

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 5, 1768.

The SPEECH of the SPEAKER of the House of Commons, when he reprimanded *Philip Ward*, late Mayor of the City of Oxford; *John Treacher*, Sir *Thomas Munday*, *Thomas Wise*, *John Nicholes*, *John Philips*, *Isaac Lawrence*, *Richard Tawney*, all of said City; *Thomas Robinson*, and *John Brown*, late Bailiffs of the said City; upon their Knees, at the Bar of the said House, upon Wednesday, the Tenth Day of February, 1768.

Philip Ward, *John Treacher*, Sir *Thomas Munday*, *Thomas Wise*, *John Nicholes*, *John Philips*, *Isaac Lawrence*, *Richard Tawney*, *Thomas Robinson*, *John Brown*;

HE Offence of which you have been guilty, has justly brought you under the severe Displeasure of this House. A more enormous Crime you could not well commit; since a deeper Wound could not be given to the Constitution itself, than by the open and dangerous Attempt which you have made to subvert the Freedom and Independence of this House.

The Freedom of this House is the Freedom of this Country, which can continue no longer than while the Voices of the Electors are uninfluenced by any base or venal Motive. For if Abilities and Integrity are no Recommendation to the Electors; if those who bid highest for their Voices, are to obtain them from such detestable Considerations; this House will not be the Representatives of the People of Great-Britain. Instead of being the Guardians and Protectors of their Liberties, instead of redressing the Grievances of the Subject, This House itself will be the Authors of the worst of Grievances: They will become the venal Instruments of Power to reduce this happy Nation, the Envy and Admiration of the World, to the lowest State of Misery and Servitude. This is the abject Condition to which you have attempted to bring your Fellow-Subjects.

Many Circumstances concur to aggravate your Offence. The Place of your Residence was a singular Advantage. You had at all Times the Example of one of the most learned and respectable Bodies in Europe before your Eyes. Their Conduct in every Instance, but especially in the Choice of Representatives in Parliament, was well worthy your Imitation.

You are Magistrates of a great City. In such a Station, it was a Duty peculiarly incumbent upon you to watch over the Morals of your Fellow-Citizens; to keep yourselves pure from Venality; and to prevent, by your Influence, those under your Government, from being tainted by this growing and pestiferous Vice. How have you abused this Trust! You yourselves have set the infamous Example of Prostitution, in the most public and daring Manner.

Surely you must have felt some Remorse from the generous Disdain with which your corrupt Offer was rejected by your Representatives. They thought, and justly thought, that a Seat in this House, obtained by a free independent Choice of their Constituents, was the highest Honour to which a Subject can aspire; and that discharging their Duty, as such Representatives, was the noblest of Services. Sorry I am to say, that these Considerations do not appear to have had the least Weight with you.

However, you have at last acknowledged your Guilt; and, by your Petition Yesterday, you seem conscious of the Enormity of your Offence. This House, in the Terror of its Judgments, always thinks upon Mercy; nor do they ever inflict Punishment but for the Sake of Example, and to prevent others from becoming the Objects of their Remorse.

The Censure passed upon you will, they hope, have that Effect. You are now the Objects of their Mercy; and are brought to the Bar to be discharged.

May you be penetrated with a due Sense of their Justice and Lenity! May you atone for your past Offence by your constant Endeavours to make a right Use of the invaluable Privileges which you enjoy as Electors; Consider these Privileges as a sacred Trust reposed in you. Discharge it with Integrity.

But, before you rise from your present Posture, I do, in Obedience to the Commands of this House, REPRIMAND you.

I am now to acquaint you, that you are discharged, paying your Fees.

L O N D O N.

January 30. Yesterday died Sir Robert Rich, Bart. Field-Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Dragoons.

Feb. 4. Yesterday the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; killed his Majesty's Hand, on being appointed Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Dragoons, in the room of the late Sir Robert Rich.

Feb. 13. His Majesty went in State to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Bill for the Importation of salted Provisions from Ireland and America, Duty free.

Yesterday some Dispatches were sent off from the Earl of Hillsborough's Office, Secretary of State for the Plantations, for his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; Governor of New-England. An Express arrived the same Day, at the said Office, from New-York.

According to Letters from Archangel, we learn, that on the 17th of October last, an uncommon Vessel, built of Whalebone, and the Skins of Fishes, had been driven on Shore near that Port, with certain Savage

People on board, who spoke an unknown Language, not to be understood either by the Laplanders or the Samoy Indians; and by Signs declared they came from towards the North Pole.

The foreign Agent, who is committed to Prison for enticing several Journeymen Tanners in Southwark to go abroad, to teach the Art of Tanning Leather, has offered 5000 l. Bail for his Appearance at the Assize, but it is not accepted of.

Feb. 20. The Parliament of Ireland have voted Two Addresses of Thanks, one to his Majesty, and one to their Lord Lieutenant, in consequence of the Royal Assent to their favourite Bill, for Octennial Parliaments.

It is said that the Irish House of Commons intend to distinguish Lord Townshend, on Account of his generous Behaviour, in supporting the afore-mentioned Bill, with more extraordinary Honours than have been hitherto paid to the most popular Chief Governor.

We hear that an Account of the several Manufactures, which have been set up in all North-America, since the Year 1730, and the Encouragement which have been given to them, are immediately to be transmitted to England, and to be continued every Year in future.

A great Number of Artificers in the Stocking Branch of Business, have, within these few Days, engaged themselves for Boston and New-York, to be employed in that Manufactory, now carrying on with Success in those Places.

Feb. 23. A Querist desires to be informed, whether the Orders, or the major Part of them, mentioned in our Paper of Wednesday, for the 413,000 l. exported and exporting for Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, arrived since the famous Association at BOSTON!

Feb. 25. France is said to have built, since the Peace, 46 capital Ships of War, besides Frigates, in the Ports of that Kingdom; and Spain hath increased her Navy in Proportion.

We hear that on Monday some Dispatches were sent away to his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York, in consequence, it is said, of some late Resolutions.

Feb. 26. Letters from Damascus, by Way of Constantinople, make mention of a Jew, who gave himself out to be the Messiah, and had got a Number of Adherents; but that the Pacha had caused him to be arrested, and sent to Prison, from whence, probably, he will never be released, unless he embraces the Alcoran.

Feb. 29. Last Night there was a very grand Levee at the Duke of Newcastle's, in Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

Yesterday Richard Sutton, William Blair, and William Frazer, Esqrs. were sworn in before the Privy Council, to execute the Office of Keeper of the Great Seal, for Six Weeks, or further, during his Majesty's Pleasure.

It is now thought the Parliament will break up on Thursday Se'nnight.

They write from Rochfort, that the Duc de Mayne, a Second Rate Man of War, upon the Stocks, had, by some Accident, taken Fire, which consumed great Part of her Upper-Works, before it could be extinguished.

The Earl of Halifax Packet-Boat, Jefferys, from New-York, is arrived at Falmouth.

Arrived at Bristol, Pitt, Osborne, from Rhode-Island.

March 1. We hear there is a Reconciliation between Two noble Personages, not only in their Families, but in the Ministerial Way, which it is thought will cause some Changes in the Administration.

Yesterday died Dr. Mitchell, who made the Map of North-America.

We hear the Writs will be issued for a new Parliament the 12th of next Month.

Private Letters from Rome mention, that it was expected not only the Society of Jesuits, but even the Inquisition itself, would soon be abolished in the Dominions of his Holiness, notwithstanding the present Opposition by several Cardinals.

Among the many Advantages which will result to the Irish, from the Duration of their Parliaments, it is not by any Means the least, that it will greatly diminish that Distance and supercilious Haughtiness, with which the Men of Fortune of that Kingdom have hitherto behaved to their Superiors.

A Sample of the Labrador Tea has been sent from Boston. It is something like Wild Rosemary, has a very physical Taste, and is of a deep brown Colour, and generally disliked by those who tasted it.

It is talked that the important Office of Secretary of State for the East-Indies, will be put under the Direction of the Right Hon. Lord Clive, who is to have the Appointment of all the Crown Officers, with a Salary equal to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

B O S T O N.

The following is a Copy of a LETTER sent from the Honourable House of Representatives of this Province, to the Right Hon. the Earl of CHATHAM.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, Feb. 13, 1768.

MY LORD,

THE particular Attention you were pleased to give to the Interest of the American Subjects when their Rights were in Danger; and your noble and successful Efforts in Support of them, have left in the Breasts of all, the indelible Marks of Gratitude. The House of Representatives of this his Majesty's Pro-

vince, having Reason to be assured, that in every Instance of your public Conduct, you are influenced by the Principles of Virtue, and a disinterested Public Affection, beg leave to manifest to your Lordship, a Testimony of their full Confidence in you; by imploring your repeated Aid and Patronage, at this Time, when the Cloud again gathers thick over them.

It must afford the utmost Satisfaction to the distressed Colonists, to find your Lordship so explicitly declaring your Sentiments in that grand Principle in Nature, that *what a Man hath honestly acquired, is absolutely and uncontrollably his own*. This Principle is established as a fundamental Rule in the British Constitution, which eminently hath its Foundation in the Laws of Nature; and consequently it is the indisputable Right of all Men, more especially of a British Subject, to be present in Person, or by Representation, in the Body where he is taxed.

But, however fixed your Lordship, and some others may be, in this cardinal Point, it is truly mortifying to many of his Majesty's free and loyal Subjects, that even in the British Parliament, that Sanctuary of Liberty and Justice, a different Sentiment seems of late to have prevailed.

Unwilling to intrude upon your Attention to the great Affairs of State, the House would only refer your Lordship to an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the present Reign, and another in the last Session of Parliament; both imposing Duties on the Americans, who were not represented, with the sole and express Purpose of raising a Revenue! What, my Lord, have the Colonists done, to forfeit the Character and Privilege of Subjects, and to be reduced in Effect to a tributary State? This House may appeal to the Nation, that the utmost Aid of the People has been cheerfully given, when his Majesty required it: Often, on their own Motion, and when almost ready to succumb under the Expence of defending their own Borders, their Zeal has carried them abroad, for the Honour of their Sovereign; and the Defence of his Rights: Of this, my Lord, not to mention any more, the Reduction of Louisbourg, in the Year 1745, and the Defence of his Majesty's Garrison at Annapolis, and of all Nova-Scotia, will be a standing Monument. Can there then be a Necessity for so great a Change, and in its Nature so delicate and important, that instead of having the Honour of his Majesty's Requisitions laid before their Representatives here, as has been invariably the Usage, the Parliament should now tax them without their Consent?

The Enemies of the Colonists, for such they unfortunately have, may have represented them to his Majesty's Ministers, and the Parliament, as factious, undutiful, disloyal: They, my Lord, are equally the Enemies of Britain: Such is your extensive Knowledge of Mankind, and the Sentiments and Disposition of the Colonies in general, that this House would freely venture to rest the Character of their Constituents in your Lordship's Judgment: Surely, it is no ill Disposition in the loyal Subjects of a patriotic King, with a Decency and Firmness, adapted to their Character, to assert their Freedom.

The Colonies, as this House humbly conceive, cannot be represented in the British Parliament: Their local Circumstances, at the Distance of a Thousand Leagues beyond the Seas, forbids, and will for ever render it impracticable: This, they apprehend, was the Reason, that his Majesty's royal Predecessors saw fit to erect subordinate legislative Bodies in America, as perfectly free as the Nature of Things would admit, that their remote Subjects might enjoy that inestimable Right, a Representation. Such a Legislative is constituted by the royal Charter of this Province. In this Charter, the King, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, grants to the Inhabitants all the Lands and Territories therein described, in free and common Socage; as ample Estate as the Subjects can hold under the Crown: Together with all the Rights, Liberties, Privileges and Immunities of his natural Subjects, born within the Realm; of which the most essential, is a Power invested in the General Assembly, to levy proportionable and reasonable Taxes on the Estates and Persons of the Inhabitants, for the Service of his Majesty, and the necessary Defence and Support of his Government of the Province, and the Protection and Preservation of the Inhabitants. But, though they were originally, and always, since their Settlement, have been considered as Subjects remote, they have ever cherished a warm Affection for the Mother-State, and a Regard for the Interest and Happiness of their Fellow Subjects in Britain. If then the Colonies are charged with the most distant Thought of an Independency, your Lordship may be assured, that with respect to the People of this Province, and it is presumed, of all the Colonies, the Charge is unjust.

Nothing would have prevailed upon the House to have given your Lordship this Trouble, but the Necessity of a powerful Advocate, when their Liberty is in Danger: Such they have more than once found you to be; and as they humbly hope they have never forfeited your Patronage, they intreat that your great Interest in the national Councils may still be employed in their Behalf, that they may be restored to the Standing of free Subjects.

That your Lordship may enjoy a firm State of Health, and long be continued a great Blessing to the Nation and her Colonies, is the ardent Wish of this House.

Signed by the SPEAKER.

Norfolk, in Virginia, March 23, 1768.

THE Subscriber purposes (and hopes to meet with proper Encouragement, as he intends following a regular fix'd Rule in all his Transactions) to dispose of, on Commission, all kinds of GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, at PRIVATE and PUBLIC SALE, for CASH or CREDIT, the Commission very reasonable; let the Sum-Total be never so small sold for, the Commissions not to exceed Three per Cent. The Owners of the Goods giving in, in Writing, their Instructions, which shall be punctually adher'd to: If order'd to be sold for Cash, their Money ready, and Accounts to settle, in Two Days from the Conclusion of the Sale: If for Credit, Bonds and Notes ready to deliver in Three Days, and great Care no bad Debts are made. Goods wanted to be convey'd from any Port or District, to another, by Way of Norfolk, will be received at convenient Wharfs and Warehouses, out of the Vessels, by Cranes, and back into Vessels, in the same Order. Letters with, shall be duly answered, and one sent with the Goods, a Copy of which may be seen in the Office, or remitted to the Owners, if at any Distance, making the Trouble and Storage Expence very moderate. Any kind of Business I may be employed in, shall be transacted most punctually. Advice from any Quarter with the Premium, lodged. Policies of Insurance shall be made out, and registered, and the same Regard paid to the Interest of the Assured, as if he himself was present; as I intend to transact all Business conformable to Instructions, and with the greatest Punctuality; and, as my Endeavours to remove many Inconveniences Traders up the Country, and in Maryland, and elsewhere, labour under, hope to meet with their Approbation, as I am furnished with all necessary Conveniences for storing any kind of Merchandize, &c.

WILLIAM M'CAA.

I cannot doubt but every judicious Trader up the Country, in Maryland, &c. will think an Office of this kind, will be most proper to have their Business transacted in, a Merchant having much Business of his own on Hand, will certainly give it the Preference; whereas there will be nothing of the kind here; and I must further assure every Gentleman, who shall think proper to employ me, that they shall meet with Satisfaction.

Wm. M'CAA.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSY, Capt. Hanrick, from London, and to be sold by the Subscribers, at their Store, in Queen-Anne.

A N Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS. They have likewise for Sale, a few Barrels of very good Muscovado Sugar.

(*) RICH^d. & SINGLETON WOOTTON.

April 12, 1768.

In the Ship CHARMING BETSY, JEREMIAH BELT, from LONDON, and to be sold at the Store adjoining Mr. MIDDLETON'S House, in Annapolis,

A VARIETY of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, on the very lowest Terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

(*) WILLIAM HAMMOND, & Co.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSY, Capt. JAMES HANRICK, from LONDON, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, in Upper-Marlbrough,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the different Seasons.

(4*) DAVID CRAUFURD.

Annapolis, March 29, 1768.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by LORD BALTIMORE, in a Commission, bearing Date the 24th Day of November, 1767, for continuing the SALE of his LORDSHIP'S MANORS and RESERV'D LANDS, give Notice, that they will meet at the Revenue-Office, on Tuesday the 17th of May next, and in case Purchasers shall appear, will attend, from Day to Day, during the Sitting of the Provincial Court, in order to dispose of the following MANORS, &c. viz.

ACRES.

Anne-Arundel,	1580	lying in Anne-Arundel Cy.
Gumpowder,	5000	Baltimore County.
Conococheague,	12000	Frederick County.
Monocacy,	10000	
Zacharyab,	9600	
Pangaiab,	1500	Charles County.
Calverton,	5000	
Chaptico,	6300	
Beaverdam,	8000	
Mill,		
Woolley,		
West St. Mary's,	7500	St. Mary's County.
Snow-Hill,		
St. Barbours, and		
St. Johns,		
Kent,	7500	Kent County.
Queen-Anne's,	5000	Queen-Anne's County.
Nanticoke,	5500	Dorchester County.

The above Lands will be sold to the highest Bidder, and put up in Lots, as shall be most agreeable to the Purchasers; some of them being very rich, with proper Cultivation, would bring fine Hemp, or make Meadows. Correct Plans, with a State of the Improvements, and the Terms of the present Leases; as likewise the Authority of the Commissioners, and Conditions of Sale, may be seen, by applying to the Subscriber,

Signed per Order, JOHN CLAPHAM.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSEY, Capt. Hanrick, from London, and to be sold by Wholesale or Retail, by the Subscribers, at their Store, in Upper-Marlbrough, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c.

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS. They have also for Sale, Madeira Wine, West-India Rum, and Muscovado Sugar.

(4*)

MAGRUDER & HEPBURN.

April 12, 1768.

WHEREAS James Beck, Administrator of James Beck, late of Prince-George's County, deceased, doth hereby give Notice, to all that are indebted, to come immediately, and pay off their just Balances, to enable the said Administrator, to settle and pay the Debts due from the said Estate, which will prevent them further Trouble; and all those that have any just Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring them in, which will oblige, their humble Servant,

(*)

JAMES BECK, Administrator.

Hungre-River, March 28, 1768.

THE Subscriber wants to employ immediately, Five or Six Coopers, for Six or Eight Months, either by the Month, or to dress Staves by the Thousand: To honest faithful Workmen, I will give at least customary Wages.—I have to sell, or barter, on very reasonable Terms, a Schooner Flat, which carries 40 or 45 Hogheads, newly bottomed, is tight and strong, and her Appurtenances good, except the Forefall.

(4*)

JOHN BENNET.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the BETSEY, Capt. HANRICK, from LONDON, and to be sold by the SUBSCRIBERS, at their Store, at Pig-Point, on Patuxent-River, for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco,

A GREAT Variety of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the different Seasons.

(4*)

JOHN LANE,

NATHAN LANE.

LATELY IMPORTED,

From LIVERPOOL, and to be SOLD by JOHN ASHBURNER, at Baltimore-Town, on reasonable Terms, by the Lump, or single Package.

IRISH Linens, Onabrigs, Manchester Checks, Kendal Cottons, Duffels, Welton Marble-Cloths, and Trimmings, Felt and Castor Hats, Mens and Womens Stockings, Saddles, Hard-Ware, Earthen-Ware, English refined Sugar, Bottled-Beer, Cheese, Smiths Coals, fine Salt, and a few Casks of Pimento.

He has also for Sale, a few African SLAVES.

March 22, 1768.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC SALE, on the Premises, by the Subscriber, in Frederick County, Maryland, on the 20th Day of June next,

TWO overhot GRIST-MILLS, and one SAW-MILL, on Rock-Creek, about Five Miles from George-Town, and Six Miles from Bladenburg. The Three Mills are, in the driest Weather, plentifully supplied with Water, from one Dam, built of Stone, and so strongly finished, as to be safe against any Fresh; one Pair of the Mill Stones are French Burs, the Bolting Clothes, and Lift Jack, with all the other Appurtenances, now belonging to them, will be sold with the Mills. Also One Hundred and Twenty Acres of Land joining them; 20 Acres whereof was condemned by a Writ of Ad quod Damnum, and the other Hundred Acres is the Dwelling-Plantation of the Subscriber, whereon there is an Orchard, Dwelling House, and Kitchen, and the Plantation is in good Repair. Possession will be given immediately after Harvest, and Two Years Credit for One Half the Money, on paying Interest, and giving Bond, with Security, if required.

ZACHARIAH WHITE.

March 29, 1768.

BROKE out of Queen-Anne's County Jail, on the 26th of this Instant, the following Prisoners, viz. JOSEPH NEVILL, about 25 Years of Age, Country-born, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, remarkable black Hair and Eyes, thin Visage, and brown Complexion: Had on a light coloured Country-made Coat, a blue lappell'd Cloth Vest, Leather Breeches, and good Shoes and Stockings.

EDWARD HUSSEY, Country-born, was committed for stealing a Negro and Mare; is about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, a well-set Fellow, brown Complexion, and a remarkable Downlook: Had on a snuff coloured Cloth Coat, and Vest, Leather Breeches, and good Shoes and Stockings.

JAMES FOWLER, about 23 Years of Age, Country-born, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a pale Complexion, thin Visag'd, a pert impudent looking Fellow, and wears his own Hair, which is of a brown Colour: Had on a blue lappell'd Vest, Leather Breeches, good Shoes, and white Worsted Stockings.

Whoever takes up said Prisoners, and secures them, or brings them to Queen-Anne's County Jail, shall receive, for Nevill, TEN POUNDS, for Hussey, FIVE POUNDS, and for Fowler, THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by

(6*)

WILLIAM HINDMAN, Sheriff.

January 22, 1768.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY RACES.

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

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

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

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

(4*)

March 4, 1768.

To be SOLD, on reasonable Terms, by James Houston, living in Worcester County, on Pocomoke River,

A SNOW, of about One Hundred and Fifty Tons. The Calking, Carpenters and Joiners Work are not yet finished, but can be completed in Four Months, or less, if required.

Likewise a BRIG, of about One Hundred and Ten Tons. She is all completed except the Calking.

WANTED,

A PERSON well acquainted with the Business of a COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. Such a one, on Application to the Printer, will be duly encouraged.

Talbot County, March 1, 1768.

AS a regular Intercourse by Sea, betwixt Maryland and Philadelphia, is generally thought a great Convenience to the Trading Gentlemen of both Provinces, by giving them an Opportunity of getting the Commodities of each Place, from each other, with quick Dispatch, and on safer and easier Terms, than they could before; the Subscriber intends to continue his Schooner, the MARYLAND-PACKET, in that Trade, agreeable to his Advertisement of September last. He hopes the Gentlemen of both Provinces will give him the Encouragement, his Desire to serve, and the Convenience he affords them, may merit. He will receive Goods on Freight, for any Part of Maryland, on low Terms, provided the Quantity will be sufficient to defray the Expence. The Vessel will be address'd to Bond and Bys, Merchants in Philadelphia, who offer their Service to all the Gentlemen of Maryland, who have not an established Correspondency in Philadelphia, and will serve them with the utmost Punctuality, for the usual Commission. Orders to them, will meet with quick Dispatch, if sent to the Care of Col. Fitzhugh, at the Mouth of Patuxent, to John Martin, near Oxford; or by the several Post. The Schooner is now in Philadelphia, and it is expected she will return, and be there again, by the Middle or last of April.

(3*)

JOHN MARTIN.

February 27, 1768.

TEN POUNDS REWARD,

STOLEN out of the Subscriber's STABLE, in York-Town, last Night, a large dark brown GELDING, about 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer with a large Star in his Forehead, long Neck, and holds his Head very high. Also a black GELDING with a bald Face, Four white Legs, paces, trots, and hand gallops, very sprightly, and of a good Carriage, the Property of Mr. John Ord. The Thief's Name is JAMES BIGGAR; he was Twice whipt in Carle, for Horse-stealing, was in Prison in Maryland, and North-Carolina; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, fair Complexion, wears his Hair, has an old Blanket-Coat, an old blue Coat, old striped Jacket, red Plush Breeches, and Leggings.—Whoever takes up the Thief and Horses, and brings them to the Subscriber, or to Mr. Swearingham's in Frederick-Town, shall have the above Reward, or Four Pounds for each Horse.

(7*)

JAMES SMITH.

The Thief and Horses were seen, on Saturday Night, at Taruny-Town, and on Sunday crossed Maryland.

March 3, 1768.

To be LET, and entered on the 1st of December next, THE TENEMENT, whereon Nathaniel Slicer now lives, distant about 8 Miles from George-Town and Bladenburgh. For further Particulars apply to the said Slicer, or

(1*) DANIEL CARROLL.

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

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The SPEECH of mons, when he of the City of Monday, Thom Isaac Lawrence Thomas Robinson said City; upon House, upon ary, 1768.

Philip Ward, John Wife, John N Richard Tawney

to subvert the House.

The Freedom Country, which Voices of the El vental Motive. Recommendation highest for their detestable Confid Representatives of of being the Gu ties, instead of re This House itel Grievances: Th of Power to red Admiration of th and Servitude. you have attempt

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The Censure that Effect. Y and are brough

May you be tice and Lenity by your confit the invaluable Consider these you. Dichary

But, before in Obedience PRIMAND

I am now to paying your F

January 30. Field-Marshal the 4th Regim Feb. 4. Yell Conway, Esq; pointed Colon the room of th

Feb. 13. H Peers, and gav portation of a rica, Duty fre

Yesterday f Earl of Hillsb Plantations, f Governor of

same Day, at According on the 17th of of Whalebon driven on Sh

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 5, 1768.

The SPEECH of the SPEAKER of the House of Commons, when he reprimanded Philip Ward, late Mayor of the City of Oxford; John Treacher, Sir Thomas Munday, Thomas Wile, John Nicholes, John Philips, Isaac Lawrence, Richard Tawney, all of said City; Thomas Robinson, and John Brown, late Bailiffs of the said City; upon their Knees, at the Bar of the said House, upon Wednesday, the Tenth Day of February, 1768.

Philip Ward, John Treacher, Sir Thomas Munday, Thomas Wile, John Nicholes, John Philips, Isaac Lawrence, Richard Tawney, Thomas Robinson, John Brown;

HE Offence of which you have been guilty, has justly brought you under the severe Displeasure of this House. A more enormous Crime you could not well commit; since a deeper Wound could not be given to the Constitution itself, than by the open and dangerous Attempt which you have made to subvert the Freedom and Independence of this House.

The Freedom of this House is the Freedom of this Country, which can continue no longer than while the Voices of the Electors are uninfluenced by any base or venal Motive. For if Abilities and Integrity are no Recommendation to the Electors; if those who bid highest for their Voices, are to obtain them from such detestable Considerations; this House will not be the Representatives of the People of Great-Britain. Instead of being the Guardians and Protectors of their Liberties, instead of redressing the Grievances of the Subject, this House itself will be the Authors of the worst of Grievances: They will become the venal Instruments of Power to reduce this happy Nation, the Envy and Admiration of the World, to the lowest State of Misery and Servitude. This is the abject Condition to which you have attempted to bring your Fellow-Subjects.

Many Circumstances concur to aggravate your Offence. The Place of your Residence was a singular Advantage. You had at all Times the Example of one of the most learned and respectable Bodies in Europe before your Eyes. Their Conduct in every Instance, but especially in the Choice of Representatives in Parliament, was well worthy your Imitation.

You are Magistrates of a great City. In such a Station, it was a Duty peculiarly incumbent upon you to watch over the Morals of your Fellow-Citizens; to keep yourselves pure from Venality; and to prevent, by your Influence, those under your Government, from being tainted by this growing and pestiferous Vice. How have you abused this Trust! You yourselves have set the infamous Example of Prostitution, in the most public and daring Manner.

