirteen Years of Age.

CLEMENT SMITH, Executor.

Anne-Arundel County, February 17, 1768.

THE Subscriber gives Notice to all Persons that brought Cloth to his Fulling-Mill, at the Head of South-River, to be dressed before the 6th of this Instant, that it is now finished, and the Owners are desired to take it away as soon as they conveniently can. He further informs the Public, that he carries on the Business at said Mill; and those who are pleased to favour him with their Custom, may depend on their Orders being duly observed, and their Work well done, with Dispatch, and not to be disappointed, as heretofore. All Persons that have open Accounts with him, are desired to settle and discharge the same, in so doing, they will greatly oblige their very humble Servant,

JOHN DUCKER.

February 11, 1768.

COMMITTED to St. Mary's County Jail, as a Runaway, Negro Anthony, who says he belongs to William Morgan, of Frederick County. His Master is desired to take him away, and pay Charges to ROBERT WATTS, Sheriff.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living on the great Road, near Abbot's Town, York County, Pennsylvania, a Servant Man, named JOHN LAMB, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, and about 25 Years of Age, of a ruddy Complexion, long visaged, brown Hair, pretty long, speaks thick, and has a stern Look, is apt to swear, and much given to drinking, and is by Trade a Taylor: Had on, when he went away, a pretty good Suit of blue Cloaths, with Bath Metal Buttons, and his Cloaths is much greased.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and secures him, in any Jail, so as the Subscriber may have him again, shall receive Five Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by Mr. George Stricker, in Frederick-Town, Maryland, Mr. Bryan Bruen, Merchant, in Winchester, or the Subscriber, living at Brook's Gap, Augusta County, Virginia.

JOHN GRATTAN.

RAN away on the 24th of January last, an indentured Servant Man, named THOMAS THROP, a thick well-set Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 10 Inches high, much pitted with the Small-Pox, has light brown Hair, and a remarkable large Foot: Had on when he went away, an old Snuff coloured Broad Cloth Coat, and Waistcoat, the Coat has a Velvet Cape, with the Button-holes and Pocket-flaps bound round with Ferret, near the Colour of the Coat, a Pair of old Leather Breeches, an Osnabrig Shirt, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and a Felt Hat, bound round with Linen. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall have a Reward of THREE POUNDS, and reasonable Charges, paid by.

THOMAS HOPKINS.

THERE will be a Sale of Fifty valuable Country born Negroes, either at Upper Marlborough, or George-Town, on Patowmack, in the Second Week of March ensuing. The Day and Place is not yet absolutely fixed on, but due Notice will be given thereof, in this Gazette, Two Weeks before the Day of Sale. The Sale will be for ready Money, or good London Bills of Exchange. For further Particulars, apply to Mr. Anthony Stewart, Merchant, in Annapolis.

STRAYED or **STOLEN** from the Subscriber, in Upper-Marlborough, on the 29th of November last, an Iron grey MARE, about 14 Hands high, Five Years old, branded on the right Shoulder I G, and on the left B B, and has a ridge Mane.

Whoever secures said Mare, so that the Owner may get her again, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, paid by

LANCELOT LEE.

for the Service of the ensuing Year, including the Ordinary of the Navy, and the Office of Ordinance for the Land Service.

Letters from New-York, just received, advise, that the Inhabitants of that Province are going to follow the Example of the People at Boston, by exerting their utmost Endeavours to promote and encourage their own Manufactures in particular, and those of the British Colonies in America, in general.

A Sail-Cloth Manufactory has lately been established at Rhode-Island, so extensive as to employ near One Hundred Workmen.

It is said the American Colonies are sparing, in no Expence, to be furnished with the best English Rams and Sheep, in order to promote the Breed.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4.

On Friday Morning last, a Number of armed Men (about 80, it is said) went to the Goal of Carlisle, which they entered by Force, and carried off Frederick Stump, and John Ironcutter, who were committed on suspicion of having murdered Ten of our Friend Indians, near Fort Augusta, notwithstanding the Opposition and Persuasions of the Magistrates, and others, to the contrary.

ANNAPOLIS, February 18.

The Ship *Good Intent*, George Haddon, Master, is arrived in Miles River. On the 3d of January, in Lat. 26° 34' and Long. 55° from London, he spoke the Brig *Ellist*, Thomas Watts, from Liverpool, for New-York: All well.

* Articles of News, and Advertisements omitted this Week, for Want of Room, will be inserted in our next.

TO THE PRINTERS.

February 16, 1768.

THE QUERIST, in your last Paper, applies himself to the Sages of the Law: Who would not be thought a Sage of the Law?

A By-stander often sees more of the Game than the Player; and, who knows but the By-stander is a Sage of the Law?

Let us then take a View of the State of the Case:—An Appointment or Letter of Admission is given by the Ordinary, in Favour of a Minister, to the Vestry of A.

A Letter of Admission given to the Vestry of A. An Innovation with a Witness! A LETTER of Admission! Admission, faith Lord COKE, is, when the Ordinary admits a Clerk as able, who is thereon instituted to the Cure of Souls in a Parish.

I have heard of one VESTRY affecting to be Patrons, but never heard of their being PRIESTS before. But, perhaps, they are Lay Readers only. Well, then, there is a Letter of Admission given to them—"in Favour of a Minister,"—that is, they are admitted to read Prayers and Preach, and the Minister to receive the Salary. The Tables are turn'd; the Ministers us'd to read Prayers and Preach, and the Vestry to claim the Salary.

Correct the Case, and say, A Letter of Admission is given by the Ordinary, in Favour of a Vestry, to the Minister of A. This would better answer the Querist's Intention.

Who, or what are Vestries? A Name much talk'd of, and as little understood. They would be Ordinaries, Patrons, and Incumbents; and yet, in Fact, they are still but Vestries. * Side-men, otherwise Quest-men, otherwise Vestry-men, (so called from their meeting in the Vestry-Room, that is, the Place where the Holy Vestments are kept, under their Inspection) are certain Persons chosen in each Parish, as Assistants (expressly so called in all the Law-Books) to the Church-wardens, and their joint Office is thus set forth by Authority. † They shall take Care and provide, that the Churches be well and sufficiently repair'd, and so from Time to Time kept and maintain'd; that the Windows be well glazed, and the Floors be kept paved plain and even; and to prevent the Profanation of Churches, and to provide Books, &c. and to levy Assessments, to discharge the Accounts. Agreeable to this is their Office describ'd in the 15th Section of the Act of 1701-2, and other Acts of Assembly. It is directed that there shall be Six Vestrymen, at least, in each Parish. It is a Custom in some Parishes to elect Twelve, in some, Twenty-four; and, it would be well if that Number, or a larger, was fixt upon by the Parishioners, for the future, in the Province.

