

# MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1767.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 25, 1767.

## TO THE FREEHOLDERS AND FREE-VOTERS IN ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

\* \* The following PIECE was intended for this Paper last Week, but did not arrive in proper Time for Insertion.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Writs of Election being issued, and the Third Day of next Month appointed for your Choice of DELEGATES, to represent you in future ASSEMBLY; I flatter myself, as an ELECTOR among you, and one as heartily disposed as any of you, to promote the Welfare of the Community, in general, and that of our County, in particular, I shall find your favourable Excuses for the following hasty and imperfect Thoughts I have ventured to submit to your Considerations, relative to the great and important Business in which you are so speedily to be engaged.—A Business of the highest Concern to yourselves, and of no less Importance to the Province; I mean, that of electing and constituting our Representatives, whereon depends, in Part, (at least so far as our Powers and Discretion reach,) “The Sanity and Health of the whole STATE.”

For, I trust, Gentlemen, that you are not to be taught at this Day, that it is by your Representatives, in Assembly convened, vested with the Authority you have delegated unto them, that you are, in the Reason and Intendment of our Laws and Constitution, supposed to be *assenting or dissenting* to each particular legislative Transaction that hath Existence in the Community: That it is by the Mouths of your Representatives, that you are enabled to speak; and in, and by them, and them only, “That you move and have your Being in the Legislature.” That on their Voices in Assembly, consequently rest, in a great Degree, the Preservation of your personal Security, personal Liberty, real and personal Property, Religion, and All that is dear to you—Your Lives,—your Estates, stand equally exposed to the Jeopardy of their Decisions: They may hang the Sword of Penalty, provided in their Laws, perpetually over the former, and ruin the latter, by various and endless Taxes imposed upon it. In one Word, when once you have constituted your Representatives, which is briefly effected by your Election of them, your Powers of Government presently depart from you, and devolve on them, to be exercised by them in future Assembly: Hence, your All (if they prove not Men of Integrity) becomes subjected to their Disposal; they may misuse, or abuse, at their Discretion, the sacred Trust you have reposed in them, for the Good of yourselves and the Community, and ye are destitute of any immediate legal Redress.

How cautious then ought you to be in the Disposition of such a Trust! How circumspect, how vigilant, in the Lodgement of such extensive Powers!—Powers, which placed, in honest, able, and upright Hands, may be productive of innumerable Blessings to Thousands! But, entrusted in *weak*, or (what is worse) in *wicked* Hands, may be the Means of endless Evil to ourselves, and destructive of the Constitution of our Government:—Be wary, therefore, be deliberate and nice, in the arduous Business on which you are entering. “Tent to the Quick,” the Candidate (if unknown to you) who would solicit the sacred Trust of representing you: Inform yourselves well of his Qualifications, and be not overfond “of each new-hatch’d unfledg’d Pretender.” Such of your former Representatives, who have merited well by their Conduct in Assembly,

—and whose Adoption you have try’d, “Grapple—to your Souls with Hooks of Steel;” But, let each new Suitor for your Voices, “be testified in his own Bringings forth,” and

see “that the Stream of his Life, and the Business he hath helmed, give due Proclamation” of his Sufficiency to serve you.

\* LORD COKE hath somewhere written, “what Properties a PARLIAMENT-MAN should have;” but his Notions thereof, being (in my Opinion) rather fanciful, than solid, I shall take the Privilege of mentioning here, those Characteristics which I apprehend are more truly denotive of a sound ASSEMBLY-MAN. And, primarily, I would recommend, That he be ABLE in ESTATE, ABLE in KNOWLEDGE and LEARNING. By his ABILITY in the former, he at least is circumstanced to steer clear of all the dangerous Baits CORRUPTION may lay to entrap him. By his ABILITY in the latter, to serve his Country, at all Times, with Effect, Repute, and Credit. His KNOWLEDGE cannot be too great, his LEARNING too extensive, for so arduous an Employ. On the contrary, we have had sad Instances, which evince, that each may be vastly too slender—vastly too unequal, to so high a Trust: Yet, what is very astonishing to me! How many little upstart insignificant Pretenders to the Honour of a Seat in our House of Assembly, do we find in almost every County in our Province! The Creature that is able to keep a little Shop, rate the Price of an Ell of Osnabrigs, or, at most, to judge of the Quality of a Leaf of Tobacco, instantly commences STATESMAN, and esteems his little petty Parts adequate to the great and complex Science of LEGISLATION.

PERSONS of such a Cast—Nay, Men of superior Rank and Understanding in the Community, who are ambitious of receiving so high a Trust from the People, would do well to consider the Nature and Importance of it. “They are not, (as a celebrated Writer truly observes †, from one of whose Pieces I have made the following Extract) thus honourably to be distinguished from the rest of their Fellow-Subjects, merely that they may privilege their Persons, their Estates, or their Domesticks; that they may lift under Party-Banners, may grant, or withhold Supplies, may vote with, or vote against, a popular or unpopular Administration; but upon Considerations far more interesting and important. They are intended to be the Guardians of our Constitution, the Makers, Repealers, and Interpreters of our Laws; delegated to watch, to check, and to avert every dangerous Innovation; to propose, to adopt, and to cherish any solid and well-weighted Improvement; bound by every Tie of Nature, of Honour, and of Religion, to transmit that Constitution, and those Laws, to their Posterity, amended, if possible, at least without any Derogation.

“AND how unbecoming must it appear in a Member of the Legislature, to vote for a new Law, who is utterly ignorant of the old? What kind of Interpretation can he be enabled to give, who is a Stranger to the Text upon which he comments? Indeed (continues my Author) it is really amazing, that there should be no other State of Life, no other Occupation, Art, or Science, in which some Method of Instruction is not looked upon as requisite, except only the Science of Legislation, the noblest and most difficult of any. Apprenticeships are held necessary to almost every Art, commercial or mechanical. A long Course of Reading and Study must form the Divine, the Physician, and the practical Professor of the Laws; but every Man,” now a-Days, thinks himself born a Legislator: Yet the great TULLY ‡ was of a different Opinion. It is necessary, says he, for a SENATOR to be THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH THE CON-

\* See 4<sup>th</sup> Inst. Fol. 3. “First,—He must have no Gall. Secondly,—He must be inflexible, and unable to bow. Thirdly,—He must be of most ripe and perfect Memory. Fourthly,—Of greatest Strength and Understanding: And, Fifthly,—Philanthropist, that is, A Lover of Mankind.”—These are all allusive to the Properties of an ELEPHANT, which he hath fancifully transferr’d to a Parliament-Man.

† Dr. BLACKSTONE’s Discourse on the Study of the Law, 8<sup>vo</sup>.

‡ Vid. De Leg. III. 18.

STITUTION; and this he declares is a Knowledge of the most extensive Nature, a Matter of Science, of Diligence, of Reflection; with which, no SENATOR can possibly be fit for his OFFICE.”

LORD COKE himself takes Notice of the Inconveniences that resulted to the Community in his Time, “by ill-judging and unlearned Legislators.” “If Acts of Parliament,” (says he) “were, after the old Fashion, penned by such only as perfectly knew what the Common Law was, before the making of any Act of Parliament concerning that Matter; as also, how far forth former Statutes had provided Remedy for former Mischiefs and Defects, discovered by Experience; then should very few Questions in Law arise, and the Learned should not so often, and so much perplex their Heads, to make Atonement and Peace, by Construction of Law, between insensible and disagreeing Words, Sentences and Provisoes, as they now do. Provisoes, many Times, on a sudden, penned, or corrected by Men of none, or very little Judgment in Law.”

HENCE, Gentlemen, you may evidently discern the Expediency,—I might say, the Necessity of your REPRESENTATIVES being learned and knowing in the Laws of your Province, and those of our Mother-Country, now so largely adopted by us. I would not however, be understood to insinuate here, that none but Lawyers are qualified to represent you in Assembly. Far be it from me. Such of them who make the Laws their Study, and incessantly pore over them, with little other View, than to use them “as Springes to catch Wood-Cocks;”—Such of the Fraternity of the Law, I say, who exercise their Talents, “in the mean, but gainful Application to all the little Arts of Chicane †;” are not the Persons I am pointing out to you, as worthy of your Approbations: But those, (if any such there be among us) whether of the above Order of Men, or not, it matters nothing to me; who make our Laws their Study, for the good and beneficial Purposes of Society; the better to enable them to uphold our Constitution, and to protect themselves and the People in the just Possession of their Rights, Liberties and Properties.

AND thus much may probably be deemed sufficient, by way of Paraphrase, on the Ability of your Representative.

PERMIT me, now, to subjoin some other Qualities, equally essential with the former to him, and which must enter into his Composition, to render his Character perfect. And I would recommend, principally, that he be possessed of Honesty, Affability, Uprightness, Courtesy, and Courage. The Use and Excellency of all, and each of these Perfections, in a STATESMAN, must be so obvious to you, that I am persuaded they need no Comment or Explication from me. In one Word, and to picture at one Stroke, the Character of a proper Representative of the People, I would require that he be “a complete Gentleman,” in the genuine Acceptation of those Words. A Man of Learning, of Honour, of strict Principle;

“Firm to his Purpose, Steady to his Trust, Inflexible to Ill, and obstinately just.”

Let but a Candidate of this Sterling Stamp—one possessed of the above endearing Qualifications and Perfections—and, who, upon a thorough self-Examination, feels himself fully to be within my Description, stand forth among us, and solicit the Honour of our Suffrages.—“Let him, moreover, by a solemn, open, and explicit Renunciation of all Places, Pensions, and every other Species of Court-Merchandise, lay the Ground-Work for obtaining the Favour and Confidence of the PEOPLE; and, as far as Honour and Infamy can bind, give Security for the religious Observance of his Engagement.” Let him, I say, act this Part;—and, without the Spirit of Prophecy, I dare

\* “Judge of the Tree by its Fruit.”

\* See Preface to 2<sup>d</sup> Rep.

† See Lord BOLLINGBROKE on the Study of History.



announce for our County—"That such a Man will be received, followed, and almost adored by us, as the *Guardian-Genius* of our PROVINCE." To Such-a-one, the People will readily consign their most sacred Powers, and placing him, in the Plenitude of their Authority, bid him boldly maintain their inherent CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS and PRIVILEGES, their RELIGION, their LIBERTIES and PROPERTIES—stand firm against the Claims of the other Branch of Legislature, with respect to the Clerk of the Council's Allowance, and the Right to the *Annage*, &c.—*Abstruse and Knotty Matters!* not yet adjusted between the Two Houses of Assembly.—"But, if the Modesty of our CANDIDATE should hinder him from acting the above engaging Part before the PEOPLE; and, what Public Necessity, almost makes his Duty; let him endeavour to inspire a few more with the same generous Sentiments, and let them divide both the Service and the Glory.—Glory, which, however decry'd and discountenanced of late (is, as a noble Lord observes \*, and out of whose Works I have borrowed my Conclusion,) the only Thing worth the Ambition of the Great, and what the Voice of the People only can bestow."

I am, GENTLEMEN,

with much Respect,

Your most humble Servant,

An ELECTOR in  
Anne-Arundel County.

\* See BOLLINGBROKE's Remarks.

#### CONSTANTINOPLE, August 1.

ON the 23d past, about Midnight, a Fire broke out at the Grand Vizier's Hotel, which consumed Two large Palaces, the one belonging to the Tefterdar, the other to Tairaga.

PARIS, Sept. 5. M. Churbert, a celebrated Harpichord-Maker, a Physician, and Six other Persons, died a few Days ago, by eating Mushrooms, which they gathered in the Bois de Bologne.

#### LONDON, September 18.

They write from Madrid, that his Catholic Majesty was about to abolish the great Trade hitherto carried on between Manila and Acapulco; which would have taken Place many Years ago, had it not been for the superior Influence of the Jesuits.

It is asserted, those Gentlemen who have already consented to serve in a new Ministry, have absolutely declared they will have no Connection with the Favourite, or his Adherents.

On Friday there was a great Board of Admiralty, when, it is said, several small Ships were put into Commission, the Command of which, we hear, was given to Lieutenants on Half-pay.

Sept. 21. Among the different Persons talked of to succeed the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. Colonel Barre, Member of Wycomb, is mentioned as one qualified in all Respects to fill that important Office; his Abilities not being inferior even to those of a T—d or a G—lle.

The following Toasts have been drank at several Meetings, on occasion of the approaching General Election:

An Addition of honest Men,  
Subtraction of Grievances,  
Multiplication of Elections,  
Division among Knaves. And,  
Reduction of our Debts.

Sept. 22. We are informed that the Contests at the next ensuing General Election, are expected to be the greatest since the late glorious Revolution in 1689.

We are authorized to assure the Public, that the Account of a late Negotiation, printed in a monthly Magazine, and in several News-Papers, is, in many Respects, utterly false; and in most, a Perversion and Misrepresentation of Facts, equally indecent to the —, and injurious to the Parties concerned in that Transaction.

Our Patriot Ancestors were afraid that England would, in Time of War, be lost in a misty Morning. They saw and dreaded the Consequences that would unavoidably be attended on the Enemy's Fleet passing ours. They knew the Inequality of our Land Armies, to that of our Foes; reasoned justly upon that Knowledge. But far different Principles prevail in this dotting Age. We see France and Spain exerting every Nerve, in order to augment their Navies, and enable themselves to look us in the Face at Sea. We know that Victory depends on the Number of Ships, Weight of Metal, and Size of the combating Vessels. Last War may convince us, that our superior Courage is not to be depended on, where the Stake is so important. We have witnessed the French fighting us at Sea with equal Numbers, and, if not conquering under those Circumstances, yet behaving in such a Manner as to give us to understand, that a small Number of Ships, Men, and Guns, in their favour, is sufficient to insure Victory on their Side. The Art of War is now arrived at such Perfection, that Discipline supplies the Place of Courage, and keeps the Poltroon to that Duty, which is willingly performed by the Man of Valour. What signifies then, in such a Situation of Affairs, the superior Patriot Disposition of our Naval Officers and Sailors? They may lead them to Death, but cannot conduct them to Victory, when engaged with superior Numbers, observing like Rules of Discipline, and equally well attending the several Duties of their respective Stations. One Defeat at Sea would ruin our Dependence, but Twenty would not risk that of our Enemies. All the Shipwrights we have in the Kingdom ought to be provided in Employment, as far as possible, in order to

prevent their entering into the Service of our Foes. All of them that are necessary in order to build Three Ships, for One, constructed in France and Spain, ought, for ever, to be buisted in our Docks. A less Proportion of Men of War, cannot give us absolute Safety, especially now we have such extensive Dominions to protect, which certainly ought to be aimed at, when we must pay the Forfeit of a single Misfortune for our total Existence.

Letters from Jamaica inform, that the Spanish Government have actually expended Three Millions of Dollars in augmenting the Fortifications at the Havana, which were extended inland several Miles.

Sept. 23. They write from Madeira, that a Gold Mine has lately been discovered in the Island of Teneriffe, which was said to be very rich, and Samples of the same had been sent to Lisbon, for the King's Leave to work it to Advantage.

#### Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Sept. 10.

"A short Time since, a Sailor, a Native of this City, who had been abroad Three Years, came home, and finding his Wife sitting with another Man by the Fire, he asked her where she had the Child then on her Knee? She replied, Dear Jack, I thought you had been dead, and I am married again. Very well says Jack, but I married you first, and by G-d, I'll have you while on Shore, and he may be your Husband when I am at Sea; and, as to the Children, I will pay Half the Charges of maintaining them. They soon agreed; and the Second Husband, who kept a Public-House, became Drawer to his Wife, in Hopes that Jack will soon sail, when he is to commence Landlord again."

#### BOSTON, November 16.

The Public may be assured that the Inhabitants of this Town in general, are going into more frugal Measures than have been come into at their late Meeting; particularly, by laying aside Tea, and not purchasing Woollens of any Kind for 12 or 18 Months, after the 1st of January next.

We are told that the L—t G—r, in the Time of the Stamp-Act, publicly declared that there was no Manner of Distinction between an internal and external Tax.—Our Patriots were with him in this Sentiment, upon the Supposition that external Taxes were to be levied here, for the Purposes of a Revenue; and in this Opinion they entirely agree with the great Commoner, Mr. Pitt.

We have it from good Authority, that the Assembly of New-York are determined to make a constitutional Stand in Support of their Rights; and that the Inhabitants are resolved to encourage Frugality and Manufactures.

Many Persons in the Country have wondered what should occasion the present Scarcity of Money. Their Wonder must cease, by being told, that lately only Two Vessels carried off about 160,000l. of our Silver and Gold, paid for Duties and Taxes on Sugar, Melasses, Rum, Cocoa, &c. &c. consumed in the Province; and that it is computed by some, that near a Million of our Money in O. T. has already gone from us in this Way.

Judicious Persons among us are apprehensive that the new Duties laid the last P—t without our Consent, upon Tea, Paper, and Glass of every Kind, Painters Colours, &c. &c. must, if paid, soon drain all our Money, which will be quickly felt by the Rise of Interests, Fall of Landed Estates, Bankruptcies, Imprisonments, and the entire Ruin of Trade.

We have the Pleasure to learn, that the great Ones here, who have been expecting their Salaries would be increased by Thousands out of the new Duties, now begin to think that they will all be set afloat by the new Measures now pursuing in this and the other Provinces.

We can confidently assure the whole World, that the People of this Province are as well disposed to assist the Civil Magistrate in the lawful Exercise of Authority, without the Aid of Military Troops, as any of His Majesty's Subjects in England, and that this County, and the Town of Boston in particular, have always shewn as great a Readiness to support Government, as any County in this Province, notwithstanding the late impudent Assertion of a certain furred Patagonian, who is NO JUDGE, to the contrary. S. X.

#### From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

Old-Colony, November 10, 1767.

#### GENTLEMEN,

YOU would be astonished at the Concern expressed by the People in general at this Distance from the Metropolis, at the Conduct of the G—r, in answering the Application made to him by the very worthy Boston Representatives, for calling the Assembly together; in answering, I say, by a further Prorogation.

We cannot but look upon it as a Foretaste of the numberless Evils, naturally arising out of the new Regulations, to render, G—r's, &c. independent upon the People.

There seems to be an absolute Necessity for the G—r to be convened at all Events. I would therefore, in the Behalf of an injured People, pray you, as you are Members of the Assembly, and near the Metropolis, to join with the other Members, in requesting their Speaker to convene the House forthwith, in order to make their united Application to his E—y, to give them Leave to sit, in their Legislative Capacity, that humble Petitions may be made to our most Gracious Sovereign, for Relief from Measures which, if insisted on, and persisted in, must destroy our Being as a free People, and inevitably break off all commercial Communications with the Mother-Country.—If we think ourselves aggrieved, this Application home, will be expected from us, as it was in the Time of the late Stamp-Act, and perhaps prevent what might otherwise be the too natural Consequence of such intollerable Burthens.—His E—cy will not refuse such a joint Request.—But if he should, I would humbly propose, that the Members, thus convened, in their private Capacity, would address the Throne.

The KING, from his native Goodness, and paternal Affection for his Subjects, will undoubtedly be moved with their Distresses, and grant their Prayer; especially when he sees that the expected Independence of our G—r upon us for his Support, has broken off his Connection with us, and weaned his Affections from us.

I am, Sirs, your most obedient humble Servant,  
To the Members of the  
Assembly, near Boston.

#### NEW-YORK, November 10.

Extract of a Letter from a Spanish Gentleman in Authority at Yucatan, to an Englishman at the Bay, dated Merida, August 21, 1767.

"By yours of the 2d Instant, I see with what Earnestness you solicit to cut Logwood in the Bay of Spirito Santo, and as it does not appear to me to be lawful, nor comprehended, as you suppose, in the Treaty of Peace, you will abstain from settling in that Place, having no Pretence to do it, nor is it in my Power to permit it; although some from your Settlement took the Liberty to endeavour to execute it.—What you will acquaint them, is, that if they persist in it, I will take the necessary Steps."

#### Extract of a Letter from London, dated Sept. 15.

"The King, in Council, has adopted the Scheme of settling a Colony on the Ohio; and the Lords of Trade are forming the Plan.—The French have established Two free Ports in the West-Indies, St. Lucia, and St. Nicholas, which occasions much Speculation here in England, as it is thought it will be the Means of introducing many French Manufactures into the English Colonies; for the Arrêt that establishes those free Ports, allows a free Exportation of all European Manufactures, as well as of Rum and Melasses."

#### ANNAPOLIS, December 3.

This Day comes on here the Election of Four MEMBERS to represent Anne-Arundel County.

On Monday Evening last, Mr. THOMAS ADDISON, Junr. of Patowmack, was married to Miss REBECCA DULANY, eldest Daughter of the Honble WALTER DULANY, Esq; of this Place. An agreeable young Lady, possessed of many amiable Qualifications.

Annapolis, Nov. 30, 1767.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by Lord BALTIMORE, for the SALE of his LORDSHIP'S MANORS and RESERV'D LANDS, give Notice, that they will attend in the Month of January next, at the Places hereafter mentioned, and will expose to SALE, to the highest Bidder, the following MANORS and RESERVES, lying in Charles and St. Mary's Counties, viz.

ZACHARIA, Thursday the 7th } at Port-Tobacco.  
PANGAIA, Friday the 8th }  
CHAPTICO, Monday the 11th at Mr. Zachariah Bond's MILL,  
WOOLEY, }  
WEST, St. Mary's, } Thursday 14th at Leonard-Town,  
SNOW-HILL, }  
ST. JOHN'S, and }  
ST. BARBARA'S, } Monday the 18th at ditto.  
BEAVERDAM, Monday the 21st at Benedict.  
CALVERTON, Thursday the 24th at Benedict.

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

Signed per Order,  
JOHN CLAPHAM.

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 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.

To be Sold by the SUBSCRIBERS; at the Store Mr. Roberts formerly kept,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, at the very lowest Rates, for ready Cash, or Indian Corn. Also Rum, Loaf Sugar, Muscovado ditto, Raisins, Currants, Soap, Candles, Coffee, Chocolate; Ginger, Pepper, Mustard, Bohea and Hyson Tea, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, &c.

N. B. Rum, at 5s. per Gallon.  
Loaf Sugar, at 15d.  
Raisins, at 10d.  
Currants, at 16d.  
Bohea Tea, at 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.  
Hyson, ditto, at 26s.  
Chocolate, at 2s.  
Coffee, at 18d.

JONA. PINKNEY, & ISAAC M'Hard.

To be SOLD, by THOMAS WILLIAMS, and Col. at their STORE, in ANNAPOLIS.

A FEW fine young NEGRO BOYS, that have been off the Coast Two and Three Years.

They have likewise a Quantity of the best MEXICOVADO Sugar for Sale, by the C.W.

(3\*)

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS.

WHEREAS R bath eloped do hereby give this any Debts of her co

THERE is at the Nottingham, ta a Sorrel HORSE, a the near Shoulder hind Feet white, and gallops, and ap The Owner may perty and paying C

THE Subscriber Proposal, at those who were pleat, will, without the proposed: And the Excuse, because of Wheat, Rye, Oats, merchantable Com every Delinquent, Terms, or come an Bond or Note, may the Law directs.

To be Sold by PU Mr. THOMAS E day the 17th of good London Bill PARCEL of consisting of mongst which are are capable of any \* The Sale to

ALL Persons in and pay of December next, for tion) I will take allow the highest comply, I flatter sued and warrant without Distinction any further Indul I have a Tract Baltimore County Five Hundred Ac Meadow, the Soil colour'd Tobacco or Parcel it to sui (3\*)

THE-Subscrib GOODS re them on very eas Short Credit wil Bond with Secur have open Accoun Balances, as Sher will come and set would be disagre

To be SOLD on Tuesday the 15th of Exchange, or PART of a TO HAPPY near the Sugar-L dred Acres. Any Person is Terms, by apply County, near 2 (2\*)

ALL Persons against the County, deceased Son and Heir at the said William communicate th of the aforesaid Truck's, on Li Mr. Thomas No Estate, Part of Son and Heir at his Debts; and Infant, about 1 to signify their neral Assembly some Person to Norris, for the there will be fu all Debts, and (26)

RAN away a Negro Fellow and well mad a smooth Face Complexion, h and the first Jo left Hand, and on, when he with Pocket-F Collar, a Pair black Plush dit white Metal B Middle; he un penters Trade Whoever tal Subscriber, li River, shall h (24) If said is requested to



Anne-Arundel County, December 2, 1767.