Surely you must have felt some Remorse from the generous Disdain with which your corrupt Offer was rejected by your Representatives. They thought, and justly thought, that a Seat in this House, obtained by a free independent Choice of their Constituents, was the highest Honour to which a Subject can aspire; and that discharging their Duty, as such Representatives, was the noblest of Services. Sorry I am to say, that these Considerations do not appear to have had the least Weight with you.

However, you have at last acknowledged your Guilt; and, by your Petition Yesterday, you seem conscious of the Enormity of your Offence. This House, in the Terror of its Judgments, always thinks upon Mercy; nor do they ever inflict Punishment but for the Sake of Example, and to prevent others from becoming the Objects of their Remorse.

The Censure passed upon you will, they hope, have that Effect. You are now the Objects of their Mercy; and are brought to the Bar to be discharged.

May you be penetrated with a due Sense of their Justice and Lenity! May you atone for your past Offence by your constant Endeavours to make a right Use of the invaluable Privileges which you enjoy as Electors; Consider these Privileges as a sacred Trust reposed in you. Discharge it with Integrity.

But, before you rise from your present Posture, I do, in Obedience to the Commands of this House, REPRIMAND you.

I am now to acquaint you, that you are discharged, paying your Fees.

L O N D O N.

January 30. Yesterday died Sir Robert Rich, Bart. Field-Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Dragoons.

Feb. 4. Yesterday the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; kissed his Majesty's Hand, on being appointed Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Dragoons, in the room of the late Sir Robert Rich.

Feb. 13. His Majesty went in State to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Bill for the Importation of salted Provisions from Ireland and America, Duty free.

Yesterday some Dispatches were sent off from the Earl of Hillsborough's Office, Secretary of State for the Plantations, for his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; Governor of New-England. An Express arrived the same Day, at the said Office, from New-York.

According to Letters from Archangel, we learn, that on the 17th of October last, an uncommon Vessel, built of Whalebone, and the Skins of Fishes, had been driven on Shore near that Port, with certain Savage

People on board, who spoke an unknown Language, not to be understood either by the Laplanders or the Samoy Indians; and by Signs declared they came from towards the North Pole.

The foreign Agent, who is committed to Prison for enticing several Journeymen Tanners in Southwark to go abroad, to teach the Art of Tanning Leather, has offered 5000 l. Bail for his Appearance at the Assize, but it is not accepted of.

Feb. 20. The Parliament of Ireland have voted Two Addresses of Thanks, one to his Majesty, and one to their Lord Lieutenant, in consequence of the Royal Assent to their favourite Bill, for Octennial Parliaments.

It is said that the Irish House of Commons intend to distinguish Lord Townshend, on Account of his generous Behaviour, in supporting the afore-mentioned Bill, with more extraordinary Honours than have been hitherto paid to the most popular Chief Governor.

We hear that an Account of the several Manufactures, which have been set up in all North-America, since the Year 1730, and the Encouragement which have been given to them, are immediately to be transmitted to England, and to be continued every Year in future.

A great Number of Artificers in the Stocking Branch of Business, have, within these few Days, engaged themselves for Boston and New-York, to be employed in that Manufactory, now carrying on with Success in those Places.

Feb. 23. A Querist desires to be informed, whether the Orders, or the major Part of them, mentioned in our Paper of Wednesday, for the 413,000 l. exported and exporting for Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, arrived since the famous Association at BOSTON!

Feb. 25. France is said to have built, since the Peace, 46 capital Ships of War, besides Frigates, in the Ports of that Kingdom; and Spain hath increased her Navy in Proportion.

We hear that on Monday some Dispatches were sent away to his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York, in consequence, it is said, of some late Resolutions.

Feb. 26. Letters from Damascus, by Way of Constantinople, make mention of a Jew, who gave himself out to be the Messiah, and had got a Number of Adherents; but that the Pacha had caused him to be arrested, and sent to Prison, from whence, probably, he will never be released, unless he embraces the Alcoran.

Feb. 29. Last Night there was a very grand Levee at the Duke of Newcastle's, in Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

Yesterday Richard Sutton, William Blair, and William Frazer, Esqrs. were sworn in before the Privy Council, to execute the Office of Keeper of the Great Seal, for Six Weeks, or further, during his Majesty's Pleasure.

It is now thought the Parliament will break up on Thursday Se'nnight.

They write from Rochfort, that the Duc de Mayne, a Second Rate Man of War, upon the Stocks, had, by some Accident, taken Fire, which consumed great Part of her Upper-Works, before it could be extinguished.

The Earl of Halifax Packet-Boat, Jefferys, from New-York, is arrived at Falmouth.

Arrived at Bristol, Pitt, Osborne, from Rhode-Island. March 1. We hear there is a Reconciliation between Two noble Personages, not only in their Families, but in the Ministerial Way, which it is thought will cause some Changes in the Administration.

Yesterday died Dr. Mitchell, who made the Map of North-America.

We hear the Writs will be issued for a new Parliament the 15th of next Month.

Private Letters from Rome mention, that it was expected not only the Society of Jesuits, but even the Inquisition itself, would soon be abolished in the Dominions of his Holiness, notwithstanding the present Opposition by several Cardinals.

Among the many Advantages which will result to the Irish, from the Duration of their Parliaments, it is not by any Means the least, that it will greatly diminish that Distance and supercilious Haughtiness, with which the Men of Fortune of that Kingdom have hitherto behaved to their Superiors.

A Sample of the Labrador Tea has been sent from Boston. It is something like Wild Rosemary, has a very physical Taste, and is of a deep brown Colour, and generally disliked by those who tasted it.

It is talked that the important Office of Secretary of State for the East-Indies, will be put under the Direction of the Right Hon. Lord Clive, who is to have the Appointment of all the Crown Officers, with a Salary equal to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

B O S T O N.

The following is a Copy of a LETTER sent from the Honourable House of Representatives of this Province, to the Right Hon. the Earl of CHATHAM.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, Feb. 13, 1768.

MY LORD,

THE particular Attention you were pleased to give to the Interest of the American Subjects when their Rights were in Danger; and your noble and successful Efforts in Support of them, have left in the Breasts of all, the indelible Marks of Gratitude. The House of Representatives of this his Majesty's Pro-

vince, having Reason to be assured, that in every Instance of your public Conduct, you are influenced by the Principles of Virtue, and a disinterested Public Affection, beg leave to manifest to your Lordship, a Testimony of their full Confidence in you, by imploring your repeated Aid and Patronage, at this Time, when the Cloud again gathers thick over them.

It must afford the utmost Satisfaction to the distressed Colonists, to find your Lordship so explicitly declaring your Sentiments in that grand Principle in Nature, that *what a Man hath honestly acquired, is absolutely and uncontrollably his own*. This Principle is established as a fundamental Rule in the British Constitution, which eminently hath its Foundation in the Laws of Nature; and consequently it is the indisputable Right of all Men, more especially of a British Subject, to be present in Person, or by Representation, in the Body where he is taxed.

But, however fixed your Lordship, and some others may be, in this cardinal Point, it is truly mortifying to many of his Majesty's free and loyal Subjects, that even in the British Parliament, that Sanctuary of Liberty and Justice, a different Sentiment seems of late to have prevailed.

Unwilling to intrude upon your Attention to the great Affairs of State, the House would only refer your Lordship to an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the present Reign, and another in the last Session of Parliament; both imposing Duties on the Americans, who were not represented, with the sole and express Purpose of raising a Revenue! What, my Lord, have the Colonists done, to forfeit the Character and Privilege of Subjects, and to be reduced in Effect to a tributary State? This House may appeal to the Nation, that the utmost Aid of the People has been cheerfully given, when his Majesty required it: Often, on their own Motion, and when almost ready to succumb under the Expence of defending their own Borders, their Zeal has carried them abroad, for the Honour of their Sovereign; and the Defence of his Rights: Of this, my Lord, not to mention any more, the Reduction of Louisbourg, in the Year 1745, and the Defence of his Majesty's Garrison at Annapolis, and of all Nova-Scotia, will be a standing Monument. Can there then be a Necessity for so great a Change, and in its Nature so delicate and important, that instead of having the Honour of his Majesty's Requisitions laid before their Representatives here, as has been invariably the Usage, the Parliament should now tax them without their Consent?

The Enemies of the Colonists, for such they unfortunately have, may have represented them to his Majesty's Ministers, and the Parliament, as factious, undutiful, disloyal: They, my Lord, are equally the Enemies of Britain: Such is your extensive Knowledge of Mankind, and the Sentiments and Disposition of the Colonies in general, that this House would freely venture to rest the Character of their Constituents in your Lordship's Judgment: Surely, it is no ill Disposition in the loyal Subjects of a patriotic King, with a Decency and Firmness, adapted to their Character, to assert their Freedom.

The Colonies, as this House humbly conceive, cannot be represented in the British Parliament: Their local Circumstances, at the Distance of a Thousand Leagues beyond the Seas, forbids, and will for ever render it impracticable: This, they apprehend, was the Reason, that his Majesty's royal Predecessors saw fit to erect subordinate legislative Bodies in America, as perfectly free as the Nature of Things would admit, that their remote Subjects might enjoy that inestimable Right, a Representation. Such a Legislative is constituted by the royal Charter of this Province. In this Charter, the King, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, grants to the Inhabitants all the Lands and Territories therein described, in free and common Socage; as ample Estate as the Subjects can hold under the Crown: Together with all the Rights, Liberties, Privileges and Immunities of his natural Subjects, born within the Realm; of which the most essential, is a Power invested in the General Assembly, to levy proportionable and reasonable Taxes on the Estates and Persons of the Inhabitants, for the Service of his Majesty, and the necessary Defence and Support of his Government of the Province, and the Protection and Preservation of the Inhabitants. But, though they were originally, and always, since their Settlement, have been considered as Subjects remote, they have ever cherished a warm Affection for the Mother-State, and a Regard for the Interest and Happiness of their Fellow Subjects in Britain. If then the Colonies are charged with the most distant Thought of an Independency, your Lordship may be assured, that with respect to the People of this Province, and it is presumed, of all the Colonies, the Charge is unjust.

Nothing would have prevailed upon the House to have given your Lordship this Trouble, but the Necessity of a powerful Advocate, when their Liberty is in Danger: Such they have more than once found you to be; and as they humbly hope they have never forfeited your Patronage, they treat that your great Interest in the national Councils may still be employed in their Behalf, that they may be restored to the Standing of free Subjects.

That your Lordship may enjoy a firm State of Health, and long be continued a great Blessing to the Nation and her Colonies, is the ardent Wish of this House.

Signed by the SPEAKER.

Copy of a LETTER to the Right Honourable the Marquis of ROCKINGHAM.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, Jan. 22.

MY LORD,

THE House of Representatives of this his Majesty's Province, have had the Honour of your Letter of the 7th of May last, communicated to them by their Speaker, and thank your Lordship for your Condescension, in the kind Sentiment you are pleased to express of his Majesty's good Subjects of America, and of this Province. The establishing the Harmony between Great-Britain and her Colonies, is a Subject which your Lordship has judged worthy of your particular Attention; and the Exertions which you have made for this very important Purpose, claim the most grateful Acknowledgments of the House. Your Sentiments are so nobly extended beyond the most distant partial Considerations, as must distinguish you as a Patron of the Colonies, a Friend to the British Constitution, and the Rights of Mankind.

Your Lordship is pleased to say, that you will not adopt a System of arbitrary Rule over the Colonies, nor do otherwise than strenuously resist, where Attempts should be made to throw off that Dependency to which the Colonies ought to submit. And your Lordship, with great Impartiality, adds, "not only for the Advantage of Great-Britain, but for their own real Happiness and Safety."

This House, my Lord, have the Honour heartily to join with you in Sentiment; and they speak the Languages of their Constituents. So sensible are they of their Happiness and Safety, in their Union with, and Dependence upon the Mother-Country, that they would by no Means be inclined to accept of an Independency, if offered to them. But, my Lord, they intreat your Consideration, whether the Colonies have not Reason to fear some Danger of arbitrary Rule over them, when the supreme Power of the Nation, have thought proper to impose Taxes on his Majesty's American Subjects, with the sole and express Purpose of raising a Revenue, and without their Consent.

My Lord, the superintending Power of that high Court, over all his Majesty's Subjects in the Empire, and in all Cases which can consist with the fundamental Rules of the Constitution, was never questioned in this Province, nor, as the House conceive, in any other: But, in all free States, the Constitution is fixed: It is from thence that the Supreme Legislative, as well as the Supreme Executive, derives its Authority: Neither, then, can break thro' the fundamental Rules of the Constitution, without destroying their own Foundation.

It is humbly conceived, that all his Majesty's happy Subjects, in every Part of his wide extended Dominions, have a just and equitable Claim to the Rights of that Constitution, upon which Government itself is founded, and by which Sovereignty and Allegiance is ascertained and limited. Your Lordship will allow us to say, that it is an essential Right of a British Subject, ingrafted into the Constitution; or, if your Lordship will admit the Expression, a sacred and unalienable natural Right, quietly to enjoy, and have the sole Disposal of his own Property. In conformity to this, the Acts of the British Parliament declare, that every Individual in the Realm, is present in his Majesty's high Court of Parliament, by himself, or his Representative of his own free Election. But, my Lord, it is apprehended, that a just and equal Representation of the Subjects, at the Distance of a Thousand transmarine Leagues from the Metropolis, is utterly impracticable. Upon this Opinion, this House humbly conceive, his Majesty's royal Predecessors, thought it equitable to form subordinate legislative Powers in America, as perfectly free as the Nature of Things would admit, that so their remote Subjects might enjoy a Right, which those within the Realm have ever held sacred, of being taxed only by Representatives of their own free Election.

The House beg Leave to observe to your Lordship, that the Monies that shall arise by the Act for granting to his Majesty certain Duties on Paper, Glass, and other Articles, passed in the last Session of Parliament, are to be applied, in the first Place, for the Payment of the necessary Charges of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of Civil Government, in such Colonies where it shall be judged necessary; and the Residue for the defending, protecting, and securing the Colonies. They intreat your Lordship's Consideration, what may be the consequence, in some future Time, if the Crown, in Addition to its Right of appointing Governors over the Colonies, which this House cheerfully recognize, should appoint them such Stipends as it should judge fit, without the Consent of the People, at their Expense. And, as the Judges of the Land here, do not hold their Commissions during good Behaviour, your Lordship will judge, whether it may not hereafter happen, that at too great a Distance from the Throne, the Fountain of Justice, for want of an adequate Check, corrupt and arbitrary Rule may take place, even within the Colonies, which may deprive a Bench of Justice of its Glory, and the People of their Happiness and Safety.

Your Lordship's Justice and Candour will induce you to believe, that what our Enemies may have taken occasion to represent to his Majesty's Ministers and the Parliament, as an undutiful Disposition in the Colonies, is nothing more than a just and firm Attachment to their natural and constitutional Rights. It is humbly submitted to your Lordship, whether these Ideas are well founded. And, while this Province, and the Colonies, shall continue, in your Lordship's Judgment, to be faithful and loyal Subjects to his Majesty, they rely upon it, that your happy Influence will ever be employed to promote the Sentiments of Tenderness, as well as Justice, in the Parent-Country.

Signed by the SPEAKER.

N E W - Y O R K, April 25.

Capt. Moore, in the Brig Africa, came in on Wednesday Night last, in 16 Days from New-Orleans, where he says Provisions of all Sorts were so plenty, that Flour sold for 5 Dollars per Barrel, Beef 3 Dollars, and Pork at 9 Dollars; and all other kind of Eatables in Proportion. Capt. Walker was the only Vessel left there from the Northward; Money very scarce, tho' a Register

Ship was daily expected there with a proper Assortment for an English Market.

Capt. Moore says, that a few Days before he sailed from Orleans, a Spanish Snow arrived there from Cuba, with an Account, that 600 Regular Troops were arrived at the Havannah from Old Spain, and as soon as they were a little refreshed, they would directly sail for the Mississippi, to be posted in New-Orleans, and be under the immediate Command of Don John De Ulla.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.

Extract of a Letter from London, Feb. 18, 1768.

"We have the Satisfaction of informing you, that from the present Appearance of Things, the Interest of the Colonies is here considered to be more free from Enemies than for some Time past; indeed many People assert, that those who have been the most bitter, are changing their Tone. The new Secretary of State for America, gives strong Assurances of his Good-will towards you, and we hope Time will evince Benefits to accrue from the Creation of this new Office, which by many is much exclaimed against, as an Extension of the Power of the Crown. On the other Hand, others are strongly of Opinion, that the Colonies will reap Advantage therefrom, as every Body will now know where to apply for Relief and Assistance, which heretofore was difficult to be ascertained from whom it was to be expected. The Conduct of your neighbouring Province appears to be dispensed with. And, had not the Conduct of the Association at Boston, caused severe Reflections on them, Matters would now wear a tolerable Aspect. But we are really of the Opinion, that these People are giving a Handle to their Enemies at this juncture, by pursuing a Measure so incompatible with their Interest."

Extract of another Letter from London, Feb. 24, 1768.

"The Parliament have thrown out the Bribery Bill, and are now examining into some particular Instances of Bribery in some Corporations, which serves them for a little Amusement (nothing more) 'til their Dissolution, which is now near approaching; for they will not sit above Three Weeks longer. The Ministry are likely to remain as they are; at least there is no Appearance of a Change at present. The Bill for joining the Forth and the Clyde will pass in a few Days, which will, in Time, be a great Convenience for the Island in general, and for that Part of Scotland in particular."

The following Extracts, of a later Date, we have, via Boston.

Extract of a Letter from London, March 1.

"Lord Temple, Mr. Grenville, &c. &c. that is, the whole Party that have been so long united in the Opposition, are now certainly to come in Play again.—Anti-Sejanus (the Rev. Mr. Scot) that celebrated Adherent of Lord Sandwich, is expected in Town Tomorrow, as his Brother has just informed me, no doubt to support their Measures in the News-Papers, as he did before under that Signature.
"The following Changes will certainly take Place: Earl Temple to be Prime Minister, and First Lord of the Treasury, 4000 l. a-Year, in the room of the Duke of Grafton, Lord-Privy Seal, 3000 l. in room of the Earl of Chatham, who retires on his Pension, 3000 l.—George Grenville, Esq; Secretary of State, in the room of the Earl of Shelburne, whose Salary, with lawful Perquisites, is worth 8000 l.—Lord Littleton, Keeper of the Wardrobe, 2000 l. in Place of the Earl of Ashburnham.—Earl of Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty, 3000 l. instead of Sir Edward Hawke, to be created a Peer, and retire on his Pension, 2000 l. a-Year.—Sir George M'Cartney, Son-in-Law to Lord Bute, to be made an Irish Peer, and Joint-Poetmaster, 2000 l.—Lord Cathcart, Ambassador for Russia, 10,000 l.—Lord Holland, Cofferer to the Household, 5000 l.—Lord Mount Stewart, Envoy to Turin.—Richard Rigby, Esq; sole Paymaster, the most lucrative Office in the Administration, in the room of Geo. Cooke, Esq;—William Gerard Hamilton, and Thomas Townshend, Esqrs. Joint-Vice-Treasurers of Ireland, 2000 l. each, in room of James Oswald, who retires with a Pension of 2000 l. a-Year, and Col. Isaac Barre, who resigns.—Earl of Denbigh Master of the Fox-Hounds, 2000 l.—Lord Charles Spencer, Comptroller of the Household, 1200 l.—Augustus Hervey, Esq; Lord of the Admiralty, 1000 l.—Earl of Suffolk, Lord of the Bedchamber, 1000 l.—Lord George Sackville, Treasurer of the Navy, 2000 l. in the room of Lord Howe, who is to be made an Admiral.—Henry Seymour, Lord of the Treasury, 1600 l. in the room of Pryfe Campbell."

Extract of another Letter from London, March 1.

"The Change of Ministry that has just happened, is not looked upon as a favourable Omen for America; your Friends and Wellwishers are under very great Anxiety; as all the Offices, from the highest to the lowest, are filled with those who voted and protested against the Repeal of the Stamp-Act.

"The following Lords, who are just come in, in particular signed the Protest, Duke of Bedford, Duke of Marlborough, Earl Temple, Earls of Gower, Sandwich, Halifax, Eglington, Suffolk and Coventry, Viscount Weymouth, Viscount Townshend, Lord Lyttleton.

"Voted against it, Duke of Northumberland, Earl of Bute, Earls of Denbigh, Hillsborough, and Litchfield, Lord Mansfield, Lord Cathcart.

"It is also affirmed here, that Lord Bute has the supreme Direction.—George Grenville, Esq; is likewise in Office.

"An Account of the Whale Fins and Oil imported here from America, from Christmas 1765, to Michaelmas 1767, is just laid before the House of Commons.
"The Parliament have resolved, that Seventy Thousand Pounds Sterling, of the Duties to be raised in America, from February 2, 1768, to April 5, 1768, shall be applied towards the defending, protecting and securing, the British Colonies in America.

"The Parliament have now before them, Copies of Letters from every Governor on the Continent, and also a State of the Manufactures of some of the Colonies."

Extract of a Letter from Detroit, dated Feb. 26, 1768.

"Nothing extraordinary has happened hereabouts this Winter; a few Indians killed, as usual, by one another, when drunk, and a Huron by a Frenchman; who had the Assurance to go into the Man's House, and misbehaved very much; the Frenchman wanted him out, on which he run his Knife into his Side; the Frenchman's Brother being close by, took up a Billet, and knocked out his Brains with it: The Nation seems satisfied, and the Frenchman is recovering.—Two Traders, Rogers and Hambach, have been murdered by the Indians lately, at St. Joseph's and Miamis. The Indians, it is thought, intend doing some Mischief; perhaps only to get some Presents, as they know the more Mischief they do, they are paid to make it up."
N. B. "The Governor of Machilimanack, Major Rogers, is in close Confinement there, for treasonable Machinations: He is to be sent Prisoner down the Country, as soon as the Season permits. We don't yet know, for certain, what he has been guilty of."

Extract of a Letter from Fort Pitt, dated April 6, 1768.

"An Express arrived here the Night before last, by whom we learn, that the Indians have, since the 9th of last January, murdered three Traders, at different Places, some Distance from Detroit. One of them I have been very well acquainted with for many Years, his Name was Frederick Hambach, a German, he served two Campaigns in the Capacity of an Officer among the Provincial Troops, and after they were reduced, he became an Indian Trader. On the 9th of last January, being just arrived at his House, in an Indian Village on the Miamis River, with a new Cargo of Indian Goods, from Detroit, six Indians, who he supposed came to trade with him, lodged in his House all Night; in the Morning they asked him some Questions about his Goods, particularly Liquors. He told them he had Plenty of every Thing they wanted, except Liquor, of which he would let them have a hearty Drink, as soon as it should come to Hand, in the Course of Trade, but had none for Sale. After finding out where the Goods were, they tomahawked him, in cold Blood, without having tasted Liquors of any Kind, or being otherwise provoked, and went afterwards to demand the Goods of a Frenchman that had them in Possession, living at about six Miles Distance, on the same River, whom they compelled, by Threats, to give them up. The Expresses say, that the Goods were afterwards rescued. The other Trader, they say, was a Relation of Major Rogers, and was killed at St. Joseph's, about the Beginning of February last. These two Traders, already mentioned, are all that are taken Notice of in the Letters from Detroit; but the Expresses say, that they saw the Corpse of another Trader, at some Distance, on this Side Detroit, who was murdered by a Frenchman that lives intirely with the Indians. Pondiac's Gang is charged with all these late Massacres, though he is said to have been absent these six Months past.

"The general Opinion is, both at this Post and Detroit, that the Indians will have Scalps by Way of Revenge; it is said there was an Indian murdered, not long ago, by white Men, near Detroit. It is thought they will not come to a Rupture. There is a grand Treaty to be held here soon, after which their real Intentions will be discovered."

"Fort Pitt, April 8, 1768. Colonel Croghan is arrived, and the Indians are coming in fast to the Treaty."

Yesterday arrived Capt. Winter from Montserrat, who gives us the following Particulars: That on Wednesday, the 16th of March, a Negro called on a White Woman, and told her he must have his Jacket she was making, as he was going into the Country, and asked her to let him take her Child; that it was a Pity it should be killed, for there would not be many White Men alive on Saturday, as the Negroes would destroy them all on Friday Night, the 18th, (being Shela's Night, on which was to be a Grand Ball) but the Women would be spared for Wives for the Negroes. The Woman immediately lodged an Information, when the Drums beat to Arms, and the Militia, (about 100 Men) the Troops, 40; and the Sailors, with their Captains, turned out, and mounted Guard. On the 18th, they got Two great Guns, and several smaller, out of the Fort, and placed them at the most convenient Places, when the Negroes, finding the People on their Guard, they thought best to drop their Design. On the 23d, Fifty Soldiers from Antigua arrived; several Negroes were taken, who are confined on board the Vessels, and in the Fort. The 27th, one Negro hanged himself. The 2d of April one of the Negroes received Sentence of Death, and, on the 4th, he was executed, by being laid on a Cross, and a Negro, with the Stroke of an Iron Crow, broke one Leg, a Thigh, and an Arm, then the other Side in the same Manner, and gave him Three Strokes on the Breast before he expired, after which his Head was cut off, and his Body, with that of the Negro that hanged himself, was burnt.

On Easter Monday last, the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM DUNLAP, of Philadelphia, was unanimously chosen Rector of the Parish of Stratton-Major, in King and Queen County, Virginia, in the room of the late Mr. Commissary Robinson, deceased; and was presented in Form a few Days ago, to his Honour the President, by the Hon. RICHARD CORBIN, Esq.

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 5.

On Saturday last, the Bodies of Two Negro Men, formerly the Property of Mr. MIDDLETON, of this City, were found on Greenbury's Point. They were overfet the Beginning of December last, by Means of a Sloop running foul of their Boat in the Bay, with in about a Mile of the Place where they drove ashore.

The ELIZABETH, Capt. CHRISTIE, is arrived at Patapco, from LONDON, after a Passage of Eight Weeks.

Yesterday a Subscription Purse of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Currency, was run for over the Course near Upper-Marlbrough, by Four Horses, who came in as follows:

FIGURE,	(Dr. Hamilton's)	1	2	3	4
SELIM,	(Col. Thornton's)	1	2	3	4
BUCKSKIN,	(Mr. Gallows's)	2	3	4	1
	(Mr. Thomas's)	3	4	1	2

To the PRINTER

"I has been furnished with the Person, who you have made a copy of. As I desire to come fairly before you, will publish his Account, only inflicting a fine Privilege in which the Publick Pluralities are concerned. I must call upon you, I be. This Letter to the Printer, April 30, 1768.

The Printer of his Royal Highness's Letters

THE Partnerfhip being now ended, are desired to be their Debts, and to count, and cannot be requested to settle which Purpote, due late Store, in Anno all Persons are desired

Perfuant to the L. Johnston, decreed on Monday the 18th

THREE Lots Alexandria, upwards of 100 Acres: Also another with Two Fire Stables, Office, and Garden; the W. They front the Stone Wall, to come, at a mode be sold, a very el Stand. Long upon paying good Bond, with good

(*)

THE Vest Notice, General Assent, ficient for build present now ft Chapel.