In case of a Vacancy, a Vestry may desire, or petition the Ordinary, to appoint a Minister of a neighbouring Parish to officiate in their Church. A Petition presupposes a Want of Right (Want of Right, says Lord COKE, and Want of Remedy, is all one) in the Persons who offer it, and a Right existing in the Person to whom it is offered. But a Petition cannot confer a Right, or take it away. If the Ordinary has a Right of appointing, upon a Petition, he has the same without it; since it would be hard if the granting a Favour upon being asked, should preclude the Power of doing it, without asking.—But, supposing a Plenarty, what becomes of the Petition? To petition, where there is no Possibility of Redress, is an Act of Madness and Folly. By an Appointment, the Church is full against a common Person, by an Induction against the Lord Proprietary himself.

The Incumbent has an absolute Freehold therein for his Life, from which he is not removeable but by a Course of Law, according to the Practice of ecclesiastical Courts. Co. 1 Inst. 136.

Vestries are to keep Registers, under their Inspection, of Births, Marriages, and Burials, and for keeping a fair Register of all Vestry Proceedings.—Not of the Proceedings of the Ordinary, not of Presentations, Inductions, or Licences. The Clerk of the Council performs this Office. The Vestry have as much to do in this Matter as the Pope.

Vestries, in case of a Vacancy, are to receive the Salary, and—to expend it, how? In buying, (if not

immediately necessary, for the Repairs of the Church) in improving and stocking a Glebe for succeeding Ministers.—But what in a Plenarty? They have as much Right to One Pound of the Minister's Tobacco, as to the Shirt on his Back.

But, the Vestry, says the Querist, may send an Order to the Sheriff; and, if the Sheriff will take my Advice, he will light his Pipe with it, or put it to a fitter Use.

Some Works for general Use are fit,
For some Folks read, but all Folks fit.

SWIFT.

The Church, Church-Yard and Glebe, are the Parson's Freehold *. If he is kept out of the Church by Force, by certifying into Chancery, a Writ of *Vi Laica Removenda* † is directed to be issued to the Sheriff, to take with him Assistance to remove the Force, to put the Minister into peaceable Possession, and to bring up the Rioters before the Chancellor, to be dealt with according to Law; whom he may punish by Fine or Imprisonment.

If a Man keeps forcible Possession of his Glebe, he may recover treble Damages and Costs. Co. 1 Inst. §. 431.

Lord COKE declares an Advowson to be—wherein a Man hath as absolute Ownership and Property, as he hath in Lands or Rents; and, by the Common Law, he may convey his Right to any other in what Manner he thinks proper.

Hence appears the Absurdity of the Claim of one Vestry to a Right of Presentation. A Minister's Title to his Parish in this Province, is just upon the same Footing with the Landholder to his Lands, both being held by Patent from the Lord Proprietor ‡.

When a Man accuses another of acting repugnant to the Law, he ought to be himself a Sage of the Law. If he thinks as he speaks, he knows no more of the Law than my Horse.

Pluralities are tenable by Law, the Effect of which no Act of Assembly in this Province, can ever invalidate.

But, hear him! hear him!

The Vestry of A are to tell their Parson, You are Minister of B; we will have nothing to do with you. The Vestry of B, are to tell him, You are Minister of A; we will have nothing to do with you; and so they are to beat their Principal about like a Shuttle-Cock: And, What Answer do they deserve to this polite Address?—If I were the Minister, I would say, "Repair your Church and Church-Yard, keep the Windows glazed, the Floors even, levy your Assessments, pay the Bills, behave respectfully to your PRINCIPAL, return Home, mind your own Affairs, DRIVE your NEGROES, for no longer shall you DRIVE your PARSON."

But see how prettily he rings Changes:

First, He is Minister of A; then he is not Minister of A. Secondly, He is Minister of B; then he is not Minister of B. Thirdly, He is Minister either of A or B. And, Lastly, He is Minister of neither A nor B.

This is what I would call the Art of Sinking in Law, which is as much an Original, in its Way, as the following Specimen of the Art of Sinking in Poetry, with which it corresponds. The Poet, describing a beautiful Child, says;

So fair thou art, that if great Cupid be
A Child, as Poets say, sure thou art he;
Fair Venus would mistake thee for her own,
Did not thy Eyes proclaim thee not her Son;
There, all the Lightnings of thy Mother shine,
And, with a fatal Brightness, kill in thine.

First, He is Cupid; then he is not Cupid. First, Venus would mistake him; then she would not mistake him. Next, his Eyes are his Mother's; and, Lastly, they are not his Mother's, but his own.

I am Your's,

A BYSTANDER.

* Co. Inst. Passim. God. &c. &c.
† F. N. B. Fo. 54. Reg. Orig. Fol. 59, 60.
‡ The Churches in Maryland are Royal Donatives. No Donation incurs a Lapse, a Lapse must be ab Inferiore ad Superiorem. The King, or Lord Proprietary, cannot be bound by Lapse of Time, because of their Supremacy. God. c. 22, §. 3.

February 17, 1768.

On Wednesday the Second Day of March next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of Mr. Robert Bishop, in Joppa, will be exposed to public Sale, and peremptorily sold to the highest Bidder,

THE Dwelling-House of the late Mr. David McCulloch, in said Town, with Kitchen adjoining, and other Improvements, standing on that Part of Lot No. 4, not already disposed of. Also Lot No. 18, on which the Garden now stands, exclusive of that Part thereof, with the Improvements thereon, sold lately to Mr. James Dick. Any Person inclining to purchase, may be shown the Premises, and know the Terms, by applying to Mr. Charles Lin, at Joppa.

At same Time will be sold, Three Hundred and Forty Acres of Land, lying near Joppa.

MARY McCULLOCH, Executrix.
ANTHONY STEWART, Executor.

FEBRUARY 18, 1768.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 17th Day of March next, at the Coffee-House in ANNAPOLIS, for ready Money only, and to be entered on immediately,

ATRACT of LAND, lying on the North-Side of SEVERN, where Mr. BENJAMIN WRIGHT formerly lived, containing Three Hundred ACRES, more or less, 6 or 8 Acres of which is good Upland Meadow. There is on it Two good Apple Orchards. The Title is indisputable.

(1st) HENRY WRIGHT.

* The Land lies about Five Miles from Annapolis.

* Godolphin, c. 13.

† Can. 85.

To be S O L D, the Time of a
CLOCK and WATCHMAKER,

Who has about Three Years to serve.

For further Particulars, enquire at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

Talbot County, December 26, 1767.

HAVING been lately robbed of a considerable Sum of Money, and am informed, by good Authority, that a Negro Man, commonly known by the Name of *Berry's Abel*, with the Assistance of his reputed Wife, (already in Custody) hath committed the Theft. I do hereby offer a Reward of **THREE PISTOLES**, to be paid to any Person or Persons that shall apprehend and bring him before *John Goldsborough*, Esq; one of the Magistrates for this County. Said Negro is about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, rather luffy than otherwise: Had on, and took with him, a Castor Hat, almost new, a blue Cloth Coat, and a Country Cloth Jacket, Buckskin Breeches, a Pair of Boots, and a Great Coat. He likewise took with him a light grey coloured Horse, about 14 Hands high. This Fellow, I'm told, was formerly a Slave, the Property of Mr. *Joseph Berry*, but lately received his Freedom, as a Step judged Necessary to be, in order to quiet effectually some Scruples of Conscience, the Owner religiously entertained, in consequence of his keeping Negroes in Slavery; yet, nevertheless, it is now presumed, that said Negro, hath, since his Change of Condition, had the principal Direction of all the Roguery carried on by the Negroes of his Acquaintance; seeing his present Situation encourages him to offer for Sale (with greater Boldness) the Effects unjustly obtained by them, as the Produce of his own Labour.