WHEREAS RUTH, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath eloped, without any reasonable Cause; I do hereby give this public Notice, That I will not pay any Debts of her contracting, after this Date.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

THERE is at the Plantation of Allen Bowie, near Nottingham, taken up as a Stray, by Fielder Bowie, a Sorrel HORSE, about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder W, and on the near Buttock R; his hind Feet white, a Snip in his Forehead, paces, trots, and gallops, and appears to be about Six Years old. The Owner may have him again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

Elk-Ridge Landing, November 17, 1767.

THE Subscriber, pursuant to the Acceptance of his Proposal, at opening his Store, expects that all those who were pleased to favour him with their Custom, will, without Compulsion, comply with the Terms proposed: And that none may have the least excuse, because of the scarcity of Money, he will take Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Flax-seed, or any other merchantable Commodity, at the Current Price; and every Delinquent, who will not comply with these Terms, or come and settle his Account, by giving his Bond or Note, may expect to be used as the Rigour of the Law directs.

SAMUEL DORSEY, Jun.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the House of Mr. THOMAS ELLIOT, near Queen-Anne, on Thursday the 17th of December Inst. for Sterling Cash, or good London Bills of Exchange.

PARCEL of Healthy Country-born NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children; amongst which are some valuable young Fellows, that are capable of any Kind of Plantation Business.

\* The Sale to begin at XI o'Clock.

JOHN HAMS, Jun.

Elk-Ridge Landing, November 23, 1767.

ALL Persons indebted to me, are desired to settle and pay of their Accounts, &c. by the 25th of December next, for which (as Cash is slow in Circulation) I will take any Kind of Country Produce, and allow the highest Market Price. Those who do not comply, I flatter myself, will not think hard of being sued and warranted, which really will be the Case, without Distinction, as I cannot, nor will not, give any further Indulgence.

I have a Tract of LAND lying in the Barrons of Baltimore County, containing about Two Thousand Five Hundred Acres, on which is a great deal of fine Meadow, the Soil is particularly adapted for making colour'd Tobacco. I will either sell the Tract together, or Parcel it to suit the Purchasers.

(3<sup>rd</sup>) JOHN DORSEY.

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.

To be SOLD on the Premises, to the highest Bidder, on Tuesday the 15th Day of December Inst. for good Bills of Exchange, or ready Cash.

PART of a TRACT of LAND, called ADDITION TO AGRICULTURE, lying in Frederick County, near the Sugar-Loaf Mountain, containing Three Hundred Acres.

Any Person inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, at Prince-George's County, near Queen-Anne.

(2<sup>nd</sup>) JACOB SPRIGG.

FREDERICK County, Nov. 22, 1767.

ALL Persons who have any Claims or Demands against the late Mr. Thomas Norris, of Frederick County, deceased, or against Mr. William Norris, as his Son and Heir at Law, also lately deceased, or against the said William Norris, in his own Right, are desired to communicate the same to Mrs. Catherine Norris, Widow of the aforesaid William Norris, living near Mr. George Truck's, on Little Pipe-Creek, Frederick County. As Mr. Thomas Norris died possessed of a considerable Real Estate, Part of which, was sold by William Norris, his Son and Heir at Law, and applied towards Payment of his Debts; and the said William Norris having left an Infant, about 18 Months old, the Creditors are desired to signify their Consent, to an Application to the General Assembly of this Province, for a Law, to enable some Person to sell the Lands of the aforesaid Thomas Norris, for the Payment of his Debts, as it is supposed there will be sufficiency arising from the Sale, to pay all Debts, and leave something to the Heir at Law.

(6<sup>th</sup>) CATHERINE NORRIS.

VIRGINIA, October 16, 1767.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Northumberland County, about the Middle of February last, a Negro Fellow named SOLOMON, aged 19, healthy and well made, about 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, a smooth Face, and good Countenance, of a tawny Complexion, he is much bruised between the Knuckles and the first Joint of the Two middle Fingers of his left Hand, and has a Cut across his right Hand: Had on, when he went away, a WELSH Cotton Jacket, with Pocket-Flaps before, with a red Cape round the Collar, a Pair of Country Cloth Breeches, a Pair of black Plush ditto, a light coloured Bearskin Coat, with white Metal Buttons, and a Belt to button round the Middle; he understands a little of the Cooper and Carpenters Trade.

Whoever takes up said Slave, and brings him to the Subscriber, living on the Mouth of Great Wicomico River, shall have Five POUNDS Sterling Reward, from COLIN CAMPBELL.

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

# TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the Subscriber's Pasture, at Mount Clare, near Baltimore-Town, on the 25th of October, a Bay HORSE, about Fourteen and a Half Hands high, paces, has a Hog-Mane, Bob-Tail, a small Star in his Forehead, some grey Hairs about his Head, and one of his Hind Feet white, has no perceivable Brand.

Whoever will bring said Horse to the Subscriber, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS Reward; and whoever secures the Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall receive TEN POUNDS, paid by

(1<sup>st</sup>) CHARLES CARROLL.

Anne-Arundel County, November 24, 1767.

RAN away last Night, from the Subscriber, living near Patapsco Ferry, an English Convict Servant Man, named BARTHOLOMEW CROSS, about 30 Years of Age, a tall slender Fellow, sandy Complexion, and has a scald Head: Had on when he went away, a brown Devonshire Jacket, a Nankeen ditto under it, old white Shirt, a new Pair of brown Half-thick Breeches, with one Pocket, a Pair of black and white Stockings, footed with white Yarn, an old Pair of English Shoes, two old Felt Hats sewed together round the Edge with blue Yarn, and a new worsted Cap. Whoever takes up said Servant and brings him to the Subscriber, or secures him so as he may be had again, shall have a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS if taken in the County, and FORTY SHILLINGS if out of the County, besides what the Law allows, paid by

CHRISTOPHER GARDENER.

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

ANNAPOLIS, November 19, 1767.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by Lord BALTIMORE, for the Sale of his Lordship's MANORS and RESERV'D LANDS, give Notice, That on Thursday the 10th of December next, they will meet at the Subscriber's House, and will expose to Sale, to the highest Bidder, his Lordship's Manor in KENT County, containing 8000 Acres; as likewise Part of his Lordship's Manor in QUEEN-ANNE'S County, containing about 5000 Acres. The above Lands will be put up in Lots of 500 Acres, or otherwise, as shall be most agreeable to the Purchasers. The Authority of the COMMISSIONERS, and the Terms of Sale, may be known by applying to the Subscriber.

Signed per Order, JOHN CLAPHAM.

Eastern-Branch of PATOWMACK, Nov. 11, 1767.

IN November 1766, after advertising in the MARYLAND GAZETTE, I offered for Sale, about 280 ACRES of LAND, being Part of a Tract, call'd THE ROCK OF DUMBARTON, which was conveyed to me by Capt. George Beall, in Consequence of a Bond to his deceased Brother Leven. At that Time I put it up at a Price which the Relations of the said Leven Beall thought it was worth; but only one Bidder appeared: And as I am Security for several Debts left unpaid by the said Leven Beall, and must sell the Land:—I give this Notice to the Relations, and all others, That on Saturday the 12th Day of December next, at the House of Mr. JOHN ORME, in George-Town, I will sell the said Land to the highest Bidder, and will put it up at Ten Shillings the Acre. The Land is about Two Miles above George-Town, and joins Rock-Creek, where there is a fine Site for a Mill.

(3<sup>rd</sup>) WALTER EVANS.

To be exposed to SALE, and certainly sold to the highest Bidder, on the Premises, on Thursday the 3d of December Inst. for Bills of Exchange, or Current Money.

TRACT of LAND, containing 220 Acres, adjoining to the Town of Nottingham, on Patuxent River, Prince-George's County, whereon is a good Dwelling-House, 28 by 26 Feet, finished in a neat and convenient Manner, a good Kitchen, 20 by 16 Feet, under which is a small Stone Cellar, and a Stable. About Half the Tract is fine hard Marsh, which may easily be improved; the other Part is very level and good Soil.

(3<sup>rd</sup>) WILLIAM BEANS, Executor to COLMOKE BEANS.

To be SOLD, at LANGFORD'S Bay-Warehouse, in Kent County, Maryland,

A NEW double deck'd BRIGANTINE, with all her Tackle and Apparel, as she came last from Sea, having made one Voyage to the West-Indies: She is well built, well found, and between 80 and 100 Tons Burthen, her Sails are of the best Canvas, and the greatest Part of her Rigging European made, all new; she is a prime Sailer, very tight, and may be ready to take in a Cargo in 24 Hours. Goods will be taken for Part of the Purchase-Money, and reasonable Time given for the Payment of the Remainder, either in Currency or Sterling. The Subscriber has Two Vessels now on the Stocks, for Sale, One about 80 Tons, the other about 160. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Messrs. Smyth and Sudler, or to their humble Servant,

RICHARD GRESHAM.

N. B. My Reason for mentioning the Two on the Stocks, is, that any one who wants, may have the Upper Works turn'd off to suit their Fancy, or Convenience.

R. G.

THE SCHOONER GEORGE, THOMAS DENT, Master, (a FREE BOTTOM of this Province) sail'd from Patowmack, the 24th Ult. bound to Philadelphia, at which Place, she will take in Freight for any Part of Patowmack River.—Merchants, and others, who want Goods from thence, are hereby advertised of this Opportunity, and are requested to give immediate Orders to their Correspondents.

# TO BE SOLD.

THE TIME of an exceeding good BRICK-MAKER, who has Two Years and Eight Months to serve. Enquire at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, on Saturday the Fifth Instant.

TRACT of LAND, lying in Prince-George's County, near Snowden's Iron-Works, containing Two Hundred Acres; whereon is a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Corn-House, Meat-House, Tobacco-House, and all other necessary Houses; the Building of which, cost 100 Pounds; there is also an excellent Apple-Orchard on the same. Likewise another Tract of Land, called NEAL'S CHANCE, containing 100 Acres, by Patent, lying in Anne-Arundel County. And on the same Day, will be sold, a Parcel of Choice NEGROES. Likewise on the 8th of same Month, will be sold, a Tract of Land, whereon William Day now lives, called CHENEY'S PURCHASE, containing Sixty-five Acres. All Persons inclinable to purchase, may be shewn the Two first mentioned Tracts, by Thomas Welsh, living near the Premises. Those who intend to purchase twist and the Day of Sale, may know the Terms, and Title, (which is indisputable) by applying to

BENJAMIN WELSH.

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.

November 16, 1767.

RAN away last Sunday Evening, from the Subscriber, living at the Head of SEVERN, a Convict Servant Man, named JOHN TREND, by Trade a Weaver, about 28 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, much pitted with the Small-Pox, and wears his own Hair, which is short, and of a light Colour: Had on, when he went away, a green Cloth Upper-Jacket, patch'd on the Sleeves with Cloth of a different Colour; a double-breasted Under-Jacket, of a leaden Colour, with Leather Buttons; an old Pair of white drill Breeches, with a blue Patch on the left Thigh; a Pair of old white Stockings, and old Shoes and Hat.

Whoever takes up or secures said Fellow, so as I may get him again, shall receive a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, besides what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by

(1<sup>st</sup>) EDWARD OSMOND.

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 Park 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 Loudoun County,

TRACT of LAND, about Five Miles from Leesburgh, on the Road that leads from Pennsylvania to Carolina, containing 429 Acres, extraordinary good, and commonly called LOCUST THICKET; whereon is a new Dwelling-House, with Two Rooms on a Floor, a Stone Chimney, with Two Fire Places; a Cellar the Size of the House, walled with Stone; a good logg'd Kitchen, with a Stone Chimney and Oven; a Corn-House; Meat-House; Dairy; and a good new Barn, 50 Feet by 24. There is about 100 Acres cleared, all fresh, and well fenced. Also about Eight Acres of Meadow made, and much more suitable. Likewise a well improved Lot, in Leesburgh, suitable for keeping Tavern, or a Store, in the most public Part of the Town. Time for Payment will be given.

For Terms, apply to the Subscriber, living in Leesburgh.

(4<sup>th</sup>) CRAVEN PEYTON.

To be Sold by the SUBSCRIBER, at his STORE, near the Church, ANNAPOLIS, upon very reasonable Terms, sundry DRUGS, of the very best Kind, viz.

TURLINGTON'S Balsam; BATEMAN'S Drops; DAPPY'S Elixir; STOUGHTON'S Bitters; ANDERSON, and LOCKER'S Pills; Worm Destroying Sugar Plumbs; GODFREY'S Cordial; Elixir Bardana, an approved Medicine for the Gout, and Rheumatism; Balsam of Honey; King's Honey Water; Court Plaster; BRITISH Oil; JAMES'S Powders for Fevers; Sago; Isinglass; Nipple Glasses, &c.

(4<sup>th</sup>) THOMAS B. HODGKIN.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 14th Day of December Inst. at the House of Mr. JOSHUA GRIFFITH, at Elk-Ridge Landing.

TWO likely Country born Negro WOMEN, and Four likely Negro Children, formerly mortgaged by Charles Pierpoint, to Edward Dorsey, Esq; deceased.

JOHN RIDGELY,

FLY DORSEY,

T. B. DORSEY,

C. DORSEY, Son of Rich.

Administrators, &c.

of the Estate of

DORSEY.







# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1767.

*The Great Cause relating to the DOUGLAS Estate in Scotland, being the Subject of much general Conversation, we cannot, in our Opinion, give our Readers a more acceptable Prospect, than an Extract from the Concise Narrative of the DOUGLAS Cause, and the Proceedings in this celebrated Affair, as lately published in London.*

The Pamphlet opens with the following Circumstances:

**I**N 1761 the late Duke of Douglas died, devising his Estate to Archibald Stewart Douglas, his Nephew; at the same Time revoking a prior Deed of Settlement in Favour of the Family of Hamilton.

Lady Jane Douglas, Sister to the Duke, a Mother to Archibald, had in the Year 1746, been privately married, at her House near Edinburgh, to Col. Stewart of Grandtully, a Gentleman of good Family, strict Honour, and engaging Manners.—He was then pretty far advanced in Life, and Lady Jane herself was in her Forty-seventh Year.—Unluckily for the new-married Couple, the Duke had conceived some unaccountable Umbrage against Mr. Stewart, which, as Lady Jane was entirely in the Power of her Brother, made it necessary to conceal their Marriage from him for some Time. Judging, however, that it could not long remain a Secret, whilst they resided in Scotland, they resolved to set out for France. Accordingly, Lady Jane, attended by Mrs. Helen Hewit, as her Companion, a Gentlewoman of Character, who had been much about the Marchioness her Mother, and Two Maid-Servants, Isabel Walker, now Mrs. Glais, and Eddy Caw, set out from Drumleugh, near Edinburgh, the 16th or 17th of August 1746, Six Days after the Marriage; being joined at Huntington, in England, by her Husband, Col. Stewart, who, to save Appearances, was unwilling to accompany her from Scotland.—They spent the following Winter at Utrecht and the Hague, and in the End of April, 1747, set out for Aix-la-Chapelle, where they continued to reside till the First of June 1748. In all these different Places Sir John and Lady Jane cohabited as Husband and Wife; yet in so private a Manner, that the Intimacy of their Connection was not generally known, for the same Causes which rendered their Departure from Scotland necessary, suggested the Necessity of Privacy, even in foreign Countries. An Event, however soon happened, which, whilst it removed the Necessity of further Precautions, obliged them at once to pull off the Mask.—Lady Jane, in the End of the Year 1747, proved with Child. An Event, big with such important Consequences, occasioned an immediate Alteration in this Plan. Their Marriage was now no longer to be concealed; and Lady Jane, hoping that her Brother could not be offended at an Event, of which he should no sooner hear than he should be informed of its happy Consequences, wrote to Lord Crawford, then with the Army, begging him to acquaint the Duke of Douglas of her Situation. Mean while, her Friends at Aix-la-Chapelle observed, with Pleasure, the Progress of her Pregnancy. Of the Number of these were Lady Wigton, Miss Primrose, Mrs. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Hepburn of Keith, and Mrs. Hewit, who all particularly depose, that Lady Jane had the Appearance of a Woman big with Child.

After this a Cloud of Witnesses are mentioned, and said to prove the real Pregnancy of Lady Jane, and her Delivery of Twins; but their Affairs rendering their Return (Lady Jane's and her Husband's) to Britain necessary, they set out in November 1749, to Paris, to bring from thence their youngest Son, Sholto, who was now about Sixteen Months old, and by the Attention of the Surgeon, considerably better in Point of Health. At Paris they staid a very few Days, and then set out for Rheims, and soon after for London, where they arrived a Week before Christmas.

As the first Effect of the too easy Credulity of her Brother, Lady Jane had been deprived of her Pension of 300 l. a Year, about Six Months after the Birth of her Children; and as she had been left by her Father entirely at the Duke's Mercy, herself and Family would have been totally destitute, but for the generous Compassion of Lord Morton, who being acquainted with her Straits, and the unhappy Misunderstanding with her Brother, instantly remitted her Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

The Distress to which the unhappy Lady Jane was reduced, during a Residence of Two Years and Ten Months at London, and Chelsea, exceeds Description. She knew her Enemies had been busy with her Reputation—she was aware of the Arts that had been used to destroy her in the Opinion of her Brother—the Duke had been grossly abused—but how to undeceive him? He was inexorable—he was inaccessible! To add to the Keenness of her Affliction, Mr. Stewart had contracted Debts, and was confined to the Rules of the King's Bench; whilst herself and helpless Children were pining in actual Want. To a Woman of Lady Jane's Sensibility and exquisite Feelings, what a terrible Situation! She bore it, however, with that Composure, that Dignity, and Elevation of Mind, which are ever found inseparable from true Greatness. It was during this melancholy Period that she wrote to Mr. Pelham, a Letter with an unusual Elegance of Sentiment, discovering a Soul superior to the severest Strokes of Fortune.

This Letter had the desired Effect. And Lady Jane, hoping to undeceive her Brother, made a Journey into Scotland, in August 1752, accompanied by her Children, Mrs. Hewit, and Isabel Walker; Mr. Stewart

still remaining in London. In Scotland the Resemblance of the Defendant, to the Duke, his Uncle, was universally allowed; and Sholto, the youngest, it was agreed, was the very Picture of his Mother. Lady Jane, trusting in her Innocence, and honestly thinking that the very Sight of her Children must convince the Duke that his Suspicions were false, made an Effort to be admitted into his Presence. She accordingly went to Douglas Castle, with her Two Sons, but was refused Admittance.—Isabel Walker, who accompanied her, deposes, "That upon her asking Admittance, Lady Jane was directed to go to a Terrace-Walk, to wait the Return of the Message which she had sent to the Duke, informing him that she and her Two Sons were come to wait on him.—That the Message was brought her there, and was, that the Duke would by no Means see her.—And that Lady Jane, upon receiving this Message, was greatly distressed.—It is not to be supposed that the Duke, if left to himself, could have refused to his Sister the Opportunity which the now requested, to vindicate her injured Honour. But the inhuman Stockbriggs, a Name odious to the Defendant, by an artful Repetition of the hated Tale, and an affected Conviction of the Imposture, roused his Resentment anew, and stifled every tender Emotion in the Breast of the relenting and much deceived Duke.

Two Days after they left Scotland, the younger Boy, Sholto, caught a Fever, of which he died. This was a terrible Stroke to poor Lady Jane, who had little Need of such an Addition to her Griefs. Certain it is, the Death of her Son, affected Lady Jane more sensibly than all her other Afflictions: Nay, the lively Grief which it is clearly proved she expressed upon that melancholy Occasion, was so striking, that the Pursuers saw the Necessity of diminishing its Effect, by pretending it to be affected. But will the Pursuers say, that she affected to die likewise?—And, that she died of Grief, and a broken Heart, particularly for the Loss of her Son, appears from Proof.—And Mrs. Hewit, to that Effect, deposed, "That Lady Jane was attended in her Sickness, at London, after Sholto's Death, by Mr. James Pringle, Surgeon to the Guard; and afterwards by Mr. Fordyce.—That these Gentlemen told the Deponent, that Lady Jane's Disease was a broken Heart."

On the Death of Lady Jane, Lady Shaw, of Greenock, Bart. and Grandmother to the Hon. Mrs. Napier, took the Defendant under her Protection. This Lady, whose Memory Mr. Douglas will ever gratefully reverse, not bearing to see the Son of her late Friend left destitute, and well convinced of the Falseness of the malicious Reports which had been raised to his Prejudice, generously took him into her House, and gave him an Education suitable to his Birth and Rank.—Mr. Stewart succeeding to the Estate of Grandtully, by the Death of his Brother Sir George Stewart, came to Scotland, where the first Thing he did, was, to execute a Bond for Fifty Thousand Merks, in Favour of Mr. Douglas, his Son, which he wrote all over with his own Hand, from the Scroll made of it by Mr. Loch, his Agent; who, with his Son, and Sir John's Servant, were Witnesses.

The Family at Douglas Castle, had at last undergone a remarkable Revolution. Stockbriggs, the inveterate Enemy of Lady Jane and her Children, was dead; the Duke had overcome his Aversion to Society, and was married; and the Influence of the Adherents of the Family of Hamilton were greatly diminished. At the Persuasion of the Dutchess, the Duke left his Retirement, and resided, during the Winter, at Edinburgh. He enlarged the Circle of his Acquaintance; divested himself of the contracted Ideas which he had acquired during his Reclus; and perceived how much he had been abused by the Minions who possessed his Ear. At this favourable Juncture, the Dutchess commenced a keen Advocate for the Defendant. She explained to her Husband the Motives of Partisans of the Family of Hamilton, to raise Reports so injurious to the unfortunate Lady Jane; and convinced him of the Falsity of many of the Stories that had been told him. She concluded with urging him, in the most affecting Manner, to acknowledge his Nephew, and cancel the Settlement which had been extorted from him.

But the Duke's Prejudices were too deeply rooted to be removed at once.—The Dutchess continued her Importunities—the Duke was displeased, and a Misunderstanding ensued. On Recollection, however, he found he had been in the Fault.—He was reconciled to the Dutchess, and promised to make Enquiries concerning the Birth. Mrs. Hewit, who accompanied Lady Jane to Paris, and was present at her Delivery, was still alive, in Edinburgh.—The Duke saw and conversed with her often; and from her strong, uniform, and consistent Account, was at length convinced of his Sister's Innocence and Honour, and the Legitimacy of the Defendant. The generous Douglas, after dropping a Tear to the Memory of his unfortunate, much injured Sister, immediately cancelled the Writings by which he had settled his Estate on the Family of Hamilton, and devised it to his Nephew Archibald, the Defendant.

The Duke did not long survive this Settlement; and Mr. Douglas was served Heir to his deceased Uncle. In serving Heir, or proving Propinquity, it is common to bring a Proof of what is called *Habit and Repute*; only; that is, a Proof that the Claimant is generally believed to be the Son of such and such Parents. In the present Case, to remove the Stigma which the late injurious Suspicions had thrown upon the Character of his Mo-

ther, the Claimant brought not only an ample Proof of *Habit and Repute*, but of the *Pregnancy*, at different Places, and the actual *Delivery*, at Paris, by the Testimony of a Witness who was present at the Birth. Upon such Proof was the Verdict of the Jury founded, "-serving the Defendant nearest and lawful Heir of Tailzie, and Provision in general, to the deceased Archibald, Duke of Douglas, his Uncle."

*So much for the Facts stated by the Defendant.*

N A P L E S, August 18.

**M**OUNT Vesuvius has been much agitated of late, continually throwing up great Quantities of inflated Matter, with Explosions; and though it has been rather more quiet for these Two Days past, it is thought the First Rains will increase the Fermentation, and that it will discharge itself in a Lava. The Ashes and Stones which it has thrown up, have added at least Sixty Feet to the Height of the Mountain since the End of June last.