For



on board, at B on the 11th In

FIFTE

RAN away County, Convict Servant JOHN BENI made Fellow, hoarse Voice, 5 or 6 Inches h Osnabrig Shirt, coarse Stocking

JOHN MIL own short Hair about 5 Feet of Age, he t Had on, when and Breeches, Country Shoes Dress, as they other Cloaths, named Jack, a Fellow, has 10 Frost, is a ve black. They a bay, about his Forehead, not known, round, has a Negro Boy to 12 Hands high Whoever brings them Rakey-Run Ch if taken apart

(*)

It is f there was for theirs,

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

It has been surmised by some of the Emisaries of the Person, who calls himself *A Bylander*, that you have made a Difficulty in publishing his Answer to C. D. on account of something exceptionable in it. As I desire nothing but that both Parties may come fairly before the Public, I hereby request you will publish his Answer in the Terms he offered it to you, only insisting that you will indulge me with the same Privilege in my Reply.—The Method I shall not presume to prescribe; but, as the grand Point, in which the Public is concern'd, is his Assertion, that *Pluralities are tenable by Law, the Effect of which no Act of Assembly in this Province can ever invalidate*—I must call upon him to be very explicit on this Head.—I beg you will communicate a Copy of this Letter to the *Bylander* immediately, and am, April 30, 1768. "Your's," "C. D."

The Printers inform Mr. C. D. that, in consequence of his Request, they communicated a Copy of the above Letter to the Person who delivered the Bylanders to the Press.

May 5, 1768.

THE Partnership of STEWART & RICHARDSON, being now expired, all Persons indebted to them, are desired to be as speedy as possible in discharging their Debts, and such who are indebted by open Account, and cannot conveniently discharge the same, are requested to settle by Bond or Note immediately; for which Purpose, due Attendance will be given, at their late Store, in Annapolis, by Anthony Stewart, with whom all Persons are desired to settle.

STEWART & RICHARDSON.

Alexandria, April 23, 1768.

Pursuant to the Last Will and Testament of Mr. George Johnston, deceased, will be exposed to Public SALE, on Monday the 18th of July next, on the Premises,

THREE Lots of LAND, situate in the Town of Alexandria, with a good Dwelling-House on them, upwards of 100 Feet long, and Six Fire Places below Stairs: Also another Dwelling-House, 36 Feet long, with Two Fire Places, a Meat-House, Milk-House, Stable, Office, and other necessary Houses, with a good Garden; the Whole enclosed with Pales and Brick: They front the River, and are defended from it by a Stone Wall, to which Boats and other small Vessels come, at a moderate Tide. At the same Time, will be sold, a very elegant Silver Tea-Pot, Milk-Pot, and Stand. Long Time will be allowed the Purchaser, upon paying down Part of the Money, and giving Bond, with good Security, to

SARAH JOHNSTON, Executrix,
GEORGE JOHNSTON, Executor.

April 4, 1768.

THE Vestry of Prince-George's Parish gives Notice, That they intend petitioning the next General Assembly, for a Quantity of Tobacco, sufficient for building a new Parish Church, where the present now stands, and for enlarging Rock-Creek Chapel.

Signed per Order,
SIMON NICHOLLS, Register.

For PUBLIC SALE,



THE Sloop DARTMOUTH, belonging to Maryland, New-England built, Three Years old, Burthen Ninety Tons, remarkable for fast Sailing, and is well fitted. Whoever inclines to purchase said Sloop, may have her at private Sale, by applying to the Master, on board, at Baltimore-Town, otherwise at Vendue, on the 11th Instant, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

COLLIER FOUNTAIN.

Loudoun County, Virginia, April 29, 1768.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Loudoun County, near Rocky-Run Chapel, Two English Convict Servant Men, both Blacksmiths, viz.

JOHN BENHAM, about 28 Years of Age, a slender made Fellow, stoops in his Shoulders, and has a very hoarse Voice, wears his own short Hair, is about 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high: Had on, when he went away, an Osnabrig Shirt, a short Cotton Jacket, Cotton Breeches, coarse Stockings, and Country Shoes or Pumps.

JOHN MILLER, a short well-set Fellow, wears his own short Hair, has a large Scar in his Forehead, is about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, and about 28 Years of Age, he talks very much, and is very deceitful: Had on, when he went away, a grey Bearskin Jacket and Breeches, an Osnabrig Shirt, no Stockings, and Country Shoes. They may both perhaps change their Dress, as they took with them Osnabrig Trowsers, and other Cloaths. They took with them, a Negro Lad, named Jack, about 18 Years of Age, a short well-set Fellow, has lost the greatest Part of his Toes with the Frost, is a very brisk lively Fellow, and remarkably black. They stole out of my Stable, Two Horses, one a bay, about 14 Hands high, shod before, has a Star in his Forehead, hanging Mane and Switch Tail, Brand not known; the other a large sorrel Horse, shod all round, has a Star in his Forehead, and goes well: The Negro Boy took with him, a small grey Horse, about 12 Hands high, with a Bob Tail.

Whoever takes up said Servants, and Negro, and brings them to my House, in Loudoun County, near Rocky-Run Chapel, shall receive the above Reward, and if taken apart, Five Pounds Reward for each.

(*) **WILLIAM CARE LANE.**

It is supposed they have black'd themselves, as there was some Coal and Tallow found in a Kettle of theirs.

To be CHARTERED, or SOLD.

THE Brigantine DOWSON, now lying at Vienna, on Nanticoke River, Burthen near 100 Tons; she is about Two Years old, double deck'd fore and aft, and completely fitted. For Terms, apply to the Subscriber, on board,
(3rd) **ROBERT DOWSON.**

April 26, 1768.

To be SOLD, to the highest Bidder, by the Subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of May next, at the late Dwelling Plantation of Benjamin Welth, deceased, for Cash or Bills of Exchange,

A PARCEL of young Country-born SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, and Children; likewise a good Blacksmith, with Tools, and a fine Barber and Peruke-Maker: Also Stock of all Kinds, Household Furniture, and many other Things, too tedious to mention. The Sale will begin at Two o'Clock precisely. The Subscriber likewise has a SCHOONER now on the Stocks, burden about 45 Tons, fit for Sea or Bay, which he will either sell or charter; she will be ready to take her Loading for any Place, in Ten or Fifteen Days from the above Date.

(*) **THOMAS RUTLAND.**

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN, who writes a good Hand, and understands Accounts: Such a one, if well recommended for his Honesty, and Sobriety, may hear of Employment, by applying to the Printers.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. James Heath, late of Baltimore County, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment, or they may depend on having their Accounts, &c. speedily put in Suit.
(*) **SUSANNAH HEATH, Executrix.**

Baltimore-Town, April 26.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Subscriber intends to apply to the next General Assembly, for an Act, to enable her to sell and dispose of Part of the real Estate of her late Husband—She once more requests the Favour of the Creditors for a State of their several Claims immediately, that she may annex an Account of the same to her Petition.
(1st) **MARY PHILPOT.**

April 17, 1768.

WANTED, on Freight, for GLASGOW, 140 Hogheads of TOBACCO.

THE Ship will carry about 450 Hogheads, and is expected to arrive by the End of this Month. Any Person inclinable to ship, may apply for Terms to the Subscriber, residing in Dumfries, Potomack River, Virginia.
THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

At Schoolfield, Mount Calvert Manor, Prince George's County, Maryland,

FIGURE

WILL cover this Season, Mares, Half Blood, and higher bred, at Four Guineas a Mare, and all below at Two Guineas and an Half, and Two and Sixpence to the Groom.—In Heber's Book, on Racing, for the Year 1763, in Page 136, Old FIGURE is said to be got by an Arabian, and in the same Book, for 1764, look for Bowles in the Index, you'll see FIGURE's Dam was got by young STANBERT. The Mares with FIGURE last Season, that did not prove with Foal, will be covered by him this Season, at Half a Guinea each. The Money to be sent with the Mares, or paid before taken away.

Pasturage at Half a Crown per Week, and proper Care will be taken of the Mares.—It is presumed to desire these to pay, who have hitherto neglected, for the Mares cover'd by FIGURE (and even by DOVE) will not be taken amiss.

Norfolk, in Virginia, March 23, 1768

THE Subscriber purposes (and hopes to meet with proper Encouragement, as he intends following a regular fix'd Rule in all his Transactions) to dispose of, on Commission, all kinds of GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, at PRIVATE and PUBLIC SALE, for CASH or CREDIT, the Commission very reasonable; let the Sum-Total be never so small sold for, the Commissions not to exceed Three per Cent. The Owners of the Goods giving in, in Writing, their Instructions, which shall be punctually adher'd to: If order'd to be sold for Cash, their Money ready, and Accounts to settle, in Two Days from the Conclusion of the Sale: If for Credit, Bonds and Notes ready to deliver in Three Days, and great Care no bad Debts are made. Goods wanted to be convey'd from any Port or District, to another, by Way of Norfolk, will be received at convenient Wharfs and Warehouses, out of the Vessels, by Cranes, and back into Vessels, in the same Order. Letters with, shall be duly answered, and one sent with the Goods, a Copy of which may be seen in the Office, or remitted to the Owners, if at any Distance, making the Trouble and Storage Expence very moderate. Any kind of Business I may be employed in, shall be transacted most punctually. Advice from any Quarter with the Premium, lodged. Policies of Insurance shall be made out, and registered, and the same Regard paid to the Interest of the Assured, as if he himself was present; as I intend to transact all Business conformable to Instructions, and with the greatest Punctuality; and, as my Endeavours to remove many Inconveniences Traders up the Country, and in Maryland, and elsewhere, labour under, hope to meet with their Approbation, as I am furnished with all necessary Conveniences for storing any kind of Merchandise, &c.

WILLIAM M'CAA.

I cannot doubt but every judicious Trader up the Country, in Maryland, &c. will think an Office of this kind, will be most proper to have their Business transacted in, a Merchant having much Business of his own on Hand, will certainly give it the Preference; whereas there will be nothing of the kind here; and I must further assure every Gentleman, who shall think proper to employ me, that they shall meet with Satisfaction.
W^m, M'CAA.

Baltimore County, Hunting-Ridge, April 9, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 27th Ult. a Country-born Negro Man, named TOM, he has an Iron Collar on his Neck, double riveted; he is Five Feet Ten Inches high, yellow Complexion, straight made, combs his Wool, and ties it behind, has a Scar on his Nose, and a Fiehl Lump or Mole on the upper Eye-Lash of his left Eye, about the Bigness of a large Drop-Shot: Had on, when he went away, an old Felt Hat, old blue Fearhought Jacket, patched on the right Shoulder with light colour'd Cloth, an under Jacket, without Sleeves, a Pair of old blue Cloth Breeches, old Cotton ditto, yellow Yarn Stockings, new Country made Shoes, Osnabrig Shirt, but may have stolen other Cloaths, as he is a great Villain; he is a great Dancer and Card Player, and, at Times, has played away all his Cloaths from off his Back: He formerly belonged to Capt. Henry Carroll, of St. Mary's County, and may endeavour to get there again. It is requested by the Subscriber, that no Masters of Vessels, or any other Persons, may carry out, or harbour the said Slave. I do also offer a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, to any Person that will inform against the Person or Persons, that harbours or conceals the said Slave, provided the Person or Persons, so offending, can be brought to Justice.—Whoever brings home the said Slave, to his Master, shall have a Reward of FORTY SHILLINGS, and reasonable Charges, paid by

ZACHARIAH MACKUBIN.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, sundry Tracts of Land, in Maryland and Virginia, viz.

TWO TRACTS on a Drain of the Eastern Branch of Patowmack, One containing 188½ Acres, called SCOTT'S GOOD LUCK, lying about 4 Miles from Snowden's Iron-Works, and about Eight Miles from Bladenburg; hath on it a good Dwelling-House, Tobacco-House, and several other convenient Houses; about 70 Acres cleared, and under good Fence, extreme good Land, and a large Quantity of Meadow may be made thereon. The other contains 117 Acres, and joining the aforesaid Tract; hath on it a good Dwelling-House, new Tobacco-House, and several other useful Houses; about 30 Acres of cleared Land, and a very good Meadow sowed with Timothy: Both of which Tracts of Land are well watered and timbered, lying near the main Road, leading from Bladenburg to Snowden's Works.—Those in Virginia, are in Hampshire County, One of which contains 614 Acres, lying on Mill-Creek, about 25 Miles below Fort Cumberland, on the main Road, leading from Winchester to said Fort. The other contains 800 Acres, and lies on the North River of Great Cape-Capon, near the main Road, leading from Winchester to South Branch; all exceeding good Land, well watered and timbered, with a great Deal of Meadow Ground on each. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. Stephen West, of Upper-Marlborough, or to the Subscriber, in Winchester.

(*) **WILLIAM SCOTT.**

April 13, 1768.

FREDERICK COUNTY RACES.

ON Tuesday the 24th of May next, will be run for, near George-Town, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding: A Horse of 14 Hands, to carry One Hundred and Twenty-six Pounds, Saddle and Bridle included, and to rise and fall according to the Rules of Racing.—On the Day following, will be run for, on the same Terms, a PURSE of TWELVE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, the winning Horse the preceding Day excepted: To start between Two and Three o'Clock each Day, and entered with Messieurs Joseph Belt, or John Orme, the preceding Day of each Race. A Horse winning Two clear Heats, and saving his Distance the Third, shall be entitled to the Money. Any Jockey detected in unfair Behaviour, shall be deemed distanced.—To pay One Pound Five Shillings for the first Day's Entrance, and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for the Second; or double at the Post. Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes, and the Money to be paid as soon as they shall pronounce their Decision. Three reputed running Horses to start, or no Race. To run the Two Mile Heats.

WE once more request all such as are indebted to the Estate of Richard Snowden, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, either on Mortgage, Bill of Sale, Bond, Note, or Open Account, to make immediate Payment, as no longer Credit can possibly be given: Therefore, all such as do not comply with the above Requisition, may expect we shall proceed in such Manner, (without respect to Persons) as will compel them.—And, as we would make it as easy as in our Power, will take any kind of Country Produce in Payment of the above-mentioned Debts.

**ELIZABETH SNOWDEN,
THOMAS SAMUEL,
and
JOHN SNOWDEN,** } Executors.

P. S. We also desire all Persons indebted to us, of a Year or more standing, to make Payment, or at least come and settle their Accounts, to prevent such Steps as would be disagreeable to them, as will as to
THO^s. SAM^l. and JOHN SNOWDEN.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of her late Husband, Mr. Brian Philpot, of Baltimore-Town, deceased, requests all the Creditors of the said deceased, to give her speedy Notice of the Amount of their several Claims, therein distinguishing whether they are on Bonds, Bills, Notes, or Accounts, that she may thereby be enabled to ascertain the Amount of the whole Debts, and give the Preference in the first Payments to those, who by Law, are entitled to the same. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment.

She requests the Indulgence of the several Creditors, that they would not commence Suits against her, and thereby burthen the Administration with Costs, as they may be assured of her Intention to discharge the Debts, and complete the Administration with all the Dispatch in her Power.

(3rd) **MARY PHILPOT, Administratrix.**

IN Dorchester Parish, in Dorchester County, a C U R A T E. Any one properly qualified, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Vestry of the said Parish.

Signed per Order,
ROGER JONES, Register.

STOLEN or STRAY'D, from Kingbury Furnace, in Baltimore County, about the latter End of October, or the Beginning of November last, a roan COLT, rising Three Years old, branded on the near Buttock, with the Letter B.

Whoever brings the said Colt to the Subscriber, at the above Furnace, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

(4*) FRANCIS PHILLIPS.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the BETSY, Capt. JAMES HANRICK, from LONDON, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, in Upper-Marlborough,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the different Seasons.

(4*) DAVID CRAUFURD.

Annapolis, March 29, 1768.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by LORD BALTIMORE, in a Commission, bearing Date the 24th Day of November, 1767, for continuing the SALE of his LORDSHIP'S MANORS and RESERV'D LANDS, give Notice, that they will meet at the Revenue-Office, on Tuesday the 17th of May next, and in case Purchasers shall appear, will attend, from Day to Day, during the Sitting of the Provincial Court, in order to dispose of the following MANORS, &c. viz.

ACRES.	
Anne-Arundel, - 1580	lying in Anne-Arundel Cy.
Gumpowder, - 5000	Baltimore County.
Conococheague, - 13000	Frederick County.
Monocoffy, - 10000	
Zachariah, - 9600	
Pangaiah, - 1500	Charles County.
Calverton, - 5000	
Chaptico, - 6500	
Beaverdam, - 8000	
Mill, - 7500	St. Mary's County.
Woolley, - 7500	
West St. Mary's, - 7500	
Snow-Hill, - 7500	
St. Barbaras, and St. Johns, - 7500	
Kent, - 7500	Kent County.
Queen-Anne's, - 5000	Queen-Anne's County.
Nanticoke, - 5500	Dorchester County.

The above Lands will be sold to the highest Bidder, and put up in Lots, as shall be most agreeable to the Purchasers; some of them being very rich, with proper Cultivation, would bring fine Hemp, or make Meadows. Correct Plans, with a State of the Improvements, and the Terms of the present Leases; as likewise the Authority of the Commissioners, and Conditions of Sale, may be seen, by applying to the Subscriber,

Signed per Order, JOHN CLAPHAM.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the BETSY, Capt. Hanrick, from London, and to be sold by Wholesale or Retail, by the Subscribers, at their Store, in Upper-Marlborough, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c.

A LARGE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS. They have also for Sale, Madeira Wine, West-India Rum, and Muscovado Sugar.

(4*) MAGRUDER & HEPBURN.

March 29, 1768.

BROKE out of Queen-Anne's County Jail, on the 26th of this Instant, the following Prisoners, viz. JOSEPH NEVILL, about 25 Years of Age, Country-born, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, remarkable black Hair and Eyes, thin Visage, and brown Complexion: Had on a light coloured Country-made Coat, a blue lappell'd Cloth Vest, Leather Breeches, and good Shoes and Stockings.

EDWARD HUSSEY, Country-born, was committed for stealing a Negro and Mare; is about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, a well-set Fellow, brown Complexion, and a remarkable Downlook: Had on a Snuff coloured Cloth Coat, and Vest, Leather Breeches, and good Shoes and Stockings.

JAMES FOWLER, about 22 Years of Age, Country-born, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a pale Complexion, thin Visage'd, a pert impudent looking Fellow, and wears his own Hair, which is of a brown Colour: Had on a blue lappell'd Vest, Leather Breeches, good Shoes, and white Worsted Stockings.

Whoever takes up said Prisoners, and secures them, or brings them to Queen-Anne's County Jail, shall receive, for Nevill, TEN POUNDS, for Hussey, FIVE POUNDS, and for Fowler, THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by

(6*) WILLIAM HINDMAN, Sheriff.

L A T E L Y I M P O R T E D,

From LIVERPOOL, and to be SOLD by JOHN ASH-BURNER, at Baltimore-Town, on reasonable Terms, by the Lump, or single Package,

IRISH Linens, Osnabrigs, Manchester Checks, Kendal Cottons, Duffels, Welton Marble-Cloths, and Trimmings, Felt and Castor Hats, Mens and Womens Stockings, Saddles, Hard-Ware, Earthen-Ware, English refined Sugar, Bottled-Beer, Cheese, Smiths Coals, fine Salt, and a few Casks of Pimento.

* He has also for Sale, a few African SLAVES.

March 22, 1768.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC SALE, on the Premises, by the Subscriber, in Frederick County, Maryland, on the 20th Day of June next,

TWO overshot GRIST-MILLS, and one SAW-MILL, on Rock-Creek, about Five Miles from George-Town, and Six Miles from Bladenburg. The Three Mills are, in the driest Weather, plentifully supplied with Water, from one Dam, built of Stone, and so strongly finished, as to be safe against any Fresh; one Pair of the Mill Stones are French Burs, the Bolting Clothes, and Lift Jack, with all the other Appurtenances, now belonging to them, will be Sold with the Mills. Also One Hundred and Twenty Acres of Land joining them; 20 Acres whereof was condemned by a Writ of Ad quod Damnum, and the other Hundred Acres is the Dwelling-Plantation of the Subscriber, whereon there is an Orchard, Dwelling House, and Kitchen, and the Plantation is in good Repair. Possession will be given immediately after Harvest, and Two Years Credit for One Half the Money, on paying Interest, and giving Bond, with Security, if required.

ZACHARIAH WHITE.

March 4, 1768.

To be SOLD, on reasonable Terms, by James Houston, living in Worcester County, on Pocomoke River,

A SNOW, of about One Hundred and Fifty Tons. The Calking, Carpenters and Joiners Work are not yet finished, but can be completed in Four Months, or less, if required.

Likewise a BRIG, of about One Hundred and Ten Tons. She is all completed except the Calking.

W A N T E D,

A PERSON well acquainted with the Business of a COUNTRY CLERK'S OFFICE. Such a one, on Application to the Printer, will be duly encouraged.

Talbot County, March 1, 1768.

AS a regular Intercourse by Sea, betwixt Maryland and Philadelphia, is generally thought a great Convenience to the Trading Gentlemen of both Provinces, by giving them an Opportunity of getting the Commodities of each Place, from each other, with quick Dispatch, and on safer and easier Terms, than they could before; the Subscriber intends to continue his Schooner, the MARYLAND-PACKET, in that Trade, agreeable to his Advertisement of September last. He hopes the Gentlemen of both Provinces will give him the Encouragement, his Desire to serve, and the Convenience he affords them, may merit. He will receive Goods on Freight, for any Part of Maryland, on low Terms, provided the Quantity will be sufficient to defray the Expence. The Vessel will be address'd to Bond and Byrn, Merchants in Philadelphia, who offer their Service to all the Gentlemen of Maryland, who have not an established Correspondency in Philadelphia, and will serve them with the utmost Punctuality, for the usual Commission. Orders to them, will meet with quick Dispatch, if sent to the Care of Col. Fitzhugh, at the Mouth of Patuxent, to John Martin, near Oxford; or by the several Post. The Schooner is now in Philadelphia, and it is expected she will return, and be there again, by the Middle or last of April.

(3*) JOHN MARTIN.

February 27, 1768.

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

STOLEN out of the Subscriber's STABLE, in York-Town, last Night, a large dark brown GELDING, about 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer, with a large Star in his Forehead, long Neck, and holds his Head very high. Also a black GELDING with a bald Face, Four white Legs, paces, trots, and hand gallops, very sprightly, and of a good Carriage, the Property of Mr. John Ord. The Thief's Name is JAMES BIGGAR; he was Twice whipt in Carlisle, for Horse-stealing, was in Prison in Maryland, and North-Carolina; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, fair Complexion, wears his Hair, has an old Blanket-Coat, an old blue Coat, old striped Jacket, red Plush Breeches, and Leggings.—Whoever takes up the Thief and Horses, and brings them to the Subscriber, or to Mr. Swearingham's in Frederick-Town, shall have the above Reward, or Four Pounds for each Horse.

(7*) JAMES SMITH.

* The Thief and Horses were seen, on Saturday Night, at Tawny-Town, and on Sunday crossed Monocacy.

March 8, 1768.

To be LET and entered on the 1st of December next, THE TENEMENT, whereon Nathaniel Slicer now lives, distant about 8 Miles from George-Town and Bladenburg. For further Particulars apply to the said Slicer, or

(11) DANIEL CARROLL.

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

OF THE

MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

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

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

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

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

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	—	142
2250	1	—	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 CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12 s. 6 d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5 s. and 1 s. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.—At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 12, 1768.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, Jan. 7, 1763.

The Waves never rise but when the Winds blow. PROV.

S I R,



S the Cause of the present ill Humour in America, and of the Resolutions taken there to purchase less of our Manufactures, does not seem to be generally understood, it may afford some Satisfaction to your Readers, if you give them the following short historical State of Facts.

From the Time that the Colonies were first considered as capable of granting Aids to the Crown, down to the End of the last War, it is said, that the constant Mode of obtaining those Aids, was by *requisition* made from the Crown through its Governors to the several Assemblies, in circular Letters from the Secretary of State, in his Majesty's Name, setting forth the Occasion, requiring them to take the Matter into consideration; and expressing a Reliance on their Prudence, Duty, and Affection to his Majesty's Government, that they would grant such Sums, or raise such Numbers of Men, as were suitable to their respective Circumstances.

The Colonies being accustomed to this Method; have, from Time to Time, granted Money to the Crown, or raised Troops for its Service, in Proportion to their Abilities; and during all the last War beyond their Abilities, so that considerable Sums were returned them Yearly by Parliament, as they had exceeded their Proportion.

Had this happy Method of Requisition been continued (a Method that left the King's Subjects in those remote Countries the Pleasure of showing their Zeal and Loyalty, and of imagining that they recommended themselves to their Sovereign, by the Liberality of their voluntary Grants) there is no Doubt but all the Money that could reasonably be expected to be raised from them in any Manner, might have been obtained, without the least Heart-burning, Offence, or Breach of the Harmony, of Affections and Interests, that so long subsisted between the Two Countries.

It has been thought Wisdom in a Government exercising Sovereignty over different Kinds of People, to have some Regard to prevailing and established Opinions among the People to be governed, wherever such Opinions might in their Effects obstruct or promote public Measures. If they tend to obstruct public Service, they are to be changed, if possible, before we attempt to act against them; and they can only be changed by Reason and Persuasion. But if public Business can be carried on without thwarting those Opinions, if they can be, on the contrary, made subservient to it, they are not unnecessarily to be thwarted, how absurd soever such popular Opinions may be in their Natures.—This had been the Wisdom of our Government with Respect to raising Money in the Colonies. It was well known, that the Colonists universally were of Opinion, that no Money could be levied from English Subjects, but by their own Consent, given by themselves or their chosen Representatives: That therefore, whatever Money was to be raised from the People in the Colonies, must first be granted by their Assemblies, as the Money raised in Britain is first to be granted by the House of Commons: That this Right of granting their own Money, was essential to English Liberty: And that if any Man, or Body of Men, in which they had no Representative of their Chufing, could tax them at Pleasure, they could not be said to have any Property, any Thing they could call their own. But, as these Opinions did not hinder their granting Money voluntarily and amply whenever the Crown by its Servants came into their Assemblies (as it does into its Parliaments of Britain or Ireland) and demanded Aids; therefore that Method was chosen, rather than the hateful one of arbitrary Taxes.

I do not undertake here to support these Opinions of the Americans; they have been refuted by a late Act of Parliament, declaring its own Power;—which very Parliament, however, shew'd wisely so much tender Regard to those inveterate Prejudices, as to repeal a Tax that had militated against them. And those Prejudices are still so fixed and rooted in the Americans, that, it has been supposed, not a single Man among them has been convinced of his Error, even by that Act of Parliament.