(6*) **ANDREW MEIN.**

COMMITTED to Kent County Jail, on Suspicion of being Runaways, a certain *William Hudson*, and *James Smith*, who say they are Servants to *William Groves* of Baltimore County.

Their Master is desired to take them out of Jail, or they will be sold for their Fees.

(6*) **J. NICHOLSON, Sheriff of Kent County.**

Annapolis, February 3, 1767.

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, and others, That the Subscriber, who has, for several Years past, serv'd Mr. *William Reynolds*, as Hostler, has now rented his Stables, where he proposes (as he is furnished with every necessary Article in that Way) to keep a **LIVERY STABLE**; and hopes he will be enabled to give the utmost Satisfaction to any Person that may please to employ him in the above Way.

(6*) **PETER HARTLAND.**

Baltimore-Town, January 11, 1768.

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

A Negro Fellow, who calls himself **JACK**, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, appears to be 50 Years old, is of a yellowish Complexion, and can hardly speak to be understood. He says his Master's Name is *George Craft*, who lives near *Queen-Anne*.

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

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

Now lying in the Jail in **BALTIMORE-TOWN**,

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

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

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

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

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

A FULL Meeting of the **OHIO COMPANY** is desired, on Tuesday the 23d Day of February, at *Stafford* Court-House, in *Virginia*, on Business of Importance.

(*) **G. MASON, Treasurer.**

THERE is at the Plantation of *Henry Gassaway*, at *Joppa*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, sometime in December last, a black Horse, about 14 Hands high, has a long Bob-Tail, but neither Brand, nor Ear-Mark, as can be seen.

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

January 23, 1768.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from **ONIEL's** Storehouse Door, in **BALTIMORE-TOWN**, on Saturday the 26th Day of December last, after Sun-set, a large roan HORSE, about 15 Hands high, with a Switch Mane and Tail; has lately had the Ailment, and is swell'd thereby under the off Side; he has been rowel'd in the off Flank, where the Hair is not yet grown. He had on a Bridle and Saddle, and Two Wallets, one of which contained 25 lb. of brown Sugar, and 3 Towels.

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

(6*) **NATHAN DORSEY.**

Baltimore-Town, Jan. 6, 1768.

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

MARY PHILPOT.

January 29, 1768.

WHEREAS my Wife, **RUTH WRIGHT**, hath for some Time eloped from me, and hath frequently complained that I turned her away, and that she was apprehensive of violent Usage from me. I hereby publicly declare, that she left me of her own Will, and that her Apprehensions are absolutely groundless, and that I am willing to receive her again, and to live with her in all that Harmony and Concord, which should subsist between Man and Wife.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

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

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

(6*) **THOMAS WHITE, Son of JAMES.**

Bladenburgh, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.

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

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

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

RICHARD HENDERSON.

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

OF THE
MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

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

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

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

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

| PRIZE | of | £. 500 | is | £. 500 |
|-------|--|--------|----|---------|
| 1 | — | 250 | — | 250 |
| 1 | — | 100 | — | 100 |
| 1 | — | 50 | — | 50 |
| 2 | — | 30 | — | 60 |
| 4 | — | 20 | — | 80 |
| 4 | — | 15 | — | 60 |
| 10 | — | 10 | — | 100 |
| 20 | — | 5 | — | 100 |
| 50 | — | 4 | — | 200 |
| 80 | — | 3 | — | 240 |
| 73 | — | 2 | — | 144 |
| 2250 | — | 1 | — | 4500 |
| 1 | First drawn Blank, | — | — | 13 : 15 |
| 1 | Last drawn Blank, | — | — | 13 : 15 |
| 2500 | Prizes. | — | — | £. 6500 |
| 2500 | Blanks. | — | — | £. 6500 |
| 5000 | Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to | — | — | £. 7500 |
| | From which deduct | 1000 | — | £. 6500 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

[XXIII. Y.]

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LETTERS from
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 25, 1768.

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

L E T T E R X.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

THE Consequences, mentioned in the last Letter, will not be the utmost Limits of our Misery and Infamy, if the late Act is acknowledged to be binding upon us. We feel too sensibly, that any Ministerial Measures relating to these Colonies, are soon carried successfully through the Parliament. Certain Prejudices operate there so strongly against us, that it may be justly questioned, whether all the Provinces united, will ever be able effectually to call to an Account before the Parliament, any Minister who shall abuse the Power by the late Act given to the Crown in America. He may divide the Spoils, torn from us, in what Manner he pleases, and we shall have no Way of making him responsible. If he should order, that every Governor shall have a yearly Salary of 5000 l. Sterling; every Chief Justice of 3000 l. every inferior Officer in Proportion; and should then reward the most profligate, ignorant, or needy Dependants on himself, or his Friends, with Places of the greatest Trust, because they were of the greatest Profit; this would be called an Arrangement in consequence of the "adequate Provision, for defraying the Charge of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of the Civil Government." And, if the Taxes should prove, at any Time, insufficient to answer all the Expenses of the numberless Offices, which Ministers may please to create; surely the House of Commons will be so "modest," as not to "contradict a Minister" who shall tell them, it is become necessary to lay a new Tax upon the Colonies, for the laudable Purposes of defraying the Charges of the "Administration of Justice, and Support of Civil Government" among them. Thus, in Fact, we shall be taxed by Ministers. In short, it will be in their Power to settle upon us any CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, or MILITARY Establishment, which they chuse.

We may perceive, by the Example of Ireland, how eager Ministers are to seize upon any settled Revenue, and apply it in supporting their own Power. Happy are the Men, and happy the People, who grow wise by the Misfortunes of others. Earnestly, my dear Countrymen, do I beseech the Author of all good Gifts, that you may grow wise in this Manner; and, if I may be allowed to take such a Liberty, I beg Leave to recommend to you in general, as the best Method of attaining this Wisdom, diligently to study the Histories of other Countries. You will there find all the Arts, that can possibly be practised by cunning Rulers, or false Patriots, among yourselves, so fully delineated, that, changing Names, the Account would serve for your own Times.

It is pretty well known on this Continent, that Ireland has, with a regular Consistency of Injustice, been cruelly treated by Ministers in the Article of Pensions; but there are some alarming Circumstances relating to that Subject, which I wish to have better known among us.

† The Revenue of the Crown there, arises principally

* "The Gentleman must not wonder he was not contradicted, when, as minister, he asserted the right of parliament to tax America. I know not how it is, but there is a MODESTY in this house, which does not chafe to contradict a minister. I wish Gentlemen would get the better of this modesty. If THEY DO NOT, PERHAPS THE COLLECTIVE BODY MAY BEGIN TO AWARE OF ITS RESPECT FOR THE REPRESENTATIVE." Mr. Pitt's Speech.