L O N D O N, September 7.

A Letter from the Grenades mentions, that Admiral Parry had dispatched Two Frigates of War to the Triangles, where the French had lately erected a Stone Obelisk, Sixty Feet high, and landed some Troops and Artillery.

Sept. 9. Saturday Evening a well-dressed elderly Man, passing along Great Russell-Street, observed a Girl, of about Eleven Years of Age, sitting at a Door, and bemoaning herself after a very piteous Manner; he, from a Principle of Humanity, making Inquiry after the Reason of it, she replied, that she had broke a Bottle which her Mistress had given her to fetch some Oil in, and that she dared not go home, she should be so cruelly beat; for, that the Person she lived with, was not a Degree better than the Woman in Newgate. The Gentleman gave her Six-pence, with which she went to a neighbouring Shop, bought a Bottle, and had some Oil put into it, but having watched which Way her Benefactor took, she was again at his Heels presently, and still incessantly crying: The Gentleman turning about, and perceiving the same Girl, asked her what she cried for then? She told him that she should certainly be murdered by her Mistress, for staying so long, unless he would be so good to go with her, and intercede in her Behalf; she lived but a little Way off, she said, and for her own Case, she was a poor helpless Foundling, who had been apprenticed by the Parish, and that she was beat most unmercifully many Times every Day, without any Provocation, and half starved into the Bargain. The Gentleman, actuated by Compassion, went along with her, when she conducted him into a ruinous Piece of Building behind Tottenham-Court-Road, where were Two Fellows (no doubt planted for the Purpose) playing at Chuck-Farthing; but immediately leaving their Game, they seized the Gentleman, and robbed him of some few Shillings, and some Half-pence, a Silk Handkerchief, a Snuff-Box, and a Toothpick-Case; after which they tied an old Rag about his Eyes very tight, and bad him not offer to remove it in less than Five Minutes, on Pain of being shot through the Head; to which being conformable, when he took it off, he saw no more of the Adventurers, who were got clear off with the Booty.

Sept. 16. They write from Brest, that Two Thousand Tons of Ship Timber had just arrived there in Swedish Transports, from the Baltic, for the Use of the King's Dock Yards.

A Letter from Hawick, in Roxburgh-Shire, gives the following Particulars relating to a late terrible Inundation. The 5th Inst. the Water of the River Slitterick, which runs through that Town, and divides it on the West, was observed to rise to an uncommon Height. It was first observed about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, and continued increasing till after Six, when the Water was Twenty-two Feet higher than usual. Fifteen Dwelling-Houses, besides Shops and Offices, and the large Corn-Mill at the End of the Town, have been entirely swept away, and the very Rock on which they were founded, washed so clean, that not a Bit of Rubbish or Vestige of a Building is left. As no human Assistance could avail, the Minister of the Place called the Inhabitants to the Church, to supplicate Heaven to avert the Judgment that seemed to threaten them. One particular Incident ought not to be omitted: At the height of the Flood, when the Houses in that Quarter were entirely deserted, a Servant Maid belonging to a Merchant of the Town recollected that her Master had in the House, (which was one of those now surrounded by the Water) about 200 l. in Gold: Her master being from home, she acquainted the Neighbours, and begging their Assistance to recover it; but none of them could be found to venture; upon which the Girl herself boldly made her Way into the House, and got hold of the Bag with the Cash; but in coming out, she was carried down by the Stream, without a Possibility of Assistance being given her. Providence, however, interposed for her Safety. She was cast on Shore by the Force of the Water, on a Green a little below the Town, just alive, and the Money grasped in both her Hands, so fast, that with some Difficulty it was got removed. A little Way above the Town, Three Houses were quite covered with Water, except the Chimney Tops; they were in an Eddy which saved them. What formed an odd Figure was, several Packs of Wool, which, by the Eddy, were whirled round and round their



Chimney Tops during the Continuance of the Deluge.—The Day this Accident happened, there was a good deal of Thunder and Lightning in the Hills with some Rain, but nothing to cause so prodigious a Torrent; which is conjectured to have been occasioned by the break of a Water-Spout at the Source of these Rivers.

On the 4th Instant, about Ten o'Clock at Night, a terrible Fire happened at Thetford, a small Village near Ely, which raged violently for some Hours, and consumed Five Dwelling-Houses, with the Barns, Stables and other Out-Houses, and a large Quantity of old Hay, with some Corn, the Produce of this Harvest, whereby several Families, who lived comfortably, are brought to the greatest Distress.

*Extract of a Letter from Paris, August 22.*

"A foreign Baron, struck some Days since at the Opera, with the soft Attitudes and wanton Gestures of Mademoiselle Allard, wrote to her the following Billet:

"Madam, I am a Foreigner, and of Course little accustomed to French Gallantry. I can make Love only seriously. Your Figure, and seducing Attitudes, have pleased me to that Degree, that I am determined to marry you. I offer you my Hand, if you will quit the Theatre, and cut Capers only for me. I am a Person of Rank, have Twenty Thousand Crowns a Year; for the rest, am young, well made, and vigorous. Return me an Answer directly.

*The Baron of ———.*

A Servant out of Livery, but very well dressed, carried this Billet, with an Injunction not to tell the Name of his Master.

Mademoiselle Allard replied:

"Sir, Your Proposals are so extraordinary, that I cannot but consider them as a Joke. Accordingly I have no other Answer to make. I have the Honour of being, &c. ALLARD."

In the Afternoon the Stranger posted back with the following Billet:

"Madam, I had the Honour of telling you, that I meant not gallant Formalities. My Proposals are sincere and frank. May you use the like Freedom with me, and open your Heart with the same Confidence I shew you. Once more, it is a Marriage I propose, in good and lawful Form. It gives me little Concern, that you have been a MISTRESS, provided you be not so when you are my Wife; but, avail yourself of my Phrenzy; I shall not remain long perhaps in the same Way of Thinking. I cannot believe, that on this Second Explanation you will be still incredulous. Adieu, Queen of my Heart! Remember it is not a Baroness it fights after."

Mademoiselle Allard's Answer:

"I begin to believe, Sir, that what you write to me is very serious, and that you think all that you say. You express yourself without Circumlocution, and I will do the same. I should like very well to be a Baroness, to enjoy Twenty Thousand Crowns a Year; still better to marry a Man, young, well made, and vigorous: But Wedlock terrifies me! The Profession of a Mistress pleases me, and yet I am honest. If I had given you a Promise of Fidelity, I should have kept it to a Degree of Madness: But I would choose to be less rich, to continue unmarried, and to change my Lover when I please. There is a proper Return for your Frankness; and, without being of your Country, I think I can be sincere. For the rest, I am at present engaged to one whom I prefer to the Sovereignty of the World: Judge then, if a Barony, especially a foreign One, can tempt me. Adieu, Sir, Quit your Phrenzy as soon as you please, and set a proper Value on my Refusal. I am, &c."

Mademoiselle Allard received, the Day following, by the Penny-Post, a Billet in these Terms:

"Madam, When a Man like me makes Proposals of the Kind mine were, he is not disposed to be refused. I forgot myself to that Degree, that I would have married you. There wanted nothing to my Reproach, but your Denial. That has restored me entirely to myself, and I now see what I have to do. Since I cannot be your Husband, I am resolved to blow my own Brains out, but first, to blow out yours. Prepare yourself for that Event."

Mademoiselle Allard, extremely alarmed, went to the Lieutenant of the Police. The latter comforted her, and bid her fear nothing. Strict Searches are making after the Foreigner.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 8. From the North, we have an Account of an uncommon Phenomenon, which made its Appearance a few Days ago in Perthshire. It was first observed on the Water of Isla, near Cupar of Angus, where it was preceded by a thick dark Smoke, which soon dispersed, and discovered a large luminous Body, which at first Sight appeared like an House on Fire; but which presently after took a Form something Pyramidical, and rolled forwards with Impetuosity, till it came to the Water of Erick, which empties itself into Isla, up which River it took its Direction likewise with great Rapidity, and disappeared a little above Blairgowrie.

The Effects were as extraordinary as the Appearance. In its Passage it carried a large Cart many Yards over a Field of Grass. A Man riding along the High-Road, was carried from his Horse, and so stunned with the Fall, as to remain senseless a considerable Time.

It destroyed one Half of a House, or rather carried it off, and left the other behind, as the Part carried off was a great many Yards from the other. It undermined and destroyed an Arch of the new Bridge building at Blairgowrie, immediately after which it disappeared.

DUBLIN, Sept. 8. About Six o'Clock in the Evening, as some Gentlemen were sitting under a Markée, in a Field at Santry, they were surprised by a most violent Gust of Wind, which lifted them, with the Tent, Table, Glasses, &c. a considerable Space off the Ground, by which the Glasses were all broke, and some of the Company much hurt.

Between Seven and Eight o'Clock in the Evening, soon after High-Water, the Water in the Liffy suddenly sunk about Two Feet; and, in a Moment after, rose upwards of Four Feet, after which it immediately fell to its proper Level. On this Occasion, several Vessels received considerable Damage, by being drove from their Moorings, &c. It is apprehended, from this extraordinary Phenomenon, that an Earthquake has

happened somewhere, as an Event of the same Kind was felt at Cork, at the same Time of the Earthquake at Lisbon.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina,) October 26.

Just now we have received the following Account from Georgia—"That the Ship Hawke, John Lightenstone, Master, of and from Savannah, bound for London, sailed from Tybee, on Monday the 12th Inst. with the Wind Westerly; but, before 12 o'Clock at Noon the next Day, in the Gulf Stream, the Wind having shifted to N. E. blowing a hard Gale, and the Sea running very high, the Ship sprung a Leak, which kept both Pumps constantly going. At Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Gale increasing, sprung the Fore-mast and Fore-top-mast, and carried away the Fore-top-sail. At Five, the Sea running still higher, both Pumps were hardly sufficient to keep the Ship above Water, and the Sailors refused pumping, unless the Captain would bear away, which he accordingly did, that Afternoon, for Savannah, having many of his People sick, and seeing the Impossibility of proceeding any farther with the Ship in that distressed Situation, which was soon after aggravated by the Tiller's breaking short off, and the Sea running so high and confused, that no other could be fixed immediately. The Ship then flew up in the Wind, split her Main-sail and Main-top-sail, and in that Condition lay too under the Fore-sail, till the next Morning, every Moment in Danger of losing both Rudder and Stern-post. The Carpenter, however, with great Difficulty next Morning (Wednesday) made the old Tiller serve again. Thursday, the 15th, about Ten o'Clock in the Morning, the Wind at N. N. E. saw Tybee Light-house, bearing W. by N. distant about Four Leagues. At Twelve at Noon, ran in, with a Signal of Distress, to Four Fathom Water; but no Pilot coming off, and the Vessel driving fast to Leeward, was obliged to stand off that Night, though in the utmost Danger of sinking, having then only Six Men able to go to the Pumps. The Seamen being now quite worn out with Fatigue, the Captain determined, next Morning (Friday) to run in for the First Inlet which should present itself, and it proved to be Sapello; but the Ship drawing 17 Feet Water, struck on the Bar, or a Reef of Sand, about Three Miles from the Shore, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon. The Sea running very high, almost immediately carried away her Rudder, and started the Main-plank in the Cabin. It was then thought Time to hoist out the Boats. The Yawl was instantly stove to Pieces by the Breakers along Side; but the Long Boat was happily got safe out, in which the Passengers, the Hon. Daniel Moore, Esq; and Mr. Nathaniel Hall, and all the Ship's Company (21 in Number) arrived on Blackbeard Island. The Ship and Cargo is entirely lost, nor has any Thing been seen to drive on Shore, but a Part of the Head and Flying Jib-boom.

BOSTON, November 23.

We hear from Marblehead, that a Fisherman arrived last Friday Night, from the Banks of Newfoundland, and that her Master and People, gave the following extraordinary Account, viz. That on the Banks of Newfoundland, being at Anchor, they were very much surprised to observe their Vessel run direct in the Wind's Eye, at a considerable Rate. They have their Log-Line, and found she went above Seven Knots, (not being able to purchase their Anchor) and continued so, to their great Astonishment, for 36 Hours, without being able to account for this unusual Occurrence; when a large Whale hove up, seemingly much tired. They then hove towards him, and got so nigh, as to discern the Whale had got their Anchor in his Jaw; they still hove nigher, and threw their Fish-Hook into the Ring of the Anchor, but being under fearful Apprehensions of Danger, they cut their Cable, and the Whale went off with the Anchor, and Part of the Cable.—Several other Fishermen, being in Sight, were greatly surprised to see this Vessel run direct to Windward, without Sail, and hove up their Anchors, and came to Sail. Note, If any of the Whalemens should happen to take the Whale, they are desired to return the Anchor to the Owner, in Marblehead.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.

By Captain Bulkley, in 7 Weeks from Lisbon, we learn, that the Count de la Lippe, Generalissimo of his Most Faithful Majesty's Troops, having been sent on an important Negotiation to the British Court, lately returned from thence; that the Result of his Embassy remained a Secret, but the Portuguese appeared extremely apprehensive of a War with Great-Britain, as their Court did not seem inclined to pay the Sum demanded by the English, or to adjust, in a proper Manner, the Differences subsisting between the Two Courts.—That Advice was received at Lisbon, of the Portuguese having retaken a Place in the Brazils, which the Spaniards had made themselves Masters of in the late War.—That a Register Ship was daily expected at Lisbon, from the Brazils, with a great Quantity of Cash.—And, that a Portuguese Viceroy, from the East-Indies, on his Arrival at Lisbon, was immediately arrested, and confined in a strong Castle, without being permitted to see his Friends or Relations; the Cause of which was not publicly known.

On Monday Evening, between Five and Six o'Clock, a Person was stopped at the upper End of Market-Street, near the Race-Ground, by a Man, who presented a Pistol, and demanded his Money. Upon his replying he had no Money about him, he ordered him to give him his Pocket-Book, with which he made off.

From Lewes-Town, we learn, that on the 21st Ult. a small Schooner put in there, with Two Men in her, which proved to be the same that was mentioned in the Pennsylvania Gazette Three Weeks ago, under the Boston Head, to be run away with from the Isle of Shoals. The Men are in Custody, and the Vessel secured for the Owner.—They say the Schooner belongs to Mr. George How, of Portsmouth, in New-England, and that they were blown by contrary Winds, into our Bay.

ANNAPOLIS, December 10.

From KENT County, we are informed of the following Gentlemen being chosen for their Representatives in the ensuing Assembly in this Province, viz. Mr. ROBERT BUCHANAN, THOMAS RINGGOLD, Esq; Messrs. RICHARD GRESHAM, and STEPHEN BORDLEY, Jun.

CALVERT County, CHARLES GRAHAME, Esq; Messrs. YOUNG PARRAN, EDWARD GANTT, and BENJAMIN MACKALL, Jun.

The Election for the Members to represent Anne-Arundel County, mentioned in our last, is not yet decided, the Polls not being closed when this Paper went to Press.

"We have not yet been favoured with the Names of the several Gentlemen elected for the other Counties in this Province; but they shall willingly find a Place as soon as they come to Hand.—And, should the Names of the above MEMBERS, or those that will hereafter be inserted, prove misplaced, our Readers are desired to impute it to the Want of proper Information.

On Thursday the 12th Ult. EDWARD LLOYD, Esq; of this Province, was married to Miss ELIZABETH TAYLOR, eldest Daughter of the Hon. JOHN TAYLOR, Esq; of Virginia. A young Lady possessed of every necessary Accomplishment requisite to render the Nuptial State happy.

BALTIMORE, December 7, 1767.

To be SOLD on board the RANGER, lying at BALTIMORE-TOWN, on Saturday the 12th Instant, for Sterling, Currency, Wheat, Tobacco, or Indian Corn,

A PARCEL of healthy Four, Five, and Seven Years SERVANTS, Men and Women; amongst which, are, Shoemakers, Tailors, Blacksmiths, Whitesmiths, Cutlers, Butchers, Weavers, Barbers, Bakers, Painters, Ropemakers, Tanners, Carvers, Turners, Woolcombers, Nailers, Stonecutters, Plasterers, &c. ROBERT ADAIR.

Port of ANNAPOLIS, } I HEREBY Certify, That in MARYLAND, } Robert Forryth, Master of the Brig Ranger, Thomas Drisdale, Mate, and Mark Howard, a Passenger, on board the said Brig (in which are imported, Twenty-one Passengers, and Eighty-two Servants from Dublin) have made Oath before me, "That neither the Small-Pox, Jail-Fever, Yellow-Fever, Flux, or any such dangerous infectious Distemper, is, or hath, been on board the said Brig Ranger, on her Passage, to their Knowledge or Belief." Given under my Hand, the Tenth of December 1767.

JOHN RIDOUT, Naval-Officer.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber, at the House of Capt. GEORGE NEVILL, in Fauquier County, to the highest Bidder, on Monday, the 21st of December Inst.

THREE TRACTS of LAND, lying in the said County, viz. The Tract on which Mr. GEORGE LAMKIN now lives, containing 100 Acres, conveniently situated for an Inn. Also 500 Acres, near upon Goose-Creek, on which THOMAS FURR, and several other Tenants, now live; this Land is very level, well watered, wooded, and fit either for Farming or Planting, and on it are several Orchards. The other contains 295 Acres, lying in the Forks of Goose-Creek, and Chatham-Run; on this Parcel a small Plantation is cleared, about 30 Acres of Meadow Ground fit for laying down in Grass-Seed, and a Grist-Mill newly erected. Should any Person be inclinable to treat for the whole of those Lands before the above Day, they may do it with the Subscriber, at Port-Tobacco.

DANIEL JENIFER.

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

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

"All who are indebted to me, from One, to Five Years, are requested to discharge their respective Balances, which, if they neglect, I must fall upon some Method to compel them, which will be very disagreeable to me, as well as themselves.—Delivered, by Mistake, among my Goods, a Crate, mark'd I. P. No. 27. The Owner may have it on applying to P. M.

Anne-Arundel, December 6, 1767.

AS it has been reported, some Time ago, that the Subscriber was taken up, and confined in Joppa Jail, upon Suspicion of a Murder, that was suspected to have been done, near Mr. Absalom Butler's, in Baltimore County, near Baltimore-Town: Therefore, I take this Method of acquainting the Public, that whoever will inform against the Person, or Persons, that was the Author of this ridiculous, heinous, and scandalous Story, so that he, or they, may be had to Justice, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, paid by

HENRY AYTON.

December 9, 1767.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in London-Town, on South-River, an Indented Servant Man, named WILLIAM COOKE, born in Staffordshire, in England, and has been in most Parts of Ireland, is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a small Lump in his Fore-head, a Mole on his left Cheek, thin Visag'd, and dark Eyes: Had on, when he went away, a Coarse Hat, bound round with Worsted Binding, thin black Hair, tied behind, and curled, a short grey Half-thick Coat, and Breeches, with black Horn Buttons on the Breeches, a Scarlet Cloth Waistcoat, a Pair of Yarn Stockings, turn'd Pumps, a white Shirt, and Muslin Stock, with a Brafs Buckle: He may have other Cloaths with him, and probably will change his Name. He has been in the East-Indies, on board a Man of War, and boasts much of it, when drunk, in which he will not fail, if he can get Liquor. He was seen in Annapolis, on Monday Night, drunk. It is supposed he will go over the Bay, if he can.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings him home to his Master, shall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS, if taken within Ten Miles from Annapolis, and, if farther, THREE POUNDS Reward, paid by

ALEXANDER FERGUSON.

STOLEN or STRAYED Mr. William R. HORSE, branded on a new Saddle and Whoever brings to Mr. John Lane, of THIRTY SHILLINGS.

THERE is at the Captain-John HORSE, branded on and has a Star in his Likewise, a small Buttock R; had a Strap. They both The Owner may perty and paying C

THERE is at the on Patowmack taken up as a Stray 12 Years old, and his left Eye white, Switch Tail, no per and is low in Flesh. The Owner may perty and paying C

TAKEN from the of November last Anne-Arundel County Hands high, with a die and Bridle. The Glasgow under the her, is named Mif Ferguson, an Irishman ever secures the said the Subscriber gets SHILLINGS Reward

THE COMM BALTIMORE SHIP'S MANORS Notice, that they w next, at the Places pole to SALE, to MANORS and R St. Mary's Counties ZACHARIA, Thurfla PANGAIA, Friday t CHAPTICO, Mondat MILL, WOOLEY, WEST, St. Mary's, SNOW-HILL, St. JOHN'S, and St. BARBARA'S, BEAVERDAM, Mon CALVERTON, Thu The above Lands are to be put up to the Purchasers. sioners, and the Te applying to the Sub

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, li on Friday the 6th PARCE taining about whereon is a Dwe and 25 Feet in Breas Fire Places, Two Two Rooms on th and below, with T with Feather-edg'd shingles, and all i ens, paled in; a Cellar; Houfe; K Milk-house; Corn- mill'd Work, with feet in Length, plank'd for Threth shingles; a large A ruts; Peach-Orch five large Tobacco a good Repair, th Meadow complete d; and full Thirty with Two other O watered and timb attendance on eve order to show, able to purchase. (37)

The Subscrib ing on the Draft county, within 14 514 Acres, rent. The Title

EL-R LL Persons ind A and pay of th cember next, for v I will take ar ow the highest M mply, I flatter m and warranted about Distinction, further Indulge have a Tract of in Anne County, c Hundred Acres ndow, the Soil is our'd Tobacco. I Parcel it to suit t



Annapolis, Dec. 7, 1767.

**STOLEN or STRAYD**, last Thursday Night, from Mr. William Reynolds's Yard, a small dark Bay HORSE, branded on the near Buttock T. C. He had on a new Saddle and Bridle, when he went away. Whoever brings the above Horse, Saddle, and Bridle, to Mr. John Lane, at Pig-Point, shall receive a Reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS.

**THERE** is at the Plantation of John West, living on Captain John, taken up as a Stray, a small Bay HORSE, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, H, and has a Star in his Forehead.

Likewise, a small Grey MARE, branded on the off Buttock R; had a small Bell on, tied with a Leather Strap. They both pace slow.

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

**THERE** is at the Plantation of Elizabeth Beall, living on Patowmack River, in Prince-George's County, taken up as a Stray, a Flea-bitten grey Gelding, about 12 Years old, and about 14 Hands and an Inch high, his left Eye white, shod before, a hanging Mane, and Switch Tail, no perceivable Brand, paces slow, gallops, and is low in Flesh.

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

**TAKEN** from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 29<sup>th</sup> of November last, living at the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel County, a bay MARE, about Thirteen Hands high, with a Blaze Face, not shod, and a Saddle and Bridle. The Saddle marked with the Word *Glasgow* under the near Flap. The Person that took her, is named Michael Maboney, alias Murray, alias Ferguson, an Irishman, and by Trade a Tailor. Whoever secures the said Mare, Saddle and Bridle, so that the Subscriber gets them again, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by

EDWARD DOGAN.

Annapolis, Nov. 30, 1767.

**THE COMMISSIONERS** appointed by LORD BALTIMORE, for the SALE of his LORDSHIP'S MANORS and RESERVE LANDS, give Notice, that they will attend in the Month of January next, at the Places hereafter mentioned, and will expose to SALE, to the highest Bidder, the following MANORS and RESERVES, lying in Charles and St. Mary's Counties, viz.

ZACHARIA, Thursday the 7<sup>th</sup> at Port-Tobacco.

PANGAIA, Friday the 8<sup>th</sup> at Port-Tobacco.

CHAPTICO, Monday the 11<sup>th</sup> at Mr. Zachariah Bond's.

MILL, WOODLEY, Thursday 14<sup>th</sup> at Leonard-Town.

WEST, St. Mary's, St. JOHN's, and St. BARBARA's, Monday the 18<sup>th</sup> at ditto.

BEAVERDAM, Monday the 18<sup>th</sup> at ditto.

CALVERTON, Thursday the 21<sup>st</sup> at Benedict.

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

Signed per Order,

JOHN CLAPHAM.