The Person then who first projected to lay aside the accustomed Method of Requisition, and to raise Money on America by Stamps, seems not to have acted wisely, in deviating from that Method (which the Colonists looked upon as constitutional) and thwarting unnecessarily the fixed Prejudices of so great a Number of the King's Subjects.—It was not, however, for want of Knowledge that what he was about to do would give them great Offence; he appears to have been very sensible of this, and apprehensive that it might occasion some Disorders, to prevent or suppress which, he projected another Bill, that was brought in the same Session with the Stamp-Act, whereby it was to be made lawful for Military Officers, in the Colonies, to quarter their Soldiers in private Houses. This seemed intended to awe the People into a Compliance with the other Act. Great Opposition however being raised here against the Bill, by the Agents from the Colonies, and the Merchants trading thither, the Colonists declaring, that under such a Power in the Army, no one could look on his House as his own, or think he had a Home,

when Soldiers might be thrust into it, and mixed with his Family, at the Pleasure of an Officer: That Part of the Bill was dropt; but there still remained a Clause, when it passed into a Law, to oblige the several Assemblies to provide Quarters for the Soldiers, furnishing them with Firing, Bedding, Candles, Small-Beer, or Rum, and sundry other Articles, at the Expence of the several Provinces. And this Act continued in Force when the Stamp-Act was repealed, though if obligatory on the Assemblies, it equally militated against the American Principle above-mentioned, that Money is not to be raised on English Subjects without their Consent.

The Colonies nevertheless being put into high good Humour by the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, chose to avoid a fresh Dispute upon the other, it being temporary, and soon to expire, never, as they hoped, to revive again; and in the mean Time they, by various Ways, in different Colonies, provided for the quartering of the Troops, either by Acts of their own Assemblies, without taking Notice of the A—of P—t, or by some Variety or small Diminution, as of Salt and Vinegar, in the Supplies required by the Act; that what they did might appear a voluntary Act of their own, and not done in Obedience to an A—of P—t which according to their Ideas of their Rights, they thought hard to obey.

It might have been well, if the Matter had thus passed without Notice; but a G— having written home an angry and aggravating Letter upon this Conduct in the Assembly of his Province, the ousted P—r of the Stamp-Act, and his Adherents, then in the Opposition, raised such a Clamour against America, as being in Rebellion, and against those who had been for the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, as having thereby been Encouragers of this supposed Rebellion, that it was thought necessary to enforce the Quartering-Act by another Act of Parliament, taking away from the Province of New-York, which had been the most explicit in its Refusal, all the Powers of Legislation, 'til it should have complied with that Act. The News of which greatly alarmed the People every where in America, as (it has been said) the Language of such an Act seemed to them to be, Obedience implicitly Laws made by the Parliament of Great-Britain to raise Money on you without your Consent, or you shall enjoy no Rights or Privileges at all.

At the same Time a Person lately in high Office, projected the levying more Money from America, by new Duties on various Articles of our own Manufacture, as Glass, Paper, Painters Colours, &c. appointing a new Board of Customs, and sending over a Set of Commissioners, with large Salaries, to be established at Boston, who were to have the Care of collecting those Duties; which were by the Act expressly mentioned to be intended for the Payment of the Salaries of Governors, Judges, and other Officers of the Crown in America; it being a pretty general Opinion here, that those Officers ought not to depend on the People there for any Part of their Support.

It is not my Intention to combat this Opinion. But perhaps it may be some Satisfaction to your Readers, to know what Ideas the Americans have on the Subject. They say then, as to Governors, that they are not like Princes, whose Posterity have an Inheritance in the Government of a Nation, and therefore an Interest in its Prosperity; they are generally Strangers to the Provinces they are sent to govern, have no Estate, natural Connection, or Relation there, to give them an Affection for the Country; that they come only to make Money as fast as they can; are sometimes Men of vicious Characters, and broken Fortunes, sent by a Minister, merely to get them out of the Way; that as they intend staying in the Country no longer than their Government continues and purpose to leave no Family behind them, they are apt to be regardless of the Good-Will of the People, and care not what is said or thought of them after they are gone. Their Situation, at the same Time, gives them many Opportunities of being vexatious, and they are often so, notwithstanding their Dependence on the Assemblies for all that Part of their Support that does not arise from Fees established by Law; but would probably be much more so, if they were to be supported by Money drawn from the People without their Consent or Good-Will, which is the professed Design of this new Act. That, if by Means of these forced Duties Government is to be supported in America, without the Intervention of the Assemblies, their Assemblies will soon be looked upon as useless; and a Governor will not call them, as having nothing to hope from their Meeting, and perhaps something to fear from their Enquiries and Remonstrances against this Mal-Administration. That thus, the People will be deprived of their most essential Rights. That it being, at present, a Governor's Interest, to cultivate the Good-Will, by promoting the Welfare of the People he governs, can be attended with no Prejudice to the Mother-Country, since all the Laws he may be prevailed on to give his Assent to, are subject to Revision here, and, if reported against, by the Board of Trade, are immediately repealed by the Crown; nor dare he pass any Law contrary to his Instructions, as he holds his Office during the Pleasure of the Crown, and his Securities are liable for the Penalties of their Bonds, if he contravenes those Instructions. This is what they say as to Governors. As to Judges, they allege, that being appointed from hence, and holding their Commissions, not during good Behaviour, as in Britain, but during Pleasure, all the Weight of Interest or Influence

would be thrown into one of the Scales (which ought to be held even) if the Salaries are also to be paid out of Duties raised upon the People without their Consent, and independent of their Assemblies Approbation or Disapprobation of the Judges Behaviour. That it is true, Judges should be free from all Influence; and therefore, whenever Government here will grant Commissions to able and honest Judges, during good Behaviour, the Assemblies will settle permanent and ample Salaries on them during their Commissions: But at present, they have no other Means of getting rid of an ignorant or an unjust Judge (and some of scandalous Characters have, they say, been sometimes sent them) but by starving him out.

I do not suppose these Reasonings of theirs will appear here to have much Weight, I do not produce them with an Expectation of convincing your Readers. I relate them merely in pursuance of the Task I have imposed on myself, to be an impartial Historian of American Facts and Opinions.

The Colonists being thus greatly alarmed, as I said before, by the News of the Act for abolishing the Legislature of New-York, and the Imposition of these new Duties, professedly for such disagreeable Purposes (accompanied by a new Set of Revenue Officers, with large Appointments, which gave strong Suspicions that more Business of the same kind was soon to be provided for them, that they might earn these Salaries) began seriously to consider their Situation, and to revolve afresh in their Minds, Grievances, which, from their Respect and Love to this Country, they had long borne, and seemed almost willing to forget. They reflected how lightly the Interest of all America had been estimated here, when the Interest of a few Inhabitants of Great-Britain happened to have the smallest Competition with it. That thus, the whole American People were forbidden the Advantage of a direct Importation of Wine, Oil, and Fruit, from Portugal, but must take them, loaded with all the Expences of a Voyage 1000 Leagues round about, being to be landed first in England, to be re-shipped for America; Expences amounting, in War-Time, at least to 30 per Cent. more than otherwise they would have been charged with; and all this merely that a few Portugal Merchants in London, may gain a Commission on those Goods passing through their Hands. Portugal Merchants, by the bye, that can complain loudly of the smallest Hardships laid on their Trade by Foreigners, and yet, even the last Year could oppose with all their Influence, the giving Ease to their Fellow-Subjects labouring under so heavy an Oppression!—That on a slight Complaint of a few Virginia Merchants, Nine Colonies had been restrained from making Paper-Money, become absolutely necessary to their internal Commerce, from the constant Remittance of their Gold and Silver to Britain.—But not only the Interest of a particular Body of Merchants, the Interest of any small Body of British Tradesmen or Artificers, has been found; they say, to outweigh that of all the King's Subjects in the Colonies. There cannot be a stronger natural Right than that of a Man's making the best Profit he can of the natural Produce of his Lands, provided he does not thereby hurt the State in general. Iron is to be found every where in America, and Beaver Furs are the natural Produce of that Country: Hats and Nails, and Steel, are wanted there as well as here. It is of no Importance to the common Welfare of the Empire, whether a Subject of the King's gets his Living by making Hats on this or that Side of the Water. Yet the Hatters of England have prevailed to obtain an Act in their own Favour, restraining that Manufacture in America, in order to oblige the Americans to send their Beaver to England to be manufactured, and purchase back the Hats, loaded with the Charges of a double Transportation. In the same Manner have a few Nailmakers, and still a smaller Body of Steelmakers (perhaps there are not Half a Dozen of these in England) prevailed totally to forbid, by an Act of Parliament, the erecting of Slitting Mills, or Steel Furnaces, in America, that the Americans may be obliged to take all the Nails for their Buildings, and Steel for their Tools, from these Artificers, under the same Disadvantages.

Added to these, the Americans remembered the Act authorizing the most cruel Insult that perhaps was ever offered by one People to another, that of emptying our Jails into their Settlements; Scotland too, having within these Two Years, obtained the Privilege it had not before, of sending its Rogues and Villains to the Plantations. I say, reflecting on these Things, they said to one another, their News Papers are full of such Discourses, that People are not content with making a Monopoly of the Trade with any one other Country in Europe, and compelling us to buy every Thing of them, they in many Articles we could furnish ourselves to, and even to 30 per Cent. cheaper elsewhere than they have as good as declared they have a Right to tax us, *ad libitum*, internally and externally, and that our Constitutions and Liberties shall all be taken away, if we do not submit to that Claim. They are not content with the high Prices at which they sell us their Goods, but have now begun to enhance those Prices by new Duties; and by the expensive Apparatus of a new Set of Officers, appear to intend an Augmentation and Multiplication of those Burthens, that shall still be more grievous to us. Our People have been foolishly fond of their superfluous Modes and Manufactures, to the impoverishing our Country; carrying off all our Cash, and loading us

with Debt; they will not suffer us to restrain the Luxury of our Inhabitants, as they do that of their own, by Laws: They can make Laws to discourage or prohibit the Importation of French Superfluities; but, though those of England are as ruinous to us, as the French ones are to them, if we make a Law of that kind, they immediately repeal it. Thus they get all our Money from us by Trade, and every Profit we can any where make by our Fisheries, our Produce, or our Commerce, centers finally with them; but this does not signify. It is Time then to take care of ourselves, by the best Means in our Power. Let us unite in solemn Resolutions and Engagements with, and to each other, that we will give these new Officers as little Trouble as possible, by not consuming the British Manufactures on which they are to levy the Duties. Let us agree to consume no more of their expensive Gewgaws. Let us live frugally, and let us industriously manufacture what we can for ourselves: Thus we shall be able honourably to discharge the Debts we already owe them, and after that we may be able to keep some Money in our Country, not only for the Uses of our internal Commerce, but for the Service of our gracious Sovereign, whenever he shall have occasion for it, and think proper to require it of us in the old constitutional Manner.

For, notwithstanding the Reproaches thrown out against us in the Public Papers and Pamphlets; notwithstanding we have been reviled in their Senate as *Rebels* and *Traitors*, we are truly a loyal People. Scotland has had its Rebellions, and England its Plots against the present royal Family; but America is untainted with those Crimes; there is in it scarce a Man, there is not a single Native of our Country, who is not firmly attached to his King by Principle and by Affection. But a new Kind of Loyalty seems to be required of us, a Loyalty to P-----t; a Loyalty that is to extend, it is said, to a Surrender of all our Properties, whenever a H----- of C-----, in which there is not a single Member of our chusing, shall think fit to grant them away without our Consent; and to a patient suffering the Loss of our Privileges as Englishmen, if we cannot submit to make such Surrender. We were separated too far from Britain by the Ocean, but we were united to it by Respect and Love, so that we could at any Time freely have spent our Lives and little Fortunes in its Cause: But this unhappy new System of Politics tends to dissolve those Bands of Union, and to sever us for ever.

These are the wild Ravings of the at present half-distracted Americans. To be sure, no reasonable Man in England can approve of such Sentiments, and, as I said before, I do not pretend to support or justify them; but I sincerely wish, for the Sake of the Manufactures and Commerce of Great-Britain, and for the Sake of the Strength which a firm Union with our growing Colonies would give us, that these People had never been thus needlessly driven out of their Senses.

I am yours, &c.

F + S.

M A D R I D, January 12.

WE have just received Advice from Cadiz of the Arrival of the Frigate *Venus*, from Buenos-Ayres, with 151 Jesuits on board, from Paraguay, and that Three more Ships with 100 more of those Fathers were separated from the above-mentioned Frigate, by bad Weather, at the Mouth of the River Plata. She sailed from Rio de la Plata the 12th of October last, and has brought home 686,770 Pieces of Eight.

L O N D O N.

Feb. 4. We are informed, by a Gentleman arrived from Embden, that his Prussian Majesty had given Orders for several Ships to be fitted out there this Season, for the Whale-Fishery in the Greenland Seas.

We hear that it is agreed to raise 1,900,000 l. by way of Annuities and Lottery, for the Service of the present Year, viz. 1,300,000 l. by Three per Cent. Annuities, and 600,000 l. by Lottery.

By the Scheme of the Lottery agreed on for the present year, there are to be Two 20,000 l. Prizes, Four of 10,000 l. Five of 5000 l. and Ten of 2000 l. and not quite Two Blanks to a Prize.

Letters from Leghorn, dated Jan. 18, say, "They write from Corsica, that some considerable Offers were lately made to General Paoli to engage him to enter into the Service of a certain great Power, but he made answer, That he had resolved, in Imitation of Timoleon, as soon as he procured the Liberty of his Country, to spend the rest of his Days in Retirement."

According to recent Letters from Genoa, the Republic had engaged to build Ten new Ships of War of different Rates for the Service of France, by the Middle of June 1771.

Extract of a Letter from Corte, in the Island of Corsica, dated Jan. 4.

"Preparations are making for a very important Expedition; the Object of which, however, is a profound Secret."

"We are assured that the Regencies of Algier, Tripoli, and Tunis, have sought the Friendship of our Nation, and proposed to enter into a Treaty of Alliance and Commerce with us; but that their Propositions have been refused, because such an Alliance would too much enable the Barbarians to interrupt the Trade of the other States of Italy; which our Dictator no Way desires."

Extract of a Letter from Portugal.

"A Fabric of Baize is now carrying on with great Success: Twenty-five Woollen Manufacturers are arrived from Ireland, and more expected."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Lancaster, to his Friend in London, dated January 31, 1768.

"There is no Safety in stirring out of Doors, nor really any Safety within Doors in this Town, the Mobs being so riotous and outrageous, on account of Parliamenting, that they have not left a Front-Window, Frames or Shutters, &c. but what they have broken to Shivers, and even pulled down some Houses; one Man has lost his Life; several others are terribly maimed; and GOD knows how this melancholy Affair will end. I shall see you in London as soon as I can with Safety leave my Family."

N E W - Y O R K, April 28.

Extract of a late Letter from London.

"You may tell it publicly—from good Authority, that our gracious Sovereign is no Way offended at the Oeconomy of the Americans—is much pleased that they should provide for themselves, and that no Part of his Subjects should be oppressed by other Parts. No Act of Parliament suppresses your Paper Money;—but you are to be relieved by having a Bank, as they have in Ireland and Scotland. All due Attention will be paid to any Petition from the People, by the Minister for the American-Department, and I hope it will not be in the Power of a few to oppress and injure the Whole. There has been strange Confusion about Paper Currency, some have petitioned for, others against it, and an American Gentleman, lately examined before the Lords of Trade, positively spoke against it."

A N N A P O L I S, May 12.

Monday last arrived here Capt. FROST, in 43 Days from the Downs, but has brought no English Prints, except his Majesty's SPEECH on the Prorogation of the Parliament.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious SPEECH to both Houses of PARLIAMENT, on Thursday the Tenth Day of March, 1768.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Readiness with which you entered into the Views I recommended to you at the opening this Session, and the Assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the Dispatch of the Public Business, give me great Satisfaction. At the same Time, the affectionate Concern you have shewn for the Welfare of your Fellow Subjects, by the salutary Laws passed for their Relief, in respect to the high Price of Provisions, cannot fail of securing to you their most grateful Regard.

I have nothing new to communicate to you in relation to foreign Affairs. The apparent Interests of the several Powers in Europe, as well as the express Assurances I have received from them, leave me no room to doubt of their Disposition to preserve the general Tranquillity. And, on my Part, you may rest assured, that every Measure that is consistent with the Honour of my Crown, and the Rights of my Subjects, shall be steadily directed to that most salutary Purpose.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Your Cheerfulness in granting the necessary Supplies, and your Attention to the Ease of my good Subjects in the Manner of raising them, equally demand my Acknowledgments. I see, with Pleasure, that you have been able to prosecute your Plan for the Diminution of the National Debt, without laying any additional Burthen upon my People.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

As the Time limited by Law for the Expiration of this Parliament now draws near, I have resolved forthwith to issue my Proclamation for dissolving it, and for calling a new Parliament. But I cannot do this, without having first returned you my Thanks, for the many signal Proofs you have given of the most affectionate Attachment to my Person, Family, and Government, the most faithful Attention to the Public Service, and the most earnest Zeal for the Preservation of our excellent Constitution. When, by the vigorous Support which you gave me during the War, I had been enabled, under the Divine Providence, to restore to my People the Blessings of Peace, you continued to exert yourselves, with equal Alacrity and Steadiness, in pursuing every Measure that could contribute to the Maintenance of the Public Safety and Tranquillity; which you well understood could no otherwise be preserved, than by establishing, on a respectable Foundation, the Strength, the Credit, and the Commerce of the Nation. The large Supplies you have from Time to Time granted, and the wise Regulations you have made for these important Purposes, will, I am persuaded, be found to have been productive of the most beneficial Consequences.

In the approaching Election of Representatives, I doubt not but my People will give me fresh Proofs of their Attachment to the true Interest of their Country; which I shall ever receive as the most acceptable Mark of their Affection to me. The Welfare of all my Subjects is my first Object. Nothing therefore has ever given me more real Concern, than to see any of them, in any Part of my Dominions, attempting to loosen those Bonds of constitutional Subordination, so essential to the Welfare of the Whole. But it is with much Satisfaction that I now see them returning to a more just Sense of what their own Interest, no less than their Duty, indispensably requires of them; and thereby giving me the Prospect of continuing to reign over an happy, because an united People.

Then the Lord CHANCELLOR, by his MAJESTY's Command, said;

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the Thirty-first of this Instant March, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued, to Thursday the Thirty-first of this Instant.

Capt. FROST informs us, that Mr. WILKES appeared publicly in London, having declared himself a Candidate for the City, that his Pardon was to be made out the Day after he came away, and that it was generally believed he would be return'd One of the Members, by a great Majority: The following is a Copy of one of his Hand Bills:

TO THE WORTHY LIVERYMEN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Gentlemen, and Fellow Citizens,

IN Deference to the Opinion of some very respectable Friends, I presume to offer myself a Candidate for my native City of London, at the ensuing General Election. The Approbation you have been pleased, on several Occasions, to express of my Conduct, induces me to hope, that the Address I have now the Honour of making to you, will not be unfavourably received.

"The chief Merit with you, Gentlemen, I know to be a sacred Love of Liberty, and of those generous Principles, which at first gave, and have since secured to this Nation, the great Charter of Freedom. I will yield to none of my Countrymen in this noble Zeal, which have always characterized Englishmen. I may appeal to my whole Conduct, both in and out of Parliament, for the Demonstration, that such Principles are deeply rooted in my Heart, and that I have steadily pursued the Interests of my Country, without regard to the powerful Enemies I created, or the manifest Dangers in which I must thence necessarily be involved, and that I have fulfilled the Duties of a good Subject."

"The Two important Questions of Public Liberty, respecting General Warrants; and the Seizure of Papers, may perhaps, place me among those, who have deserved well of Mankind, by an undaunted Firmness, Perseverance, and Probity: These are the Virtues which your Ancestors never failed to exert in the same national Cause of Liberty, and the World will see renewed in their Descendants on every great Call of Freedom and our Country."

"The Nature and Dignity of the Trust, Gentlemen, which I now solicit, strike me very forcibly. I feel the warmest Zeal for your Interests, and Affection for your Service. I am conscious how unequal my Abilities are, yet Fidelity and Integrity shall in some Measure compensate that Deficiency, and I will endeavour, through Life, to merit the Continuance of your Approbation, the most precious Reward to which I aspire. If I am honoured with so near a Relation to you, it will be my Ambition to be useful, to dedicate myself to your Service, and to discharge with Spirit and Assiduity, the various and important Duties of the distinguished Station, in which I may be placed by the Favour of you, Gentlemen, the Livery of London. I am, with the utmost Respect,

GENTLEMEN,

your most faithful,

and obedient

humble Servant,

JOHN WILKES.

L O N D O N,

March 10, 1768.

The Captains MAYNARD and RICHARDSON may be hourly expected, as they left the Downs with Captain FROST.

* The Blanks and Prizes for the Maryland LIBERTY LOTTERY, are ready for the Wheels, and the Time appointed for Drawing being near at Hand, those who incline to become Adventurers, are requested to be speedy in their Application.

TO THE PRINTERS.

As a Mistake appears in your last Gazette, in publishing our Races, we desire you will publish them from the Account herewith sent. We are,

Your humble Servants,

The MANAGERS of the

Upper-Marlborough RACES.

May 7, 1768.

On Tuesday, the 3d Inst. a Match for 50 Guineas was run for, over the Upper-Marlborough Course, One Four Mile Heat, carrying 9 Stone, by a grey Filly, called *Britannia*, got by *Briton*, belonging to his Excellency the Governor, and a black Colt, call'd *Gimcrack*, got by *Ariel*, belonging to *Notley Young, Esq.* and won by the latter.—Odds Two to One on *Gimcrack*, the Filly being lame.

Wednesday, 4. The following Horses started for the Subscription Purse of 100 Pounds, viz.

Dr. Hamilton's Horse, <i>Figure</i> , Wt. 10 St.	1	2
Francis Thornton's do. <i>Merryman</i> , do. do.	2	3
Sam. Galloway's do. <i>Selim</i> , do. do.	3	4
Mr. Thomas's <i>Buckfin</i> , 5 Yrs. old, 8 ft. 10 lb.	4	5

Odds at Starting, Three to One *Selim* against the Field; Five to One the Field against *Figure*; Five to Four *Merryman* would be distanced in the Heats; and even Bets *Buckfin* would be distanced the first Heat.—*Figure* took the Lead from the Post, and won the Heat with great Ease.—'Tis remarkable that the last Heat was run in 8 Minutes and 52 Seconds. The Ground, by a fair Measurement, is full Four Miles.

Thursday, 5. A Purse of 25 Pounds was run for, by Mr. McGill's bay Colt, *Nonpareil*, Wt. 8 stone, - 1 Mr. Bullen's brown Horse, *Liberty*, aged, 10 ft. - 2 Dr. Hamilton's bay Filly, *Primrose*, 3 stone, - 3 Mr. Digger's Mare, *Moll Row*, 6 Yrs. old, 9 ft. 6 lb. dist. Bets in Favour of *Nonpareil*, who won the Heat with Ease, and received the Money—*Liberty* not starting the Second Heat.

* Formerly TRYALL.

TO THE PRINTERS.

YOU have at length obtained the Great C. D.'s Imprimatur. Whether the Surmise, that the *Brilliant*'s Letters were objected to as obnoxious, be true or not, you know best.—C. D. calls upon him to be very explicit upon the Subject of Pluralities.—"What, upon Compulsion, HAL? If Reasons were as thick as Black-berries, I would not give one upon Compulsion."

I must do Lord B—— the Justice to say, that the Moment he heard the Subject of Pluralities would be disagreeable to the People, he superseded his former Instructions, and resolved to provide for his Friend on the Civil List.—A Conduct, which one would think deserves the warmest Returns of public and private Gratitude.—Your Opposition, C. D. merits Thanks.—We will not enquire into the Motives.—They will not bear the Light.—They wrong you who think you his Enemy.—I leave then the Defence of this Branch of the legal Prerogative in your Hands.—In good Hands I leave it.

But lest those ugly Statutes, concerning Supremacy, should frighten you; I would hint to you, that some other ugly Consequences might attend your safely betraying your Trust, and covertly attacking those Rights you are sworn to defend.

The Prejudices of the People were complied with, in asking the Consent of Vestries.—Their Prejudices were complied with by a Resignation, upon not obtaining it.—Can the People desire more? They are not so unconscionable.

May all my done:—May a done:—The C other, are exact greater Triumph is not, I own, wi

Hoc juvat; A grateful S that the Public V ten like a Schola faries in general, and Blackguards

To the PRINT Your infatigabl ance in a late Servant,

THE Pragmatic Proclamation by all rational M its Nature.

Every Friend t kind, mult con tyrannical Proce mitting the Jesu vils incarnate, wh the Members of not to have bee proved fo infecti such an Amputa

If a Sovereign Right, dispose pleases, without Will, upon secre to himself; wh the whole of hi by them? And being done in Si ed as guilty of brogate all obstr exerting a Powe every Sentiment obliterated from

The Almighty Hands of any c Attributes, bein human Justice c to be right. T Propriety, orde Reasons that he bidding them, write, speak, brogating all Purpose, by hi well confiscate ry civil Comm same Injunctio Proceedings.

We all know Gothic, like o sent King's Fa Throne contain the entire Pref had then an ac selves, but no judge of, or in is absolutely re abject of slave

These Jesui of all Degrees, are to requir Banishment, v ed to be silen trymen, to w berties are loe your Children Life.

* Vide M

To be SO L D derick-Tow of June,

ABOUT A LAND Ewan Shelby's cheque. The Either of the Plan of it wi Town. Th the Purchase Money, on 8 other valuab in Virginia, v ticulars, app

ON the 3 a SU POUNDS C Gilding, th the Ground Eight Stone old, and up eluded; the Distance the

On the I same Course what other ditions as the 1st Day allowed for to be enter Richard Wel Day, and Subscriber, lings Entrar for the Seco double Ent determined The Horse Two o'Clock

* * Th

May all my Friend's Antagonists act as his has done:—May all my Opponents write as mine have done:—The Courage of the one, and the Wit of the other, are exactly of a Standard:—He needs no greater Triumph: I no greater Reputation; since it is not, I own, without Pleasure, I hear,
Hoc juvat; et melli est, non mentiar:
 A grateful Sound, and pleasing to the Ear:
 that the Public Voice allows the *Bystander* to have written like a Scholar, and a Gentleman;—his Adversaries in general, and *C. D.* in particular, like Dunces, and Blackguards.
I am Your's,
 A BYSTANDER.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.
 Your inserting the following Piece, which made its Appearance in a late English Paper, will oblige your humble Servant,
 A CONSTANT CUSTOMER.

THE Pragmatic Sanction, as it is called, or royal Proclamation, or Law lately made in Spain, must, by all rational Men, be considered as extraordinary in its Nature.

Every Friend to the natural and social Rights of Mankind, must conceive the strongest Indignation at such tyrannical Proceedings towards a whole People; for, admitting the Jesuits to be Atheists, Traitors, nay Devils incarnate, still they were, as a Community, one of the Members of that national Body Politic, and ought not to have been cut off from it, without being first proved so infectiously tainted, as to warrant, in Justice, such an Amputation.