† "Within this act (statute de tallagio non concedendo) are all new offices erected with new fees, or old offices with new fees, for that is a tallage put upon the subject, which cannot be done without common consent by act of parliament. And this doth notably appear by a Petition in parliament in anno 13 H. IV. where the commons complain, that an office was erected for measurement of cloth and canvas, with a new fee for the same, by colour of the king's letters patents, and pray that these letters patents may be revoked, for that the king could erect no offices with new fees to be taken of the people, who may not so be charged but by parliament. ad Inst. p. 533.

‡ An enquiry into the legality of pensions on the Irish establishment, by Alexander M'Aulay, Esq; one of the King's council, &c.

Mr. M'Aulay concludes his piece in the following beautiful manner. "If any pensions have been obtained on that establishment, to serve the corrupt purposes of AMBITIOUS MEN—If his Majesty's revenues of Ireland have been employed in pensions, TO DEBAUCH HIS MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS of both kingdoms—If the treasure of Ireland has been expended in pensions, FOR CORRUPTING MEN OF THAT KINGDOM TO BETRAY THEIR COUNTRY; and men of the neighbouring kingdom, to betray both—If Irish pensions have been procured, TO SUPPORT GAMBLERS AND GAMING-HOUSES; promoting a vice which threatens national ruin—If pensions have been purchased out of the national treasure of Ireland, under the MASK OF SALARIES ANNEXED TO PUBLIC OFFICES, USELESS TO THE NATION; newly invented, FOR THE PURPOSES OF CORRUPTION—If Ireland, just beginning to recover from the de-

from the Excise granted "for Pay of the Army, and defraying other public Charges, in Defence and Preservation of the Kingdom"—from the Tonnage and additional Poundage granted "for protecting the Trade of the Kingdom, at Sea, and augmenting the Public Revenue"—from the Hearth-Money granted—as a "Public Revenue, for Public Charges and Expenses." There are some other Branches of the Revenue, concerning which, there is not any express Appropriation of them for Public Service, but which were plainly so intended.

Of these Branches of the Revenue, the Crown is only Trustee for the Public. They are unalienable. They are inapplicable to any other Purposes, but those for which they were established; and therefore are not legally chargeable with Pensions.

There is another Kind of Revenue, which is a private Revenue. This is not limited to any Public Uses; but the Crown has the same Property in it, that any Person has in his Estate. This does not amount, at the most, to Fifteen Thousand Pounds a-Year, probably not to Seven, and is the only Revenue, that can be legally charged with Pensions.

If Ministers were accustomed to regard the Rights or Happiness of the People, the Pensions in Ireland would not exceed the Sum just mentioned. But long since have they exceeded that Limit; and, in December 1765, a Motion was made in the House of Commons, in that Kingdom, to address his Majesty, on the great Increase of Pensions on the Irish Establishment, amounting to the Sum of 232,685 l.—in the last Two Years.

Attempts have been made to gloss over these gross Encroachments, by this specious Argument—"That expending a competent Part of the PUBLIC REVENUE in Pensions, from a Principle of Charity or Generosity, adds to the Dignity of the Crown; and is therefore useful to the Public." To give this Argument any Weight, it must appear, that the Pensions proceed from "Charity or Generosity only"—and that it "adds to the Dignity of the Crown," to act directly contrary to Law.

From this Conduct towards Ireland, in open Violation of Law, we may easily foresee what we may expect, when a Minister will have the whole Revenue of America in his own Hands, to be disposed of at his own Pleasure. For all the Monies raised by the late Act are to be "applied by virtue of Warrants under the Sign Manual, countersigned by the High Treasurer, or any Three of the Commissioners of the Treasury." The "RESIDUE" indeed is to be "paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer, and to be disposed of by Parliament." So that a Minister will have nothing to do, but to take Care, that there shall be no "Residue," and he is superior to all Controul.

Besides the Burden of Pensions in Ireland, which have enormously increased within these few Years, almost all the Offices in that poor Kingdom, have been, since the Commencement of the present Century, and now are, bestowed upon Strangers. For, though the Merit of Persons born there, justly raises them to Places of high Trust, when they go abroad, as all Europe can witness; yet he is an uncommonly lucky Irishman, who can get a good Post in his NATIVE Country.

When I consider the Manner in which that Island

vasillations of massacre and rebellion, be obstructed in the progress of her cure, BY SWARMS OF PENSIONARY VULTURES PREYING ON HER VITALS.—If, by squandering the national substance of Ireland, in a LICENTIOUS, UNBOUNDED PROFUSION OF PENSIONS, instead of employing it in nourishing and improving her infant agriculture, trade and manufactures, or in enlightening and reforming her poor, ignorant, deluded, miserable natives, (by nature most amiable, most valuable, most worthy of public attention)—If, by such abuse of the national substance, sloth and nativeness, cold and hunger, nakedness and wretchedness, popery, depopulation and barbarism, still maintain their ground; still deform a country, abounding with all the riches of nature, yet hitherto destined to decay.—If SUCH PENSIONS be found on the Irish establishment, let such be cut off: And let the perfidious advisers be branded with indelible characters of public infamy; adequate, if possible, to the dishonour of their crime."

* In Charles the Second's time, the house of commons, influenced by some seditious demagogues, were resolved to prohibit the importation of Irish cattle into England. Among other arguments in favour of Ireland, it was insisted—"That by cutting off almost entirely the trade between the kingdoms, ALL THE NATURAL BANDS OF UNION WERE DISSOLVED, and nothing remained to keep the Irish in their duty, but force and violence."

† The king (says Mr. Hume, in his history of England) was so convinced of the justice of these reasons, that he used all his interest to oppose the Bill, and he openly declared, that he could not give his assent to it with a safe conscience. But the commons were resolute in their purpose."

‡ And the spirit of TYRANNY, of which NATIONS are as susceptible as INDIVIDUALS, had animated the English extremely to exert their SUPERIORITY over their dependant state. No affair could be conducted with greater violence than this by the commons. They even went so far in the preamble of the bill, as to declare the importation of Irish cattle to be a NUISANCE. By this expression they gave scope to their passion, and at the same time barred the king's prerogative, by which he might think himself entitled to dispense with a law, so full of INJUSTICE AND BAD POLICY. The lords expunged the word, but, as the king was sensible that no supply would be given

has been uniformly depressed for so many Years past, with this pernicious Particularity of their Parliament continuing as long as the Crown pleases, I am astonished to observe such a Love of Liberty still animating that LOYAL and GENEROUS NATION; and nothing can raise higher my Idea of the INTEGRITY and PUBLIC SPIRIT of a People, who have preserved the sacred Fire of Freedom from being extinguished, though the Altar on which it burnt, has been overturned.

In the same Manner shall we unquestionably be treated, as soon as the late Taxes laid upon us, shall make Poets in the "Government," and the "Administration of Justice" here, worth the Attention of Influence in Great-Britain. We know enough already to satisfy us of this Truth. But this will not be the worst Part of our Case.