**To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE**, by the Subscriber, living near the Head of South-River, on Friday the 6<sup>th</sup> of January,

**A PARCEL** of VALUABLE LAND, containing about 600 ACRES, all in one Body; whereon is a Dwelling-House, 26 Feet in Length, and 25 Feet in Breadth, Brick Chimney, with Three Fire Places, Two below Stairs, and One above; Two Rooms on the lower Floor, plastered above and below, with Two Porches, the Sides are covered with Feather-edg'd Plank, the Roof with Cypress shingles, and all in good Repair; Two large Gardens, paved in; a Well in the Yard, stoned up; Cellar; House; Kitchen; Quarter; Meat-house; Milk-house; Corn-house; Two logg'd Stables, Dove-hill'd Work, with Plank Lofts; a new Barn, 20 Feet in Length, 16 Feet in Breadth, the Floor plank'd for Threshing, and the Roof covered with shingles; a large Apple Orchard, of the best of sorts; Peach-Orchards; Quince ditto; Cherry ditto; five large Tobacco-Houses, and as many Tenements, in good Repair, that rents for Fifty Pounds a Year; Meadow completely cleared; another almost cleared; and full Thirty Acres to clear, exceeding rich; with Two other Orchards. The said Land is well watered and timbered. The Subscriber will give attendance on every Wednesday, on the Premises, in order to show, and treat with, any Person inclinable to purchase.

(3<sup>rd</sup>)

JOHN WILMOT.

The Subscriber has Two TRACTS of LAND, lying on the Drafts of Great-Pipe-Creek, Frederick County, within 14 Miles of Frederick-Town, containing 514 Acres, which he will either sell, lease, or rent. The Title is indisputable.

Elk-Ridge Landing, November 23, 1767.

**ALL** Persons indebted to me, are desired to settle and pay of their Accounts, &c. by the 25<sup>th</sup> of December next, for which (as Cash is slow in Circulation) I will take any Kind of Country Produce, and at the highest Market Price. Those who do not comply, I flatter myself, will not think hard of being sued and warranted, which really will be the Case, about Distinction, as I cannot, nor will not, give further Indulgence.

I have a TRACT of LAND lying in the Barrons of Prince-George's County, containing about Two Thousand and one Hundred Acres, on which is a great deal of fine Meadow, the Soil is particularly adapted for making our'd Tobacco. I will either sell the Tract together, or parcel it to suit the Purchasers.

JOHN DORSEY.

Annapolis, Nov. 27, 1767.

WILLIAM WHEFCROFT,

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.

To be Sold by the SUBSCRIBERS, at the Store Mr. Roberts formerly kept,

**A NEAT ASSORTMENT** of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, at the very lowest Rates, for ready Cash, or Indian Corn. Also Rum, Loaf Sugar, Muscovado ditto, Raisins, Currants, Soap, Candles, Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger, Pepper, Mustard, Bohea and Hyson Tea, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, &c.

N. B. Rum,	at 5 s. per Gallon.	} per Pound.
Loaf Sugar,	at 15 d.	
Raisins,	at 10 d.	
Currants,	at 16 d.	
Bohea Tea,	at 6 s. 6 d. and 7 s. 6 d.	
Hyson, ditto,	at 26 s.	
Chocolate,	at 2 s.	
Coffee,	at 18 d.	

JON. PINKNEY, &amp; ISAAC M'HARD.

**To be SOLD**, by THOMAS WILLIAMS, and CO. at their STORE, in ANNAPOLIS,

**A FEW** fine young NEGRO BOYS, that have been off the Coast Two and Three Years.

They have likewise a Quantity of the best Muscovado Sugar for Sale, by the C.W.

(3<sup>rd</sup>)

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS.

Anne-Arundel County, December 2, 1767.

**WHEREAS** RUTH, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath eloped, without any reasonable Cause; I do hereby give this public Notice, That I will not pay any Debts of her contracting, after this Date.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

**THERE** is at the Plantation of Allen Bowie, near Nottingham, taken up as a Stray, by Fielder Bowie, a Sorrel HORSE, about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder W, and on the near Buttock R; his hind Feet white, a Snip in his Forehead, paces, trots, and gallops, and appears to be about Six Years old.

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

Elk-Ridge Landing, November 17, 1767.

**THE** Subscriber, pursuant to the Acceptance of his Proposal, at opening his Store, expects that all those who were pleased to favour him with their Custom, will, without Compulsion, comply with the Terms proposed: And that none may have the least excuse, because of the scarcity of Money, he will take Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Flax-seed, or any other merchantable Commodity, at the Current Price; and every Delinquent, who will not comply with these Terms, or come and settle his Account, by giving his Bond or Note, may expect to be used as the Rigour of the Law directs.

SAMUEL DORSEY, Jun.

**To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE**, at the House of Mr. THOMAS ELLIOT, near Queen-Anne, on Thursday the 17<sup>th</sup> of December Inst. for Sterling Cash, or good London Bills of Exchange,

**A PARCEL** of Healthy Country-born NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children; amongst which are some valuable young Fellows, that are capable of any Kind of Plantation Business.

The Sale to begin at XI o'Clock.

JOHN HAMS, Jun.

**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.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

**STOLEN** out of the Subscriber's Pasture, at Mount Clare, near Baltimore-Town, on the 15<sup>th</sup> of October, a Bay HORSE, about Fourteen and a Half Hands high, paces, has a Hog-Mane, Bob-Tail, a small Star in his Forehead, some grey Hairs about his Head, and one of his Hind Feet white, has no perceivable Brand.

Whoever will bring said Horse to the Subscriber, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS Reward; and whoever secures the Thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall receive TEN POUNDS, paid by

(1<sup>st</sup>)

CHARLES CARROLL.

FREDERICK County, Nov. 22, 1767.

**ALL** Persons who have any Claims or Demands against the late Mr. Thomas Norris, of Frederick County, deceased, or against Mr. William Norris, as his Son and Heir at Law, also lately deceased, or against the said William Norris, in his own Right, are desired to communicate the same to Mrs. Catherine Norris, Widow of the aforesaid William Norris, living near Mr. George Truck's, on Little Pipe-Creek, Frederick County. As Mr. Thomas Norris died possessed of a considerable Real Estate, Part of which, was sold by William Norris, his Son and Heir at Law, and applied towards Payment of his Debts; and the said William Norris having left an Infant, about 18 Months old, the Creditors are desired to signify their Consent, to an Application to the General Assembly of this Province, for a Law, to enable some Person to sell the Lands of the aforesaid Thomas Norris, for the Payment of his Debts, as it is supposed there will be sufficiency arising from the Sale, to pay all Debts, and leave something to the Heir at Law.

(1<sup>st</sup>)

CATHERINE NORRIS.

VIRGINIA, October 16, 1767.

**RAN** away from the Subscriber, living in Northumberland County, about the Middle of February last, a Negro Fellow named SOLOMON, aged 29, healthy and well made, about 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, a smooth Face, and good Countenance, of a tawny Complexion, he is much bruised between the Knuckles and the first Joint of the Two middle Fingers of his left Hand, and has a Cut a-cross his right Hand: Had on, when he went away, a WELSH Cotton Jacket, with Pocket-Flaps before, with a red Cape round the Collar, a Pair of Country Cloth Breeches, a Pair of black Plush ditto, a light coloured Bearskin Coat, with white Metal Buttons, and a Belt to button round the Middle; he understands a little of the Cooper and Carpenters Trade.

Whoever takes up said Slave, and brings him to the Subscriber, living on the Mouth of Great Wicomico River, shall have FIVE POUNDS Sterling Reward, from

COLIN CAMPBELL.

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

G. G.

Anne-Arundel County, November 24, 1767.

**RAN** away last Night, from the Subscriber, living near Patuxent Ferry, an English Convict Servant Man, named BARTHOLOMEW CROSS, about 30 Years of Age, a tall slender Fellow, sandy Complexion, and has a scald Head: Had on when he went away, a brown Devonshire Jacket, a Nankeen ditto under it, old white Shirt, a new Pair of brown Half-thick Breeches, with one Pocket, a Pair of black and white Stockings, footed with white Yarn, an old Pair of English Shoes; two old Felt Hats sewed together round the Edge with blue Yarn, and a new worsted Cap. Whoever takes up said Servant and brings him to the Subscriber, or secures him so as he may be had again, shall have a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS if taken in the County, and FORTY SHILLINGS if out of the County, besides what the Law allows, paid by

CHRISTOPHER GARDENER.

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

November 11, 1767.

**STRAYD or STOLEN**, from the Subscriber, at Mr. Francis Waring's, in Prince-George's County, on Friday the 7<sup>th</sup> of this Instant, a white Horse about Eight or Nine Years old, Fourteen Hands high, no perceivable Brand, Paces fast, dock'd very short, shod before, his Shoes were very loose, and may have some off. Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Subscriber, at the above mentioned Place, shall Receive a Reward of Fifteen Shillings Currency, paid by

JAMES SWAN.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, Nov. 9, 1767.

**ATTENDANCE** will be constantly given at my Store in Baltimore-Town, from this Time, until the First Day of January next, in order to settle and adjust all Accounts due from, and to, the Estates of EDWARD DORSEY, Esq; and Miss HENRIETTA MARIA DORSEY, his Daughter, late of the City of Annapolis, deceased. And whereas the Administrators on the said Estates, hath, by repeated Advertisements in this GAZETTE, requested all those indebted to the said Estates, to make immediate Payment, which has hitherto been neglected. I hereby give Notice, That immediately after the First Day of January next, the necessary Steps at Law will be taken by us, in order to compel every Person, without Distinction, that are any Ways indebted to said Estates, to make Payment of their respective Debts, to

JOHN RIDGELY, Administrator.

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.

**To be SOLD** on the Premises, to the highest Bidder, on Tuesday the 15<sup>th</sup> Day of December Inst. for good Bills of Exchange, or ready Cash,

**PART** of a TRACT of LAND, called ADDITION TO HAPPY CHOICE, lying in Frederick County, near the Sugar-Loaf Mountain, containing Three Hundred Acres.

Any Person inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, at Prince-George's County, near Queen-Anne.

(2<sup>nd</sup>)

JACOB SPRIGG.



## T O B E S O L D,

THE TIME of an exceeding good BKICK-MAKER, who has Two Years and Eight Months to serve. Enquire at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

To be SOLD, at LANGFORD'S Bay-Warehouse, in Kent County, Maryland,

A NEW double deck'd BRIGANTINE, with all her Tackle and Apparel, as she came last from Sea, having made one Voyage to the West-Indies: She is well built, well found, and between 80 and 100 Tons Burthen, her Sails are of the best Canvas, and the greatest Part of her Rigging European made, all new; she is a prime Sailer, very tight, and may be ready to take in a Cargo in 24 Hours. Goods will be taken for Part of the Purchase-Money, and reasonable Time given for the Payment of the Remainder, either in Currency or Sterling. The Subscriber has Two Vessels now on the Stocks, for Sale, One about 80 Tons, the other about 160. Any Person inclined to purchase, may apply to Messrs. Smyth and Sudler, or to their humble Servant,

RICHARD GRESHAM.

N. B. My Reason for mentioning the Two on the Stocks, is, that any one who wants, may have the Upper Works turn'd off to suit their Fancy, or Convenience. R. G.

November 16, 1767.

RAN away last Sunday Evening, from the Subscriber, living at the Head of SEVERN, a Convict Servant Man, named JOHN TREND, by Trade a Weaver, about 28 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, much pitted with the Small-Pox, and wears his own Hair, which is short, and of a light Colour: Had on, when he went away, a green Cloth Upper-Jacket, patch'd on the Sleeves with Cloth of a different Colour; a double-breasted Under-Jacket, of a leaden Colour, with Leather Buttons; an old Pair of white drill Breeches, with a blue Patch on the left Thigh; a Pair of old white Stockings, and old Shoes and Hat.

Whoever takes up or secures said Fellow, so as I may get him again, shall receive a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, besides what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by

(11) EDWARD OSMOND.

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 at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 14th Day of December Inst. at the House of Mr. JOSHUA GRIFFITH, at Elk-Ridge Landing,

TWO likely Country born Negro WOMEN, and Four likely Negro Children, formerly mortgaged by Charles Pierpoint, to Edward Dorsey, Esq; deceased.

JOHN RIDGELY,

ELY DORSEY,

T. B. DORSEY,

C. DORSEY, Son of Rich.

Administrators, de bonis non, of EDW<sup>d</sup>. DORSEY.

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.

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

In the Ship SWAN, Capt. BANNING, from LONDON, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, in Church-Street, ANNAPOLIS, Wholesale, or Retail, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable for the Season: As also BRISTOL BEER, SAIL-CLOTH, CHEESE, WINDOW-GLASS, and CYDER.

CHARLES WALLACE.

THIS is to acquaint the Public, that the Subscriber has procured himself good BOATS and HANDS, to cross the Bay, from BROAD-CREEK to ANNAPOLIS, and from ANNAPOLIS to BROAD-CREEK, on KENT-ISLAND, and will carry Passengers as follows: Man and Horse, at 10s. Single Man, 5s. Single Horse, 7s. 6d. Chair, 7s. 6d. He likewise keeps a House of Entertainment at BROAD-CREEK, on KENT-ISLAND, where Travellers may depend on being used in the kindest Manner, by

(11) JOHN BRYAN.

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

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

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

(11) BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIS.

THE MEMBERS of the MISSISSIPPI COMPANY, are desired to meet at STAFFORD Court-House, in VIRGINIA, on Wednesday, the Sixteenth of December.

(11) WILLIAM LEE, Secy.

## I M P O R T E D,

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

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

(11) PHILIP BRISCOE.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, Sept. 21, 1767.

EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER, from LONDON,

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

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<sup>th</sup>) EDWARD PRESTON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Elk-Ridge, a likely Bay MARE, about Thirteen Hands and a Half high, Six Years old, branded on the near Shoulder, P D, with a Star in her Forehead, some White on her Feet, and a white Spot on her Back. She paces, trots, and gallops, and has been lately shod all round.

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

(11) BENJAMIN DORSEY.

Oxford, September 24, 1767.

AS a regular Interchange, by Sea, betwixt MARYLAND and PHILADELPHIA, would be a great Convenience to the Trade of both Provinces, by affording the Merchants of each Place an Opportunity of getting the Commodities from each other on safer and easier Terms, than they can at present, the Subscriber has bought a large Schooner, called the MARYLAND PACKET, for that Purpose, and will, if due Encouragement is given, run her constantly from Maryland to Philadelphia, and carry Freight to and from each Province, for the lowest Price he can afford. The Vessel will be address'd to BOND and BYRN, who offer their Service to all the Gentlemen of Maryland, who have not an established Correspondence in Philadelphia, and will serve them with the utmost Punctuality, for the usual Commissions. Orders to them will meet with quick Dispatch, if sent to the Care of Col. FITZNUGH, at the Mouth of Patuxent, to the Subscriber, at Oxford, or by the Posts.

(11) JOHN MARTIN.

The Vessel may be expected to arrive at Philadelphia, in Two Weeks from the Date hereof.

## S C H E M E

## 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 a Sentiment being directly opposite to the Opinion of the Upper House had, on mature Consideration, formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Council's Claim," principally occasioned the Non-payment of the Public Debt for upwards of Ten Years: The Distress of Trade for Want of a Circulating Medium, and the extreme Necessity of Public Credit, compelled the Lower House to agree to an Appeal to his Majesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of 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 own 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
2	—	30	—	60
4	—	20	—	80
4	—	15	—	60
10	—	10	—	100
20	—	5	—	100
50	—	4	—	200
80	—	3	—	240
73	—	2	—	140
2250	—	2	—	4500
1	First drawn Blank,	—	—	13:15
1	Last drawn Blank,	—	—	13:15
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 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.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHERINE 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.

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## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1767.

The following LETTER, No. 1. said to be wrote by a FARMER, in PENNSYLVANIA, was insert at the Request of the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE, and we intend continuing the subsequent Numbers, when Convenience permits.

LETTERS from a FARMER in PENNSYLVANIA, to the Inhabitants of the BRITISH COLONIES.

## LETTER I.

BELOVED COUNTRYMEN,  
I AM a FARMER, settled, after a Variety of Fortunes, near the Banks of the River Delaware, in the Province of Pennsylvania. I received a liberal Education, and have been engaged in the busy Scenes of Life; but am now convinced, that a Man may be as happy without Buffle, as with it. My Farm is small; my Servants are few, and good; I have a little Money at Interest; I wish for no more; my Employment in my own Affairs is easy; and with a contented grateful Mind, undisturbed by worldly Hopes or Fears, relating to myself, I am completing the Number of Days allotted to me by Divine Goodness.

Being Master of my Time, I spend a good deal of it in a Library, which I think the most valuable Part of my small Estate; and being acquainted with Two or Three Gentlemen of Abilities and Learning, who honour me with their Friendship, I have acquired, I believe, a greater Knowledge in History and the Laws and Constitution of my Country, than is generally attained by Men of my Class, many of them not being so fortunate as I have been in the Opportunities of getting Information.

From my Infancy I was taught to love Humanity and Liberty. Enquiry and Experience have since confirmed my Reverence for the Lessons then given me; by convincing me more fully of their Truth and Excellence. Benevolence towards Mankind, excites Wishes for their Welfare, and such Wishes endear the Means of fulfilling them. These can be found in Liberty only: Therefore her sacred Cause ought to be espoused, by every Man, on every Occasion, to the utmost of his Power. As a charitable, but poor Person does not withhold his Aid, because he cannot relieve all the Distresses of the miserable, so let not any honest Man suppress his Sentiments concerning Freedom, however small their Influence is likely to be. Perhaps he "may touch some Wheel;" that will have an Effect greater than he expects.

These being my Sentiments, I am encouraged to offer to you, my Countrymen, my Thoughts on some late Transactions, that appear to me to be of the utmost Importance to you. Conscious of my own Defects, I have waited some Time, in Expectation of seeing the Subject treated by Persons much better qualified for the Task; but being therein disappointed, and apprehensive that longer Delays will be injurious, I venture at length to request the Attention of the Public, praying only for one Thing, that is, that these Lines may be read with the same Zeal for the Happiness of British-America, with which they were wrote.

With a good deal of Surprise I have observed, that little Notice has been taken of an Act of Parliament, as injurious in its Principle to the Liberties of these Colonies, as the Stamp-Act was: I mean the Act for suspending the Legislation of New-York.

The Assembly of that Government complied with a former Act of Parliament, requiring certain Provisions to be made for the Troops in America, in every Particular, I think, except the Articles of Salt, Pepper, and Vinegar. In my Opinion, they acted imprudently, considering all Circumstances, in not complying so far as would have given Satisfaction, as several Colonies did. But my Dislike of their Conduct, in that Instance, has not blinded me so much, that I cannot plainly perceive, that they have been punished in a Manner pernicious to American Freedom, and justly alarming to all the Colonies.

If the British Parliament has a legal Authority to order, that we shall furnish a single Article for the Troops here, and to compel Obedience to that Order, they have the same Right to order us to supply those Troops with Arms, Cloaths, and every Necessary, and to compel Obedience to that Order also: In short, to lay any Burthens they please upon us. What is this but taxing us at a certain Sum; and leaving to us only the manner of raising it? How is this Mode more tolerable than the Stamp-Act? Would that Act have appeared more pleasing to Americans, if being ordered thereby to raise the Sum-Total of the Taxes, the mighty Privilege had been left to them, of saying how much should be paid for an Instrument of Writing on Paper, and how much for another on Parchment?

An Act of Parliament, commanding us to do a certain Thing, if it has any Validity, is a Tax upon us for the Expence that accrues in complying with it: and for this Reason, I believe, every Colony on the Continent, that chuse to give a Mark of their Respect to Great-Britain, in complying with the Act relating to the Troops, cautiously avoided the Mention of that Act, lest their Conduct should be attributed to its supposed Obligation.

The Matter being thus stated, the Assembly of New-York either had, or had not, a Right to refuse Submis-

sion to that Act. If they had, and, I imagine no American will say they had not; then the Parliament had no Right to compel them to execute it. If they had not this Right, they had no Right to punish them for not executing it; and therefore no Right to suspend their Legislation, which is a Punishment. In Fact, if the People of New-York cannot be legally taxed but by their own Representatives, they cannot be legally deprived of the Privilege of making Laws, only for inflicting on that exclusive Privilege of Taxation. If they may be legally deprived, in such a Case, of the Privilege of making Laws, why may they not, with equal Reason, be deprived of every other Privilege? Or why may not every Colony be treated in the same Manner, when any of them shall dare to deny their Assent to any Impositions, that shall be directed for what signifies the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, if these Colonies are to lose their other Privileges, by not tamely surrendering that of Taxation?

There is one Consideration arising from this Suspension, which is not generally attended to, but shews its Importance very clearly. It was not necessary that this Suspension should be caused by an Act of Parliament. The Crown might have restrained the Governor of New-York, even from calling the Assembly together, by its Prerogative in the Royal Government. This Step, I suppose, would have been taken, if the Conduct of the Assembly of New-York had been regarded as an Act of Disobedience to the Crown alone; but it is regarded as an Act of Disobedience to the Authority of the BRITISH LEGISLATURE. This gives the Suspension a Consequence vastly more affecting. It is a parliamentary Assertion of the supreme Authority of the British Legislature over these Colonies, in the Point of Taxation, and is intended to compel New-York into a Submission to that Authority. It seems therefore to me, as much a Violation of the Liberties of the People of that Province, and consequently, of all these Colonies, as if the Parliament had sent a Number of Regiments to be quartered upon them 'til they should comply. For, it is evident, that the Suspension is meant as a Compulsion; and the Method of compelling is totally indifferent. It is indeed probable, that the Sight of Rapscallops, and the Hearing of Drums, would have been most alarming; because People are generally more influenced by their Eyes and Ears, than by their Reason. But, whoever seriously considers the Matter, must perceive that a dreadful Stroke is aimed at the Liberty of these Colonies. I say, of these Colonies; for the Cause of One, is the Cause of all. If the Parliament may lawfully deprive New-York of any of her Rights, it may deprive any, or all the other Colonies of their Rights; and nothing can possibly so much encourage such Attempts, as a mutual Inattention to the Interests of each other. To divide, and thus to destroy, is the first Political Maxim in attacking those, who are powerful by their Union. He certainly is not a wise Man, who folds his Arms, and reposes himself at Home, viewing, with unconcern, the flames that have invaded his Neighbour's House, without using any Endeavours to extinguish them. When Mr. Hampden's Ship-Money Cause, for THREE SHILLINGS and FOUR-PENCE, was tried, all the People of England, with anxious Expectation, interested themselves in the important Decision; and when the slightest Point, touching the Freedom of One Colony, is agitated, I earnestly wish, that all the rest may, with equal Ardour, support their Sister. Very much may be said on this Subject; but, I hope, more at present, is unnecessary.

With Concern I have observed that Two Assemblies of this Province have sat, and adjourned, without taking any Notice of this Act. It may perhaps be asked, what would have been proper for them to do? I am by no Means fond of inflammatory Measures; I detest them. I should be sorry that any Thing should be done, which might justly displease our Sovereign, or our Mother-Country: But a firm, modest Exertion of a free Spirit, should never be wanting on public Occasions. It appears to me, that it would have been sufficient for the Assembly, to have ordered our Agents to represent to the King's Ministers, their Sense of the Suspending Act; and to pray for its Repeal. Thus we should have borne our Testimony against it; and might therefore reasonably expect, that, on a like Occasion, we might receive the same Assistance from the other Colonies.

November 5.  
Concordia res parvae crescent.  
Small Things grow great by Concord.

The Day of King WILLIAM the Third's Landing.

LONDON, September 5.

Extract of a Letter from Warsaw, August 19.

PRINCE Radvil has never seen the King since he had an Audience of his Majesty. His Highness's Retinue, when he goes abroad, is little inferior to that of the King. He has caused several of the Grandees to raise small Bodies of Troops, and the Starost Dziejinski, among others, has levied a Company of 150 Horse-Grenadiers, for the Service of that Prince.

A few Days ago an Effavette arrived here from Rome, whose Dispatches have for Object, the sending of the Apostolic Bulls for the Prince Primas. It is affirmed that some Difficulties are still started by the Court of Rome on that Head.