If a Sovereign can, by the Laws of God, Justice, or Right, dispose of any Body of his People, whom he pleases, without assigning any other Reason, than his Will, upon secret Deliberations, and for Causes known to himself; what Security has any other Part, or even the whole of his People, that he will not do the same by them? And, to tell them they must submit to this being done in Silence, under the Penalty of being treated as guilty of high Treason, and even at Will to abrogate all obstructive Laws for that Purpose, is surely exerting a Power in which no People can acquiesce, 'til every Sentiment of Justice, Right or Humanity becomes obliterated from their Minds.

The Almighty never lodged such a Power in the Hands of any created Being; his Divine Laws, like his Attributes, being to do Justice and love Mercy; and no human Justice can be warrantable that is not manifested to be right. The King of Spain might, with as much Propriety, order his Subjects to turn Mahometans, for Reasons that he reserves within his Breast—with forbidding them, under the Penalty of high Treason, to write, speak, or declaim on the Subject, and with abrogating all obstructive constitutional Laws for that Purpose, by his arbitrary Proclamation; or he might as well confiscate and punish every religious Order, or every civil Community on the like Pleas, and exactly the same Injunctions to the rest of his People concerning his Proceedings.

We all know the Constitution of Spain was originally Gothic, like our own, and we also know, that the present King's Father was preferred to succeed to that Throne conditionally, for the Good of the People, and the entire Preservation of the Spanish Dominions. They had then an acknowledged Right of thinking for themselves, but now they are told it belongs not to them to judge of, or interpret the Sovereign's Commands; which is absolutely reducing them to the Condition of the most abject of Slaves.

These Jesuits have Fathers, Brothers, and Kinsmen of all Degrees, amongst all Ranks of the Spaniards, who are to require no Reasons for their Consecration and Banishment, while all natural Affection is even demanded to be silently sacrificed.—Think, Oh! my Countrymen, to what Men become subjected when their Liberties are lost. Learn to value your own, and teach your Children to do the same, beyond Fortune or even Life.

A FRIEND to OPEN JUSTICE.

* Vide Magazine for May 1767.

May 10, 1768.
 To be SOLD, at the House of Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, Frederick County, on Thursday the 23d of June,

ABOUT Seventeen Hundred Acres of very good LAND, in Frederick County, between Captain Evan Shelby's, and Mr. Isaac Baker's, and near Conococheague. There are several Settlements on the Land: Either of the above Persons will show the Land, and a Plan of it will be left with Mr. Bowles, at Frederick-Town. The Land will be sold in Parcels, as may suit the Purchasers, and Credit given for the Purchase-Money, on Security and Interest.—I have several other valuable Tracts of Land in Maryland, and some in Virginia, which I will sell, lease, or rent. For Particulars, apply to the Subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough.
 STEPHEN WEST.

May 9, 1768.
 ON the 30th Instant, will be run for, at Pig-Point, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY POUNDS Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, the best of Three Heats, Three Times round the Ground to each Heat; Four Years old, to carry Eight Stone; Five Years old, Nine Stone; Six Years old, and upwards, Ten Stone, Saddle and Bridle included; the Horse winning Two Heats, and saving his Distance the Third, to be entitled to the Purse.

On the Day following, will be run for, over the same Course, the Entrance Money of both Days, with what other Money may be made up; on the same Conditions as the first Day's Race; the winning Horse the first Day only excepted. Twenty Minutes will be allowed for Rubbing, between each Heat. The Horses to be entered the Saturday before the Race, with Mr. Richard Wells, and to pay Twenty Shillings for the First Day, and Fifteen Shillings for the Second Day, if a Subscriber, if a Non-Subscriber, to pay Thirty Shillings Entrance, for the First Day, and Twenty Shillings for the Second Day; or, if entered at the Pole, to pay double Entrance. All Disputes that may arise, to be determined by Judges appointed for that Purpose.—The Horses to start between the Hours of One and Two o'Clock.

* Three reputed Horses to start, or no Race.

BENEDICT, May 2, 1768.

THE Subscriber intending to GREAT-BRITAIN very shortly, requests all Persons indebted to him, or himself and Company, (especially those who are indebted considerable Sums for Dealings in the Wholesale Way) to be speedy in their Payments, which may save them much Trouble, and will greatly oblige him.—All those who are indebted upon open Accounts, and cannot conveniently pay at this Time, are requested to come in, and settle their Accounts, by Bonds, Notes, or otherways, to prevent Disputes that often occur at settling open Accounts in the Absence of one of the contracting Parties.

All Persons having Claims against the Subscriber, are desired to bring them in, to be adjusted and paid.—The STORE at BENEDICT, is to be continued, and regularly supplied, as usual, under the Management of Mr. ROBERT YOUNG, who hath lately received a large and general Assortment of EAST-INDIA and EUROPEAN GOODS, imported from LONDON and GLASGOW; and will be sold Wholesale or Retail, on very reasonable Terms, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco. Mr. YOUNG has also for Sale, WEST-INDIA Rum and Sugar—best VIRGINIA inspected Pork, and a few Pipes, Hogheads, and Quarter Casks of genuine MADEIRA Wine, of the NEW-YORK Quality, of Vintage 1766, and is now selling at the very low Price of Forty-five Pounds Currency per Pipe, ready Money, and filled up when delivered: The Price of Hogheads and Quarter-Casks, in Proportion; viz. 22. 10. 1. and 11. 5. He will shortly have Wine of same Quality, of last Vintage, which will be sold for ready Money, or Bills of Exchange, as imported, at Cost and Charges.—A Cargo of best Stove-dry'd small white SALT, is daily expected, which will be sold cheap, if taken from the Ship's Side, at BENEDICT.

The Subscriber hath for Sale a choice Parcel of coarse GOODS, just imported in the SHARPE, Capt. BRUCE, from GLASGOW: They amount to 576. 1. 3. 4. Prime Cost, clear of Charges; are well bought, as may be seen by the Prices and Quality of the Goods, and will be sold a Bargain, for ready Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco:—They consist of the following Articles, viz. Mens, Youths, and Boys Castor and Felt Hats, KENDAL Cottons, Osnabrigs, Harns, and Tweel Sacking.—3-4 7-8 and 4-4 IRISH Linens, 9-8 brown and white IRISH Sheetings, SCOTS Dowlas, and Printed Cotton Cloth; 5-8 FFFE, and 7-8 GLASGOW Checks, 3-4 and 7-8 Imp'd Hollands and Bed-Ticks, Buckrams, Linen Handkerchiefs, Aprons of Lawn, Needle-work'd, Tartans, Writing-Paper, and Osnabrig Thread:—SCOTS Plaiding, Mens Yarn and Plaid Hose, Mens and Youths Leather Breeches, Bearskins, Duffels, Kerseys, and low-priced Broad-Cloths, of various Colours, with Shalloons, Buttons and Twist, to suit them all.—Mens Saddles, Bridles and Surcingle, Pewter Plates, Dishes, Basins, and hard Metal Spoons; Twelve Dozen best SCOTS Stuffs, Four Casks 84. and 104. Nails, and a good Assortment of small HARD WARE, too numerous to particularize.—If the Purchaser of this Parcel should want any additional Articles, he will be supplied with them from the General Assortment in Mr. YOUNG's Store, on the same Terms on which he buys the Parcel.

(*) THOMAS CAMPBELL.

TO BE SOLD,
 A HOUSE, OUT-HOUSES, and LOT,
 near the Town-Gate, in this City. For
 Terms apply to WILLIAM CURRIE, Cabinet-Maker, and Stucco-Worker.

May 7, 1768.
 WHEREAS I have often advertis'd about 600 Acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel County, within 10 Miles of the City of Annapolis, to be sold by Public Vendue, in order to pay my just Debts: The Quality of the above Land, with a State of the Improvements and other Conveniences thereon, were fully described in this Paper, in the Months of January and February last. And, as I have had it hinted to me that my Right to the above Premises, might be disputed, I desire such as doubt, to enquire for the Truth where it can only be found, at the proper Offices, whose Doors are always open.—And I hereby declare that I will take Advantage of any Person who shall secrete any Paper or Papers relating to the above Premises, or otherwise prejudice me by promoting Falsehoods concerning the same.—My Land will be set up, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday next, the 17th Instant, and sold to the highest Bidder.
 JOHN WILMOT.

THIS is to give Notice to all Persons, that JOHN ROWE, of FREDERICK County, by Bond, agreed to convey unto GEORGE FRENCH, all the vacant Land that should be found upon a Warrant of Re-survey, on a Tract of Land, called NANCY'S CONTENTMENT, lying in said County, which Bond has since been assigned over to me the Subscriber: I therefore hereby forbid all Persons from purchasing the same.
 JACOB FRENCH.

May 8, 1768.
 WHEREAS ELEANOR, the Wife of me, the Subscriber, has eloped from my Bed and Board: These are therefore to forewarn all Persons not to trust her on my Account, as I will not pay any Debts of her contracting after this Date. As witness my Hand.
 VACHEL WHITE.

At SCHOOLFIELD, PRINCE-GEORGE'S County,

R A N G E R

WILL COVER at FORTY SHILLINGS Currency, and Two and Six Pence to the Keeper.

Any Person who will bring 100 Bushels of Oats, and Fifty of Bran, or even a lesser Quantity, to SEAR'S Landing, shall receive Two Shillings for the Oats, if good, and Eight-pence for the Bran, if not musty.

* If not brought soon, it may possibly not be wanted.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

May 2, 1768.
 RAN away last Night from the Subscriber, living in Frederick County, about Seven Miles from Bladenburg, one WILLIAM SCOTT, an Overseer, a Country-born fellow, full-faced well made Man, about Twenty-two Years of Age, Five Feet Eight or Nine Inches high: Had on, and took with him, the following Cloaths, viz. a German Serge Coat, of a red and white Colour, a Nankeen Jacket, a Pair of Breeches of the same of his Coat, a Pair of black Worsted Stockings, a Pair of Thread ditto, a red spotted Silk Handkerchief, a Linen ditto, a good Castor Hat, and sundry other Things. It is supposed he took away with him a Convict Fellow, a likely well made Man, named WILLIAM ABBUTT, an Englishman, about Twenty-six Years of Age, Five Feet Eight Inches high, wears his own Hair, of a brownish Colour, tied behind: Had on, and took with him when he went away, a German Serge Coat, of a Leadon Colour, white Fustian Jacket, a Pair of Osnabrig Trowsers, Two Holland Shirts, and Two Pair of Yarn Stockings. They also took a dark bay Horse, about Fourteen and an Half Hands high, in very good Order, and well made, branded on the near Shoulder, G. P. and on the Buttock, O, also on the off-Shoulder, I, and on the Buttock, A. has a Star in his Forehead, Bob Tail, fretted with Traces on the Sides, and is about Seven Years old; also a bay Mare, about Thirteen Hands Three Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder, I, and on the Buttock, A, about Five Years old, an old Saddle, with a good blue fringed Housling, a Pair of Leather Bags, and a Broad-Sword. Whoever takes up the said Fellows, and brings them to the Subscriber, shall have Three Pounds Currency for each, and Twenty Shillings for each of the Creatures, paid by
 JOHN ADAMSON.

N. B. It is supposed they will change both their Names, and Cloaths.

May 5, 1768.
 THE Partnership of STEWART & RICHARDSON, being now expired, all Persons indebted to them, are desired to be as speedy as possible in discharging their Debts, and such who are indebted by open Account, and cannot conveniently discharge the same, are requested to settle by Bond or Note immediately; for which Purpose, due Attendance will be given, at their late Store, in Annapolis, by Anthony Stewart, with whom all Persons are desired to set.

STEWART & RICHARDSON.

Alexandria, April 23, 1768.
 Pursuant to the Last Will and Testament of Mr. George Johnston, deceased, will be exposed to Public SALE, on Monday the 18th of July next, on the Premises,

THREE Lots of LAND, situate in the Town of Alexandria, with a good Dwelling-House on them, upwards of 100 Feet long, and Six Fire Places below Stairs: Also another Dwelling-House, 36 Feet long, with Two Fire Places, a Meat-House, Milk-House, Stable, Office, and other necessary Houses, with a good Garden; the Whole enclosed with Pales and Brick: They front the River, and are defended from it by a Stone Wall, to which Boats and other small Vessels come, at a moderate Tide. At the same Time, will be sold, a very elegant Silver Tea-Pot, Milk-Pot, and Stand. Long Time will be allowed the Purchaser, upon paying down Part of the Money, and giving Bond, with good Security, to
 SARAH JOHNSTON, Executrix,
 GEORGE JOHNSTON, Executor.

(*) Loudoun County, Virginia, April 29, 1768.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Loudoun County, near Rocky-Run Chapel; Two English Convict Servant Men, both Blacksmiths, viz.
 JOHN BENHAM, about 28 Years of Age, a slender made Fellow, stoops in his Shoulders, and has a very hoarse Voice, wears his own short Hair, is about 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high: Had on, when he went away, an Osnabrig Shirt, a short Cotton Jacket, Cotton Breeches, coarse Stockings, and Country Shoes or Pumps.

JOHN MILLER, a short well-set Fellow, wears his own short Hair, has a large Scar in his Forehead, is about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, and about 28 Years of Age, he talks very much, and is very deceitful: Had on, when he went away, a grey Bearskin Jacket and Breeches, an Osnabrig Shirt, no Stockings, and Country Shoes. They may both perhaps change their Drefs, as they took with them Osnabrig Trowsers, and other Cloaths. They took with them, a Negro Lad, named Jack, about 18 Years of Age, a short well-set Fellow, has lost the greater part of his Toes with the Frost, is a very brisk lively Fellow, and remarkably black. They stole out of my Stable, Two Horses, one a bay, about 14 Hands high, shod before, has a Star in his Forehead, hanging Mane and Switch Tail, Brand not known; the other a large sorrel Horse, shod all round, has a Star in his Forehead, and goes well: The Negro Boy took with him, a small grey Horse, about Hands high, with a Bob Tail.

Whoever takes up said Servants, and Negro, and brings them to my House, in Loudoun County, near Rocky-Run Chapel, shall receive the above Reward, and if taken apart, Five Pounds Reward for each.

(*) WILLIAM CARR-LANE.

* It is supposed they have black'd themselves, as there was some Coal and Tallow found in a Kettle of theirs.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, sundry Tracts of Land, in Maryland and Virginia, viz.
TWO TRACTS on a Drain of the Eastern Branch of Patowmack, One containing 188½ Acres, called **SCOTT'S GOOD LUCK**, lying about 4 Miles from Snowden's Iron-Works, and about Eight Miles from Bladenburg; hath on it a good Dwelling-House, Tobacco-House, and several other convenient Houses; about 70 Acres cleared, and under good Fence, extreme good Land, and a large Quantity of Meadow may be made thereon. The other contains 117 Acres, and joining the aforesaid Tract; hath on it a good Dwelling-House, new Tobacco-House, and several other useful Houses; about 30 Acres of cleared Land, and a very good Meadow sowed with Timothy: Both of which Tracts of Land are well watered and timbered, lying near the main Road, leading from Bladenburg to Snowden's Works. — Those in Virginia, are in Hampshire County, One of which contains 614 Acres, lying on Mill-Creek, about 2½ Miles below Fort Cumberland, on the main Road, leading from Winchester to said Fort. The other contains 800 Acres, and lies on the North River of Great Cape-Capon, near the main Road, leading from Winchester to South Branch; all exceeding good Land, well watered and timbered, with a great Deal of Meadow Ground on each. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. Stephen West, of Upper-Marlborough, or to the Subscriber, in Winchester.

(4) **WILLIAM SCOTT.**
April 18, 1768.
FREDERICK COUNTY RACES.
ON Tuesday the 24th of May next, will be run for, near George-Town, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of **TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS**, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding: A Horse of 14 Hands, to carry One Hundred and Twenty-six Pounds, Saddle and Bridle included, and to rise and fall according to the Rules of Racing. — On the Day following, will be run for, on the same Terms, a PURSE of **TWELVE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS**, the winning Horse the preceding Day excepted: To start between Two and Three o'Clock each Day, and entered with Messieurs Joseph Belt, or John Orme, the preceding Day of each Race. A Horse winning Two clear Heats, and saving his Distance the Third, shall be entitled to the Money. Any Jockey detected in unfair Behaviour, shall be deemed distanced. — To pay One Pound Five Shillings for the first Day's Entrance, and Twelve Shillings and Six-pence for the Second; or double at the Post. Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes, and the Money to be paid as soon as they shall pronounce their Decision. Three reputed running Horses to start, or no Race. To run the Two Mile Heats.

W A N T E D,
IN Dorchester Parish, in Dorchester County, a C U R A T E. Any one properly qualified, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Vestry of the said Parish.
Signed per Order,
ROGER JONES, Register.
STOLEN or STRAYD, from Kingsbury Furnace, in Baltimore County, about the latter End of October, or the Beginning of November last, a roan COLT, rising Three Years old, branded on the near Buttock, with the Letter B.
Whoever brings the said Colt to the Subscriber, at the above Furnace, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by
(4) **FRANCIS PHILLIPS.**

Annapolis, March 29, 1768.
THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by LORD BALTIMORE, in a Commission, bearing Date the 24th Day of November 1767, for continuing the SALE of his LORDSHIP'S MANORS and RESERV'D LANDS, give Notice, that they will meet at the Revenue-Office, on Tuesday the 17th of May next, and in case Purchasers shall appear, will attend, from Day to Day, during the Sitting of the Provincial Court, in order to dispose of the following MANORS, &c. viz.

ACRES.	County.
Anne-Arundel, - 1500	lying in Anne-Arundel Cy.
Gunpowder, - 5000	Baltimore County.
Canocoheague, - 12000	Fredrick County.
Manocoffy, - 10000	
Zachaiab, - 9600	
Pangaiah, - 1500	Charles County.
Calverton, - 5000	
Chaptico, - 6500	
Beaverdam, - 8000	
Mill, - 7500	St. Mary's County.
Woolsey, - 7500	
West St. Mary's, - 7500	
Snow-Hill, - 7500	
St. Barbaras, and St. Johns, - 7500	Kent County.
Kent, - 7500	
Queen-Anne's, - 5000	Queen-Anne's County.
Nanticoke, - 5500	Dorchester County.

The above Lands will be sold to the highest Bidder, and put up in Lots, as shall be most agreeable to the Purchasers; some of them being very rich, with proper Cultivation, would bring fine Hemp, or make Meadows. Correct Plans, with a State of the Improvements, and the Terms of the present Leases; as likewise the Authority of the Commissioners, and Conditions of Sale, may be seen, by applying to the Subscriber,
Signed per Order, **JOHN CLAPHAM.**

L A T E L Y I M P O R T E D,
From LIVERPOOL, and to be SOLD by JOHN ASH-BURNER, at Baltimore-Town, on reasonable Terms, by the Lump, or single Packages,
IRISH Linens, Osnabrigs, Manchester Checks, Kendal Cottons, Duffels, Welton Marble-Clouts, and Trimmings, Felt and Castor Hats, Mens and Womens Stockings, Saddles, Hard-Ware, Earthen-Ware, English refined Sugar, Bottled-Beer, Cheese, Smiths Coals, fine Salt, and a few Calks of Pimento.
* * He has also for Sale, a few African SLAVES.

March 22, 1768.
To be Sold, at PUBLIC SALE, on the Premises, by the Subscriber, in Frederick County, Maryland, on the 20th Day of June next,
TWO overshot GRIST-MILLS, and one SAW-MILL, on Rock-Creek, about Five Miles from George-Town, and Six Miles from Bladenburg. The Three Mills are, in the driest Weather, plentifully supplied with Water, from one Dam, built of Stone, and so strong finished, as to be safe against any Fresh; one Pair of the Mill Stones are French Bums, the Bolting Clothes, and Lift Jack, with all the other Appurtenances, now belonging to them, will be Sold with the Mills. Also One Hundred and Twenty Acres of Land joining them; 20 Acres whereof was condemned by a Writ of Ad quod Damnum, and the other Hundred Acres is the Dwelling-Plantation of the Subscriber, whereon there is an Orchard, Dwelling House, and Kitchen, and the Plantation is in good Repair. Possession will be given immediately after Harvest, and Two Years Credit for One Half the Money, on paying Interest, and giving Bond, with Security, if required.

ZACHARIAH WHITE.
March 4, 1768.
To be SOLD, on reasonable Terms, by James Houston, living in Worcester County, on Pocomoke River,
AS SNOW, of about One Hundred and Fifty Tons. The Calking, Carpenters and Joiners Work are not yet finished, but can be completed in Four Months, or less, if required.
Likewise a BRIG, of about One Hundred and Ten Tons. She is all completed except the Calking.

W A N T E D,
A PERSON well acquainted with the Business of a COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. Such a one, on Application to the Printer, will be duly encouraged.
Talbot County, March 1, 1768.
AS a regular Intercourse by Sea, betwixt Maryland and Philadelphia, is generally thought a great Convenience to the Trading Gentlemen of both Provinces, by giving them an Opportunity of getting the Commodities of each Place, from each other, with quick Dispatch, and on safer and easier Terms, than they could before; the Subscriber intends to continue his Schooner, the MARYLAND-PACKET, in that Trade, agreeable to his Advertisement of September last. He hopes the Gentlemen of both Provinces will give him the Encouragement, his Desire to serve, and the Convenience he affords them, may merit. He will receive Goods on Freight, for any Part of Maryland, on low Terms, provided the Quantity will be sufficient to defray the Expence. The Vessel will be address'd to Bond and Byrrs, Merchants in Philadelphia, who offer their Service to all the Gentlemen of Maryland, who have not an established Correspondency in Philadelphia, and will serve them with the utmost Punctuality, for the usual Commission. Orders to them, will meet with quick Dispatch, if sent to the Care of Col. Fitzhugh, at the Mouth of Potomac, to John Martin, near Oxford; or by the several Posts. The Schooner is now in Philadelphia, and it is expected she will return, and be there again, by the Middle or last of April.
(3^m) **JOHN MARTIN.**

March 8, 1768.
To be LET and entered on the 1st of December next,
THE TENEMENT, whereon Nathaniel Slicer now lives, distant about 8 Miles from George-Town and Bladenburg. For further Particulars apply to the said Slicer, or
(1st) **DANIEL CARROLL.**

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of her late Husband, Mr. Brian Philpot, of Baltimore-Town, deceased, requests all the Creditors of the said deceased, to give her speedy Notice of the Amount of their several Claims, therein distinguishing whether they are on Bonds, Bills, Notes, or Accounts, that she may thereby be enabled to ascertain the Amount of the whole Debts, and give the Preference in the first Payments to those, who by Law, are entitled to the same. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment.
She requests the Indulgence of the several Creditors, that they would not commence Suits against her, and thereby burthen the Administration with Costs, as they may be assured of her Intention to discharge the Debts, and complete the Administration with all the Dispatch in her Power.
(3^m) **MARY PHILPOT, Administratrix.**

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

MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.
THE Lower House of Assembly of MARYLAND, have constantly, and effectually, hitherto, since Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Lordship hath no Right to collect Twelven-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 Sentiment being directly opposite to the Opinion of the Upper House had, on mature Consideration, formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Council's Claim," principally occasioned the Non-payment of the Public Debt for upwards of Ten Years. The Distress of Trade for Want of a Circulating Medium, and the extreme Necessity of Public Creditors, compelled the Lower House to agree to an Appeal to his Majesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Difference, without the Allotment of any Public Money for that Purpose, as the only Means to settle Disputes, restore Public Credit, and lay a sure Foundation for the future Ease and Good of the Province.
A SUBSCRIPTION therefore, by RESOLVE of the Lower House, has been open'd, and Subscriptions are taken in by every Member, for maintaining an Agent, and supporting the Appeal on the Part of the People, as well as obtaining Redress of their other Grievances; and, by RESOLVE also of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Money for the same Purposes, the following SCHEME of a LOTTERY, by which to raise ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Common Money, is submitted to the PUBLIC.

PRIZE	of	£. 500	is	£. 500
1	—	250	—	250
1	—	100	—	100
2	—	50	are	100
2	—	30	—	60
4	—	20	—	80
4	—	15	—	60
10	—	10	—	100
20	—	5	—	100
50	—	4	—	200
80	—	3	—	240
73	—	2 : 10	—	182 : 10
2350	—	2	—	4500
1 First drawn Blank,	—	—	—	13 : 15
1 Last drawn Blank,	—	—	—	13 : 15
2500 Prizes.	—	—	—	—
2500 Blanks.	—	—	—	£. 6500
5000 Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to	—	—	—	£. 7500
From which deduct - 1000	—	—	—	£. 6500

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

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MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1768.

MONACO, February 13.



By the Treaty of Peace with Corsica, it is said, that the Genoese are to acknowledge that Island to be free and independent; that the Corsicans are to evacuate Capraia in Favour of the Genoese; and that the Port of Bonifaccio is to be in Possession of the Corsicans, on Condition of their making an annual Payment to Genoa of 30,000 Livres.

LONDON, March 1.

Letters from Petersburg, dated Jan. 28, say, "We learn from Moscow, that when M. Pskovskiy, Resident of the King of Prussia, presented to her Imperial Majesty lately a Memorial soliciting the Enlargement of the Four Prisoners of State, the Empress replied, That as she had not caused them to be arrested, but upon solid Representations, and only for the Welfare of the Republic, the very same Reasons obliged her to detain them; whereby there will be more Safety for the Dyet, and greater Hope of re-establishing the Peace of the Nation; instead of which, if she should consent to set them at Liberty, it would rather be abandoning the State to them, than restoring them to it."

It is talked that Two Regiments of Foot, on the Irish Establishment, are soon to be embarked for North-America.

March 5. We are informed, that the next new Parliament will meet early in the Month of May next, for the Dispatch of Business.

March 8. This Day the following Bills received the Royal Assent by a Commission, previous to his Majesty's going to the House of Peers, on Thursday, viz.

The Bill to raise 1,900,000 l. by Annuities and Lottery, for the Service of the present Year.

The Bill to amend and render more effectual, in his Majesty's Dominions in America, an Act of this Session, for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c.

The Bill to continue several Acts for the better encouraging the Whale-Fishery.

The Bill for more easy and effectual Recovery of the Penalties and Forfeitures inflicted by Acts, relating to the Trade and Revenues of the British Colonies in America.

The Bill to encourage the Trade to Newfoundland. And also to several other public and private Bills.

March 10. By Letters from Paris, an Account is received of the Death of the Queen of France; upon which Event, it is said, that City was surrounded by the Soldiers, to prevent the Emigration of the Manufacturers, which has usually been very great there on occasion of long Mournings.

We are informed, that an English Gentleman of Distinction, who arrived last Thursday from Calais, declared that he was detained there by the Governor a fortnight, and not suffered to depart; all his Papers examined, and Letters opened; that he dispatched an Express to Paris, who returned with an Order for his Departure, under the King's own Hand, upon which he was permitted to go: But many others (among whom were Three German Counts, and Two English Couriers from Lord Rochford) were detained. That many Conjectures were formed, and great Uneasiness appeared concerning the Cause of such extraordinary Proceedings; but none, not even the Governor himself, could account for it. Some thought of the Clergy, others of the King; but all agreed that the Death of the Queen, which was expected, could not produce such an Effect. The true Cause of which was, however, waited for with great Impatience.