The Principals in all great Offices will reside in England, making some paltry Allowance to Deputies for doing the Business here. Let any Man consider what an exhausting Drain this must be upon us, when Ministers are possessed of the Power of affixing what Salaries they please to Posts, and he must be convinced how destructive the late Act will be. The injured Kingdom, lately mentioned, can tell us the Mischiefs of ABSENTEES; and we may perceive already the same Disposition taking Place with us. The Government of New-York has been exercised by a Deputy. That of Virginia is now held so; and we know of a Number of Secretaryships, Collectorships, and other Offices, held in the same Manner.

True it is, that if the People of Great-Britain were not too much blinded by the Passions, that have been artfully excited in their Breasts, against their dutiful Children, the Colonists, these Considerations would be nearly as alarming to them as to us. The Influence of the Crown was thought by wise Men, many Years ago, too great, by Reason of the Multitude of Pensions and Places bestowed by it. These have been vally en-

by the commons, unless they were gratified in all their PREJUDICES, he was obliged both to employ his interest with the peers, to make the bill pass, and to give the royal assent to it. He could not, however, forbear expressing his displeasure at the jealousy entertained against him, and at the intention which the commons discovered, of retrenching his prerogative.

This law brought great distress for some time upon Ireland, BUT IT HAS OCCASIONED THEIR APPLYING WITH GREATER INDUSTRY TO MANUFACTURES, AND HAS PROVED IN THE ISSUE, BENEFICIAL TO THAT KINGDOM.

Perhaps the same reason occasioned the "barring the king's prerogative" in the late act suspending the legislation of New-York.

This we may be assured of, that we are as dear to his Majesty, as the people of Great-Britain are. We are his subjects as well as they, and as faithful subjects; and his Majesty has given too many, too constant proofs of his piety and virtue, for any man to think it possible, that such a prince can make any unjust distinction between such subjects. It makes no difference to his Majesty, whether supplies are raised in Great-Britain or America; but it makes some difference to the commons of that kingdom.

To speak plainly, we become an honest man on such important Occasions, all our misfortunes are owing to a LUST OF POWER in men of abilities and influence. This prompts them to seek POPULARITY by expedients profitable to themselves, though ever so destructive to their country.

Such is the accursed nature of lawless ambition, and yet—What heart but melts at the thought!—Such false, detestable PATRIOTS, in every nation, have led their blind, confiding country, shouting their applauses into the jaws of shame and ruin. May the wisdom and goodness of the people of Great-Britain save them from the usual fate of nations.

—MENTEM MORTALIA TANGUNT."

* The last Irish parliament continued 33 years, during all the late king's reign. The present parliament there has continued from the beginning of this reign, and probably will continue till this reign ends.

† I am informed, that within these few years, a petition was presented to the house of commons, setting forth, "that herrings were imported into Ireland, from some foreign parts of the north, so cheap, as to discourage the British herring fishery, and therefore praying, that some remedy might be applied to that behalf by parliament."

‡ That upon this petition, the house came to a resolution to impose a duty of Two Shillings Sterling on every barrel of foreign herrings imported into Ireland; but afterwards dropt the affair, FOR FEAR OF ENGAGING IN A DISPUTE WITH IRELAND ABOUT THE RIGHT OF TAXING HER.

So much higher was the opinion, which the house entertained of the spirit of Ireland, than of that of these colonies.

I find, in the last English papers, that the resolution and firmness with which the people of Ireland have lately asserted their freedom, have been so alarming in Great-Britain, that the lord lieutenant, in his speech on the 20th of last October, "recommended to that parliament, that such provision may be made for securing the judges in the enjoyment of their offices and appointments, DURING THEIR GOOD BEHAVIOUR, as shall be thought most expedient."

What an important concession is thus obtained, by making demands becoming freemen, with a courage and perseverance becoming freemen!

in the former, unless by the Agreement and Consent of the respective Vestries of adjacent Parishes, he is empowered to hold both. And, as, in the Parish which is full, the Vestry have no more Right to a Pound of the 30 per Poll than to the Minister's Shirt, so in the vacant Parish, the Minister has no more Right to the 30 per Poll than to the Shirts, yea, or to the Smocks of all the Parishioners, whether they be Whites, Blacks, or sweet pretty Mulattoes. That the Vestries would be Ordinaries, Patrons, and Incumbents, I never heard before. The Accusation is heavy, and, for the Sake of his own Character, the Bytander ought to be sure of his Proofs. The Verbum Sacerdotis would be too slight. That Vestries are but Vestries is an Observation, which has the Merit of being true; but I cannot help observing how apt this Man is to run into Extremes, sometimes we cannot get one Word of Truth from him, and at other Times, (tho' not often) he gives us Propositions, quite surfeited with it. The Use to which he has recommended the Order of the Vestry, is a Proof of his Politeness, Delicacy, and humane Regard to the Sheriff's Convenience, but as the Paper would be very small, it is to be wish'd he would extend his Charity, and present the Sheriff, for the same Use, with a Sermon lately preach'd in a certain Parish, upon 1 Cor. vi. ver. 5.—and likewise with some of his poetical Exercitations, which, if we may judge from a late Specimen, are by no Means calculated for the Use of the Head.

"When a Man, says the Bytander, accuses another of acting repugnant to the Law, he ought to be a Sage of the Law;" but why so, may not a Man be acquainted with some Part of the Law, without knowing the whole? Suppose a plain honest Parishioner should remonstrate to his Minister, "that his being addicted to Lying, Drinking, Swearing, Whoring, Revenge, and Uncharitableness, is repugnant to the Precepts of Religion, and the sacerdotal Character;" might not the Parson, in the Bytander's Mode of Reasoning, say, "to know this, you ought to be a Sage in Divinity, and if you think as you speak, you know no more of Religion than my Horse." Go home—Drive your Negroes, for no longer shall you drive your Parson!—Whether the Querrist knows no more of Law than the Bytander's Horse, I shall not decide; or whether the Horse or his Master has a greater Degree of Christian Spirit. We are assured by History, that an Horse was Consul of Rome, upon which an agreeable Writer observes, the Office was as properly conferred, as the Imperial Diadem on his Master. Whether the Force of this Observation might not be properly extended to a particular Case, I must submit to the Inhabitants of a certain Parish to determine. I think the Bytander's Advice to the Minister, is at present premature. It will take some Time to bring Vestries to a proper Sense of their Duty; for bad Habits are not to be eradicated at once. It might now be look'd upon, as an intolerable Insult, for a Parson, whom the Parishioners feed and cloath, to treat their Representatives like mere Overseers. Respect, where not forfeited by improper Behaviour, is certainly due to the Principal of every Parish, from the rest of the Vestry; but let me tell the Bytander, that it is equally due from the Principal to the Vestry. I begin to suspect, that if the Bytander is not a Sage, he is at least a Practitioner of the Law, and that he is here laying a Trap for a Fee, at the Expence of the Principal's Head. Shou'd the Minister, (especially if an Intruder) treat the Gentlemen of the Vestry with such outrageous Insolence, they would certainly break his Head, and kick him out of Doors, with all the Respect, due to the real and intrinsic Dignity of his Character.