A Letter from Dunkirk, dated August 27, says, "The French are repairing their Fortifications, and building a Bridge over the Harbour. The general Talk is of an approaching War."

Sept. 12. His Majesty's Marine Forces are to be formed into 5 Battalions of 800 Men each; the Command of which is to be given to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, with the Rank of Major-General, and an Appointment of £1. per Diem. His Royal Highness is also to have other Advantages, which is imagined will amount to near £600. per Annum.

Sept. 15. A Letter from Warsaw, dated August 22, says, "The King continues to enjoy a perfect State of Health, notwithstanding his constant Application to the Affairs of State at this critical juncture. On the 16th, the Prussian Minister had an Audience of his Majesty, which lasted near Two Hours."

Several of the Grandees who came here lately, are set out for different Provinces, in order to assist at the Dyetines. Most of those who have been Marshals of particular Confederacies of Malcontents have done the same, in hopes to get themselves elected Nuncios at the approaching Dyet. The Affairs that are to be brought on in the Dyetines, and concerning which the Nuncios are to receive Instructions, are chiefly these: First, the maintaining of the Roman Catholic Religion; Second, the restoring Two great Generals to their former Authority; Third, the Preservation of the *liberum veto*; Fourth, the Removal of the Commission of the Treasury, to Radom; And, Fifth, the total Abolition of the new Constitutions, inasmuch as they are contrary to the ancient Form of Government.

According to some Letters from Constantinople, the Tartars seem not to be satisfied with the new Chan which the Porte has given them.

A Sum not less than £6,000. is monthly remitted, by Two Houses in the City of London, for the Use of the English Nobility and Gentry at Paris.

Sept. 17. They write from Gibraltar, that the Peninsula on the Land Side, towards Spain, was going to be fortified with large Piles of Timber drove into the Earth, and spiked with Iron, and a new Battery is to be erected on the Red Sands, of 40 Pieces of Cannon.

ST. JOHN'S, (in ANTIGUA) Nov. 4.  
His Excellency William Woodley, Esq; Captain-General and Commander in Chief of the Leeward-Islands, was to embark for these Islands the latter End of the last Month, or the Beginning of this, in a Merchant Ship, escorted by Two Men of War.

Married, by a Special Licence, at her Royal Highness the Princess Poniatowski's House, in St. James's-Street, Ralph Payne, Esq; of Conduit-Street, a West-India Gentleman, of great Fortune, to the Hon. Miss Calabella, Companion to her Royal Highness, and one of the Maids of Honour to her Imperial Majesty the Empress Queen.

On Tuesday, the 13th Ult. died at his House, in Nevis, the Hon. Joseph Herbert, Esq; many Years Chief Justice of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and President of that Island.

BOSTON, November 26.

MR. DRAPER,

You are desired by the Subscribers to publish the following: THE Subscription-Rolls, for encouraging Oeconomy, Industry, our own Manufactures, and the Disuse of foreign Superfluities, are in the Town-Clerk's Hands, open to all Persons who have not yet subscribed.

The Selectmen strongly recommended this Measure to Persons of all Ranks, as the most honourable and effectual Way of giving a public Testimony of their Love to their Country, and of endeavouring to save it from Ruin. We especially recommend it at this Time, as malicious Persons venture, in the public Prints, falsely to insinuate, that the above-mentioned Subscription is merely a Party-Business, and the Proposal only of a Junto; notwithstanding so many Gentlemen of the first Credit, Character, and Reputation, have already encouraged it by their Subscriptions.

We detest Mobs and riotous Assemblies; therefore, our Fellow-Townsmen, give us Leave to beg you to keep your Tempers, and study Moderation, when you meet with Incitements artfully thrown out to beguile you into illegal Measures. Believe us—they are intended so highly to excite your Repentment, that you may thereby, before you can take a second Thought, be thrown into such Expressions of it as may be improved by designing Persons to Ends that will tend to the Gratification of their own Avarice and your Ruin.

The Author of a Piece, in the last Monday's Evening Post, inconsistently signed, The True Patriot, seems to have such an Aim as is above pointed out; as all who were present at the Two last Meetings of the Town, must know that he has misrepresented Facts, and that in so irritating a Manner, as every Reader must observe the Tendency thereof is to raise the Passions.

Let us all, Gentlemen, guard against every Thing of the above described Complexion, and avoiding all Outrage, or lawless Proceeding, may we join as one Man, in a prudent Conduct, and cautious Behaviour, thereby contributing the World, we mean, with Resolution, and a truly Patriotic Spirit, to pursue our own true Liberty, in a laudable and inoffensive Way.

JOSEPH JACKSON, SAMUEL SEWALL,  
JOHN RUDOLPH, JOHN HANCOCK,  
WILLIAM PHELIPS, TIMOTHY NEWELL,  
JOHN ROWS, Select-Men of Boston.



**Nov. 23.** The Inhabitants of this Metropolis still persevere in their Resolution to discourage the Use of foreign Superfluities, as the only Means of saving the Country from impending Ruin.—The Inhabitants met by Adjournment, on Friday last: The Gentlemen appointed to obtain Subscriptions reported, and it appeared that great Part of the Freeholders had subscribed.—The Subscription Rolls are daily filling up at the Town Clerk's Office, where they were ordered to be lodged for that Purpose.—At the same Meeting it was voted to give their Representatives Instructions respecting their Conduct at this Crisis.

At a Town-Meeting held, in this Town, the 30th Instant, wherein the Hon. JAMES OTIS, Esq; presided as Moderator, the Inhabitants took into Consideration the ill Conduct of some evil minded Persons, tending to excite Tumults and Disorders, and unanimously voted their Abhorrence of any such Measures, and that they would use their utmost Endeavours to preserve Peace and good Order.—On this Occasion the Moderator made a Speech to the following Purpose.—“THAT many People seemed to have blended Two Things together in their Minds, which were totally distinct.—That is, the Duties laid upon many Articles imported, and the Office of the Commissioners of the Customs, as though the Commissioners had occasioned those Duties, and that we must get rid of the latter, in Order to avoid the former.—That it was absurd to suppose that the Commissioners had the least Hand or Influence in laying or procuring those Duties.—That we had, from the first, and for a long Course of Time, acknowledged the Authority of the Custom-House Officers, appointed by the Crown, and sent among us.—That we had often desired the Establishment of a Board of Commissioners in the Plantations, and complained, that for want of it, we were deprived of many Advantages which our Fellow-Subjects in Great-Britain enjoyed; who, if oppressed by any undue Severities of subordinate Officers, might have immediate Redress, by Application to that Board, which we could not, by Reason of our Distance.—That we ought therefore to consider the Establishment of that Board here as a Favour, and of great Advantage, and treat the Commissioners with all due Respect.—That if the Duties were thought burthenome, and we had just Reason to complain of them, we ought to behave like Men, and use the proper and legal Measures to obtain Redress.—That the Means were in our Power: Access to the Throne was always open: That there was no Doubt, but our humble and dutiful Petitions and Remonstrances would sooner or later be heard, and meet with Success, if supported by Justice and Reason.—But let our Burthens be ever so heavy, or our Grievances ever so great, no possible Circumstances, though ever so oppressive, could be supposed sufficient to justify private Tumults and Disorders, either to our Consciences before God, or legally before Men.—That our Forefathers, in the Beginning of the Reign of Charles I. for 15 Years together, were continually offering up Prayers to their God, and Petitions to their King for the Redress of Grievances, before they would betake themselves to any forcible Measures.—That, to insult and tear each other in Pieces, was to act like Madmen, and would have no Tendency to obtain Redress of any of our Grievances, if we had any to complain of.—That it was observable, that during the Course of the Revolution which placed King William on the Throne, there were no Tumults or Disorders, and when the whole City of London was in Motion, only a single Silver Spoon was stolen, and that they shewed such Respect to this, as immediately to hang up the Person who was guilty of the Theft.

Upon the whole, he concluded by recommending a quiet and proper Behaviour, and that the Inhabitants of the Town would shew their Dislike and Abhorrence of all Tumults and Disorders, and do all in their Power to assist the Civil Magistrates in preserving Peace and good Order.

This Speech was much to his Honour, and greatly applauded, and it is thought would have a very good Effect.—The Conduct of the Gentlemen Select-Men on this Occasion was also greatly applauded.

A Number of Gentlemen in a Country Town in this Province, have agreed that no more Bohea Tea shall come into their Families, than can be purchased with the Rags saved for our Paper Manufactory.

The great Demand for Labradore, or Hyperian Tea, has raised the Price above that of Bohea.—A full Supply is expected in the Spring, from our Eastern Shores. Bohea Tea is now wholly laid aside, or used very sparingly, in many of the best Families in this Town.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE, Nov. 19.

The Use of Hyperian, or Labradore Tea, is every Day coming into more general Vogue among People of all Ranks. The Virtues of the Plant or Shrub, from which this delicate Tea is gathered, were first discovered by the Aborigines; and, from them the Canadians learned them. It soon became into such Repute, that Quantities were sent to France, where I have heard say, it was soon in such Demand, as alarmed the French East-India Company, and procured an Ordinance prohibiting the Importation of any more, upon Pain of Death. So little do some Politicians regard the Health, or even the Life of Man, when either of them appear to be incompatible with their particular Interests, Views, and Projects. Before the Cession of Canada to Great-Britain, we knew little or nothing of this most excellent Herb; but since that, we have been taught to find it growing on every Hill and Dale, between the Lat. 40. and 60. It is to be found all over New-England in great Plenty, and that of the best Quality, particularly on the Banks of Penobscot, Kennebeck, Nichewanock and Merrimac. Immense Quantities may be found on the Mountains near the great Lakes.

Nothing short of the highest Degree of Infatuation and Madness could ever have prevailed with us to introduce unwholesome Exotics. The Voice of Reason cries louder than ever for their perpetual Banishment; and the further Use of them must be accounted for, but by the Force of invincible Prejudice. This indeed sometimes leads to a Preference of rank Poison, if far fetched, and dear bought, to the most salubrious Draught at Hand, with little Pains, or Cost, tho' of inestimable Value.

A TEA-DRINKER.

#### PROVIDENCE, November 23.

On Wednesday last, there was a Town-Meeting held here, called by a Special Warrant, to deliberate and agree upon some effectual Measures for promoting Industry, Oeconomy, and Manufactures, for the Prevention of Misery and Ruin, as a Consequence of the unnecessary Imports of European Goods. The Meeting was very full, and consisted of the principal Merchants, and Persons of Interest and Fortune, as well as other Freeman of the Town. The general Voice was for entering upon some Measures to extend our own Manufactures, and to lessen the Imports from Europe, especially of superfluous Articles: And it was unanimously voted, by the Town, that they would take all prudent and lawful Measures to encourage the Produce and Manufactures of this Colony, and of all other the British Colonies in America. A Committee was appointed to draw up a Form of a Subscription, and what else they should think necessary, for the Purposes aforesaid, who are to report to the Town-Meeting, on Wednesday next, to which Time the same was adjourned.

It is with great Pleasure we can inform the neighbouring Colonies, that a Spirit of Industry and Manufacturing hath sprung up here in a surprising Degree. There is the most hopeful Prospect of being able, in a little Time, to manufacture all our Necessaries; and that Superfluities will be wholly given up.

We hear that sundry Manufacturers from abroad will be very soon introduced here, if it may be done, as several Gentlemen are exerting themselves for bringing about this great and good Design.

The late noble Proposal and Example from Boston, for “saving a sinking and injured Country,” is highly applauded here by all Ranks of People.

#### NEWPORT, (Rhode-Island) Nov. 30.

A Town-Meeting was held at the Colony-House, in this Town, last Thursday, when a Committee was appointed to draw up a Plan for the Promotion of Frugality, Industry, and Manufactures, and are to make Report to the Town on Friday next, to which Day the Meeting stands adjourned.

#### NEW-YORK, November 19.

Extract of a Letter from Niagara, dated Sept. 29, 1767.

“Having no News which can be agreeable, I must even tell you of our Misfortunes in this Upper-Country. On the 24th Instant, one of the Soldiers of the Company I belong to, gathered some Roots, which he thought were the Indian Potatoes, which he brought home, and after boiling them, shared them with six of his Companions. Two of which were suddenly taken ill: The Doctor being sent for, and hearing what they had been eating, began to prepare Vomits for them; but before he was able to return from the Hospital, one of them died in the greatest Agonies I ever saw: Finding the Root had been poisonous, we began immediately to pour Sweet Oil down their Throats, and giving them sweet Milk, to make them throw up the Poison; however, another of them died 10 Minutes after being taken ill. We kept the other Five drinking Sweet Oil and Milk, and of Course puking, from Half after 8 at Night, to 3 in the Morning, when they were entirely worn out with Fatigue. There was another of them died the 27th Instant at Night, and a Fourth is still in the utmost Danger: Three of them are, to all Appearance, out of Danger. The unhappy Man who gathered the Root, was the second who died. Instead of the Indian Potatoes, it was that called the Deadly Carrot they eat. It is about Two Inches long, or rather oblong: The Indians use it to poison one another.”

By a Vessel from Albany, we learn, that the Snow fell in such large Quantities, the 22d and 29th of last Month, that there was good Sledding, and it lay above Nine Inches on a Level, quite down to the Highlands.

The Ketch Mercury, Capt. Kennedy, with Five other Men, and a Boy, failed from this Port, bound for Gibraltar, the 6th of October last, loaded with Lumber and some Flour.—On the 8th they perceived her to make so much Water, as to keep one Hand continually at the Pump, and by the 14th, both Pumps going could scarce keep her free. Finding the Water increase so much, they have overboard some of her Lumber, to try to find her Leak, when they found her Sternpost quite loose, and so rotten as to render it more dangerous to endeavour to mend it.—By the 16th, it took all Hands to the Pump, and the next Day the Wind blowing a mere Fret at N. E. they put away before the Wind, in hopes that might ease the Vessel, but to no Purpose, she continuing to make Water at the Rate of 5 Feet an Hour. The Men thereupon took out more of the Lumber, to search if there was any other Leaks, when they discovered one of her Breast-Hooks, and Two Knees, Foreward, broke, and the Stem loosely playing with the Water. The Company were now quite tired out, and their only Hopes were to reach some Part of this Continent, if they could keep her above Water so long. Animated with these Hopes, they continued to lighten her all in their Power, till the 31st of October, when there being a very hard Gale of Wind, with a heavy Sea, and lying too, by a Roll to Windward, her Lee-Shrouds were carried away, and the next Roll took the Mainmast and their best Pump. In this Distress, and all Hands wearied out with Pumping, they continued striving and lightening her, with Intention to take to their Boat, when they could keep her up no longer; and happily on the 2d of November, the very Instant they were about to quit the Vessel, Capt Lawrence hove in Sight, bearing right towards them, who kindly took them all up, and brought them safe in here. They could save nothing, the Sea running very high, and the Ketch had 5 Feet Water in her Hold, when they left her.

#### PHILADELPHIA, December 10.

Thursday last arrived here the Ship Patient Mary, Capt. Singleton, from St. Kitts, who informs, that on the 24th of November he had a heavy Gale of Wind; and, on the 27th, about Noon, in Lat. 17, 7, Long. 70, he fell in with a double-decked Sloop, laden with Logwood. She was stripped of all her Sails, and Running Rigging. She was so low that the Water rolled over her Deck; and, on searching, her Cabin and even her Lockers, were cleared of every Thing. Some of the People saw wrote on one of the Carlings, Betty and Sally, and a Piece of Paper was found, by which it appears

that she must be the Betty and Sally, Captain Robinson, from Honduras, for this Place. Her Companion, Staunchions, and Quarter-Rails, were gone, which they supposed, were swept away with the Boom, which was also gone. It is more than probable, that the Crew had not long before been taken off by some Vessel; as she was so stripped, and her Boat lay on the Deck, stove to Pieces, and, in the Cabin, was a Turtle, that appeared to have been very lately dressed. Capt. Singleton kept her in Tow till Night; and, in the mean Time, stripped her of her Anchors, standing Rigging, &c. which he has brought in with him. He imagines she sunk soon after he cut her loose, as they perceived the Water rose on her fast while they were on board.

#### ANNAPOLIS, December 17.

On Tuesday last ended the Election of REPRESENTATIVES for ANNE-ARUNDEL County; when the following Gentlemen were declared duly elected, viz.

SAMUEL CHASE, Esq; Mr. B. T. B. WORTHINGTON, THOMAS JOHNSON, Jun. Esq; and Mr. HENRY GRIFFITH.

Since our last we have received an Account of the Election of REPRESENTATIVES in the following Counties, viz.

#### QUEEN-ANNE's County,

ROBERT LLOYD, EDWARD TILGHMAN, JAMES HOLLYDAY, Esquires; and Mr. THOMAS WRIGHT.

#### TALBOT County,

Messieurs JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, JAMES DICKINSON, MATTHEW TILGHMAN, and NICHOLAS THOMAS.

#### SOMERSET County,

Messieurs WILLIAM HAYWARD, SAMUEL WILSON, JOHN ADAMS, and WILLIAM ADAMS.

#### ST. MARY's County,

Messieurs WILLIAM THOMAS, THOMAS KEY, JOHN EDEN, and DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME, Esq.

#### PRINCE-GEORGE's County,

Messieurs JOSIAS BEALL, ROBERT TYLER, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Esq; And, Major FRANCIS WARING.

#### CÆCIL County,

Messieurs JOHN VEAZEY, Jun. WILLIAM WARD, WILLIAM BAXTER, and HENRY BAKER.

#### DORCHESTER County,

Messieurs DANIEL SULIVANE, HENRY STEELE, HENRY HOOPER, and PHILEMON LECOMPT.

On Saturday last, as a Boat belonging to Mr. Middleton, of this City, with Two Negroes, was endeavouring to run along-side a Sloop, belonging to Rhode-Island, then off this Harbour; the Sloop's Bowsprit unluckily took one of the Boat's Masts, and overfet her, by which Means they were both drowned.

Last Night, as a Waggon belonging to JOHN STULL, of Frederick County, was returning from this Town, the Driver was attacked on this Side the House of JOHN MACDONALL, by a white Man, and Two Negroes, who knocked him off his Horse, and robbed him of about £14.—The Driver resisted, for some Time; but, being much bruised, was obliged to surrender to superior Force.

#### ARRIVED at ANTIGUA, from the following PLACES.

Capt. Spencer, from Philadelphia. Cooper, Keeble, Peebles, Morgan, Sturdivant, and Gregory, from Virginia. Windsor, from Maryland. Lawrence, from Rhode-Island. And, Capt. Waite, from Massachusetts-Bay.

#### ARRIVED at ST. CHRISTOPHERS.

Capt. Prince, from New-York.

#### ARRIVED from PHILADELPHIA.

The Captains West, and Jones, at Jamaica. Capt. Herd, at St. Eustatia. And, the Captains Rodgers and Bethell, at the Grenades.

December 16, 1767.

RAN away last Night from the Subscriber, living at Elk-Ridge Landing, an indentured Irish Servant Man, named EDWARD EAGAN, a Taylor by Trade, about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, much of the Brogue, a full-faced Fellow, well-set, and with the Small-Pox, has fair black Hair, and a good Hand. Had on and took with him, a mixed coloured Cloth Coat, with long Skirts, Nankeen Jacket, spotted Flannel ditto, mixed coloured Cloth Breeches, Two Check Shirts, blue Country made Stockings, Felt Hat, Country made Shoes, and several other Cloaths. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and delivers him to his Master may have him again, and receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, besides what the Law allows, paid by

RICHARD HARDESTY.

#### WILLI

ENCOURAGE Place, intends a SCHOOL in the purpose teaching Re in a familiar and app self, he can render the Countenance of which, shall be his deavour.

Unexceptional Morals, &c. can be

#### T O

TRACT of L ty, pleasantly whereon Colonel T taining 500 Acres. Acres of Fine Marsh is capable of great i is a commodious Bri Rooms on a Floor. fage, is handsomely and Cellar-Passage. Top. The Out-Ho necessary Convenien be entered on immo Plantation, an Orcha Trees, with a large Land is good either Timbered.—A Ve opposite the House. for carrying on a W of a Grain Country. fine Fishing and Fo the Purchase-Money Remainder, One, T given, as may be ag the Subscribers, in A

(3\*)

#### LOST or STOL

House of Mr SILVER WATCH Name, Jo. Herring, and Key; also Two Letters B D in a Cy set in Silver, with a a Lion Passant at the Watch to Mr. Ro Twenty Shillings. N. B. All Watch stop the said Watch have the above Rew

To be SOLD, by GEORGE NEVILLE Bidder, on Monday

#### THREE TRAC

County, viz. LAMKIN now lives, situated for an Inn. Creek, on which T nants, now live; t wooded, and sit ei on it are several C Acres, lying in the Run; on this Parcel 30 Acres of Meadow Grass-Seed, and a any Person be inclin Lands before the ab Subscriber, at Port-

#### Lately IMPORTE

Terms, by PATR Landing.

#### A LARGE and

CHANDISE, near Harpsford, proved of by Mal Instruments of Mu \* All who are Years, are request stances, which, if t Method to compel able to me, as w Mistake, among N. 27. The Own

#### RAN away from

Town, on Son named WILLIAM England, and has b 6 Feet 6 Inches hig dead, a Mole on hi Eyes: Had on, wh bound round with tied behind, and c and Breeches, with old Scarlet Cloth V ogs, turn'd Pumps Brads Buckle: H and probably will the East-Indies, on much of it, when he can get Liquor, say Night, drunk, say, if he can. Whoever takes u p his Master, shal taken within Ten THREE POUNDS said by

(1)

\* He is a Tay ay-maker, as he time.











## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 24, 1767.

The following Extract, taken from an eminent French Author, we hope will be agreeable to our Readers.

**I**N the Year 1662, when Paris was afflicted with a long and severe Famine, M. de Sallo, returning from a Summer's Evening Walk, with a little Foot-Boy, was accosted by a Man, who presented his Pistol, and, in a Manner far from the Resoluteness of a hardened Robber, asked him for his Money; M. de Sallo observing that he came to the wrong Person, and that he could get little from him, added, I have only Three Pistoles about me, which are not worth a Scuffle. "So much Good may you do with them, but let me tell you, you are in a bad Way." The Man took them; and, without asking him for more, walked off with an Air of Dejection and Terror.

The Fellow was no sooner gone, than M. de Sallo ordered the Boy to follow him, and to see where he went, and to give him an Account of every Thing; the Lad obeyed, followed him through several obscure Streets, and, at length, saw him enter a Baker's Shop, where he observed him change one of the Pistoles, and buy a large brown Loaf; with this Purchase he went a few Doors further, and, entering an Alley, ascended a Pair of Stairs, the Boy crept up after him, to the Fourth Story, where he saw him go into a Room that had no other Light but that it received from the Moon, and, peeping through a Crevice, he perceived him throw it on the Floor, and burst into Tears, saying, "There, eat your Fill, that's the dearest Loaf I ever bought; I have robbed a Gentleman of Three Pistoles, let us Husband them well, and let me have no more Teilings, for sooner or later these Doings must bring me to the Gallows, and all to satisfy your Clamours." His Lamentations were answered by those of the whole Family, and his Wife, having at length calmed the Agony of his Mind, took up the Loaf, and, cutting it, gave Four Pieces to Four poor starving Children. The Boy, having thus happily performed his Commission, returned home, and gave his Master an Account of every Thing he had seen and heard. M. de Sallo, who was much moved, ordered the Boy to call him at Five in the Morning.

This humane Gentleman arose at the Time appointed, and taking the Boy with him, to shew him the Way, inquired, in the Neighbourhood, the Character of a Man who lived in such a Garret, with a Wife and Four Children, when he was told that he was a very industrious good Kind of Man, that he was a Shoemaker, and a neat Workman, but was overburthened with a Family, and had a hard Struggle to live in such bad Times.