A Letter from Lancashire says, "To such a Degree has Faction raged here, that had all the Ships in the adjoining River, been Men of War, and had bombarded the Town, the Windows and Doors of every House, of both Parties, could not possibly appear in a more ruinous and shattered State. But, at Preston, the Scene is still much worse, where last Week an unthinking Mob (computed at about 3000) entirely demolished and levelled several good and genteel Houses, together with the Popish Chapel. In other Places they have broke to Pieces all Sorts of Household Furniture; whereby great Numbers of People in that neat and beautiful Town are not only reduced to the last Extremity, but also several have lost their Lives, and others are dangerously wounded and maimed in opposing them. Such are the dire Effects of the present Mode of Election. On the Whole, it is very difficult to guess which Party in Lancaster will, at the General Election, prove victorious: At present they seem nearly on a Par."

It was currently reported on Monday, that some good News was arrived over Land from the East-Indies; in consequence of which the Stock rose Four per Cent.

March 11. On Wednesday next at the General Election for Members to represent this City in Parliament, John Wilkes, Esq; intends offering himself a Candidate, having purchased his Freedom of this City for that Purpose, in the Worshipful Company of Joiners, and paid his Money, as customary, in the Chamber of London, in order to be admitted into the Freedom of London, next Tuesday, at a Court of Aldermen.

The Gentlemen who have given one Guinea for one Hundred, in case Mr. Wilkes is returned for the City of London, have now insured themselves at Twenty-five Guineas, from paying that Sum; so great is the Expectation of his succeeding; and we hear that a respectable Alderman of the City intends to support his Interest.

It is also said, the Letter to a great Personage was presented by the D. of N. and a Permission of Return was granted, upon Condition that there is no personal Appearance at Court.

We are informed that many Hundred Liverymen have determined to give John Wilkes, Esq; their single Votes, as the only effectual Means of serving him.

The Bets run high at the West-End of the Town, that Mr. Wilkes will be returned one of the Members for the City of London.

BOSTON, April 25.

To the PRINTERS of the BOSTON GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

You are desired to publish the inclosed. Yours,

A FARMER.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is impossible for me to express the reverential Gratitude, with which I receive the very great Honour, you have been pleased to confer upon me by your late Letter.

The Rank of the Town of Boston, the Wisdom of her Counsels, and the Spirit of her Conduct, render, in my Opinion, the Approbation of her Inhabitants, inestimable; and therefore I shall ever place this Testimony of it, among the chief Blessings of my Life.

Love of my Country engaged me in that Attempt, to vindicate her Rights, and assert her Interests, which your Generosity has thought proper so highly to applaud; and if my humble Labours prove useful to the good People of these Colonies—A Glory! beyond which my Ambition never wished to rise—I am persuaded that this happy Effect must flow from the Influence and Lustre bestowed upon them by your favourable Notice.

Never, until my Heart becomes insensible of all worldly Things, will it become insensible of the unspeakable Obligations, which, as an American, I owe to the Inhabitants of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, for the Vigilance with which they have watched over, and the Magnanimity with which they have maintained the Liberties of the British Colonies on this Continent.

May the same sacred Zeal for the common Welfare, the same Principles of Loyalty to our excellent Sovereign, of Affection to his illustrious House, and of Duty to our beloved Parent Kingdom, which have uniformly actuated and guided your Colony, animate and direct every other, so that at length that Union in Sentiments and Measures may be firmly formed, which as you, Gentlemen, most justly observe, "is so indispensably necessary for the Security of the Whole."

Amongst my warmest Wishes, these will ever be—that the Province of Massachusetts-Bay may rejoice in a perpetual Prosperity; that the Town of Boston may always flourish with a Dignity becoming the Capital of so very respectable a State; that the Purity of her Intentions, the Prudence of her Designs, and the Vigour of her Actions, may constantly confound the Machinations of her Enemies; and that the Virtues of her present Inhabitants may be transmitted down from Age to Age, that so the latest Posterity in these Colonies, may never want faithful Guardians of American Freedom.

Pennsylvania,

April 11, 1768.

A FARMER.

"To the very respectable Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON."

May 2. The late Speaker of the House of Representatives has received a very genteel Letter from the Speaker of the House of Burgesses in Virginia, in Answer to the circular Letter of the House, written in the last Session of our General Assembly, which got to Williamsburg in good Time, as their Assembly was to sit in a few Days. Their Principles of Liberty, it is said, are so well established, and the Tendency of the late Acts of Parliament imposing Duties and Taxes on the Colonies are so manifest, as to leave no Doubt but they will approve of the Measures taken, and readily concur in the Plan proposed for the Support of their Constitutional Rights. Their noble, timely and spirited Resolutions in the Year 1765, so satisfactory to the People of America, afford abundant Reason for us ever to respect that Province, and to speak of them in the same Terms in which the Honourable Gentlemen are pleased politely to mention this, "as very vigilant and steadfast Guardians of American Rights."

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 19.

On Tuesday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province, meets here.

Since our last the Captains MAYNARD and SMITH from LONDON, arrived here, but have brought no late Advices.

ADVERTISEMENTS omitted this Week, for Want of Room, shall be inserted in our next.

To THE PRINTERS.

E crassa strepitus Mas pice ridiculus.

The poor little captive Mouse hath squeak'd from a Pitch Barrel.

Ecce iterum Crispinus, et est mihi sepi vocandus

Ad partes, monstrum nulla virtute redemptum

A vitis, ager, solaque libidinis sortis.

JUV.

Once more Crispinus, call'd upon the Stage, (Nor shall once more suffice) provokes my Rage:

A Monster, to whom every Vice lays claim, Without one Virtue to redeem his Fame.

Feeble and Sick, yet strong in Lust alone.

CRUEL it would be, honest, honest IACO, to flinch from thee the smallest Particle of thy good Name: it

would make thee poor indeed!—As the Bylander has, at length, discover'd, that a bad Life hath subjected him to Reproach, his Resolution that a future good one, shall refute all personal Invektive, is very prudent and laudable. Let us then not despair of his Amendment, of seeing him discard some, at least, of his most disgusting Indecencies; for no one can be quite regardless of the World's Censure, who does not deserve it. But whatever his present Resolution may be, I fear that certain Vices have enter'd too deeply into his Habit, to be subdued at once. His Self-gratulations on supposed Victory, unless they allude to his Resolution of becoming a new Man, of acquiring Knowledge in Things commendable, and casting off his Arrogance, smell too rankly of that inordinate Vanity, which hath been so generally offensive. When he plumes himself upon a Triumph over Objections he has not attempted to answer, he lays aside the Mask he had prepar'd for Disguise. The wretched Effusions of his *Doggrel Muse*, can scarce pretend to the Character of an Answer, and especially when he tells us in a Note, that his third Letter was actually written, and prepar'd for the Press, the Week after C. D.'s Composition appear'd, and therefore even before his Madrigals were published, except those admirably modest ones, applied to himself, about his sacred Name, &c.—Craftiness is a deplorable Quality, and undoes itself. He who acts by it, can't always be disguised, and when detected, he becomes impotent by arming every one against him.—If illustrations of this Remark were necessary, certain Vestrymen, as well as others, cou'd furnish them.—I have, indeed, been informed, that the Exclamation "Hear him—Hear him"—is not unfrequent in the House of Commons, either to check the Forwardness of an Impertinent, or to remove the Interruption given to an agreeable Speaker; but I have also heard it, in more private Assemblies, where a very rude Fellow has made an Uproar, not only with the utmost Exertions of his Voice, but with clapping his Hands, and knocking the Floor with his Heels, and have observ'd that his Turbulence generally proceeded from *Tipsiness*.—Under some Delusion, the Bylander certainly was. The Gazette was all silent—the Impressions of the Types did not vociferate—whence then the Tumult, that was to be appear'd? "Vain Phantasy, as light and thin of Substance as the Air!" The Bylander misconceiv'd his real Situation, and what so delusive as *Tipsiness*?—Drunk!—Oh fy—not drunk, but *tipsy*, by which I meant that Degree of Exhilaration from an extraordinary Bottle or Bowl, that makes a Man (very little inclined to Decency at any Time) totally forget his Function, the Place and Company he is in, and betray an ungovernable Prurency in his eternal Allusions *circa cingulum*—Indecorums, which dull stupid Sobriety takes Care to avoid.

To the Term *Drunkenness*, different Men might annex different Ideas.—Some might think, when you charge another with being drunk, that he was disabled from walking or standing.—To avoid Misconstruction, I used the Word *Tipsy*, in which Condition, the Bylander may not only stand and walk, but dance too, and talk very—shrewdly, especially to the Women, and laugh very heartily at those Flashes of his Wit, that Modesty is apt to resent.

If a Member of the House of Commons, for aught I know, I might suffer the Rebuke of Interruption; but if the Consequence wou'd only be, "my not being able to bear my own Ears," a temporary Suspension of such an ordinary Use of that Organ, wou'd not be very terrible.

Who said the Parson was a Whoremaster?—I never heard of his keeping W—s.—They are expensive Baggages, and he is extremely frugal.—There is indeed something in my former Letter, about sweet pretty Mulattoes, a Phrase, that ought not to offend the Ears of him, whose Mouth has so often pronounced it.—It is an high Taste, and sometimes disastrous, unless the Bylander "has been greatly belied, even by himself."—C. D. probably will never turn Father-Confessor, nor will the Bylander need his Assistance in that Character, for a Mother-Confessor will serve his Turn.

"The Parson, says he, has never yet been seen in Liquor, or detected with a W—c."—The Person, who asserts this, must, to be sure, have been very long and intimately acquainted with him; but this Person is not the Parson himself. We pretty well know, that no one here, was acquainted with him, before he came among us, except one, who nobody can imagine affects the Character of a Sage of the Law, a Canonist, and a Poet.—We know too, that he has been here but a short Time, and that his sacred Name, notwithstanding the Celebrity of it, had not reach'd us before he brought it with him. Who then can this Bylander be? How

One of the Bylander's Mottos, to his Third Letter, is, Semper ego Auditor tantum, nunquamne reponam, Vexatus toties.

This was properly said by Juvenal, in the Introduction to his First Satire, but applied to the Bylander's Third Letter, it is a Bylander as big as a Bull, and shows the Tenacity of the Man's Genius, when he cannot even furnish a Motto with tolerable Propriety. But perhaps he may intend it for a modest Acknowledgment, that altho' he had written Two Letters before, he had said nothing. I acknowledge the Weight of the Plea, and dare say it may be equally admitted thro' the whole Course of Fifty Letters more, should he oblige the Public with that Number, and so he may go on with his Auditor tantum's and nunquamne reponam's, to the end of the Chapter—without further Substantiation.

perplexing the Question? No Wonder that I should have employed "so many Fetches" to fathom this deep "Secret."—But let the *Bylander* be the Parson, or his Genius, or who you please, he has given us a pretty Argument, which shews how useful the Study of the Law is, and at the same Time recommends itself strongly to Sinners by its Convenience. *De non apparentibus, et non existentibus, eadem est ratio*—You can prove no more from Things that don't appear, than from Things that don't exist.—But the Parson has not been detected with a W—e, therefore, &c.

Do what you will then, unless you be taken (according to the Lawyers Phrase) in the Manner, and nothing can be prov'd against you.—The most lascivious Language, and indecent Behaviour, not to be awed by the Gravity and Censure of the old, nor check'd by the Scorn and Contempt of the young, yea the *Confession of the Party himself*, whilst smarting in Consequence of the Vice, are no Proofs. "The Parson has never yet been seen in Liquor."—This Assertion, I guess, must be founded upon the Doctrine of an eminent Casuist, who tells us, that "if a Priest be seen in any indecent Action, we ought to account it a Deception of Sight, or Illusion of the Devil, who sometimes takes upon him the Shape of holy Men, on purpose to cause Scandal."

If I had my Religion still to chuse, deplorable indeed would be my Condition, unless I had a better Guide than this Parson.—A real, sincere Christian, not only without one Virtue, but deformed all over with Vice, would be the greatest Prodigy, and his Documents would probably fail in working my Conviction, when his Actions evinced, that he never felt the Influence of one divine or moral Truth.—When AUSTIN endeavour'd to bring the Britons in Conformity with, and a Submission to, the Jurisdiction of the Pope, they applied to an Anchorite for his Advice, who answer'd, that as the Essence of Religion consisted in Love and Union, if AUSTIN was an holy Man, and sent of God, they should follow him; but if not meek and lowly, they should judge him not to be his Disciple, who taught Men to know his Yoke by the Meekness and Humility of those, who bore it. AUSTIN having treated these People with an Haughtiness, opposite to the meek Spirit of the Christian Religion, they were deaf to all his Arguments, and their Refractoriness gave Occasion to a Prophecy, he utter'd with great Vehemence, that "since they would not accept the Word of Life, they would suffer Death by the Hands of the English;" which was afterwards fulfilled, tho' the Power and Influence he had over the English, and the implacable Malice he bore against those, who had impiously denied his Authority, and profanely judg'd of him from his Actions, and not his Professions, may seem to account better for the Confidence of the Prediction, and the Correspondency of the Event, than the real Sanctity of his Character, and his Pretences to Inspiration.—I should be very sorry to see a certain Parson here, possessed with the same Power and Influence, and the same Malignity that now harrows up his Soul, left he should turn Prophet too, and do more than declare, that he thinks it would be a right Course to cut off the present rebellious Colonists, and re-people America!—Who the Person designed is, that he has described to be one, who, "tho' he will not allow a Dispensation, will not refuse Abolition, &c."—I sincerely declare I can't form the least Guess, because I know none, to whom the Parson can be suppos'd to allude, that it, in any Degree, suits; and perhaps this Passage, for he is very ingenious in the Art of Calumny, was intended to exercise the Conjectures of the Reader, and that he expects, from their Variety, the Christian Satisfaction of bringing many under the Imputation, or his View may be to take off a little of the Odium, that attends his own Character, by attributing some of his Defects to others.—It has been observed, that it all Men were as great Philosophers, Orators and Poets, as Newton, Locke, Demosthenes, and Homer, the Terms *Philosopher, Orator and Poet*, would be discharged out of Language, for, tho' positively used, they are comparatively understood.—As it would be with Accomplishments, so would it be with Vices, and if all Men were such as the *Bylander*, we should lose the Terms *Profligate*, and *Vicious*. Hence the favourite Maxim, that "all Men are Rascals" which at least establishes a Truth, the greatest Pyrrhonian will hardly doubt, that he, who advances it, is one.

The *Bylander* was prudent in not attempting a methodical Answer, but would have been more prudent, if he had not attempted any. None ever suspected his Strength, to be Herculean, or that any Thing would become cleaner from his Hands. "C. D. says he, opens with observing, that the greatest Objection to his (the *Bylander's*) Diffimulation, is the Folly of it, "when not concealed." After having made that, which was a Relative, a general Observation, and suppressed the Words, if he does not attempt to pick any one's Pockets for foul Tricks, he proceeds with great Propriety to his Strictures.—This, says he, is Nonsense, "or worse?" Why Nonsense? Is not Diffimulation often detected? Have you not yet felt this, or are you harden'd into absolute Insensibility?—Why was my Observation worse? Did I not plainly enough express my Detestation of your Fraud? And do you think you have palliated it by adding to your other foul Tricks, one more, in misrepresenting a Passage in my Letter, in order to take Occasion, from your Suppression, to vent a little impotent Slander, or a puny Witticism, and display the Extent of your Erudition, in the hackney'd Story of the Spartan Boy?

I am no Advocate for Hypocrisy, but yet I must tell the *Bylander*, that in some extremely bad Cases, it may, like Dr. Storck's Medicines, be proper.—A certain Nobleman having a Living in his Gift, Parson F— applied to his Lordship for a Presentation, but his Lordship objected to the Parson's Pretensions, that he was not wicked enough.—Struck with Astonishment at the unexpected Imputation, how, said F—, not wicked enough, my Lord! Where is the Man that can out-swear, out-lie, out-drink, or out-whore me?—'Tis very true, replied his Lordship, you are F— a very wicked Fellow; but there is one Vice you don't practise. What can that be, said F—;—Hypocrisy, Mr. F—, Hypocrisy. Your other Vices, without this, are not only hurtful to yourself, but to the World too,

from the Contagion of bad Example. Turn Hypocrite, and you'll go to the Devil, without carrying so much Company with you.

When I reflect upon the Abolition of the Writ for burning of Heretics, I always join with Lord Hale, in his *Laus Deo* (Praise be to God)—The Word *Heretic* was of a very extensive Meaning, and, by the bye, of a very fluctuating one too. The Lollards were deem'd to be Heretics, because they thought it not meritorious to go in Pilgrimage to St. Thomas, or to St. Mary of Walsingham, &c. Even a Parson, as pious and moral as the *Bylander* himself, might be in Danger of Combustion, were this Writ now in Force, & unhappily obnoxious to the Malice of prevailing Power, and, especially, if an officious *Sidesman* should discover, that he carried into his Desk, or Pulpit, VOLTAIRE's *Dictionnaire Philosophique*, tho' undoubtedly a very harmless good kind of Book.—Let not then the *Bylander* express any more Regret, at the Loss of this *Perseus* to Orthodoxy. It might indeed give him exquisite Delight to see certain *Mecreants* roasted; but should the Fire be re-kindled, he is not sure, but it might, before extinguished, scorch himself.—Dr. Ayliffe says, the Canon Law reckons no less than Eighty-eight different Sorts or Species of Heresy. How many would the Net of Heresy, with Glosses and Constructions overpread!

The Word *flogging* instead of *flogging* having occur'd in my printed Letter, tho' with other Errata, it was taken Notice of in the next Paper, and the *Bylander* was informed by the Printers, before the Publication of his last Letter, that they would repeat, in an Advertisement, the Notice; yet the literal Slip was to be infixed on.—What, give up the mighty Advantage! Lose so favourable an Opportunity of shewing the Extent of his Parts, and the Brilliancy of his Wit, in a—tiney Pun!—No, the Game was too noble for a Bird of his Potences to forego!—It was a Triumph just suited to the Sublimity of his Genius!

The Word *inferiorem*, instead of *superiorem*, tho' the mere Mistake of the Printers, (as they have very truly and candidly acknowledg'd to the Public) who were directed to print the *Bylander's* Interpolation from the Note to his own Letter, has been the Source too of great Exultation.—Such Inadvertencies, he vainly hopes, may be ranked with his Misquotations, calculated for the infamous Purpose of imposing upon the Public.—But permit me to examine this Passage of the *Bylander* a little more minutely, and we shall find it replete with those Ingredients, which so remarkably distinguish all his Productions, *Impudence—Folly—Knavery*. Having taken Notice of *inferiorem* instead of *superiorem*, he proceeds thus; "Mark the Ingenuoufness of C. D. "He first grossly abuses the *Bylander* for a Blunder—"That Blunder is his own, and he has Grace enough to acknowledge it in the next Gazette." Here he would make the Reader believe, that the Fault I found with his Quotation, from *Godolphin*, was his inserting *inferiorem* instead of *superiorem*; and then, after attempting to fix this Blunder upon me, he flatters himself, his Readers will be such blind Dupes as to believe, that my whole Charge of Interpolation, being confin'd to this single Word, is effectually refuted.—But, if the Reader will cast his Eye upon this Passage of my Letter, he will at once see, that I don't charge the *Bylander* with what he calls a Blunder of mine, but with a gross premeditated Piece of Fraud of his own, in making *Godolphin* speak of the Churches of Maryland, and lay down Rules for their Government, in a Book which was written before any Churches were established in the Province. It is against the general Tenor of his spurious Quotation, as far as it regards the Churches of Maryland, and not against any particular Word that my Objection lies, so that here we have him again at his old Trick of misrepresenting.—But not to dwell too long upon this Point, I will just call upon him to shew;

I. That I have grossly abused him for a Blunder, in inserting the Word *inferiorem*, for *superiorem*, whereas it makes no Part of my Charge, as has been fully shewn.

II. "That the Blunder was mine," whereas the direct contrary appears, by the positive Testimony of the Printers, already published.—

III. "That I acknowledge the Blunder to be my own in the next Gazette."—The Passage in the Gazette stands thus:—"In our last Gazette, in the Papers first struck off, the following Errors in the Piece, sign'd 'C. D. escap'd the Press,' among which is the Error at present in Question. Now this, I apprehend, is as expressly the Acknowledgment of the Printers, as Terms could make it; yet this Man says, that it was the Acknowledgment of C. D. and has the Assurance to talk about Grace, at the very Instant he was uttering so graceless a Falshood.

Here then, Reader, we find in the Space of about Three Lines, no less than Three gross palpable Strokes of our Author's Mendacity, which, with a Multitude of similar Instances, already produc'd, and not even attempted to be disprov'd, may serve to shew how much he writes like a Gentleman.—After having fix'd upon me this *disingenuous* Blunder in the Manner we have seen, he exultingly cries out—"Who deserves the Pamp and the Horse-Pond, &c."—This being a Question, improper to be decided either by you or me, I would most willingly submit it to any Twelve honest Men and competent Judges in the Province; and, Parson, to shew you, that I desire to take no Advantage of you, as a Stranger, I will give you Leave to pick them about of your own Parish.

I have again turn'd to Littleton, §. 431, and Lord Coke's Comment upon it, and can find no more than I before discover'd and declar'd in my former Letter.

His Quotation from Co. Litt. 136, was, that "an Incumbent has an actual Freehold in the Church for his Life, from which he is not removable but by a Course of Law, according to the Practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts."

I observ'd before, that Co. Litt. 136, treats on the Subject of Villenage. I also before turn'd to Litt. §. 136, and cou'd find nothing to countenance the Assertion; and I undertake to say, that it is neither to be found in the Book, nor is the Position true.

The Substance of Litt. §. 136, is, that if "Tenants, by Frank Almoign, fail to do Divine Service, viz. to make Omissions, Prayers, Masses, and other divine Services, for the Souls of their Grantors, and of their Heirs, that are dead, &c. the Lord may not distrain, because the

Services reserved on the Tenure are not certain, but may complain to their Ordinary or Visitor."—That the *Bylander* should have read, and not understood Litt. would not have been surprising; but, that he should insit upon his Reference to prove the Assertion in his first Letter, shews an invincible Power of Face.—Even in the Case of this superstitious Tenure, if the Services reserved, were certain, the Power of Correction might be in the King, or in a Layman, if the Visitor.—That an Incumbent is removable by the Temporal Laws, in various Instances, it would be unnecessary to prove.

The Churches of Maryland, says he, tho' they exactly correspond with Lord Coke's Description of Donatives, are yet in the Act of Assembly, mentioned as presentative. It is not a very pleasant Task to have to do with a Man, who pretends to argue, and yet will not, or cannot advance his Principles, and draw his Conclusions.—A mere Dealer in Squibs and Scraps, who hopes to escape, like the Ink-Fill, in the Obscurity he contrives.—In what do our Churches correspond with the Idea of Donatives? Not, I suppose, on Account of the Patron's Foundation or Endowment, but because an Appointment has all the Effects of Presentation, Institution and Induction, in the Case of a Benefice Presentative. "The Act of Assembly, says he, speaks of them as presentative."—How so? Not surely in the Sense of Presentation, in order for Institution. Our Churches are donative, having regard to the Ceremony, sufficient to constitute an Incumbency or Plenary. They are made so by the Act of Assembly, by which they were founded, established and endowed. Suppose the Act to be repealed, and we shall have no Church. Had the *Bylander* kept up the Idea of the Church of Maryland, and not talked about the Church of England, he would have avoided the strange Absurdities he has fallen into. The Bishop of London once claimed the Jurisdiction of Ordinary, upon the *Bylander's* Principle of Law, under which Pluralities are tenable. Upon the same Principle, a Vestry, it seems, claims the Right of Patronage, and this Principle being admitted, it might be contended, that there is not a Church or Incumbent in Maryland.—When old Foundations are weaken'd, and Land-Marks remov'd, the Inconvenience of discrepant Opinions is to be expected.

"Present to a Vestry!" What does the Insinuation mean? Do any Vestries claim the Power of Institution? The Word *present*, is used in the Act in a very proper Signification, tho' differently from the Import of it, when applied to Benefices Presentative.—Here the *Bylander* may exercise his critical Acumen with as much Self-complacency, and as much Absurdity, as he did on the Word *Admission*. He may tell us, that Lord Coke defines Presentation to be the Act of the Patron, offering a Clerk to the Bishop for Institution, and insit that the Word *present*, must have only one Meaning annexed to it, tho' capable of more, and that Meaning too which will make it Nonsense, when there is another that will make it Sense.

The Words "present, induit, or appoint," in the Act, are synonymous, a very common Thing in framing of Laws. Lord Maclesfield observes, that the best Rule, in the Construction of a Statute, is to observe the Will of the Legislature. In the case of a Donative, if the Patron be disturbed, the Writ runs, that he may be permitted to present, and the peculiar Nature of the Case is afterwards set out. Sir H. Spelman observes, that "this Form shews the ancient Method of Investiture before the Decretals, and increasing Authority of the Canons gained upon the Laity—that the Word *present* denoted no more than the Patron's sending to, or placing an Incumbent in the Church. To present, imports the same as to give, so that to present a fit Person to the Church, was all one with giving the Church, or constituting or appointing in the Church, a fit Person.—So, in the case of a Bishop, the Words of the Writ are—that he be permitted to present.—Presentation therefore, (Selden says) when Institution was not practised, meant the same with "Donation and Investiture." Here then can be no Difficulty in fixing the Meaning of the Word *Present*, in our Act. The Will of the Legislature is plain, that the Minister presented, without other Ceremony, shall be entitled to the Benefice. The Donation and Investiture are thereby compleated. Institution is not, nor can be practised.—It may not be amiss, however, as a Caution, to take Notice, how this Practice of Institution sprang up, and expanded itself.—When a Benefice was to be conferr'd upon a mere Layman, who, as such, was incapable of it, he was, as Blackstone observes, presented to the Bishop to receive Ordination, who was at Liberty to admit or refuse him; but, when a Clerk in Orders, was to have the Benefice, he was invested by the sole Donation of the Patron, 'til about the Middle of the 12th Century, when the Pope and the Bishops endeavour'd to introduce a kind of Feodal Dominion over ecclesiastical Benefices, and, in consequence thereof, began to claim and exercise the Right of Institution universally, as a spiritual Investiture." This Instance may serve to shew how necessary it is for the Laity to be vigilant, and to resist with Firmness, the first Advances to ecclesiastical Incroachments. At first the Canons were, insidiously, said to be—*Negue Leges humane, sed divine, sed Documenta quadam* (neither human nor divine Laws, but Precepts only.—After the Canons had been received, the Tone was changed. They became *Leges Legum, Leges sancte* (the most sacred Laws to be observed before all other.) To them the Authority of Princes, and the Rights of Nature, were to crouch. Gregory advis'd Austin to move cautiously.—"Let them not, said he, see all we aim at, lest we gain nothing—let the Fountain be open'd, and the Stream will not fail us."