"But hear him! hear him!"—Tipsey! certainly Tipsey! The Man surely forgot he was writing, and imagined he had just obtain'd some Advantage, by a Quibble, and disconcerted his Opponent by a loud Laugh. I shall not dispute the Bytander's being either a Sage of the Law, or a Wit, and sincerely believe, he is as much the one as the other; but, being tipsey, he seems to have forgot, that his Invention ought to have been exercis'd to display his Wit, and his legal Observations to evince the Faithfulness of his Quotations, and the Solidity of his Judgment. It has therefore happen'd, that his Law is all Invention and his Wit all borrowed. The Verses which carry the Appearance of being taken from the original Poet, and the Observations upon them, with which he concludes his Piece, are stolen from Swift, and the whole Merit consists in the Faithfulness of the Transcript, tho' it is somewhat tarnish'd by the Attempt to pass them for his own. As for his Law, besides what I have already observed, I must confess, that I can't find a Syllable, on turning to the Book, of the Passage, quoted Co. 1 Inst. 136, the Reference having carried me to the Chapter of Villenage. I attempted also to turn to Co. 1 Inst. 431, and was much disappointed at the Book's sleeping at 394.—In the next Place, I applied myself to Littleton, § 431, and there cou'd not find the Parson and his Glebe, so much as mentioned, or that a Parson has any other Remedy for his Glebe, than a Layman for his Land. I have found, that a Writ de Vi Laica Removenda, upon the Certificate of the Bishop, may issue out of Chancery; but I don't know where to find the Bishop, nor can I find an Instance of Rioters being brought up before the Chancellor, or any Hint that he has a Power to punish them by Fine or Imprisonment. The Passage Reference to Co. Inst. was, without Doubt, calculated as well for the Ease of his Readers, as his own Convenience. Why shou'd his Readers hurt their Eyes, by reading Figures; and looking for Passages they can't find, or himself be at the Trouble of setting them down? It is the Business, no doubt, of every one to understand the Law, which is the Rule of every Man's Conduct, and Coke's Institutes being compris'd within the small Compass of Three or Four Volumes in Folio only, the Man, who has them not by Heart, must be a very idle Fellow, or a very great Blockhead.

If Lord Coke has declar'd an Adversus to be, (as the Bytander says) "wherein a Man has as absolute Ownership or Property, as he has in Lands or Rents;" and, by the common Law, he may convey his Right to any other, in what Manner he thinks proper; I have not yet been able to find the Definition; but supposing it to be as quoted, I must beg Leave to conclude, that the Bytander's Horse is an Adversus. But, Reader, the most amazing of all our Author's Quotations, is in one of his Notes, which I must transcribe entirely, for indeed, in this Part of the World, it is

a perfect Curiosity, and wou'd make no small Figure even where the whole Game of Authorship is play'd to Perfection. Here it is—The Churches in MARYLAND are ROYAL Donatives. No Donation incurs a Lapse, or Lapse must be ab inferiori ad inferiorem. The King or Lord Proprietary cannot be bound by Lapse of Time, because of their Supremacy." God. c. 22. § 3. Thus it exactly stands in his Piece.—If I had not been perfectly acquainted with the Principles of the Man;—if I had not known, that void of Shame, and regardless of Truth, he is capable of the vilest Arts to serve his Purposes, I really shou'd have star'd to see the Churches of Maryland, and their Rights, so professedly treated of by a Writer upon the ecclesiastical Law, and whom too I guess'd to be an Author of some Antiquity. But, knowing my Man, I was very confident, that nothing but the Book was wanting to fix upon him the Guilt of a base Forgery.—With great Search, I at length procur'd it, and, Reader, as I guess'd, so it turn'd out; for, there is not one Tittle regarding the Churches of Maryland in the Book; but it is entirely a most infamous Fiction of the Bytander! Be pleas'd to give a little Attention, and I will convince you of the utter Impossibility of its being a fair Quotation. The Book is so scarce, that the Bytander might well presume, there was not another Copy of it in the Province. The general Title of it is—Repertorium Canonum, and the Author's Name is John Godolphin. The Book in my Possession was printed in 1680, and it is the 2^d Edition; so that the Author must have written it some Time before. The first Attempt, as far as I can find, that was ever made to establish the Church of England in this Province, was in 1692, and the Act, now in Force, was pass'd in 1701.—Here then is our Author citing Godolphin, about the Churches in Maryland, when his Book was actually written long before there was any Establishment of the Church of England in the Province. The Bishop of Sarum very justly observes to this Effect—"That a Lie, publish'd to the World, is more guilty than a private one, in Proportion to the greater Number of People it is intended to deceive."—What think you then, Reader, of the Bytander's Publications?—Did I do him any Injustice in my Introduction, by comparing him to a Sharper?—Is it not in some Degree disgraceful to engage with such a Miscreant; altho' with no other Design than to kick and to cuff him, to pluck off his Mask, and brand him in the Forehead for a Cheat?—I must indeed plead guilty to the Charge, and confess—that he is a much fitter Subject for the Discipline of the Pump and the Horse-Pond.

The Misquotation, I apprehend, advances a Doctrine, which most of the Clergy here, remembering the Thirty-nine Articles, and their solemn Obligation to observe them, will have some Scruples in embracing; and were I sure, that the Bytander was not a Sage in the Law, I shou'd hint to him (tho' he does not deserve it) his Danger in standing on the Verge of high Treason, when he speaks of Supremacy, for there are some ugly Statutes on that Head.

"Pluralities, says the Bytander, are tenable by Law, the Effect of which, no Act of Assembly can ever invalidate." Pray what Law are these? The Canon, or the 1st of the Laws?—It is to be hop'd, that the Bytander will explain this dark Hint, for, at present, it rests wholly upon the Credit of his Assertion, which I guess will only have its due Weight; and let me persuade him, to be pointed and precise in his References to Law Books, and give Chapter and Verse for every Thing, since the Public, to whom he is now no Stranger, will be very apt to suspect him as an unfair Trader, unless his Wares carry all the Marks and Stamps of genuine Authority. When the Castilian produced to the Mexicans, the Bull of Alexander VI, granting their Property, these savage Americans declared, that the Pope must be an odd Kind of Man to give what did not belong to him. A like Opinion has, on a late Occasion, been express'd by the North Americans, for AMERICANS, South or North, are all Savages.—Catching a little of their Prejudices, I can't conceive what these dreadful Laws can be, that when we have given our Property with a Liberality unexampled in this Part of the World, for one Purpose, can apply it to another.—Surely the Bytander, after all, is not an Enemy to our Religion—another Julian! A Stickler for the Nullity of the 40 per Poll Act.—This wou'd destroy the Revenues of the Church, which, in the Opinion of a certain Person, who shall be nameless, constitute no inconsiderable Part of Religion itself.