Satisfied with this Account, M. de Sallo ascended to the Shoemaker's Garret, and knocking at the Door, it was opened by the Man himself, who knowing him, at first Sight, to be the Person he had robbed the Evening before, fell at his Feet, and implored his Mercy, pleading the extreme Distress of his Family, and begging that he would forgive his first Crime. M. de Sallo desired him to make no Noise, for he had not the least Intention to hurt him; "You have a good Character amongst your Neighbours, said he, but must expect that your Life will be but short; if you are so wicked as to continue the Freedom you took with me. —Hold your Hand—Here are Thirty Pistoles, to buy Leather, husband it well, and set your Children a commendable Example. To put you out of farther Temptations, to commit such ruinous and fatal Actions, I will encourage your Industry; I hear you are a neat Workman, and you shall take Measure of me, and this Boy, for Two Pair of Shoes each, and he shall call upon you for them." The whole Family appeared struck with Joy, Amazement, and Gratitude; and M. de Sallo departed, greatly moved, and with a Mind greatly satisfied at having saved a Man, and perhaps a whole Family, from the Commission of Guilt, from an ignominious Death, and perhaps from eternal Perdition. Never could a Day be better begun.—The Consciousness of having performed such an Action, whenever it recurs to the Mind of a reasonable Being, must be attended with Pleasure, and that Self-complacency and secret Approbation, which is more desirous than Gold, and all the Pleasures of the Earth.

The House of Douglas, which has been for many Ages the Admiration of Europe, has of late afforded Scenes extraordinary enough for Romance, and pathetic enough for Tragedy. The most striking Instance of them all, is the hard Fate of Lady Jane Douglas, only Sister of the late deceased Archibald Duke of Douglas. The Lady having married Sir John Stewart, of Grandtully, her Enemies inflamed her Brother to treat her with such Severity, that she and her Two Sons were in a Manner destitute. In these Circumstances Lady Jane solicited the Protection of his Majesty King George the Second. Her Letter to Mr. Pelham upon that Occasion is preserved in the Press; upon the great Douglas Cause, and may be recorded as an Example of the most elegant and moving Composition that ever flowed from a Pen. It is in these Words:

Letter from Lady JANE DOUGLAS to Mr. PELHAM.  
SIR,  
If I meant to importune you, I should ill deserve the generous Compassion which I was informed some Months ago you expressed, upon being acquainted

with my Distress. I take this as the least troublesome Way of thanking you, and desiring you to lay my Application before the King, in such a Light as your own Humanity will suggest. I cannot tell my Story without seeming to complain of one of whom I never will complain. I am persuaded my Brother wishes me well, but, from a mistaken Repentment, upon a Creditor of mine demanding from him a trifling Sum, he has stopped the Annuity which he had always paid me.—My Father having left me, his only younger Child, in a Manner unprovided for.

"Till the Duke of Douglas is set right, which I am confident he will be, I am destitute.—Presumptive Heiress of a great Estate and Family, with Two Children, I want Bread.—Your own Nobleness of Mind will make you feel how much it costs me to beg, though from the King My Birth, and the Attachment of my Family, I flatter myself, his Majesty is not unacquainted with; should he think me an Object of his Royal Bounty, my Heart would suffer any Bounds to be set to my Gratitude; and give me Leave to say, my Spirit would suffer me to be burdensome to his Majesty; longer than my cruel Necessity compels me.

"I little thought of ever being reduced to petition in this Way; your Goodness will therefore excuse me, if I have mistaken the Manner; or said any Thing improper. Though personally unknown to you, I rely upon your Intercession; the Consciousness of your own Mind, in having done so good and charitable a Deed, will be a better Return than the perpetual Thanks of,  
Sir, your most obliged,  
Most faithful, and  
Most obedient Servant,  
JANE DOUGLAS STEWART."

St. James's Place, May 15, 1750.

—Such was the Character of Lady Jane Douglas—such was the Nobleness of her Sentiments—yet now, many Years after her Death, the World is called upon to attend to the Decision of the great Douglas Cause, which is nothing else than an Action of Partis Suppositio attempting to prove, that this Lady was guilty of a continued Course of the grossest Fraud, and that her only surviving Son, Archibald Douglas, of Douglas, Esq; is an Impostor, picked up from the Streets of Paris. This is the great Douglas Affair.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Sept. 5.

**W**E are assured that the Troop of Carabiniers, in their late March from Compeigne to Paris, laid the Villages under Contribution, and behaved quite in a military Manner, taking by Force, and without Payment, whatever they thought proper. These Disorders have irritated several Noblemen, to whom their Vassals have complained, and they joined together to carry on a Process against M. de Payanne, to obtain an Indemnification for the Devastation and Plunder made by his Carabiniers.

"One of them passing towards Montrouge (a Village Half a League from Paris) met a Washer-Woman and her Daughter carrying some Linen; he addressed the youngest, asked her what she had got, fetched, and found some Mens Shirts, said they would suit him very well, and carried them off; in Spite of the Intreaties, and Tears of the Women. He went afterwards to a Tavern, got drunk, and, in Quality of a Carabinier, marched off without paying. He met in his Way one of his Comrades, as drunk as himself, who asked what he was about, and from whence he came, &c? The former confessed that he had some Remorse for just having committed a scandalous Action; and related the Story. The latter said, with the Contempt and Tone of a Carabinier, "What an infamous Action is that? It deserves the Rack."—"You are right, (says the other) but I was not made for the Rack; "No, a Carabinier is not destined for that."—"What's to be done then?"—"I have a great Mind to cut you in Pieces," replied this angry Comrade. "You'll do well, slash away—hold, here I am; (and at the same Time he pulled off his Hat, and presented himself to his Comrade, who drew and lifted his Sabre) Courage, my Friend, hack me well, purify me in my Blood."—"The other immediately fell on, and cut him to Pieces, without his uttering one Cry or Groan. The Victim expired, and the Sacrificer walked coolly off."

B O S T O N.

To the P R I N T E R S.

**A** REGARD to Truth, and Justice to myself, induce me, in a public Manner, to deny, and I utterly deny, that, ever before, at, or since the late Meeting of this Town, I said "it was absurd to suppose that the Commissioners had the least Hand or Influence in laying or procuring the [late] Duties." Nor did I then or ever say, "that we had often desired the Establishment of a Board of Commissioners in the Plantations, and complain'd, that for want of it, we were deprived of many Advantages which our Fellow-Subjects in Great-Britain enjoy." Nor did I then or ever say that "we ought to consider the Establishment of that Board as a Favour and of great Advantage."

Whatever I may have heard and firmly believe of fervent Desires here, and earnest Applications from hence for the Establishment of such a Board, I certainly know of none even from or by a single interested Individual. Sure I am, the Government, here, never made any such Application, nor yet signified any such Desire. I say the Government; for if a few here have solicited

this Thing, they are not yet quite the whole Government. As to the vast Utility of this new Establishment, I cannot at present form a Judgment. I know not the full Extent of the Powers devolved on those Gentlemen, having never had Opportunity to see their Commission. Besides, should the Effects of this Establishment not prove answerable to the Intention and Expectation, Time alone will sufficiently point out the Reason and the Remedy: In the mean while, the Conjectures of a private Man would be of no Avail. However, if the Name and Office of a Commissioner-General imports no more than that of a Surveyor-General, no Man of Sense will contend about a Name, and should the next Adm-n-istr-t-n, think fit to call them Commissaries-General, no Man need break his Rest about it. The TAX! the TAX! is undoubtedly at present the apparent Matter of Grievances; and this I think is a great one: But, Redress is to be sought in a legal and constitutional Way. And I take this further Opportunity to declare, without Reserve, that if, from the Bottom of my Heart, to disapprove of all tumultuous and riotous Proceedings, and upon all proper Occasions, to bear my most humble Testimony against them, is to be a Tory, I am; and ever have been, so far a Tory. On the other Hand; if, to stand like Men, for the Rights of Men, be a distinguishing Characteristic of the Whigs, I hope I am, and ever shall be, so far a Whig. I profess however to be not altogether devoted to any Party, but that of Truth and right Reason, which I think I am ready to embrace wherever I find it.

JAMES OTIS.

ANNA POLIS, December 24.

Since our last, we have been informed of the Election of Representatives in Frederick County, when the following Gentlemen were chosen, viz. Capt. WILLIAM LUCKETT, Col. THOMAS CRESAP, Capt. JOSEPH CHAPLINE, and THOMAS JENINGS, Esq;

Neither the Northern nor Southern Post being come in, and not having any material News, at this dead Season, we hope we shall stand sufficiently excused for printing only Half a Sheet this Week. When any Thing material shall occur, we shall not omit furnishing a Sheet and a Half, in order to balance the Account.

L A T E L Y P U B L I S H E D;  
And to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,  
THE MARYLAND ALMANACK, for  
the Year 1768.

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

At Mrs. Riggs's, on Monday Jan. 11, }  
Robert Davis's, Tuesday 12, } Elk-Ridge.  
John Hawkins's, Wednesday 13, }  
Mrs. Ramsay's, Thursday 14, } Head of Severn.  
Bateman's Tavern, Friday 15, } H. of South River.  
Elliot's Tavern, Saturday 16, } near Queen-Anne.  
Land-Office, Annapolis, Tuesday 19,  
Elijah Robertson's, Wednesday 20, } North of Severn.  
Richard Wells's, Saturday 23, } Pig-Point.

He hopes the Freeholders, as also the Tenants on his Lordship's Manor of Anne-Arundel, will not omit bringing, or sending the Money for their Rents, on the Days above-mentioned, which may prevent Trouble to themselves, as well as to JOHN THOMAS.

N. B. He also receives Balances of Quit-Rents due to Joseph Gallows, Esq; late Receiver of Quit-Rents, in Anne-Arundel County. (3)

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

**B**ROKE out of Dorchester County Jail, on Sunday the 13th of December Instant, one EDWARD HUSSEY, (alias James Rusb) being committed on Suspicion of Horse-Stealing. He is about Five Feet Eight Inches high, of a dark Complexion, wears his own Hair; and has a very dull heavy Countenance: Had on, when he broke out, a brownish colour'd coarse Cloth Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches; his last Place of Residence was near William Stewart's Tavern, in Kent County, and 'tis very probable he may endeavour to secrete himself about that Neighbourhood.

Whoever apprehends the said Fellow, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall be paid the above Reward, and all reasonable Charges, by

(\*) ROBERT HARRISON, Sheriff.

Annapolis, Dec. 22, 1767.

THOMAS BALL,

From L O N D O N.

**C**ONSIDERABLY encouraged by many GENTLEMEN in Town, intends the First of January next, to open SCHOOL in the House where Mr. Goldsmith lately liv'd, next Door to Mr. Thomas Sparrow's, where he purposes teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Navigation: He therefore solicits the Favour of the Public, to merit which, assiduous Care shall be taken to instruct the Pupils in the Principles of Morality and Humanity, as well as in their proper Branches of Learning.

Indisputable Recommendations, with respect to his Character and Abilities, can be produced.

He also purposes keeping an Evening SCHOOL, and to commence the same the Day of the Date aforesaid, having already engaged Ten scholars.



# 104 JUST IMPORTED, FROM GLASGOW,

And to be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, for Cash  
Bills, Tobacco, or short Credit,  
TWO small lumping PARCELS of GOODS, con-  
sisting of Kendal Cottons, Bearskins, Duffles,  
Frizes, Half-Thicks, and Scots Plaiding.

(\*) JAMES BROWN.

STRAYED from Port-Tobacco, about the First of  
last Month, a sorrel HORSE, about Fourteen  
Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, ridge Mane,  
bob Tail, very low in Fleth, and if he has any Brand,  
it is unknown.

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

(\*) JAMES BROWN.

Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1767.

## WILLIAM HARDY,

ENCOURAGED by many Gentlemen, in this  
Place, intends the First of next Month, to open  
SCHOOL in the House where Mr. Littleton formerly  
taught, next Door to Mr. William Roberts, where he  
purposes teaching Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,  
in a familiar and approved Method, and flatters him-  
self, he can render Satisfaction: He therefore solicits  
the Countenance of the Public; to merit and preserve  
which, shall be his peculiar Study, and constant En-  
deavour.

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

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

Virginia, Nov. 20, 1767.

## TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in King-William Coun-  
ty, pleasantly situated, on Mattapony River,  
whereon Colonel THOMAS MOORE now lives, con-  
taining 500 Acres. To which is added about 40 or 50  
Acres of Fine Marsh, which produces good Hay, and  
is capable of great Improvement.—On the Plantation,  
is a commodious Brick-House, Two Stories high, Four  
Rooms on a Floor. Two of them, with a large Pas-  
sage, is handsomely wainscoted; Four large Cellars,  
and Cellar-Passage. The Partitions are Brick to the  
Top. The Out-Houses are good and large, has every  
necessary Convenience, are in good Repair, and fit to  
be entered on immediately. There is also on the said  
Plantation, an Orchard of about 2 or 300 bearing Crab  
Trees, with a large Garden, in good Order. The  
Land is good either for Grain or Tobacco, and well  
timbered.—A Vessel of 250 Tons Burthen may load  
opposite the House. It is a very convenient Situation  
for carrying on a West-India Trade, lying in the Heart  
of a Grain Country.—It has also the Advantage of  
fine Fishing and Fowling. Five Hundred Pounds of  
the Purchase-Money to be paid in April next. For the  
Remainder, One, Two, or Three Years Credit will be  
given, as may be agreed on, by applying to either of  
the Subscribers, in Hanover County.

(\*) GEO. THOMAS,  
JOHN SMITH.

Dec. 13, 1767.

LOST or STOLEN, on the Third Instant, at the  
House of Mr. William Reynolds, in Annapolis, a  
SILVER WATCH, without the Crystal; Maker's  
Name, Jo. Herring, No. 126; had to it a Steel Chain  
and Key; also Two Seals, the one of Silver, with the  
Letters B D in a Cypher. The other, a brown Crystal,  
set in Silver, with a Coat of Arms, of Five Darts, and  
a Lion passant at the Top. Whoever brings the above  
Watch to Mr. Reynolds, shall receive a Reward of  
Twenty Shillings.

N. B. All Watchmakers, and others, are desired to  
stop the said Watch, if offered to Sale, and they shall  
have the above Reward.

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

WILLIAM STEWART.

November 11, 1767.

STRAY'D or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, at  
Mr. Francis Waring's, in Prince-George's County,  
on Friday the 7th of this Instant, a white Horse about  
Eight or Nine Years old, Fourteen Hands high, no  
perceivable Brand, Paces fast, dock'd very short,  
shod before, his Shoes were very loose, and may have  
some off. Whoever will bring the said Horse to the  
Subscriber, at the above mentioned Place, shall Re-  
ceive a Reward of Fifteen Shillings Currency, paid by

JAMES SWAN.

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHERINE GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Per-

sons 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.

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

A LARGE and NEAT ASSORTMENT of MER-  
CHANDIZE, suitable to the Season: Also a  
neat Harpsicord, with Three Stops. A Spinet, ap-  
proved of by Masters of that Instrument; some other  
Instruments of Musick, and a few Sets of CLIO.

\* All who are indebted to me, from One, to Five  
Years, are requested to discharge their respective Bal-  
ances, which, if they neglect, I must fall upon some  
Method to compel them, which will be very disagree-  
able to me, as well as to myself.—Delivered, by  
Mistake, among my Goods, a Crate, mark'd I. P.  
No. 27. The Owner may have it on applying to P. M.

December 9, 1767.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in London-  
Town, on South-River, an Indented Servant Man,  
named WILLIAM COOKE, born in Staffordshire, in  
England, and has been in most Parts of Ireland, is about  
5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a small Lump in his Fore-  
head, a Mole on his left Cheek, thin Visag'd, and dark  
Eyes: Had on, when he went away, a Coarse Hat,  
bound round with Worsted Binding, thin black Hair,  
tied behind, and curled, a short grey Half-thick Coat,  
and Breeches, with black Horn Buttons on the Breeches,  
old Scarlet Cloth Waistcoat, turn'd, white Yarn Stock-  
ings, turn'd Pumps, white Shirt, and Mullin Stock, with  
a Brass Buckle: He may have other Cloaths with him,  
and probably will change his Name. He has been in the  
East-Indies, on board a Man of War, and boasts  
much of it, when drunk, in which he will not fail, if  
he can get Liquor. He was seen in Annapolis, on Mon-  
day Night, drunk. It is supposed he will go over the  
Bay, if he can.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings him home  
to his Master, shall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS, if  
taken within Ten Miles from Annapolis, and, if farther,  
THREE POUNDS Reward, and reasonable Charges,  
paid by

(\*) ALEXANDER FERGUSON.

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

A. F.

Annapolis, Nov. 30, 1767.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by LORD  
BALTIMORE, for the SALE of his LORD-  
SHIP'S MANORS and RESERV'D LANDS, give  
Notice, that they will attend in the Month of January  
next, at the Places hereafter mentioned, and will ex-  
pose to SALE, to the highest Bidder, the following  
MANORS and RESERVES, lying in Charles and  
St. Mary's Counties, viz.

ZACHARIA, Thursday the 7th } at Port-Tobacco.

PANGAIA, Friday the 8th }

CHAPTICO, Monday the 11th at Mr. Zachariah Bond's.

MILL, } Thursday 14th at Leonard-Town.

WOOLLEY, } Thursday 14th at Leonard-Town.

WEST, St. Mary's, } Thursday 14th at Leonard-Town.

SNOW-HILL, } Thursday 14th at Leonard-Town.

ST. JOHN'S, and } Thursday 14th at Leonard-Town.

ST. BARBARAS, } Thursday 14th at Leonard-Town.

BEAVERDAM, Monday the 18th at ditto.

CALVERTON, Thursday the 21st at Benedict.

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

Signed per Order,

JOHN CLAPHAM.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDOR, by the  
SUBSCRIBER, living near the Head of South-River,  
on Friday the 6th of January.

A PARCEL of VALUABLE LAND, con-  
taining about 600 ACRES, all in one Body;  
whereon is a Dwelling-House, 26 Feet in Length,  
and 25 Feet in Breadth, Brick Chimney, with Three  
Fire Places, Two below Stairs, and One above;  
Two Rooms on the lower Floor, plastered above  
and below, with Two Porches, the Sides are covered  
with Feather-edg'd Plank, the Roof with Cypress  
Shingles, and all in good Repair; Two large Gar-  
dens, paved in; a Well in the Yard, stoned up;  
Cellar; House; Kitchen; Quarter; Meat-house;  
Milk-house; Corn-house; Two logg'd Stables, Dove-  
tail'd Work, with Plank Lofts; a new Barn, 20  
Feet in Length, 16 Feet in Breadth, the Floor  
plank'd for Threshing, and the Roof covered with  
hingles; a large Apple Orchard, of the best of  
Fruits; Peach-Orchards; Quince ditto; Cherry ditto;  
Five large Tobacco-Houses, and as many Tenements,  
in good Repair, that rents for Fifty Pounds a Year;  
a Meadow completely cleared; another almost clear-  
ed; and full Thirty Acres to clear, exceeding rich;  
with Two other Orchards. The said Land is well  
watered and timbered. The Subscriber will give  
Attendance on every Wednesday, on the Premises,  
in order to show, and treat with, any Person incli-  
nable to purchase.

(\*) JOHN WILMOT.

\* The Subscriber has Two TRACTS of LAND,  
lying on the Drafts of Great-Pipe-Creek, Frederick  
County, within 14 Miles of Frederick-Town, con-  
taining 514 Acres, which he will either sell, lease,  
or rent. The Title is indisputable.

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 cal-  
culated 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, SIL-  
VER-LACE, and BALTIMORE-STONE.

\* He continues to attend the Business in ANNA-  
POLIS, 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 Balti-  
more, 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 Interchange  
between Baltimore and this Place, that will admit of no  
Disappointment.

Elk-Ridge Landing, November 17, 1767.

THE Subscriber, pursuant to the Acceptance of his  
Proposal, at opening his Store, expects that all  
those who were pleased to favour him with their Cul-  
tom, will, without Compulsion, comply with the Terms  
proposed: And that none may have the least evasive  
Excuse, because of the scarcity of Money, he will take  
Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Flax-seed, or any other  
merchable Commodity, at the Current Price; and  
every Delinquent, who will not comply with these  
Terms, or come and settle his Account, by giving his  
Bond or Note, may expect to be used as the Rigour of  
the Law directs.

SAMUEL DORSEY, Jun.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, Nov. 9, 1767.

ATTENDANCE will be constantly given at my  
Store in Baltimore-Town, from this Time,  
until the First Day of January next, in order to  
settle and adjust all Accounts due from, and to, the  
Estate of EDWARD DORSEY, Esq; and Miss HE-  
RIETTA MARIA DORSEY, his Daughter, late of  
the City of Annapolis, deceased. And whereas the  
Administrators on the said Estates, hath, by re-  
peated Advertisements in this GAZETTE, requested  
all those indebted to the said Estates, to make im-  
mediate Payment, which has hitherto been neglected.  
I hereby give Notice, That immediately after the  
First Day of January next, the necessary Steps at  
Law will be taken by us, in order to compel every  
Person, without Distinction, that are any Ways in-  
debted to said Estates, to make Payment of their  
respective Debts, to

JOHN RIDGELY, Administrator.

FREDERICK County, Nov. 11, 1767.

ALL Persons who have any Claims or Demands  
against the late Mr. Thomas Norris, of Frederick  
County, deceased, or against Mr. William Norris, as his  
Son and Heir at Law, also lately deceased, or against  
the said William Norris, in his own Right, are desired to  
communicate the same to Mrs. Catherine Norris, Widow  
of the aforesaid William Norris, living near Mr. George  
Truck's, on Little Pipe-Creek, Frederick County. As  
Mr. Thomas Norris died possessed of a considerable Real  
Estate, Part of which, was sold by William Norris, his  
Son and Heir at Law, and applied towards Payment of  
his Debts; and the said William Norris having left an  
Infant, about 18 Months old, the Creditors are desired  
to signify their Consent, to an Application to the Ge-  
neral Assembly of this Province, for a Law, to enable  
some Person to sell the Lands of the aforesaid Thomas  
Norris, for the Payment of his Debts, as it is supposed  
there will be sufficiency arising from the Sale, to pay  
all Debts, and leave something to the Heir at Law.

(\*) CATHERINE NORRIS.

Anne-Arundel County, November 24, 1767.

RAN away last Night, from the Subscriber, living  
near Patuxent Ferry, an English Convict Servant  
Man, named BARTHOLOMEW CROSS, about 10  
Years of Age, a tall slender Fellow, sandy Complexi-  
on, and has a scald Head: Had on when he went away,  
a brown Devonshire Jacket, a Nankeen ditto under it,  
old white Shirt, a new Pair of brown Half-thick  
Breeches, with one Pocket, a Pair of black and white  
Stockings, footed with white Yarn, an old Pair of  
English Shoes, two old Felt Hats sewed together round  
the Edge with blue Yarn, and a new worsted Cap.  
Whoever takes up said Servant and brings him to the  
Subscriber, or secures him so as he may be had again,  
shall have a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS if out of the  
County, besides what the Law allows, paid by

CHRISTOPHER GARDENER.

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

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LETTERS from

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## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 31, 1767.

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

## L E T T E R II.

BELOVED COUNTRYMEN,

HERE is another Act of Parliament, which seems to me as destructive to the Liberty of these Colonies, as that inserted in my last Letter; that is, the Act for granting the Duties on Paper and Glass, &c. It appears to me to be unconstitutional: The Parliament unquestionably possesses a legal Authority to regulate the Trade of Great-Britain and all its Colonies. Such an Authority is essential to the Relation between a Mother-Country and its Colonies, and necessary for the Common Good of all. He who considers these Provinces, as States distinct from the British Empire, has very slender Notions of Justice, or of their Interests. We are but Parts of a Whole, and therefore there must exist a Power somewhere, to preside, and preserve the Connexion in due Order. This Power is lodged in the Parliament; and we are as much dependant on Great-Britain, as a perfectly free People can be on another.

I have looked over every Statute relating to these Colonies, from their first Settlement to this Time; and I find every one of them founded on this Principle, till the Stamp-Act Administration. \* All before, are

\* For the satisfaction of the reader, recitals from former acts of parliament, relating to these colonies, are added. By comparing these with the modern acts, he will perceive their great difference, in expression and intention.