The Word *induit*, in the Act, tho' it implies a precedent Institution, in the case of a Presentative Living, is also proper in that of a Donative, in which there is no Institution. What has been already observed, proves it; and moreover, the Form in an Appointment to a Donative, when conferr'd by the Patron, without having any Concern with the Ordinary, runs properly in this Manner: "I A. B. have given and granted, and by the Tenor of these Presents do induct B. A. into the corporal Possession of such a Church. Burn 53." He repeats his Definition from Lord Coke—"Admission is, when a Bishop upon Examination admits

a Clerk as able "if this be not Man. The only of the Bishop to serve, but doing necessary intermediate S is surely intended Cure or Benef Word is capable Signification, cause relative that however or in Company Place, the Pro nation in a par

He has given cal Definition of palm it upon Respect and V to that great O of a Definition Difference; bu Letter, this wo wovon. Shou contained with tion of his ab Square might b

How miseral rody.—Pope's the Talents of and Talbot, in flander has as p the former of Species of Elo he modestly has the present Lo Time, any Ce meant only to t self the Wit a problematical. Petulance and C than his Vanity only a Wit, an Sage of the L but also an inqu just been readi Account of the c in this Way, h Eagerness of hi cou'd not but enough to brin by imported Afric

If the Word muncate—in prove me to be ing it in the fa be a wretched A "giving?" Y Why then the little impotent Ferfes. Surely, he must have been from ALE, for such hardly be afcric pidity.

He speaks of than their own with, who can his Prayer, I m strive to be mo impudent Boast in his Favour, and the Object Degree detested Six Families in dares not even ploy a few Ho Bible, tho' he t that he may av Bible is quoted, and of shuffling what is not the spect to modest obscene Ribald in public, infin

The Sight c doubtless, be v be greatly heig Monkey on his B How satisfact misquoting the nor by attempt Right and Rem potent Exclam of his Ballads.

"Words Petit Mr. Bylander, the very Term your own, of a then make it t totally pervers us pursue him with his Excla a Chambermai "adjacent!"

"Argument—" "Lord Chatb "ever enter'd is this Man's A of the Lawyer concerning Men, of the Act, all, with the even attempti gument, in Su

"Fuss to find "well!"—S can no more c will have just t would have, a for it!—Wh

He has given us too, a most ridiculous and nonsensical Definition of an *Adversary*, and had the Assurance to palm it upon Lord Coke, in high Derogation from the Respect and Veneration, which have been always paid to that great Oracle of the Law.—I thought the Office of a Definition was to explain a Subject by its Kind and Difference; but it is plain, as I observed in my former Letter, this wou'd take in his Horse, as well as an *Adversary*. Shou'd a Man define a Square to be a Figure, confined within Lines, it wou'd be a gentle Correction of his absurd Forwardness, to tell him, that his Square might be a Triangle.

If the Word *give*, be used in the Sense of *send—communicate*—in the Bible, by what Logic will the *Parson* prove me to be a "*narrow minded Wretch*," for applying it in the *same* Manner, that will not prove him to be a *wretched Divine*. "But is there no other Idea of 'giving'?" Yes, but not applicable to that Passage. Why then the Question?—Why, that he might vent a little impotent Malice, and flourish with *Two stolen Verses*. Surely, when the *Wretch* wrote this Passage, he must have been something more than *tipsy*; he must have been strongly under the Influence of his *Inspirer*—ALE, for such an Instance of gross Blundering, can hardly be ascrib'd to the mere Force of his *Natural Stupidity*.

The Sight of an Elephant, dancing a Jig, wou'd, doubtless, be very droll; but don't you think it wou'd be greatly heighten'd, if the Tune were played by a Monkey on his Bass Viol?

naries, Patrons and Incumbents? It is an old Saying, that Wits have shallow Memories, but there is another, that certain *very inventive Folks* ought to have good ones. How has he supported his Representation of the Cafe between the *Disfenters and the City of London*? How justified his Conduct, as *Principal of the Veltzy*, in attempting to dispossess a Member of his Seat against Law, and to fill up the Vacancy by *Surprise upon the Parish*? How has he explain'd his tacking an *&c.* to a Passage from *Gibson? Ne verbum quidem*, not one Word! Perhaps, in the last Instance, he had heard of *Littleton's* great Knack at an *&c.* and so had a Mind to try his Hand, and it must be allow'd his *&c.* was a very pregnant one.

Side-men were originally appointed by the Bishops to give Information of the Disorders of the Clergy and the People.—By Can. 90, they were afterwards elected by the Minister and Parishioners, or, on their Disagreement, appointed by the Ordinary.—They were attendant on the Spiritual Court—they took an Oath directed by the Canons.—The Office of Vestrymen is merely temporal. It is a temporal Right, incident to Property, or chargeable Residence, if general; if select, is temporal also, arising from Prescription, which is of temporal Cognizance only. They are not by their Office to attend the Spiritual Court.—They are bound to no Canonical Qualification.—Whether a Person be, or not, a Vestryman, is a legal Question, determinable only by the temporal Laws, and he has a legal Remedy in the temporal Courts, should he be obstructed, whether by the *Principal*, or any other in the Exercise of his Right. I have dwelt the longer upon this Circumstance in my former Letter, not only in Consequence of my general View of shewing what Kind of Man this adventurous *By-stander* is, but to obviate what seems to be his Drift—to bring Vestries into the Predicament of Officers, subordinate to Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

* The Churches in Maryland are Royal Donatives. No Donation incurs a Lapse, a Lapse must be ab inferiore ad superiorem. The King, or Lord Proprietary, cannot be bound by Lapse of Time, because of their Supremacy. God.

The Reference was made, not only for the Sake of Acknowledgement, but also (what was of more Consequence) of Authority. As the Transcript begins at the Place marked, and *not before*, so it stops in the Middle of the 14th Line from the Mark in that Page, and the Language is varied, whether for the better or the worse, is not the Question, before the Middle of the 14th Line. What follows in this Page is the Author's own, as is also what occurs in the next Page, 'til the Precedents are quoted, when the Original is resumed 'til the Precedents, contracted within a smaller Compass than in the Original, are set out, and then the Author proceeds, "A Reflection naturally arises from the *Instances cited*, &c."

To suppose, that the Author (had he not expressly declar'd what in Fact he did, that the *Instances were cited*) intended they shou'd pass for the Product of *his own Invention*, when their whole Force and Weight depended upon their *not having been invented by him*, justifies what I observ'd in my former Letter, that when the Parson is *tipsy*, he attempts to pass the Excretions of his disturbed Brain, under false Quotations of Law, and under the Character of a Poet, the Compositions of others, not distinguishing what is the Subject for Invention, and what not. Every one wou'd suppose, that Transactions about the Years 1284—1295—or 1361, were not in the Time of an Author, who wrote in 1765, and, if not Forgeries, that they were extracted from some Memorial, and therefore that they cou'd not be intended to pass for *his own Invention*. The By-stander has shewn, that a Man may *invent* what he has cited for Precedents; but that any one, when he cites Precedents, which are only of Weight *as such*, shou'd design to pass them as the Creatures of his Imagination, no *sober Parson* cou'd suggest.

How just is the Observation, that good-natur'd Men often forgive those, who injure them; but the malicious, never those, whom they have injur'd—that Civilities conferr'd upon the worthless, are ever productive of their most malignant Enmity—too fordid not to solicit and receive Favours, too impotent to return them, too profligate to be grateful for them.

"Damn'd Canon Law!"—Indeed! and in the Public Street too! Oh horrid! Enough to make the *Parson* swear even in Print, "damn'd crabbed perhaps" says he.—I presume the Impiety was not vented in the *Day-time*, or the aggravating Circumstance would have been added.—"From the Judge of an *Ecclesiastical Court*" too!—Well, there is some Comfort in that, because we may be sure the naughty Word was not utter'd in *Maryland*, where, thank God, we have no such *Parson*.—What a Pity that the *Write for Heretic-burning* is abolished!—But how will the *By-stander's* Indignation be inflam'd, when he is inform'd

who heard it with their Ears; that the Canons were blasphemous, ridiculous, and obscene, and that this Reproach was suffered to pass without the Reprimand of the House.

I will now lay before the Parson, a Passage from *Bohun's Letter upon the Abuses and Corruptions of Ecclesiastical Courts and Jurisdictions*, which I fear will be still more shocking to his pious Soul.—"I beg Leave," says my Author, "to conclude with the Words of a late eminent Prelate of the Church of England, viz. 'Dr. G. Burnet, Bishop of Sarum, who, in a familiar Discourse with me on this very Subject, freely declared, 'That the Canon Law and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, were originally derived from HELL; and that THITHER it ought to be sent again: And, observing me to be somewhat startled at his Words, he continued thus: A greater than I, even an ARCHBISHOP, (naming Grindal) was also of this Opinion.'—Courage, Mr. Judge, you will not be burnt for a Heretic, after all. An Archbishop and a Bishop, against a little Parson, are very comfortable Odds!—If HELL be the proper Place of Residence for this kind of Jurisdiction, I hope we shall have the Grace to keep it out of Maryland, and to look upon every little intriguing Wretch, who attempts the Introduction of it, not as a *Servant of the King of Kings*, but as a *Minister of the Prince of Darkness*.—After all, however, the Judge protests, he cannot recollect that any such Expression ever escaped him. But, let it however be granted, and he will have all the Comfort, which can be drawn from the Example of this decent meek-spirited conscientious Pastor, for thus is he said to have exclaimed against a certain Veltzman, after the Defeat of his memorable Plot against the Counsellor:—'G-d-d-n that stiff-necked Son of a B---h. By G-d I believe I shall make nothing of him. I wish he was in HELL!'—What Intemperance of Expression! From a Minister of the Gospel! Against one of his own Flock too, whose Soul he had in Charge! In a Public-House too!—Pity but he had Two Parishes!"

Whether the Judge does or does not read, understand, or learn, others will determine. There are some Subjects, on which none but a Fool, with a Front of Brags, is forward in speaking, and then he is sure to expose himself. None but such a one would boast of his sacred Name, consign'd by Virtue and the Muse to Fame—Of the Favours of the Heathen God, called *Phæbus*—of his Satirical Verses, that like the *Iambics of Archilochus*, will drive an Adversary to Despair, and make him hang himself, &c. &c. &c. If Self-praise, and a Contempt of the just Censures of the World, are the true Roads to Fame, her Temple is barr'd against modest Merit and real Virtue, and open only to the most flagitious Part of Mankind.

"Pity he had not been thought too old to rise."—*Hinc ille Lacryme*.—Saucy Jackanapes! A fitter Subject for a Cudgel or a Horse-Whip, than for any other Notice.

But "C. D's Evasion," which the Parson's Case from *Vaughan*, when truly represented, will shew to be no Evasion. "If the Canon Law be made Part of the Law of this Land, then is it as much the Law of the Land, and as well, and by the same Authority, as any other Part of the Law of the Land."—Here the Parson stops—But the Passage proceeds thus—"and if it should not be the Law of the Land, then it hath no more Effect than a Law of Utopia; therefore the Canon Law, in Force here, is the Law of the Land."—The Quotation of only Part, was, I suppose, to make Amends for his former Additions; but the Trick intended, is upon the same Principle—to impose upon the Public, and deserves therefore to be exposed. What does this Case prove, but that the Canon Law, when made the Law of the Land, is what it is made to be—Common Law, if received and established by immemorial Usage—Statute Law, if enacted by the Legislature, and so would the Laws of France, Spain, or China be, as well the Canon Law. Has it been received here? No—In the other Colonies? No—Established here by any legislative Act? No—It is then, as to us, the Law of Utopia.

"It is universally held, says the Bylander, that the Canon Law is binding upon the Laity, as well as the Clergy of the Realm."—Certainly, when established by immemorial Usage, or by Statute—This is only saying, that the Common and Statute Laws, are Laws. "The Laity and Clergy of the Realm!" He does not understand the Import of his Expression, if he means this as his Conclusion; and if this be not his Meaning, he has made no Conclusion at all. Is Maryland in the Realm of England?—Another Specimen we have of his Scholarship, is in the Word *Paramount*, where he tells us, that Lord Baltimore is declared, in the Charter, Patron Paramount. But the Charter talks no such Non-sense, it is the Bylander's own. Paramount is a relative Term. If Lord Baltimore is Patron Paramount, pray where are the inferior or subordinate Patrons?

Burn observes, "that after the Abolition of the Papal Power, there was no Branch of Sovereignty, with which the Crown was more delighted, than that of Supreme Head of the Church, on the Imagination, that the Power, exercised by the Pope, was annexed to the Crown, whereas only the legal Jurisdiction, wrested out of the Hands of our Kings, was restor'd to them. The Pope arrogated an Authority superior, not only to the Canons, but the Municipal Laws, and our Kings seem'd to consider themselves as Popes in their Dominions. Hence one Reason why a Reformation of the Ecclesiastical Laws was not effected, their unsettled State being an Advantage to the Sovereign Power. Hence the Office of Lord Vicegerent, and after, of the High Commission Court; and

"It is true a great Theologian declared, that he could prove the Quakers to be Infidels.—What his Topics were, whether that they would not admit Truths to be due of divine Right—look'd upon the Spiritual Courts to be Anti-christian—refused to swear—Laid too great Stress upon good Works—could not bring themselves to say, my Lord,—doff their Hats to him—we are left to guess. Tho' these Infidels might afterwards have observ'd, when this great Man was attainted of Treason, that their simple Affirmation would have been of more sacred Obligation upon their Consciences than all the Oaths this Orthodox great Man took, were upon his, yet in general they are pretty moderate."

"lastly, the dispensing Power, the Civil Law being the common Municipal Law of all arbitrary States in Europe, and the most arbitrary of our Kings have given the most Countenance to it." The Canon Law hath the same Liniments and Features, being framed to render the Pope, in the Church, what the Emperor was in the State, both perhaps being more for the Ease of the Governing, than the Convenience of the Governed."

What were the inherent Rights of the Crown, the legal Limits of Prerogative, before Papal Usurpations had diminished the Authorities of Royalty, as well as the Privileges of the People, is a Question of great Difficulty, on which a Man of real Knowledge, with even a small Degree of Modesty, would speak with great Diffidence? Several Statutes were made in 25th—27th—35th of Hen. VIII.—the 3d and 4th of Ed. VI.—1st Eliz. with the View of ascertaining this Point, but none of them were carried into Execution, for the Reason intimated by Burn.

God. c. 26 §. 7. is, that *Collesor's* Abridgment, and not a distinct one, of a very long Case of Twenty-five Pages in the Original, and which too the Bylander, as usual, has thought proper to misrepresent, though, from his Ignorance of the Subject, not to much Purpose. The Words, *extensible over all subordinate Countries and Dominions*, are his own Interpolation; and he has taken Care to set his Mark of Reference to this very Passage, for the honest Purpose, no Doubt, of catching the Reader's Eye and Attention to it. To obviate the Impressions of his Disingenuity, it becomes necessary to state God. a little more distinctly.—"If a Parson," says he, or Dean in England, takes a Bishoprick in Ireland, the first Church is void by Cession, because Ireland is a subordinate Realm, and governed by the same Law, for, by *Whitlock's Justice*, there is but one Canon Law per totam Ecclesiam. Therefore wherever the Authority of the Pope extended, whether in one or divers Realms, the Cession would happen. *Nemo potest habere duas Militias, nec duas Dignitates, et est impossibile, quod unus Homo potest esse in duobus locis, uno tempore.* The whole Spiritual Court is but one, the Canon Law, but one. *Doddridge* Just. added—that the Law of the Church of England is not the Pope's Law, but extracted out of ancient Canons, as well general as national. Ireland is a subordinate Realm, and governed by the same Law, tho' before Hen. II. they were several Realms, yet the Laws of England were proclaimed by King John, and it was made subject to the Laws of England."—To *Godolphin's* Abridgment it is proper to add, that the Canon Law had both by Adoption and Statute been established in Ireland.

If the Bylander had confined himself to the Expression, *Church of Maryland*, and kept up the Idea, proper to it, we should not have been pester'd with such a Profusion of Jargon; but, shifting his Style, and with this, varying the Idea, he has fallen into the Absurdity of drawing Consequences from false Principles.—In the Profession of Faith, or Articles of Doctrine, the Churches agree. In respect of Discipline or Government, they do not; but the Canons, contended for, are such as regard only the Discipline or Government of the Church of England, and consequently are impertinent to the Subject, viz. the Church of Maryland.—If the Principle could be established, that our Church is the Church of England, subject to the same Canons, Laws and Statutes, the Consequence must extend much beyond what the Bylander has yet avowed. We must necessarily be subject to Episcopal Jurisdiction—Spiritual Courts, for the Exercise of it, must be established—Spiritual Judges, and the long Train of Ecclesiastical Officers, &c.—Our Act of Assembly become a dead Letter.—Tithes are Part of the Establishment, and would be due.—The Clergy would be liable to the Payment of first Fruits and Tenths, and to the Observance of many Duties no one has ever yet attended to.—Our Livings would be subject to Lapse—Presentations would be made to the Bishop; for the Charter confers only a Grant of Advowsons and Patronages, and of the Power to erect and found Churches, without a Syllable of Exemption—a Power too, that never has been exercised.

The Case he refers to, was not understood by the Bylander, for the Rule laid down in *SALKELD*, that "if an uninhabited Country be settled by English Subjects, the Laws, which are their Birth-right, are there in Force," does not extend to such, as are not convenient to their Situation and Condition.—*BLACKSTONE*, speaking upon this very Subject, says,—"The artificial Refinements and Distinctions, incident to the Property of a great and commercial People, the Laws of Police and Revenue, (such, especially, as are enforced by Penalties) the Mode of Maintenance for the established Clergy—the Jurisdiction of Spiritual Courts, and a Multitude of other Provisions, are neither necessary nor convenient, and therefore not in Force in the Colonies."

"Secure and maintain our Religion!"—What an Idea must this Man have of Religion, who would make it depend upon Canons, and is solicitous for those only, because he weakly imagines, he could hold a Plurality under them.

It would be to little Purpose to enquire, what the Acts of 1692, and 1696, (or 1654) enacted, they having been long since repealed, or under what extensive Privileges of Toleration this Colony was planted, and grew 'til the Revolution, or whether the Establishment, to which those Principles gave Way, hath promoted or stopped its Growth. But how is the Establishment of the Canon Laws to be proved? Not by the Rashness of Ignorance, or the Arrogance of Effrontery. The Ecclesiastical Law of England, he contends, "is declared to be in full Force in all its Parts, by the Acts of 1696, and 1723."—What will not this Man assert! There is not a single declaratory Word in either of the Acts refer'd to. That of 1696, has been long since out of Force, and the other relates merely to Free-Schools. But here his Logic is to palliate the scandalous Misrepresentation, as well as in his Quotation from *Godolphin*.—The Canons and Constitutions of the Church (of which some relate to Schools) are not to be infringed by the Visitors, in their Rules for the Master, Usher, &c. and therefore it would be absurd, that they should not be in full Force in all Respects. The Principle is shortly this—One Law cannot be

adopted, without the whole System. "The Law of England, as Lord BACON observes, is as much mixed as the Language;" and I believe the English have as much a Right to adopt a particular Law into their Polity, as a particular Word into their Language, without being obliged to change their whole System, or whole Language. That the civil Law has been adopted, is well known, but are the English, therefore, to lay to their King—"Vobis summum Imperium in omnibus Dii dedere, nobis Obsequii Gloria relicta est." (Heaven has bestow'd upon you the Sovereign Rule in all Things, to us the Glory of Obedience is left!) "Quod Principi placuit Legis habet Vigorem."—(The Pleasure of the Prince, has the Force of Law) "Imperator solus et Conditor et Interpretes Legis existimetur."—(The Emperor alone, is both the Maker and Interpreter of the Law.) The 12 Tables were collected from the Laws of Athens and Sparta; but whoever thought, that all the Laws of these Cities were therefore binding upon the Romans.

All testamentary Business is transacted here, in a Jurisdiction all together Lay, as it was in England (and still is in some Parts of that Kingdom) before Papal Usurpations had wrested it out of the Hands of the Laity, on this pious Reason—"that Spiritual Men know best what is for the Profit of the dead Man's Soul, and have more Conscience to do Justice than the Laity."—If the dead Man was intestate, tho' he left a Family, those Spiritual Worthies seized upon his Estate, on the Pretence of disposing of it for pious Uses. A Will saved the personal Estate from the Ordinary's Clutches; but, upon this Circumstance, a Pretence was set up for drawing before him the Probate of Wills. A Writing, without more, was not sufficient; but it was to be proved to be what it imported. Who was to judge of this Proof? In all Reason, the Ordinary, who had more Conscience to do Justice, than a Layman. To prevent subsequent Disputes, an Act was proper to be done by the Ordinary. He therefore granted Letters, which testified the Executor's Power, and the Executor was to be accountable for his Conduct, under the Ordinary's Commission.—But Prohibitions, the Jurisdiction of Equity, and the Statutes, particularly of Ed. I. Ed. III. Hen. VIII. Car. II. have reduced the Canon Law on this Head, to very little Consideration, even in England; and if our Act of 1715, by the Word *Laws*, could with any Propriety, be understood to comprehend the Canons, the Saving and Provision, in the Act, would reduce them to a mere Shadow. Here, I suppose, his Logic is again to come in Aid—"Causes Matrimonial, Incontinency, Tithes, &c." are to fall under the Cognizance of the Commissary General.—For since he has Jurisdiction in Testamentary Causes, and the Canon Law is to be his Rule—"how glaring an Absurdity," that he should not have Cognizance of Incontinency, Tithes, &c.—If this was not his Meaning; why was the Note? Why the Inference from his Citation, that the Judge and Lawyers ought to be well acquainted with the Civil and Ecclesiastical Laws, as well as the Common and Statute? Why the Phrase, *Ecclesiastical Judge*?

To shew the blind Rashness of this Man, and how little aware he was of the Consequences of his own Doctrine, I would just observe, that the 127th Canon has relation to the various Subjects, cognizable in the Spiritual Courts, and the Commissary General can have no Jurisdiction, except in Testamentary Causes, unless because he has Cognizance of one Matter, he necessarily must have Jurisdiction in every other. If this be not his Meaning, nothing he has advanced is more impertinent than this Canon, which is saying a great deal.

But how strange it is, that this Man should talk of Canons, and what they enjoin! By them, Pluralities are disallow'd, unless with Dispensation in favour of Persons of sublime Abilities, of which, without Doubt, the Dispensation is a sufficient Proof. But where is this dispensing Power, under which the Parson shall receive the Benefit of a Tax laid upon the People, against the express Terms of the Act? Let it even be admitted, that, before our Act of Assembly for the Establishment of Religious Worship, &c. now in Force, the Canons had been adopted here, and Pluralities had been tenable, yet when the Act pass'd, with the Consent of the Crown, after having been framed in England, and sent hither; and thus the King and the People had concurred in a Law against Pluralities, except with the Consent and Agreement of the Vestries of adjacent Parishes, can any sober Person imagine the Act is now to be dispensed with? That a Tax imposed by the Act for one Purpose, can be diverted to another? In what would the Difference consist, between levying Money upon the People without their Consent, and applying Money, granted by them, against the Terms of their Grant?—The Bylander was before called upon to answer these Queries, but has thought proper to decline the Task. Whenever he succeeds in it, I will venture to pronounce, that he will have the Merit of establishing the very Principle of the Stamp-Act itself.

By the Canon Law, as well as by the Common Law, "Militans Deo non implicetur secularibus Negotiis."—"Clerici non ponantur in secularia Officia."—(One engag'd in the Service of GOD, may not be put into secular Affairs)—Clerks ought not to be put into secular Offices.—"They ought to have nothing to do with temporal Employments, especially of the Law; for it is absurd and opprobrious for them to be fill'd in Decisions of Law-Suits."—But, says Dr. *Ayliffe*, they sit in Ecclesiastical Courts, avoiding the Opprobrium, because they are not at all fill'd in the Law.

Blackstone observes, that the Clergy have peculiar Exemptions, and are also under peculiar Incapacities, in order that they may not be call'd from their Duty; and his Opinion is certainly just, "that they ought to have a competent and honourable Maintenance, being an Order of Men, separated from the rest of Mankind, and excluded from other lucrative Professions, for their Sake."—It is notorious, that our Clergy are much better provided for than the Parochial Clergy in any other Part of the British Dominions, in Consequence of an Act of our Provincial Legislature. Such of them, as conscientiously discharge their Duty deserve, and never

* *Blackstone here makes a direct Distinction between Exemption and Incapacity, but I presume he is misquoting the Law.*

fail of receiving the People. The harm the Clergy, by the most efficient any Design worthy Brother which he endea and by the baf see the Principle established, and low-Subjects inf their Order, yet in Knowledge a estimable Quality of the Patron, o the Attacks of J Assumption of f Ecclesiastical, of be easy to demo not, and never we have neither

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SUPPLEMENT 187 TO THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 19, 1768.

[N^o. 1184.]

fail of receiving the utmost Respect and Reverence from the People. The *Bystander's* Suggestions will hardly alarm the Clergy. They know, their Rights are secured by the most efficacious Sanctions, nor will they apprehend any Design of impeaching them, because an unworthy Brother has been disappointed of a Plurality, which he endeavoured to obtain, in Defiance of Law, and by the basest Devices. They will hardly wish to see the Principle of dispensing with an Act of Assembly established, and the Rights and Privileges of their Fellow-Subjects infringed, to gratify the Avarice of one of their Order, very much inferior to most of his Brethren in Knowledge and Learning, and to all in every other estimable Quality. I am not striking at the Rights either of the Patron, or the Clergy, but defending both against the Attacks of Ignorance and Presumption; for, on the Assumption of this Principle, that the Laws, Civil and Ecclesiastical, of *England*, are here in full Force, it would be easy to demonstrate this Consequence, that we have not, and never had a single Benefice in *Maryland*, that we have neither Patron nor Incumbent.

I am, Yours,

C. D.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE *Bystander* has had the Effrontery to assert, that the Public Voice allows him to have written "like a Scholar and a Gentleman." This extraordinary Intelligence could hardly be calculated for the Information of his Readers here; but a Stranger might be led, by such Confidence, to suppose, that the *Parson* could not have had such superlative Impudence, as to tell his Readers, they had applauded, what they had condemned—that they had admired his Knowledge, when they had expressed their Contempt of his Ignorance—had approved his Manners, when they detested his Frands. But there is a certain Figure of Speech, explained by a *Monosyllable* in the English Language, of which he is much enamoured—to such a Degree, that even his non mentiar (*I will not lie*) will procure no Credit to his Assertions.—Wherein has he display'd his Scholarship? He has attempted nothing of the Kind, unless in his *Deviation* of *Archilochus*, in which his Ignorance has been sufficiently exposed. The most flattering Compliment that can be paid to C. D. by those who are of Opinion the *Bystander* has written like a Scholar and a Gentleman, is to be reckon'd a Dunc and a Blackguard Writer.—The Person he aims at, holds in the utmost Contempt his Hints of ugly Consequences. He will persist in acting upon his own Judgment, even if the Sacrifice, he insolently threatens, were Ten Times greater. He disdains to be directed by a corrupt Sycophant, who is intriguing solely for his own Interest, under the flimsy Veil of promoting the Service of his Patron, when all his Measures tend to embroil the Affairs of his great Benefactor, and to render his Government universally odious to the People. A due Execution of the Laws, a Counsellor may firmly support, without "betraying the Trust, or covertly attacking those Rights he is sworn to defend," notwithstanding the base Suggestions of this restless Incendiary to the contrary.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Fauquier, Capt. William Maynard, and to be SOLD, at a reasonable Credit, with good Security, if required,

A FINE assorted CARGO of EAST-INDIA and EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable for the Summer Season; amounting to upwards of £. 1300 first Cost. Any Person inclinable to purchase the same, may apply to

DAN^l. WOLSTENHOLME.