The Reader, who will apply the least Attention to the Scope and Substance of the Queries, must at once see the Impotence of our Author's Wit, where he says,—"See how prettily he rings the Changes.—First, he is Minister of A; then he is not Minister of A.—Secondly, he is Minister of B; then he is not Minister of B, &c."—The Querrist never asserts, that he either is, or is not, the Minister of A or B, as the Bytander, assuming his usual Licence of misrepresenting what he is unable to answer, has shamelessly alleg'd. The Piece consists chiefly of a Number of Suppositions, drawn from the Nature of the Case, and reduces by a Series of Reasoning, the whole to this single Question, "Whether under the Uncertainty, which was the vacant Parish, the Minister cou'd regularly receive the Income of either?"—Every Reader of the least Understanding must see, that the Bytander's Buffoonery may, with equal Propriety, be applied to every complex Case, involving a Variety of Suppositions, and leading by a connected Gradation to one general Point. The Argument of the Queries was too powerful for his Skill in Reasoning, and therefore he flies to his usual Refuge of a forc'd Laugh, intermix'd with a deal of Falshood and Jargon.—The Talents of laughing and prating, he may indeed plume himself upon, for in these exalted Gifts he stands unrivalled by the whole human Species; but, that he may not be intoxicated with too high an Idea of his Pre-eminence, let me just hint to him, that there is a certain Animal of another Species, which can both out-grin and out-chatter him.

I am Yours,

C. D.

* For a Dissertation upon the Pistol Law, see a late curious Epistolary Correspondence!

The PLAIN DEALER could not be inserted in this Week's Gazette.

To be SOLD by William Lee, on Wednesday the 9th Day of March next, at George-Town, on Rock-Creek.

FIFTY VALUABLE SLAVES, for ready Specie, Maryland Currency, or good London Bills of Exchange.

THERE is to be a Meeting of the MISSISSIPPI COMPANY, at Stafford Court-House, in Virginia, the 21st Day of March 1768.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, agreeable to the Last Will and Testament of Enoch Bayley, late of Baltimore County, deceased,

ONE Hundred Acres of LAND, about 5 Miles from Baltimore-Town. Near Forty Acres of which are cleared.

(No 6)

JOHN MURRAY.

JOHN SCHUTE, WOOL-COMBER, and STOCKING-GRAFTER, from England, now at the House of Mr. William Reynolds, in Annapolis,

HEREBY gives Notice to the Public, That he carries on the above Business in all its Branches. Such Persons as chuse to favour him, in the above Way, may depend on having their Commands faithfully and expeditiously executed, on the most moderate Terms, by applying as above. (4th)

February 12, 1768. To be sold at PUBLIC SALE, by the Subscriber, at the Dwelling-House of Solomon Turner, in Frederick County, on the 21st Day of March next, the following Tracts of Land, viz.

ONE Tract, called SOLOMON'S FLOWER, containing Fifty Acres. Also Part of another Tract, called THE RESURVEY, on Solomon's Flower, containing Four Hundred Acres, adjoining the aforesaid Fifty Acres; both on Bennet's Creek. As also Part of the RESURVEY, called Daniel's Small Tract, containing Eight Hundred and Fifty-five Acres, lying on the public Road that leads from Frederick-Town to George-Town. There will be sold the same Day, and at the same Place, some Household Furniture, and Plantation Utensils. Time will be given for one Half of the Purchase-Money, upon giving Bond and Security, if required.

* The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

(No 3)

THOMAS BEATTY, jun.

Frederick County, Feb. 11, 1768. WHEREAS WHERTILA, the Wife of me, the Subscriber, having departed my Bed and Board, by a mutual Contract, and I being apprehensive she may run me in Debt, I therefore desire all Persons whatsoever not to trust her on my Account, for I will pay no Debts of her contracting after this Date.

(No 3)

RUDOLPH ETTEKER.



THE Sloop BETSEY, a strong Vessel, and prime Sailer, will carry about 3500 Bushels, now lying at St. Leonard's Creek, Patuxent, to be sold, or let on Charter. She is well found, and will be fit to receive her Lading at Ten Days Notice, if Chartered. For Terms, apply to Mr. Joshua Johnson, at Annapolis, or the Subscriber, at St. Leonard's Creek.

GEORGE COOK.

TAKEN up on the 28th of last November, by the Subscriber, living near Rock-Hall Ferry, a small FLAT, about 12 Feet Keel, 5 Feet Beam, and had Two Oars lashed to her After-Tawt. She was found driving up the Bay, near Swan-Point.

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

SAMUEL TAYLOR.

February 17, 1768. On Wednesday the Second Day of March next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of Mr. Robert Bishop, in Joppa, will be exposed to public Sale, and peremptorily sold to the highest Bidder,

THE Dwelling-House of the late Mr. David M'Culloch, in said Town, with Kitchen adjoining, and other Improvements, standing on that Part of Lot No. 4; not already disposed of. Also Lot No. 18, on which the Garden now stands, exclusive of that Part thereof, with the Improvements thereon, sold lately to Mr. James Dick. Any Person inclining to purchase, may be shown the Premises, and know the Terms, by applying to Mr. Charles Lin, at Joppa. At same Time will be sold, Three Hundred and Forty Acres of Land, lying near Joppa.

MARY M'CULLOCH, Executrix. ANTHONY STEWART, Executor.

February 16, 1768. Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at Lower Marlborough, in Calvert County, on Saturday the 5th Day of March next, pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Susannah Hoxton, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, for Sterling Money, Dollars, or Pistoles; the Two following Negroes, viz.

A VALUABLE HOUSE CARPENTER and COOPER; and a likely Girl, about Thirteen Years of Age.

ANAPOLIS, February 2, 1768.

To be Sold to the highest Bidder, on the 21st Day of March, at Tellie's Point, near Annapolis, for London Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Cash.

A PARCEL of Country born SLAVES, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls. Time for Payment will be given, to the Last Day of August, on giving Bond, with Security, if desired.

(1) EDWARD SPRIGG.

Baltimore-Town, February 10, 1768.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of her late Husband, Mr. Brian Philpot, of Baltimore-Town, deceased, requests all the Creditors of the said deceased, to give her speedy Notice of the Amount of their several Claims, therein distinguishing whether they are on Bonds, Bills, Notes, or Accounts, that they may thereby be enabled to ascertain the Amount of the whole Debts, and give the Preference in the first Payments 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 would not commence Suits against her, and thereby burthen the Administration with Costs, as they may be assured of her Intention to discharge the Debts, and compleat the Administration with all the Dispatch in her Power.

(3^m) MARY PHILPOT, Administratrix.

January 22, 1768.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY RACES,

ON Wednesday, the 4th Day of May next, will be run for, over the Course, near Upper Marlborough, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding. If rising Four Years old, to carry Eight Stone, (Bridle and Saddle included) if Five Years old, Eight Stone Ten Pounds; if Six, Nine Stone Six Pounds; and, if aged, Ten Stone.

On the Day following will be run for, on the same Terms, a Purse of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS Currency, the winning Horse the preceding Day excepted.