The 12th Charles II. chap. 18, which forms the Foundation of the Laws relating to our trade, by enacting, that certain productions of the colonies shall be carried to England only, and that no goods shall be imported from the Plantations but in ships belonging to England, Ireland, Wales, Berwick, or the Plantations, &c. begins thus, "For the increase of shipping, and encouragement of the navigation of this nation, wherein, under the good providence and protection of GOD, the wealth, safety, and strength of this kingdom is so much concerned, &c."

The 15th Charles II. chap. 7, enforcing the same regulation, assigns these reasons for it: "In regard his Majesty's plantations beyond the seas are inhabited and peopled by his subjects of this his kingdom of England; for the maintaining a greater correspondence and kindness between them, and keeping them in a firmer dependance upon it, and rendering them yet more beneficial and advantageous unto it, in the further employment and increase of English shipping and seamen, vent of English woollen, and other manufactures and commodities, rendering the navigation to and from the same more safe and cheap, and making this kingdom a staple not only of the commodities of these plantations, but also of the commodities of other countries and places, for the supplying of them; and it being the usage of other nations to keep their plantations trade to themselves, &c."

The 25th Charles II. chap. 7, made expressly "for the better securing the plantation trade," which imposes duties on certain commodities exported from one colony to another, mentions this last for imposing them, "Whereas by one act, passed in the 12th year of your Majesty's reign, entitled, An act for encouragement of shipping and navigation, and by several other laws passed since that time, it is permitted to ship, &c. sugars, tobacco, &c. of the growth, &c. of any of your Majesty's plantations, in America, &c. from the places of their growth, &c. to any other of your Majesty's plantations in those parts, &c. and that, without paying of custom for the same, either as the lading or unlading of the said commodities, by means whereof the trade and navigation in those commodities, from one plantation to another, is greatly increased; and the inhabitants of divers of those colonies, not contenting themselves with being supplied with those commodities for their own use, free from all customs (while the subjects of this your kingdom of England, have paid great customs and impositions for what of them hath been spent here) but contrary to the express letter of the aforesaid laws, have brought into divers parts of Europe, great quantities thereof, and do also vend great quantities thereof to the shipping of other nations, who bring them into divers parts of Europe, to the great hurt and diminution of your Majesty's customs, and of the trade and navigation of this your kingdom; for the prevention thereof, &c."

The 7th and 8th William III. chap. 22, entitled, "An act for preventing frauds, and regulating abuses in the plantation trade," recites, that, "Notwithstanding divers acts, &c. great abuses are daily committed, to the prejudice of the English navigation, and the loss of a great part of the plantation trade, to this kingdom, by the artifice and cunning of ill-disposed persons; FOR REMEDY WHEREOF, &c. And whereas in some of his Majesty's American plantations, a doubt or misconception has arisen upon the before-mentioned acts, made in the 25th year of the reign of king Charles II. whereby certain duties are laid upon the commodities therein enumerated (which by law may be transported from one plantation to another, for the supplying of each others wants) as if the same were, by the payment of those duties in one plantation, discharged from giving the securities intended by the aforesaid acts made in the 12th, 22d, and 25d years of the reign of king Charles II. and consequently be at liberty to go to any foreign market in Europe, &c."

The 6th Anne, chap. 37, reciting the "Advancement of trade, &c. and encouragement of ships of war, &c.

calculated to preserve or promote a mutually beneficial Intercourse between the several constituent Parts of the Empire; and though many of them imposed Duties on Trade, yet those Duties were always imposed with Design to restrain the Commerce of one Part, that was injurious to another, and thus to promote the general Welfare. The raising a Revenue thereby was never intended. Thus, the King, by his Judges in his Courts of Justice, imposes Fines, which altogether amount to a considerable Sum, and contribute to the Support of Government: But this is merely a Consequence arising from Restrictions, which only meant to keep Peace and prevent Confusion; and surely a Man would argue very loosely, who should conclude from hence, that the King has a Right to levy Money, in general, upon his Subjects. Never did the British Parliament, till the Period above-mentioned, think of imposing Duties in America, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING A REVENUE. Mr. Grenville's Sagacity first introduced this Language, in the Preamble to the Fourth of George III. Chap. 15th, which has these Words:—"And whereas it is just and necessary, that a REVENUE BE RAISED, IN YOUR MAJESTY'S SAID DOMINIONS, IN AMERICA, for defraying the Expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the same: We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, THE COMMONS OF GREAT-BRITAIN, in Parliament assembled, being desirous to make some Provision, in the present Session of Parliament, TOWARDS RAISING THE SAID REVENUE, IN AMERICA, have resolved to GIVE and GRANT unto your Majesty, the several Rates and Duties herein after-mentioned, &c."

A few Months after came the Stamp-Act, which reciting this, proceeds in the same strange Mode of Expression, thus:—"And whereas it is just and necessary, that Provision be made FOR RAISING A FURTHER REVENUE WITHIN YOUR MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS, IN AMERICA, towards defraying the said Expenses, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, THE COMMONS OF GREAT-BRITAIN, &c. GIVE and GRANT, &c." as before.

The last Act granting Duties upon Paper, &c. carefully pursues these modern Precedents. The Preamble is this: "Whereas it is expedient THAT A REVENUE SHOULD BE RAISED IN YOUR 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 the further defraying the Expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the said Dominions, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, THE COMMONS OF GREAT-BRITAIN, &c. GIVE and GRANT, &c." as before.

Here we may observe an Authority expressly claimed to impose Duties on these Colonies, not for the Regulation of Trade; not for the Reservation or Promotion of a mutually beneficial Intercourse between the several constituent Parts of the Empire, heretofore the sole Objects of Parliamentary Institutions; but for the single Purpose of levying Money upon us.

This I call an Innovation; and a most dangerous Innovation. It may perhaps be objected, that Great-Britain has a Right to lay what Duties she pleases upon

grants to the captors the property of all prizes carried into America, subject to such customs and duties, &c. as if the same had been first imported into any part of Great-Britain, and from thence exported, &c."

This was a gift to persons acting under commissions from the crown, and therefore it was reasonable that the terms prescribed should be complied with,—more especially as the payment of such duties was intended to give a preference to the productions of the British colonies over those of other colonies. However, being found inconvenient to the colonies, about four years afterwards, this act was, for that reason, so far repealed, that by another act, "all PRIZE GOODS imported into any part of Great-Britain, from any of the plantations, were made, liable "to such duties only in Great-Britain, as in case they had been of the growth and produce of the plantations, &c."

The 6th George II. chap. 13, which imposes duties on foreign rum, sugar and molasses, imported into the colonies, shows the reasons thus:—"Whereas the welfare and prosperity of your Majesty's sugar colonies in America, are of the greatest consequence and importance to the trade, navigation, and strength of this kingdom; and whereas the planters of the said sugar colonies, have of late years, fallen under such great discouragements, that they are unable to improve or carry on the sugar trade, upon an equal footing with the foreign sugar colonies, without some advantage and relief be given to them from Great-Britain: FOR REMEDY WHEREOF, AND FOR THE GOOD AND WELFARE OF YOUR MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS, &c."

The 20th George II. chap. 16, and the 1st George III. chap. 9, which contains the 6th George II. chap. 13, declare, "That the said act hath by experience been found useful and beneficial, &c."—[These are all the most considerable statutes relating to the commerce of the colonies; and it is thought to be utterly unnecessary to add any observations to these extracts, to prove that they were all intended solely, as regulations of trade.]

"It is worthy observation, how quickly subsidies granted in forms useful and unaccountable, (though heavy) are borne; such a power hath use and custom; on the other side, what discontentment and disturbances subsidies formed on new moulds do raise, (SUCH AN INHERED HATED NOVELTY DOETH HATCH) is evident by examples of former times." Lord Coke's Institute, p. 33.

her Exports\*, and it makes no Difference to us, whether they are paid here or there. To this I answer—These Colonies require many Things for their Use, which the Laws of Great-Britain prohibit them from getting any where, but from her. Such are Paper and Glass.

That we may legally be bound to pay any general Duties on these Commodities, relative to the Regulation of Trade, is granted; but we being obliged, by her Laws, to take them from Great-Britain, any special Duties imposed on their Exportation to us ONLY, with Intention to raise a Revenue from us ONLY, are as much Taxes upon us, as those imposed by the Stamp-Act.

What is the Difference in Substance and Right, whether the same Sum is raised upon us by the Rates mentioned in the Stamp-Act, on the Use of the Paper, or by these Duties on the Importation of it? It is nothing but the Edition of a former Book, with a new Title Page.

Suppose the Duties were made payable in Great-Britain?

It signifies nothing to us, whether they are to be paid here or there. Had the Stamp-Act directed, that all the Paper should be landed at Florida, and the Duties paid there, before it was brought to the British Colonies, would the Act have raised less Money upon us, or have been less destructive of our Rights? By no Means. For, as we were under a Necessity of using the Paper, we should have been under a Necessity of paying the Duties. Thus, in the present Case, a like Necessity will subject us, if this Act continues in Force, to the Payment of the Duties now imposed.

Why was the Stamp-Act so pernicious to Freedom? It did not enact that every Man in the Colonies should buy a certain Quantity of Paper—No! It only directed, that no Instrument of Writing should be valid in Law, if not made on Stamp Paper, &c.

The Makers of that Act knew full well, that the Confusions that would arise upon the Disuse of Writings, would COMPEL the Colonies to use the Stamp Paper, and therefore to pay the Taxes imposed. For this Reason, the Stamp-Act was said to be a Law that WOULD EXECUTE ITSELF. For the very same Reason, the last Act of Parliament, if it is granted to have any Force here, "will execute itself," and will be attended with the very same Consequences to American Liberty.

Some Persons perhaps may say, this Act lays us under no Necessity to pay the Duties imposed, because we may ourselves manufacture the Articles on which they are laid—whereas by the Stamp-Act no Instrument of Writing could be good, unless made on British Paper, and that too stamp.

Such an Objection amounts to no more than this; that the Injury resulting to these Colonies, from the total Disuse of British Paper and Glass, will not be so afflicting as that which would have resulted from the total Disuse of Writing among them; for, by that Means, even the Stamp-Act might have been eluded. Why then was it universally detested by them as Slavery itself? Because it presented, to these devoted Provinces, nothing but a Choice of Calamities, each of which, was unworthy of Freeman to bear. But, is no Injury a Violation of Right, but the greatest Injury? If the eluding the Payment of the Duties, imposed by the Stamp-Act, would have subjected us to a more dreadful Inconvenience, than the eluding the Payment of those imposed by the late Act; does it therefore follow that the last is no Violation of our Rights, though it is calculated for the same Purpose the other was, that is, to raise Money upon us without our Consent?

This would be making Right to consist not in an Exemption from Injury, but from a certain Degree of Injury.

But the Objectors may further say, That we shall sustain no Injury at all by the Disuse of British Paper and Glass. We might not, if we could make as much as we want. But, can any Man, acquainted with America, believe this possible? I am told there are but Two or Three Glass-Houses on this Continent, and but very few Paper-Mills; and suppose more should be erected, a long Course of Years must elapse before they can be brought to Perfection. This Continent is a Country of Planters, Farmers, and Fishermen; not of Manufacturers. The Difficulty of establishing particular Manufactures in such a Country, are almost insuperable. For one Manufacture is connected with others, in such a Manner, that it may be said to be impossible to establish One or Two, without establishing several others. The Experience of many Nations may convince us of this Truth.

Inexpressible therefore must be our Distresses in evading the late Acts, by the Disuse of British Paper and Glass. Nor will this be the Extent of our Misfortune, if we admit the Legality of that Act.

\* Some people, whose minds seem incapable of uniting two ideas, think that Great-Britain, has the same right to impose duties on the exports to these colonies, as on those to Spain and Portugal, &c.—Such persons attend so much to the idea of exportation, that they entirely drop that of the connection between the mother-country and her colonies.

If Great-Britain had always claimed and exercised an authority to compel Spain and Portugal to import manufactures from her only, the cases would be parallel: But, as she has never pretended to such a right, they are at liberty to get them where they please; and if they chuse to take them from her, rather than from other nations, they voluntarily consent to pay the duties imposed on them.



Great-Britain has prohibited the manufacturing Iron and Steel in these Colonies; without any Objection being made to her Right of doing it. The like Right she must have to prohibit any other Manufacture among us. Thus she is possessed of an indisputed Precedent on that Point. This Authority, they will say, is founded on the original Intention of settling these Colonies; that is, that she should manufacture for them, and that they should supply her with Materials. The Equity of this Policy, she will also say, has been universally acknowledged by the Colonies, who never have made the least Objection to Statutes for that Purpose, and will further appear by the mutual Benefits flowing from this Usage, ever since the Settlement of these Colonies.

Our great Advocate, Mr. Pitt, in his Speeches on the Debates concerning the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, acknowledged, that Great-Britain could refrain our Manufactures. His Words are these:—"This Kingdom, as the supreme governing and legislative Power, has ALWAYS bound the Colonies by her Regulations, and Restrictions in Trade, in Navigation, in MANUFACTURES, in every Thing, except that of taking their Money out of their Pockets, WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT." Again, "We may bind their Trade, CONFINE THEIR MANUFACTURES, and exercise every Power whatsoever, except that of taking Money out of their Pockets, WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT."

Here then let my Countrymen rouse themselves, and behold the inevitable Ruin hanging over their Heads, if they once admit that Great-Britain may lay Duties, on her Exportations to us, for the Purpose of levying Money on us only. She then will have nothing to do, but to lay those Duties on the Articles which she prohibits us to manufacture, and the Tragedy of American Liberty is finished. We have been prohibited from procuring Manufactures, in all Cases, any where but from Great-Britain (excepting Linens, which we are permitted to import directly from Ireland): We have been prohibited, in some Cases, from manufacturing for ourselves; we are therefore exactly in the Situation of a City besieged, which is surrounded by the Works of a City besieged, in every Part but one. If that is closed up, no Step can be taken but to surrender at Discretion. If Great-Britain can order us to come to her for Necessaries we want, and can order us to pay what Taxes she pleases, before we take them away, or when we have them here, we are as abject Slaves as France and Poland can shew in Wooden Shoes, and with uncombed Hair.

Perhaps the Nature of the Necessities of the dependant States, caused by the Policy of a governing one, for her own Benefit, may be elucidated by a Fact mentioned in History. When the Carthaginians were possessed of the Island of Sardinia, they made a Decree, that the Sardinians should not get Corn any other Way, than from the Carthaginians. Then, by imposing any Duties they would, they drained from the miserable Sardinians, any Sum they pleased: And, whenever that oppressed People, made the least Movement to assert their Liberty, their Tyrants starved them to Death, or Submission. This may be called the most perfect Kind of political Necessity.

From what has been said, I think, this uncontrollable Conclusion may be deduced.—That when a ruling State obliges a dependant State, to take certain Commodities from her alone, it is implied in the Nature of that Obligation, and is essentially requisite to give it the least Degree of Justice; and is inseparably united with it, in order to preserve any Share of Freedom to the dependant State—that those Commodities should never be loaded with Duties, for the sole Purpose of levying Money on the dependant State.

The Place of paying the Duties, imposed by the late Act, appears to me therefore to be totally immaterial. The single Question, is, whether the Parliament can legally impose Duties, to be paid by the People of these Colonies only, for the sole Purpose of raising a Revenue, on Commodities, which she obliges us to take from her alone? Or, in other Words, whether the Parliament can legally take Money out of our Pockets, without our Consent?

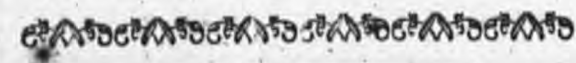
If they can, our boasted Liberty is but—

"Vox et præterea nihil." †

A FARMER.

\* The peasants of France wear wooden shoes; and the wassals of Poland are remarkable for matted hair, which never can be combed.

† A sound and nothing else.



ROSEAU, (in Dominica) October 10.

WE are credibly informed, that there are now in this Island, upwards of Three Thousand white Inhabitants, and Fifteen Thousand Negroes; which must appear a very amazing Number to any one who considers the uncultivated State in which the greatest Part of this valuable Island at present is. And it certainly must give Pleasure to all its Well-wishers to observe the daily Increase of Settlers, the high advanced Price for which Lands sell, and the great Spirit that Buildings are now carrying on with in the several Towns; as it fully evinces its great Importance as a Trading Colony, and the Value it will soon be of to the Crown. There are now upwards of Twenty Houses building in the Town of Roseau only.

A Man of War is arrived from France at Martinico and Guadaloupe, by which a Royal Edict is come out directed to the Governors of the French West-India Islands, forbidding (on Account of said Islands being much distressed in having their Specie carried off) all English Vessels from entering any of their Ports after the 31st Day of December next, either to bring in or carry off any Commodity whatever; Lumber and Molasses not excepted.

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

They write from West-Florida of the 10th Instant, that Governor Browne had issued Writs for calling a new Assembly: The Members were elected accordingly, and the Assembly prorogued, by Proclamation, to the 30th of November next. A small Party of Chic-

kofaw Indians going to the Illinois, fell in with a hunting Party of French People, the Indians made a Man, a Woman, and Two Children Prisoners, whom they carried to their Nation, and delivered them to Mr. Commissary Mackintosh. Three of the French Party made their Escape. General Haldiman, and Charles Stuart, Esq; Deputy-Superintendent, have ordered the Prisoners to be sent down to Pensacola. The Indians offered no Violence to them, only told them, "That the Ground they were upon was not French, and therefore they had nothing to do there." About the Beginning of September, the Creeks killed Ten Choctaws, Four near Lake Pontchartrain, and Six at the Village of Youanie, the nearest to Mobile; they lost only One Man. A Number of small Parties were gone out to revenge the Loss, and a very large Body, commanded by the Red Captain, was almost ready to go on the same Errand. The Choctaws appear sick of the War, and it is thought, a Pacification between them and the Creeks will soon take Place.

The Creek Indians complain much of Encroachments made on their Lands, and when they were told of the Outrage committed by some of their People, at St. Mary's River, the Headman answered, "If the Governor cannot prevent the Virginia People (Crackers) from taking our Lands, how does he think we can restrain our mad young Men?"

The Disturbances in the Back Settlements of this Province, are not yet entirely at an End; the Horse Stealers and Robbers, we are told, are almost quite driven away, but the reforming Gentry are not altogether satisfied: We hope soon to hear, that Peace and good Order are restored.

The Brigantine Penn, James Williamson, Master, of and from Cape-Fear, for Bristol, on the 11th Instant, struck on a Rock about 5 Leagues N. W. of Bermuda: The Vessel is entirely lost; the People are saved, and about 100 Barrels of Tar, Part of her Cargo.

Nov. 6. Captain Mark Robinson, of his Majesty's Ship Fowey, of 18 Guns, who arrived here last Week from Great-Britain, is Commanding Officer, or Commodore of all his Majesty's Ships from Virginia, to Cape Florida, including the Bahama Islands. Commodore Hood, stationed at Halifax, commands as far South as New-York, and, it is said, a Third Commodore will be stationed at Virginia.

Captain Savery, just arrived from St. Augustine, in the Brigantine Augustine Packet, carried there 70 Negroes from Africa, the first ever imported directly from thence into that Province. He informs us, that Dr. Stork, and a great many other Settlers, were arrived there from England, in the Aurora, Capt. Fuller, and that upwards of 2000 Negroes were contracted for, by the Noblemen and Gentlemen in Great-Britain, concerned in that Province, to be imported there from Africa the ensuing Summer; and that Dr. Turnbull was soon expected, with about 300 Greeks, from Scanderon and Smyrna, skilled in the Culture of Silk, Cotton, Olives, Vines, and other Articles, proper for the Climate of East-Florida.

They write from Georgia, that the Creek Indians, who had their Houses burnt by the Crackers, are satisfied, Compensation having been made them for their Losses by Governor Wright. Those who took Possession of Lemmon's Store, on his abandoning it, returned most of the Goods, and have left that Part of the Country.

Nov. 13. A Letter from Dominica to a Gentleman here, of the 12th ult. confirms the Account of a Royal Edict being received from France at Guadaloupe and Martinico, for preventing all English Vessels from entering any Port in the said Islands, after the 31st of next Month: A Proclamation was likewise issued, ordering all British Subjects to depart those Islands by the Day above-mentioned; the Letter concludes, "We shall not be able to get any of your new Crop to that Market, supposing it could arrive before the Edict takes Place, as the French would take Advantage of the Edict, and order away your Vessels without your Effects."

Nov. 20. They write from West-Florida of the 29th past, that the whole Number of Choctaws, that mulled to go out against the Creeks, was upwards of Eight Hundred; but they all returned without seeing the Enemy, except the Red Captain, one of our best Friends in that Nation: He with a Party of Forty-two Men, were set upon near the Cahaba River, by the Creeks, who killed him, his Son, and Twenty-four others. The Choctaws blame a white Man, a Trader, for betraying them to the Creeks. Letters from the Country of the Creeks, say, that they were a Hundred in Number, that they killed Thirty out of Forty Choctaws, and brought one Prisoner home, whom they burnt: They declare the Choctaws behaved with great Bravery, for when they had fought till all their Ammunition was expended, they rushed in among the thickest of their Enemies, knocking them down with their Tomahawks, and the But-end of their Muskets. The Creeks own the Loss of Twelve Men, among whom were Molton, another good Friend of ours, his Son, and the Oakfuskee King. The Victors delivered the Gorget Medal and Commission of the Red Captain, who was a great Medal Chief, to Mr. Hewitt, a Trader, in order to be transmitted to the Commissary, or the Superintendent who appointed him.

On Wednesday last Alexander Cameron, Esq; Commissary for the Cherokee Nation, with Ouconnostota, or the great Warrior, Attakullakulla, or the Little Carpenter, the Prince of Choté, Tiffoté of Keowee, and the Raven of Toogoloo, formerly of Nookasee, all principal Headmen and Chiefs of that Nation, arrived here, in Consequence of Directions for that Purpose given by the Hon. John Stuart, Esq; Superintendent of the southern District; and this Day they had an Audience of his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Charles Greville Montagu, Governor in Chief, &c. of this Province, to congratulate him on his Arrival here, this being the first Opportunity they have had of waiting on his Lordship; they sung the Peace-Song, and danced the Eagle Tail Dance, in Honour of his Excellency. We hear, that as soon as his Honour the Superintendent returns from the Southward, whence he is daily expected, so many of the principal Cherokees, now here, as he shall direct, will embark for New-York, to treat of, and endeavour to conclude, a Peace with the Northern Indians.

NEW-YORK, December 14.

Friday last arrived here from South-Carolina, with Captain Schermerhorn, the famous Attakullakulla, or the Little Carpenter, Ouconnostota, or the Great Warrior, and the Raven King of Toogoloo, with Six other Chiefs and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation, accompanied by an Interpreter; and next Day they had an Audience of his Excellency General Gage, the Commander in Chief.

All the Field and Staff-Officers, at Head-Quarters, and those of the Corps in this Garrison, together with several other Gentlemen, attended the General on this Occasion.

The Chiefs, after being introduced, delivered the Letters of Recommendation they brought to his Excellency, from the Southward; and the Little Carpenter and Great Warrior alternately addressed him, and implored his Interposition and good Offices, in directing Sir William Johnson, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to mediate a Peace between their Nation, the Cherokees, and the Six Nations of Iroquois, they being deputed here on an Embassy for that Purpose.

They met with a gracious Reception from the General, and his Excellency has been pleased to give Orders they shall be properly entertained and attended, while they remain here.

He promised them his Protection in the Business they are employed in; and informed them he would give the necessary Orders, for their proceeding To-morrow, on board a Sloop for Albany.

The Chiefs having been informed, that there was a Theatre in this City, expressed a Desire of seeing a Play acted; and the General has thought proper to gratify their Curiosity, and has given Directions that proper Places shall be got for them in the House, this Evening; when the Play of Richard III. and a Dramatic Piece, called, The Oracle, with a Panoramic Ballet, entitled, Harlequin's Vagaries, will be performed for their Entertainment.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17.

Friday last Capt. McKenzie arrived here from Liverpool, by whom we are informed, that His Royal Highness the Duke of York, His Majesty's eldest Brother, died in Italy, of a Fever, on the 15th of September last; and that Orders were issued for a general Mourning. Captain McKenzie, on his Passage, spoke the following Vessels, viz. November 20, in Lat. 27, Long. 51, with Capt. Manson, in a Brig, belonging to Whitby, but last from Madeira, bound to South-Carolina, out 5 Weeks; the Captain was then very ill of a Fever, and he supplied him with some Necessaries.—24th, in Lat. 27, Long. 53, spoke a Snow, Capt. Walker, from Whitehaven, for Virginia, 6 Weeks out.—26th, in Lat. 27, Long. 61: 30, spoke a Sloop, from this Port, for St. Kitts, out Five Days, but did not learn the Captain's Name. And, on the 1st Inst. in Lat. 31: 30, Long. 68: 30, he spoke with the Sloop Lydia, Capt. Waterman, from New-London, bound to Hispaniola, with Horses, out 7 Days, all well.

Sunday last arrived here, Capt. Adams, in 26 Days, from Madeira, who says, a Report prevailed there, that the King of Portugal had offered the King of England, one of the Western Isles; but which, it was not known. He left there Capt. Harvey, in a Sloop from New-York, who was to sail, in a few Days, for Lisbon, and Capt. Denny, in a Brig, also from New-York, who would sail in 5 or 6 Days, for the West-Indies.

ANNAPOLIS, December 31.

On the 4th of this Instant, his Excellency the Governor, was pleased to prorogue the General Assembly of this Province, to Monday the 1st Day of February next.

The Representatives return'd for Baltimore County, are, Messieurs JOHN RIDGELY, THOMAS COCKEY DEYE, JOHN MOALES, and ROBERT ADAIR.

\* As we have already, from wrong Information, published the Return of Members for Somerset County, the Election not being at that Time over, and not having as yet received any certain Account from thence, as well as from Worcester and Charles Counties, we must defer giving any Account of them, until we can do it with Certainty.

Annapolis, December 31, 1769.

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

Annapolis, December 31, 1769.

TO BE SOLD, THE SCHOONER BOAT, BETSEY, as she now lies in the Dock, with all her Apparel and Furniture. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, (3\*) ROBERT BRYCE.

Prince-George's County, Dec. 17, 1769.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, last Night, from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named JOHN EVANS, a Tailor by Trade, about Five Feet Eight Inches high, has short black Hair, and a smooth Face and Look, and stammers much when surprised: Had on, and carried with him, an old blue Surtout Coat, with Metal Buttons, a brown Sagathy Suit, lined with white, the Waistcoat has Metal Buttons; a brown lapped Frieze Waistcoat; a white Flannel ditto; a new Castor Hat; Yarn Stockings, white and check Shirts; a blue and white Pair of Breeches, and several other Things unknown. He also took with him a likely bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, has a small white Spot on the End of his Nose, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, O S; a good Saddle, with large Swivel Stirrups, a blue fringed Cloth Housing, strapp'd Swallowtail Saddle Cloth, and Snaffle Bridle.

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

(4\*)

BASIL WARING, JOHN WARING.

THERE is at the Place Long, in Baltimore, in the Month of July, COW, has several white Jaws; but neither the Owner may have property and paying Char-

L A T E L Y And to be SOLD THE MARY L the Year 1769

As many Freeholders not yet paid for the Conveyance will attend at the House in January next:

At Mrs. Riggs's, on Mr. Robert Davis's, T. U. John Hawkins's, W. Mrs. Ramsay's, Th. Bateman's Tavern, Elliot's Tavern, Sat. Land-Office, Annapolis, Eljah Robert's, V. Richard Wells's, Sat. He hopes the on his Lordship's Man bringing, or sending the Days above-mentioned to themselves, as well

N. B. He also recd. to J. G. Gallows, in a Dec. Arundel County

SIXTEEN

BROKE out of D. the 13th of Dec. BUSSEY, (alias Jam. son of Horie-Stealing) high, of a d. Hair, and has a very when he broke Coat, Waistcoat, Residence was near W. County, and 'tis ver. secret himself about

Whoever apprehends him to the Subscriber and all reasonable Charges

THOMAS

From CONSIDERABLE CLEMEN in Mary next, to open Mr. Goldsmith lately Sparrow's, where he was, Arithmetic. He therefore solicits to which, assiduous Pupils in the Princip well as in their pr. Indisputable Record Character and Ability

\* He also purposed to commence the said, having already

JUST

FROM led to be SOLD Bill, T. TWO small lumps, lifting of Ke. rizes, Half-Thicks, (3\*)

STRAYED from last Month, a hands high, with a job Tail, very low in is unknown. Whoever brings at Port-Tobago, or fifteen Shillings Re (3\*)

TO BE SOLD, THE SCHOONER BOAT, BETSEY, as she now lies in the Dock, with all her Apparel and Furniture. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, (3\*) ROBERT BRYCE.

Prince-George's County, Dec. 17, 1769.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, last Night, from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named JOHN EVANS, a Tailor by Trade, about Five Feet Eight Inches high, has short black Hair, and a smooth Face and Look, and stammers much when surprised: Had on, and carried with him, an old blue Surtout Coat, with Metal Buttons, a brown Sagathy Suit, lined with white, the Waistcoat has Metal Buttons; a brown lapped Frieze Waistcoat; a white Flannel ditto; a new Castor Hat; Yarn Stockings, white and check Shirts; a blue and white Pair of Breeches, and several other Things unknown. He also took with him a likely bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, has a small white Spot on the End of his Nose, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, O S; a good Saddle, with large Swivel Stirrups, a blue fringed Cloth Housing, strapp'd Swallowtail Saddle Cloth, and Snaffle Bridle.

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

(3\*)



Annapolis, Dec. 16, 1767.

## WILLIAM HARDY,

ENCOURAGED by many Gentlemen, in this Place, intends the First of next Month, to open SCHOOL in the House where Mr. Littleton formerly taught, next Door to Mr. William Roberts, where he purposes teaching Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, in a familiar and approved Method, and flatters himself, he can render Satisfaction: He therefore solicits the Countenance of the Public; to merit and preserve which, shall be his peculiar Study, and constant Endeavour.

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

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

Dec. 13, 1767.

LOST or STOLEN, on the Third Instant, at the House of Mr. William Reynolds, in Annapolis, a SILVER WATCH, without the Chrysal, Maker's Name, *Jo. Herring*, No. 326; had to it a Steel Chain and Key; also Two Seals, the one of Silver, with the Letters B D in a Cypher. The other, a brown Chrysal, set in Silver, with a Coat of Arms, of Five Darts, and a Lion Passant at the Top. Whoever brings the above Watch to Mr. Reynolds, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings.

N. B. All Watchmakers, and others, are desired to stop the said Watch, if offered to Sale, and they shall have the above Reward.

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

WILLIAM STEWART.

Prince-George's County, November 11, 1767.  
TO BE RENTED.

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

FRANCIS HALL.

November 11, 1767.

STRAY'D or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, at Mr. Francis Waring's, in Prince-George's County, on Friday the 7th of this Instant, a white Horse about Eight or Nine Years old, Fourteen Hands high, no perceivable Brand, Paces fast, dock'd very short, shod before, his Shoes were very loose, and may have some off. Whoever will bring the said Horse to the Subscriber, at the above mentioned Place, shall Receive a Reward of Fifteen Shillings Currency, paid by

JAMES SWAN.

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

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

All who are indebted to me, from One, to Five Years, are requested to discharge their respective Balances, which, if they neglect, I must fall upon some Method to compel them, which will be very disagreeable to me, as well as themselves.—Delivered, by Mistake, among my Goods, a Crate, mark'd I. P. No. 27. The Owner may have it on applying to P. M.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, by the SUBSCRIBER, living near the Head of South-River, on Friday the 6th of January.

A PARCEL of VALUABLE LAND, containing about 600 ACRES, all in one Body; whereon is a Dwelling-House, 26 Feet in Length, and 25 Feet in Breadth, Brick Chimney, with Three Fire Places, Two below Stairs, and One above; Two Rooms on the lower Floor, plastered above and below, with Two Porches, the Sides are covered with Feather-edg'd Plank, the Roof with Cypress Shingles, and all in good Repair; Two large Gardens, paved in; a Well in the Yard, stoned up; Cellar; House; Kitchen; Quarter; Meat-house; Milk-house; Corn-house; Two logg'd Stables, Dove-tail'd Work, with Plank Lofts; a new Barn, 20 Feet in Length, 16 Feet in Breadth, the Floor plank'd for Threshing, and the Roof covered with hingles; a large Apple Orchard, of the best of Fruits; Peach-Orchards; Quince ditto; Cherry ditto; Five large Tobacco-Houses, and as many Tenements, in good Repair, that rents for Fifty Pounds a Year; a Meadow completely cleared; another almost cleared; and full Thirty Acres to clear, exceeding rich; with Two other Orchards. The said Land is well watered and timbered. The Subscriber will give Attendance on every Wednesday, on the Premises, in order to show, and treat with, any Person inclinable to purchase.

(3<sup>rd</sup>)

JOHN WILMOT.

The Subscriber has Two TRACTS of LAND, lying on the Drafts of Great-Pipe-Creek, Frederick County, within 14 Miles of Frederick-Town, containing 514 Acres, which he will either sell, lease, or rent. The Title is indisputable.

Annapolis, Nov. 30, 1767.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by LORD BALTIMORE, for the SALE of his LORDSHIP'S MANORS and RESERV'D LANDS, give Notice, that they will attend in the Month of January next, at the Places hereafter mentioned, and will expose to SALE, to the highest Bidder, the following MANORS and RESERVES, lying in Charles and St. Mary's Counties, viz.

ZACHARIA, Thursday the 7<sup>th</sup> } at Port-Tobacco.  
PANGAIA, Friday the 8<sup>th</sup> }  
CHAPTICO, Monday the 11<sup>th</sup> at Mr. Zachariah Bond's Mill,  
WOOLEY,  
WEST, St. Mary's, } Thursday 14<sup>th</sup> at Leonard-Town.  
SNOW-HILL,  
ST. JOHN'S, and  
ST. BARBARAS,  
BEVERDAM, Monday the 18<sup>th</sup> at ditto.

CALVERTON, Thursday the 21<sup>st</sup> at Benedict.  
The above Lands contain upwards of 40,000 Acres, and are to be put up in Lots, as shall be most agreeable to the Purchasers. The Authority of the Commissioners, and the Terms of SALE, may be known, by applying to the Subscriber.

Signed per Order,

JOHN CLAPHAM.

December 9, 1767.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in London-Town, on South-River, an Indented Servant Man, named WILLIAM COOKE, born in Staffordshire, in England, and has been in most Parts of Ireland, is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a small Lump in his Forehead, a Mole on his left Cheek, thin Visag'd, and dark Eyes: Had on, when he went away, a Coarse Hat, bound round with Worsted Binding, thin black Hair, tied behind, and curled, a short grey Half-thick Coat, and Breeches, with black Horn Buttons on the Breeches, old Scarlet Cloth Waistcoat, turn'd, white Yarn Stockings, turn'd Pumps, white Shirt, and Muffin Stock, with a Brass Buckle: He may have other Cloaths with him, and probably will change his Name. He has been in the East-Indies, on board a Man of War, and boasts much of it, when drunk, in which he will not fail, if he can get Liquor. He was seen in Annapolis, on Monday Night, drunk. It is supposed he will go over the Bay, if he can.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings him home to his Master, shall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS, if taken within Ten Miles from Annapolis, and, if farther, THREE POUNDS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

(4)

ALEXANDER FERGUSON.

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

A. F.

Anne-Arundel, December 6, 1767.

As it has been reported, some Time ago, that the Subscriber was taken up, and confined in Joppa Jail, upon Suspicion of a Murder, that was suspected to have been done, near Mr. Absalom Butler's, in Baltimore County, near Baltimore-Town: Therefore, I take this Method of acquainting the Public, that whoever will inform against the Person, or Persons, that was the Author of this ridiculous, heinous, and scandalous Story, so that he, or they, may be had to Justice, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, paid by

HENRY AYTON.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 7, 1767.

STOLEN or STRAY'D, last Thursday Night, from Mr. William Reynolds's Yard, a small dark Bay HORSE, branded on the near Buttock T. He had on a new Saddle and Bridle, when he went away.

Whoever brings the above Horse, Saddle, and Bridle, to Mr. John Lane, at Pig-Point, shall receive a Reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS.

December 16, 1767.

RAN away last Night from the Subscriber, living at Elk-Ridge Landing, an indented Irish Servant Man, named EDWARD EAGAN, a Taylor by Trade, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, has much of the Bogue, a full-fac'd Fellow, well-set, pitted with the Small-Pox, has straight black Hair, and 'tis likely he has forged a Pass, as he can write a pretty good Hand. Had on and took with him, a mixed coloured Cloth Coat, with long Skirts, Nanken Jacket, footed Flannel ditto, mixed coloured Cloth Breeches, Two Check Shirts, blue Country made Stockings, Felt Hat, Country made Shoes, and several other Cloaths. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him so as his Master may have him again, shall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings, besides what the Law allows, paid by

RICHARD HARDESTY.

VIRGINIA, October 16, 1767.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Northumberland County, about the Middle of February last, a Negro Fellow named SOLOMON, aged 19, healthy and well made, about 5 Feet 10 or 11 Inches high, a smooth Face, and good Countenance, of a tawny Complexion, he is much bruised between the Knuckles and the first Joint of the Two middle Fingers of his left Hand, and has a Cut a-gross his right Hand: Had on, when he went away, a WELSH Cotton Jacket, with Pocket-Flaps before, with a red Cape round the Collar, a Pair of Country Cloth Breeches, a Pair of black Plush ditto, a light coloured Bearskin Coat, with white Metal Buttons, and a Belt to button round the Middle; he understands a little of the Cooper and Carpenters Trade.

Whoever takes up said Slave, and brings him to the Subscriber, living on the Mouth of Great Wicomico River, shall have FIVE POUNDS Sterling Reward, from

(4)

COLIN CAMPBELL.

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

C. C.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas and Alexander Long, in Baltimore County, taken up as a Stray, in the Month of July last, a middle-sized brindled COW, has several white Spots, a large Lump under her Jaw; but neither Ear nor other discernable Marks. The Owner may have her again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

(73)

LATELY PUBLISHED,  
And to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,  
THE MARYLAND ALMANACK, for  
the Year 1768.

WEST-RIVER, December 18, 1767.

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

At Mrs. Riggs's, on Monday Jan. 11, }  
Robert Davis's, Tuesday 12, } Elk-Ridge.  
John Hawkins's, Wednesday 13, }  
Mrs. Ramsay's, Thursday 14, } Head of Severn.  
Bateman's Tavern, Friday 15, } H. of South River.  
Elliot's Tavern, Saturday 16, } near Queen-Anne.  
Land-Office, Annapolis, Tuesday 19,  
Elyah Robertsen's, Wednesday 20, } North of Severn.  
Richard Wells's, Saturday 23, } Pig-Point.

He hopes the Freeholders, as also the Tenants on his Lordship's Manor of Anne-Arundel, will not omit bringing, or sending the Money for their Rents, on the Days above-mentioned, which may prevent Trouble to themselves, as well as to

JOHN THOMAS.

N. B. He also receives Balances of Quit-Rents due to Joseph Galloway, Esq; late Receiver of Quit-Rents in Anne-Arundel County.

(3<sup>rd</sup>)

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE out of Dorchester County Jail, on Sunday the 13th of December Instant, one EDWARD BUSSEY, (alias James Ruff) being committed on Suspicion of Horse-stealing. He is about Five Feet Eight Inches high, of a dark Complexion, wears his own Hair, and has a very dull heavy Countenance: Had on, when he broke out, a brownish colour'd coarse Cloth Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches; his last Place of Residence was near William Stewart's Tavern, in Kent County, and 'tis very probable he may endeavour to secrete himself about that Neighbourhood.

Whoever apprehends the said Fellow, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall be paid the above Reward, and all reasonable Charges, by

(3)

ROBERT HARRISON, Sheriff.

Annapolis, Dec. 22, 1767.

THOMAS BALL,

From LONDON,

CONSIDERABLY encouraged by many GENTLEMEN in Town, intends the First of January next, to open SCHOOL in the House where Mr. Goldsmith lately liv'd, next Door to Mr. Thomas Sparrow's, where he purposes teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Navigation: He therefore solicits the Favour of the Public, to merit which, assiduous Care shall be taken to instruct the Pupils in the Principles of Morality and Humanity, as well as in their proper Branches of Learning.

Unexceptionable Recommendations, with respect to his Character and Abilities, can be produced.

He also purposes keeping an Evening SCHOOL, and to commence the same the Day of the Date above-aid, having already engaged Ten Scholars.

Piscataway, Dec. 7, 1767.

JUST IMPORTED,

FROM GLASGOW,

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

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

(73)

JAMES BROWN.

Piscataway, Dec. 7, 1767.

STRAY'D from Port-Tobacco, about the First of last Month, a sorrel HORSE, about Fourteen Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, ridge Mane, bob Tail, very low in Flesh, and if he has any Brand, 'tis unknown.

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

(73)

JAMES BROWN.

Virginia, Nov. 20, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in King-William County, pleasantly situated, on Mattaponi River, whereon Colonel THOMAS MOORE now lives, containing 500 Acres. To which is added about 40 or 50 Acres of Fine Marsh, which produces good Hay, and is capable of great Improvement.—On the Plantation, is a commodious Brick-House, Two Stories high, Four Rooms on a Floor. Two of them, with a large Passage, is handsomely wainscoted; Four large Cellars, and Cellar-Passage. The Partitions are Brick to the Top. The Out-Houses are good and large, has every necessary Convenience, are in good Repair, and fit to be entered on immediately. There is also on the said Plantation, an Orchard of about 2 or 300 bearing Crab Trees, with a large Garden, in good Order. The Land is good either for Grain or Tobacco, and well timbered.—A Vessel of 250 Tons Burthen may lead up to the House. It is a very convenient Situation for carrying on a West-India Trade, lying in the Heart of a Grain Country.—It has also the Advantage of the Fishing and Fowling. Five Hundred Pounds of the Purchase-Money to be paid in April next. For the remainder, One, Two, or Three Years Credit will be given, as may be agreed on, by applying to either of the Subscribers, in Hanover County.

(3<sup>rd</sup>)

GEO. THOMAS,

JOHN SMITH.



Annapolis, Nov. 27, 1767.

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

**W**HERE 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,

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

Elk-Ridge Landing, November 17, 1767.

**T**HE Subscriber, pursuant to the Acceptance of his Proposal, at opening his Store, expects that all those who were pleased to favour him with their Custom, will, without Compulsion, comply with the Terms proposed: And that none may have the least evasive Excuse, because of the scarcity of Money, he will take Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Flax-seed, or any other merchantable Commodity, at the Current Price; and every Delinquent, who will not comply with these Terms, or come and settle his Account, by giving his Bond or Note, may expect to be used as the Rigour of the Law directs.

SAMUEL DORSEY, Jun.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, Nov. 9, 1767.

**A**TTEendance will be constantly given at my Store in Baltimore-Town, from this Time, until the First Day of January next, in order to settle and adjust all Accounts due from, and to, the Estates of EDWARD DORSEY, Esq; and Miss HENRIETTA MARIA DORSEY, his Daughter, late of the City of Annapolis, deceased. And whereas the Administrators on the said Estates, hath, by repeated Advertisements in this GAZETTE, requested all those indebted to the said Estates, to make immediate Payment, which has hitherto been neglected. I hereby give Notice, That immediately after the First Day of January next, the necessary Steps at Law will be taken by us, in order to compel every Person, without Distinction, that are any Ways indebted to said Estates, to make Payment of their respective Debts, to

JOHN RIDGELY, Administrator.

FREDERICK County, Nov. 22, 1767.

**A**LL Persons who have any Claims or Demands against the late Mr. Thomas Norris, of Frederick County, deceased, or against Mr. William Norris, as his Son and Heir at Law, also lately deceased, or against the said William Norris, in his own Right, are desired to communicate the same to Mrs. Catherine Norris, Widow of the aforesaid William Norris, living near Mr. George Truck's, on Little Pipe-Creek, Frederick County. As Mr. Thomas Norris died possessed of a considerable Real Estate, Part of which, was sold by William Norris, his Son and Heir at Law, and applied towards Payment of his Debts; and the said William Norris having left an Infant, about 18 Months old, the Creditors are desired to signify their Consent, to an Application to the General Assembly of this Province, for a Law, to enable some Person to sell the Lands of the aforesaid Thomas Norris, for the Payment of his Debts, as it is supposed there will be sufficiency arising from the Sale, to pay all Debts, and leave something to the Heir at Law.

(6) CATHERINE NORRIS.

Anne-Arundel County, November 24, 1767.

**R**AN away last Night, from the Subscriber, living near Patuxent Ferry, an English Convict Servant Man, named BARTHOLOMEW CROSS, about 30 Years of Age, a tall slender Fellow, sandy Complexion, and has a scald Head: Had on when he went away, a brown Devonshire Jacket, a Nankeen ditto under it, old white Shirt, a new Pair of brown Half-thick Breeches, with one Pocket, a Pair of black and white Stockings, footed with white Yarn, an old Pair of English Shoes, two old Felt Hats sewed together round the Edge with blue Yarn, and a new worsted Cap. Whoever takes up said Servant and brings him to the Subscriber, or secures him so as he may be had again, shall have a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS if taken in the County, and FORTY SHILLINGS if out of the County, besides what the Law allows, paid by

CHRISTOPHER GARDENER.

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

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

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

T. ADDISON, jun.

Kent-Island, November 19, 1767.

**R**AN 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.

**T**HIS is to acquaint the Public, that the Subscriber has procured himself good BOATS and HANDS, to cross the Bay, from BROAD-CREEK to ANNAPOLIS, and from ANNAPOLIS to BROAD-CREEK, on KENT-ISLAND, and will carry Passengers as follows: Man and Horse, at 10s. Single Man, 5s. Single Horse, 7s. 6d. Chair, 7s. 6d. He likewise keeps a House of Entertainment at BROAD-CREEK, on KENT-ISLAND, where Travellers may depend on being used in the kindest Manner, by

(11) JOHN BRYAN.

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

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

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

(11) BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIS.

IMPORTED,

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

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

(11) PHILIP BRISCOE.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, Sept. 21, 1767.

**EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER,**  
from LONDON,

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

**B**ECS 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 Late Holes.
- IV. Round the Body, over the Breast.
- V. Round the Body, over the smallest Part of the Waist.
- VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breast.

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

Their most humble Servant,

(12m) EDWARD PRESTON.

**S**TRAYED, or STOLEN, from Elk-Ridge, a likely Bay MARE, about Thirteen Hands and a Half high, Six Years old, branded on the near Shoulder, P D, with a Star in her Forehead, some White on her Feet, and a white Spot on her Back. She paces, trots, and gallops, and has been lately shod all round.

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

(11) BENJAMIN DORSEY.

S C H E M E

OF THE

MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY

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

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

THE Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Clerk of the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other Expence necessarily attending the Execution of the Powers of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the FINES, FORFEITURES, AMERCIAMENTS, and OTHER MONIES, received by the Government for the Support thereof; and, "That" "Sentiment being directly opposite to the Opinion" "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.

1 PRIZE of £. 500	is £. 500
1 — 250	— 250
1 — 100	— 100
2 — 50	are 100
2 — 30	— 60
4 — 20	— 80
4 — 15	— 60
10 — 10	— 100
20 — 5	— 100
50 — 4	— 200
80 — 3	— 240
73 — 2	— 144
1250 — 1	— 4500
1 First drawn Blank, — — —	13:15
1 Last drawn Blank, — — —	13:15
2500 Prizes.	£. 6500
2500 Blanks.	

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

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

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

THE Managers are, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Esq; Messieurs THOMAS SPRIGG, WILLIAM 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 fast 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.

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by ANNE CATHERINE 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.

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LETTERS from

to the Inhabitants

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BELOVED COUNTRY

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