To run for the Purse agreeable to the King's Plate Articles. Start precisely at Two o'Clock each Day, and enter with Mr. BENJAMIN BROOKS, on Monday the Second; when each Party must name and produce a Certificate of the Age of what he proposes to start. Each Jockey to appear with a neat Waistcoat, and Half-Boots. A Horse winning Two clear Heats, shall not be obliged to start a Third. Any Jockey detected in unfair Behaviour, shall be deemed distanced. Non-Subscribers to pay Five Pounds Entrance, for the First Day, and Twenty-five Shillings for the Second. Subscribers, Three Pounds, for the First Day, and Fifteen Shillings for the Second, or double at the Post. Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes; and the Money to be paid as soon as they shall pronounce their Decision.

N. B. On Tuesday the Third of May, a Match will be run over the same Course, for FIFTY GUINEAS.

Talbot County, February 4, 1768.

Just arrived in the Ship GOOD INTENT, Captain HADDON, and to be sold by the Subscriber.

A FEW FOUR and FIVE YEARS INDENTED SERVANTS; among which are the following choice TRADESMEN, viz. Taylors, Weavers, Gardiners, Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Saddlers, Carpenters, Barbers, Farmers, &c. &c.

The above Ship now lies in Miles-River, and will engage to sail next Month, having the greatest Part of her Cargo ready to be put on board. She will take in Tobacco, or any other Freight, for London, on Liberty of Consignment. She is a fine strong Vessel, has good Accommodations for Passengers, and a prime Sailer.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to (4^m) ANTHONY BANNING.

January 21, 1768.

WHEREAS a certain Dr. John Alexander Brown, of Frederick County, Maryland, has obtained a Bond of the Subscriber, conditioned for conveying a House and Lot, in Westminster-Town, Frederick County, to him, or his Assigns, as by said Bond may more fully appear.—This is therefore to desire all Persons whatever, to take no Assignment of said Bond, for I will not convey said House and Lot, to any Person, unless I am paid and satisfied for all said Dr. Brown's Obligations, now in my Hands, for which I hold the said House and Lot, as my Security.

(3^m) WILLIAM WINCHESTER.

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.

RAN away on the 24th of January last, an indentured Servant Man, named THOMAS THROP, a thick well-set Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 10 Inches high, much pitted with the Small-Pox, has light brown Hair, and a remarkable large Foot: Had on when he went away, an old Snuff coloured Broad Cloth Coat, and Waistcoat, the Coat has a Velvet Cape, with the Button-holes and Pocket-flaps bound round with Ferret, near the Colour of the Coat, a Pair of old Leather Breeches, an Osnabrig Shirt, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and a Felt Hat, bound round with Linen. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and delivers him to the Subscriber, shall have a Reward of THREE POUNDS, and reasonable Charges, paid by

(4^m) THOMAS HOPKINS.

Talbot County, December 26, 1767.

HAVING been lately robbed of a considerable Sum of Money, and am informed, by good Authority, that a Negro Man, commonly known by the Name of Berry's Abel, with the Assistance of his reputed Wife, (already in Custody) hath committed the Theft. I do hereby offer a Reward of THREE PISTOLES, to be paid to any Person or Persons that shall apprehend and bring him before John Goldborough, Esq; one of the Magistrates for this County. Said Negro is about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, rather lusty than otherwise: Had on, and took with him, a Calico Hat, almost new, a blue Cloth Coat, and a Country Cloth Jacket, Buckskin Breeches, a Pair of Boots, and a Great Coat. He likewise took with him a light grey coloured Horse, about 14 Hands high. This Fellow, I'm told, was formerly a Slave, the Property of Mr. Joseph Berry, but lately received his Freedom, as a Step judged necessary to be, in order to quiet effectually some Scruples of Conscience, the Owner religiously entertained, in consequence of his keeping Negroes in Slavery; yet, nevertheless, it is now presumed, that said Negro, hath, since his Change of Condition, had the principal Direction of all the Roguery carried on by the Negroes of his Acquaintance; seeing his present Situation encourages him to offer for Sale (with greater Boldness) the Effects unjustly obtained by them, as the Produce of his own Labour.

(6^m) ANDREW MEIN.

COMMITTED to Kent County Jail, on Suspicion of being Runaways, a certain William Hudson, and James Smith, who say they are Servants to William Groves of Baltimore County.

Their Master is desired to take them out of Jail, or they will be sold for their Fees.

(4^m) J. NICHOLSON, Sheriff of Kent County.

Baltimore-Town, January 11, 1768.

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

A Negro Fellow, who calls himself JACK, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, appears to be 50 Years old, is of a yellowish Complexion, and can hardly speak to be understood. He says his Master's Name is George Cross, who lives near Queen-Anne.

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

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

Now lying in the Jail in BALTIMORE-TOWN,

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

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

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

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

(8^m) DANIEL CHAMIER, Sheriff of Baltimore County.

Annapolis, February 3, 1767.

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, and others, That the Subscriber, who has, for several Years past, serv'd Mr. William Reynolds, as Hostler, has now rented his Stables, where he proposes (as he is furnished with every necessary Article in that Way) to keep a LIVERY STABLE; and hopes he will be enabled to give the utmost Satisfaction to any Person that may please to employ him in the above Way.

(6^m)

PETER HARTLAND.

January 23, 1768.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from ONIEL's Storehouse Door, in BALTIMORE-TOWN, on Saturday the 26th Day of December last, after Sun-set, a large roan HORSE, about 15 Hands high, with a Switch Mane and Tail; has lately had the Ailment, and is well'd thereby under the off Side; he has been rowel'd in the off Flank, where the Hair is not yet grown. He had on a Bridle and Saddle, and Two Wallets, one of which contained 25 lb. of brown Sugar, and 3 Towels.

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

(6^m)

NATHAN DORSEY.

Baltimore-Town, Jan. 6, 1768.

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

MARY PHILPOT.

January 29, 1768.

WHEREAS my Wife, RUTH WRIGHT, hath for some Time eloped from me, and hath frequently complained that I turned her away, and that she was apprehensive of violent Usage from me. I hereby publicly declare, that she left me of her own Will, and that her Apprehensions are absolutely groundless, and that I am willing to receive her again, and to live with her in all that Harmony and Concord, which should subsist between Man and Wife.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

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

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

(6^m)

THOMAS WHITE, Son of JAMES.

Bladenburgh, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.

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

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

RICHARD HENDERSON.

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

[XXIII. Y

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LETTERS from to the Inhab

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MY DEAR CO

A perpetual Fee requisite in all free Constitution, in the Cautions with several Orders, in proper for the ge further Acquisition employs a whole that a State, to be rected, and reduced States that have this jealousy countries. For the C dependant, which is Form, of a very

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The Consequ known: But th History, that I watchful of the Struggles for it leads me to the Spirit of Appre us in its utmost The first Prin for in human N asserted, and it vernment is four

* Machiavel's † The author's construction on C why he chuses i errors of those m Possessed of many prince, and his himself, had prob own authority, a concessions of any to him, as aiming 1 " OPINION TEREST, and c tereft, I chiefly vantage which with the persua is established, is ec could be easily i " Right is of to property. H has over mankin