May 10, 1768.

In the ELISABETH,

Capt. CHRISTIE, from LONDON,

JOHN BOYD, DRUGGIST, Has just Imported, and now sells, at his MEDICINAL STORE, in BALTIMORE, A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Among which are,

QUILLED Bark, fine India Rhubarb, Camphire, Muske, English and Spanish Saffron, True Oil of Cinnamon, Antimony, Brimstone, and Saltpetre, by any Quantity, very cheap; Painters Colours, and Dye Stuffs, of all Sorts; Surgeons Instruments, and Shop Furniture; Patent Medicines; Dr. Hill's Balsams and Tinctures; Court Plaister; Perfumery, and every Kind of Spice, &c. &c. Medicine Chests, with ample Directions, &c.

N. B. My Prices are the same with those of Philadelphia, if not lower.

(2^m)

WILLIAM KNAPP,
WATCH and CLOCK-MAKER,

IMPRESSED with a grateful Sense of the Favours he has received from the Gentlemen of this, and the neighbouring Provinces, takes this Method of returning his sincere Thanks for the Countenance and Encouragement he has hitherto been honoured with; and, as he is solicitous to merit a Continuance of their Approbation, he has lately procured, at a very considerable Expence, a complete Apparatus, for the more effectual Execution of the different Branches in his Business, without which it is impracticable to give that Satisfaction he is studious to render; and he is determined, by unremitting Assiduity, and the utmost Exertion of his Abilities, to justify and secure the Public Confidence.

It is with Concern he finds himself reduced to the disagreeable Necessity of cautioning the Public against the continued *Bolt-heries* practised by many Pretenders to the Business, whose Inabilities are too frequently experienced by the Employer, as heavy Charges inevitably follow, to rectify the Errors of those tinkering Performers, and the Mechanism of the Piece is often destroyed, beyond the Power of Art to repair.

He has, of his own Make, GOLD, SILVER, and PINCHBECK WATCHES, of the best and newest Construction, finished in the genteelst Taste, some with Seconds in the Center, commonly called Stop-Watches, Eight-day and Alarm Clocks: The Qualities and Prices of all which are contrived to prevent Importation, as he flatters himself those Gentlemen, who have already dealt with him, can testify, and such as shall please to honour him with their Commands, will agreeably experience: The commendable Ardour which has been happily manifested for the Promotion of American Manufactures, induces him to hope for the Encouragement of all who are inclined to protect and countenance social Industry amongst us; and he doubts not but they will clearly perceive the Advantages of dealing with the Maker on the Spot, where they can previously examine what they purchase, and who will engage to keep his Work in Repair, at the trifling Charge of 3s. 6d. Annually (general Accidents excepted) He will receive and complete, with the greatest Expedition, Orders either for Watches or Clocks, made on any Principle, and agreeable to any Fashion, and will allow, in Exchange, the best Prices for old Watches and Clocks.

He will wait on any Gentleman in, or near this City, to repair their Clocks.

JUST IMPORTED,

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

AN Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS: Amongst which are fine Hyson, Green, and Bohea TEAS. He has likewise a Quantity of Cotton and Thread Stockings, which he will sell at a low Advance, together, or in Parcels.

THOMAS HALL.

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

To be SOLD, by virtue of Deeds in Trust, at the Town of Dumfries, in Prince-William County, Virginia, on Monday the Sixth Day of June next, to the highest Bidder, the following Tracts of Land,

ABOUT Four Hundred and Seventy ACRES, whereon Col. Henry Peyton now lives. This Tract lies in Prince-William County, within 18 Miles of Dumfries and Colchester, is level, the Soil good, well watered, joining upon Broad-Run, a considerable Distance; has a valuable Grist-Mill upon it, convenient Houses, and upwards of One Hundred Acres of cleared Land, in good Order for either Planting or Farming.

Two Hundred and Twelve ACRES, lying upon the same Run, about a Mile higher up; great Part of which, is valuable low Ground. There is also on this, a considerable Quantity of cleared Land, and several Houses.

One Hundred ACRES, lying upon the Branches of Lucky-Run, in the same County.

One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ten ACRES, lying upon Little-River, in the County of Fauquier, on which is a large Proportion of Meadow Land, and not above 45 Miles from Navigation.

Two Hundred and Fifty-four ACRES, in the said County of Fauquier, in which the said Peyton is Tenant by the Courtesy. And

Two Hundred and Ninety-three ACRES, in the County of Frederick.

Twelve Months Credit will be given, the Purchasers entering into Bond, with sufficient Security. Five per Cent. discounted for ready Money.

(1st)

CUTH. BULLITT.

May 17, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in St. Mary's County, on the 2d of this Instant, an Indented Lad, named JAMES JOHNSTON, about 20 Years of Age, has been brought up as a Gentleman's Servant; he is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, is very fond of Liquor. He carried with him a new Duroy Coat, and Shag lapell'd Jacket, and different Changes of Linen. He also carried with him a bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, with a bob Tail; paces, trots, gallops, and has a remarkable handsome Carriage, when in the Bridle.

Whoever secures said Fellow, so that I can get him again, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, and the like for the Horse.

THOMAS KEY.

May 10, 1768.

To be SOLD, at the House of Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, Frederick County, on Thursday the 23d of June,

ABOUT Seventeen Hundred Acres of very good LAND, in Frederick County, between Captain Evan Shelby's, and Mr. Isaac Baker's, and near Conococheague. There are several Settlements on the Land; Either of the above Persons will show the Land, and a Plan of it will be left with Mr. Bowles, at Frederick-Town. The Land will be sold in Parcels, as may suit the Purchasers, and Credit given for the Purchase-Money, on Security and Interest.—I have several other valuable Tracts of Land in Maryland, and some in Virginia, which I will sell, lease, or rent. For Particulars, apply to the Subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough.

(1st)

STEPHEN WEST.

May 9, 1768.

ON the 30th Instant, will be run for, at Rig-Point, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY POUNDS Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, the best of Three Heats, Three Times round the Ground to each Heat; Four Years old, to carry Eight Stone; Five Years old, Nine Stone; Six Years old, and upwards, Ten Stone, Saddle and Bridle included; the Horse winning Two Heats, and saving his Distance the Third, to be entitled to the Purse.

On the Day following, will be run for, over the same Course, the Entrance Money of both Days, with what other Money may be made up; on the same Conditions as the first Day's Race; the winning Horse the first Day only excepted. Twenty Minutes will be allowed for Rubbing, between each Heat. The Horses to be entered the Saturday before the Race, with Mr. Richard Wells, and to pay Twenty Shillings for the First Day, and Fifteen Shillings for the Second Day, if a Subscriber, if a Non-Subscriber, to pay Thirty Shillings Entrance, for the First Day, and Twenty Shillings for the Second Day; or, if entered at the Pole, to pay double Entrance. All Disputes that may arise, to be determined by Judges appointed for that Purpose.—The Horses to start between the Hours of One and Two o'Clock.

* * Three reputed Horses to start, or no Race.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, OUT-HOUSES, and LOT, near the Town-Gate, in this City. For Terms apply to WILLIAM CURRIE, Cabinet-Maker, and Stucco-Worker.

THIS is to give Notice to all Persons, that JOHN ROWE, of FREDERICK County, by Bond, agreed to convey unto GEORGE FRENCH, all the vacant Land that should be found upon a War-rant of Re-survey, on a Tract of Land, called NANCY'S CONTENTMENT, lying in said County, which Bond has since been assigned over to me the Subscriber: I therefore hereby forbid all Persons from purchasing the same.

(3rd)

JACOB FRENCH.

At SCHOOLFIELD, PRINCE-GEORGE'S County,

RANGER

WILL COVER at FORTY SHILLINGS Currency, and Two and Six Pence to the Keeper.

Any Person who will bring 100 Bushels of Oats, and Fifty of Bran, or even a lesser Quantity, to SELBY'S Landing, shall receive Two Shillings for the Oats, if good, and Eight-pence for the Bran, if not musty.

* * If not brought soon, it may possibly not be wanted.

May 5, 1768.

THE Partnership of STEWART & RICHARDSON, being now expired, all Persons indebted to them, are desired to be as speedy as possible in discharging their Debts, and such who are indebted by open Account, and cannot conveniently discharge the same, are requested to settle by Bond or Note immediately; for which Purpose, due Attendance will be given, at their late Store, in Annapolis, by Anthony Stewart, with whom all Persons are desired to settle.

STEWART & RICHARDSON.

BENEDICT, May 2, 1768.

THE Subscriber intending to GREAT-BRITAIN very shortly, requests all Persons indebted to him, or himself and Company, (especially those who are indebted considerable Sums for Dealings in the Wholesale Way), to be speedy in their Payments, which may save them much Trouble, and will greatly oblige him.—All those who are indebted upon open Accounts, and cannot conveniently pay at this Time, are requested to come in, and settle their Accounts, by Bonds, Notes, or otherways, to prevent Disputes that often occur at settling open Accounts in the Absence of one of the contracting Parties.

All Persons having Claims against the Subscriber, are desired to bring them in, to be adjusted and paid.—The STORE at BENEDICT, is to be continued, and regularly supplied, as usual, under the Management of Mr. ROBERT YOUNG, who hath lately received a large and general Assortment of EAST-INDIA and EUROPEAN GOODS, imported from LONDON and GLASGOW; and will be sold Wholesale or Retail, on very reasonable Terms, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco. Mr. YOUNG has also for Sale, WEST-INDIA Rum and Sugar—best VIRGINIA inspected Pork, and a few Pipes, Hogheads, and Quarter Casks of genuine MADEIRA Wine, of the NEW-YORK Quality, of Vintage 1766, and is now selling at the very low Price of Forty-five Pounds Currency per Pipe, ready Money, and filled up when delivered: The Price of Hogheads and Quarter-Casks, in Proportion; viz. 22 l. 10 s. and 11 l. 5 s. He will shortly have Wine of same Quality, of last Vintage, which will be sold for ready Money, or Bills of Exchange, as imported, at Cost and Charges.—A Cargo of best Stove-dry'd small white SALT, is daily expected, which will be sold cheap, if taken from the Ship's Side, at BENEDICT.

The Subscriber hath for Sale a choice Parcel of coarse GOODS, just imported in the SHARPE, Capt. BRUCE, from GLASGOW: They amount to 57 l. 1 s. 3 d. Prime Cost, clear of Charges; are well bought, as may be seen by the Prices and Quality of the Goods, and will be sold a Bargain, for ready Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco:—They consist of the following Articles, viz. Mens, Youths, and Boys Castor and Felt Hats, KENDAL Cottons, Osnabrigs, Harns, and Tweel Sacking, 3-4 7-8 and 4-4 IRISH Linens, 9-8 brown and white IRISH Sheetings, SCOTS DOWLS, and Printed Cotton Cloth; 3-4 FYFE, and 7-8 GLASGOW Checks, 3-4 and 7-8 striped Hollands and Bed-Ticks, Buckram, linen Handkerchiefs, Aprons of Lawn, Needle-work'd, Tartans, Writing-Paper, and Osnabrig Thread:—SCOTS Plaiding, Mens Yarn and Plaid Hosiery, Mens and Youths Leather Breeches, Bearskins, Duffels, Kerseys, and low-priced Broad-Cloths, of various Colours, with Shalloons, Buttons and Twist, to suit them all.—Mens Saddles, Bridles and Surcingles, Pewter Plates, Dishes, Basons, and hard Metal Spoons; Twelve Dozen best SCOTS Snuff, Four Casks 8^d. and 10^d. Nails, and a good Assortment of small HARD WARE, too numerous to particularize.—If the Purchaser of this Parcel should want any additional Articles, he will be supplied with them from the General Assortment in Mr. YOUNG'S Store, on the same Terms on which he buys the Parcel.

(1) THOMAS CAMPBELL.

Alexandria, April 23, 1768.

Pursuant to the Last Will and Testament of Mr. George Johnston, deceased, will be exposed to Public SALE, on Monday the 18th of July next, on the Premises,

THREE Lots of LAND, situate in the Town of Alexandria, with a good Dwelling-House on them, upwards of 100 Feet long, and Six Fire Places below Stairs: Also another Dwelling-House, 36 Feet long, with Two Fire Places, a Meat-House, Milk-House, Stable, Office, and other necessary Houses, with a good Garden; the Whole enclosed with Pales and Brick: They front the River, and are defended from it by a Stone Wall, to which Boats and other small Vessels come, at a moderate Tide. At the same Time, will be sold, a very elegant Silver Tea-Pot, Milk-Pot, and Stand. Long Time will be allowed the Purchaser, upon paying down Part of the Money, and giving Bond, with good Security, to

(2) SARAH JOHNSTON, Executrix, GEORGE JOHNSTON, Executor.

Baltimore-Town, April 26.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Subscriber intends to apply to the next General Assembly, for an Act, to enable her to sell and dispose of Part of the real Estate of her late Husband.—She once more requests the Favour of the Creditors for a State of their several Claims immediately, that she may annex an Account of the same to her Petition.

(1) MARY PHILPOT.

At Schoolfield, Mount Calvert Manor, Prince George's County, Maryland,

FIGURE

WILL cover this Season, Mares, Half Blood, and higher bred, at Four Guineas a Mare, and all below at Two Guineas and an Half, and Two and Sixpence to the Groom.—In Heber's Book, on Racing, for the Year 1763, in Page 136, Old FIGURE is said to be got by an Arabian, and in the same Book, for 1764, look for Bowles in the Index, you'll see FIGURE'S Dam was got by young STANDERT. The Mares with FIGURE last Season, that did not prove with Foal, will be cover'd by him this Season, at Half a Guinea each. The Money to be sent with the Mares, or paid before taken away.

Pasturage at Half a Crown per Week, and proper Care will be taken of the Mares.—It is presumed to desire those to pay, who have hitherto neglected, for the Mares cover'd by FIGURE (and even by DOVE) will not be taken amiss.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

May 2, 1768.

RAN away last Night from the Subscriber, living in Frederick County, about Seven Miles from Bladenburg, one WILLIAM SCOTT, an Overseer, a Country-born fellow, full-faced well made Man, about Twenty-two Years of Age, Five Feet Eight or Nine Inches high: Had on, and took with him, the following Cloaths, viz. a German Serge Coat, of a red and white Colour, a Nankeen Jacket, a Pair of Breeches of the same of his Coat, a Pair of black Worsted Stockings, a Pair of Thread ditto, a red spotted Silk Handkerchief, a Linen ditto, a good Castor Hat, and sundry other Things. It is supposed he took away with him a Convict Fellow, a likely well made Man, named WILLIAM ABBUTT, an Englishman, about Twenty-six Years of Age, Five Feet Eight Inches high, wears his own Hair, of a brownish Colour, tied behind: Had on, and took with him when he went away, a German Serge Coat, of a Leadon Colour, white Fustian Jacket, a Pair of Osnabrig Trowers, Two Holland Shirts, and Two Pair of Yarn Stockings. They also took a dark bay Horse, about Fourteen and an Half Hands high, in very good Order, and well made, branded on the near Shoulder, G. P. and on the Buttock, O, also on the off-shoulder, I, and on the Buttock, A, has a Star in his Forehead, Bob Tail, fretted with Traces on the Sides, and is about Seven Years old; also a bay Mare, about Thirteen Hands Three Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder, I, and on the Buttock, A, about Five Years old, an old Saddle, with a good blue fringed Housing, a Pair of Leather Bags, and a Broad-Sword. Whoever takes up the said Fellows, and brings them to the Subscriber, shall have Three Pounds Currency for each, and Twenty Shillings for each of the Creatures, paid by JOHN ADAMSON.

N. B. It is supposed they will change both their Names, and Cloaths.

Norfolk, in Virginia, March 23, 1768.

THE Subscriber purposed (and hopes to meet with proper Encouragement, as he intends following a regular fix'd Rule in all his Transactions) to dispose of, on Commission, all kinds of GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, at PRIVATE and PUBLIC SALE, for CASH or CREDIT, the Commission very reasonable; let the Sum-Total be never so small sold for, the Commissions not to exceed Three per Cent. The Owners of the Goods giving in, in Writing, their Instructions, which shall be punctually adher'd to: If order'd to be sold for Cash, their Money ready, and Accounts to settle, in Two Days from the Conclusion of the Sale: If for Credit, Bonds and Notes ready to deliver in Three Days, and great Care no bad Debts are made. Goods wanted to be convey'd from any Port or District, to another, by Way of Norfolk, will be received at convenient Wharfs and Warehouses, out of the Vessels, by Cranes, and back into Vessels, in the same Order. Letters with, shall be duly answered, and one sent with the Goods, a Copy of which may be seen in the Office, or remitted to the Owners, if at any Distance, making the Trouble and Storage Expence very moderate. Any kind of Business I may be employed in, shall be transacted most punctually. Advice from any Quarter with the Premium, lodged. Policies of Insurance shall be made out, and registered, and the same Regard paid to the Interest of the Assured, as if he himself was present; as I intend to transact all Business conformable to Instructions, and with the greatest Punctuality; and, as my Endeavours to remove many Inconveniences Traders up the Country, and in Maryland, and elsewhere, labour under, hope to meet with their Approbation, as I am furnished with all necessary Conveniences for storing any kind of Merchandize, &c.

WILLIAM M'CAA.

I cannot doubt but every judicious Trader up the Country, in Maryland, &c. will think an Office of this kind, will be most proper to have their Business transacted in, a Merchant having much Business of his own on Hand, will certainly give it the Preference; whereas there will be nothing of the kind here; and I must further assure every Gentleman, who shall think proper to employ me, that they shall meet with Satisfaction.

Wm. M'CAA.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN, who writes a good Hand, and understands Accounts: Such a one, if well recommended for his Honesty, and Sobriety, may hear of Employment, by applying to the Printers.

JUST IMPORTED, In the Ship CHARMING BETSY, JEREMIAH BELT, from LONDON, and to be sold at the Store adjoining Mr. MIDDLETON'S House, in Annapolis, A VARIETY of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, on the very lowest Terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

(3)

WILLIAM HAMMOND, & Co.

WANTED,

IN Dorchester Parish, in Dorchester County, a CURATE. Any one properly qualified, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Vestry of the said Parish.

Signed per Order, ROGER JONES, Register.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, sundry Tracts of Land, in Maryland and Virginia, viz.

TWO TRACTS on a Drain of the Eastern Branch of Patowmack, One containing 188¹/₂ Acres, called SCOTT'S GOOD LUCK, lying about 4 Miles from Snowden's Iron-Works, and about Eight Miles from Bladenburg; hath on it a good Dwelling-House, Tobacco-House, and several other convenient Houses; about 70 Acres cleared, and under good Fence, extreme good Land, and a large Quantity of Meadow may be made thereon. The other contains 117 Acres, and joining the aforesaid Tract; hath on it a good Dwelling-House, new Tobacco-House, and several other useful Houses; about 30 Acres of cleared Land, and a very good Meadow sowed with Timothy: Both of which Tracts of Land are well watered and timbered, lying near the main Road, leading from Bladenburg to Snowden's Works.—Those in Virginia, are in Hampshire County, One of which contains 614 Acres, lying on Mill-Creek, about 25 Miles below Fort Cumberland, on the main Road, leading from Winchester to said Fort. The other contains 800 Acres, and lies on the North River of Great Cape-Capon, near the main Road, leading from Winchester to South Branch; all exceeding good Land, well watered and timbered, with a great Deal of Meadow Ground on each. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. Stephen West, of Upper-Marlborough, or to the Subscriber, in Winchester.

(4)

WILLIAM SCOTT.

FREDERICK COUNTY RACES.

ON Tuesday the 24th of May next, will be run for, near George-Town, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding: A Horse of 14 Hands, to carry One Hundred and Twenty-six Pounds, Saddle and Bridle included, and to rise and fall according to the Rules of Racing.—On the Day following, will be run for, on the same Terms, a PURSE of TWELVE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, the winning Horse the preceding Day excepted: To start between Two and Three o'Clock each Day, and entered with Messieurs Joseph Belt, or John Orme, the preceding Day of each Race. A Horse winning Two clear Heats, and saving his Distance the Third, shall be entitled to the Money. Any Jockey detected in unfair Behaviour, shall be deemed distanced.—To pay One Pound Five Shillings for the first Day's Entrance, and Twelve Shillings and Six-pence for the Second; or double at the Post. Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes, and the Money to be paid as soon as they shall pronounce their Decision. Three reputed running Horses to start, or no Race. To run the Two Mile Heats.

WE once more request all such as are indebted to the Estate of Richard Snowden, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, either on Mortgage, Bill of Sale, Bond, Note, or Open Account, to make immediate Payment, as no longer Credit can possibly be given: Therefore, all such as do not comply with the above Requisition, may expect we shall proceed in such Manner, (without respect to Persons) as will compel them.—And, as we would make it as easy as in our Power, will take any kind of Country Produce in Payment of the above-mentioned Debts.

ELIZABETH SNOWDEN,

THOMAS, SAMUEL,

(1)

JOHN SNOWDEN,

P. S. We also desire all Persons indebted to us, of a Year or more standing, to make Payment, or at least come and settle their Accounts, to prevent such Steps as would be disagreeable to them, as will as to

THO. SAM. and JOHN SNOWDEN.

March 4, 1768.

To be SOLD, on reasonable Terms, by James Houston, living in Worcester County, on Pocomoke River, A SNOW, of about One Hundred and Fifty Tons. The Calking, Carpenters and Joiners Work are not yet finished, but can be completed in Four Months, or less, if required.

Likewise a BRIG, of about One Hundred and Ten Tons. She is all completed except the Calking.

WANTED,

A PERSON well acquainted with the Business of a COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. Such a one, on Application to the Printer, will be duly encouraged.

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 26, 1768.

W A R S A W, February 10.



It is said that the Diet has several Points to discuss relative to Religion. It is even pretended that it will not be insisted upon for the future that the King, who is elected in a free Assembly, should be of the Roman Catholic Religion. The Return of a Courier from a certain Power will clear up this Report.

L O N D O N, February 20.

A Bett of One Thousand Guineas was actually made this Week, that there would be at least Fifty Nabobs (as the Gentlemen who have made their Fortunes in the East-Indies are now pleasantly, and perhaps not unemphatically, called) elected and admitted Members of the next ensuing Parliament.

They write from Leghorn, that a Corsair of Tunis had taken a Vessel with a Number of Jesuits on board, in the Mediterranean, and carried Seventy of those Fathers into Slavery.

They write from Paris, that a Man of War is fitting out at Brest, to be accompanied with several Transports with Colonists for the Malouine Islands, and the Commander has Orders to touch at Patagonia, and bring over, if possible, one or more of the gigantic Inhabitants.

We learn from Venice, that the Government has forbidden the receiving any Religious, of whatsoever Order, into that City, without the Permission and Approbation of the Government.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, February 13.

"The Hon. House of Commons, on Wednesday last, waited upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with a most dutiful Address to his Majesty, and the following Address to his Excellency.

"May it please your Excellency,

"WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland, in Parliament assembled, think it incumbent on us, to testify to your Excellency, our grateful Sense of your Excellency's effectual Endeavours in Favour of the Bill for limiting the Duration of Parliaments in this Kingdom.

"It is with the highest Satisfaction we reflect, that the auspicious Reign of our Patriot Sovereign, has been distinguished by the Return of a Bill so essential to the Constitution, and to the Advancement of the Protestant Religion in this Country; and we congratulate your Excellency, upon an Event which must add Lustre to your Administration, and remain as a Monument to Posterity, of the Disinterestedness and Independency of this House."

Feb. 19. The following is his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Answer to the Address of the House of Commons, on the Return of the Octennial Bill.

"Gentlemen,

"I return you my most sincere Thanks for this kind and honourable Address, and am extremely happy, that my Endeavours with his Majesty, in favour of the Bill for limiting the Duration of Parliaments in this Kingdom, have proved effectual and satisfactory to you; and I do not doubt, but that this single Instance of his Majesty's gracious Compliance with the Wishes of his faithful Commons, will, on all Occasions, meet with that Zeal and Gratitude which his paternal Goodness deserves."

The Merchants of Aberdeen, Glasgow, Montrose and Leith, in Scotland, have taken up Numbers of large Ships this Season for the Greenland Whale-Fishery.

Yesterday Four Causes were tried at Guildhall, London, by special Juries, before Sir Eardly Wilmot, Knt. in the Court of Common Pleas, wherein several Merchants were Plaintiffs, and a late Governor of Quebec was Defendant, for recovering divers Sums of Money levied by way of Duties upon Spirits imported there, when Verdicts were given for the several Plaintiffs for all such Duties as had been imposed over and above the French Duties, together with Damages and Costs of Suit.

Some letters from Leghorn mention, that Two of the principal Jesuits in Corica, accused of being secret Agents for Genoa, had lately been arrested by Order of Paschal de Paoli, which it was apprehended would soon occasion the total Expulsion of their Order from that Island.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, December 14.

The following is the Address of our House of Commons to his Majesty, on the Occasion of the Octennial Bill.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland, in Parliament assembled, beseech your Majesty to accept our unfeigned and grateful Acknowledgments, for the Condescension which your Majesty has so signally manifested to your Subjects of this Kingdom, in returning the Bill for limiting the duration of Parliaments; which we consider not only as a gracious Mark of paternal Benevolence, but as the wise Result of Royal Deliberation."

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, dated Feb. 16, Nine at Night.

"The Octennial Bill for limiting the duration of Parliaments in this Kingdom, so ardently wished for, passed the House of Lords last Night; there were 34 for the Bill, and 3 against it. Above Five Thousand People attended on College Green, and when the Duke of Leinster went into his Chair, in order to return home,

the Populace insisted on carrying him in it on their Shoulders, which they did, amidst the Acclamations of many hundred Spectators; they also attended the Lord Chancellor, and Dr. Lucas, home to their Houses. Those that went with the latter, had a great Number of lighted Flambeaux. This Day our worthy Lord Lieutenant (whose Conduct may ever be an Example to future Viceroy's) went to Parliament, and passed the above Bill. There was the greatest Concurrence of People ever remembered, and many of the Populace attempted to draw his Coach. Addresses from all our Corporations, &c. are preparing to be presented to him: The City of Dublin propose to have his Picture put up in the Tholose. At this Hour the City is illuminated, and Fireworks playing off in College Green, Weavers-Square, &c."

March 1. The Pope has signified to the King of Poland, in the plainest Terms, that he will run the Risk of losing the celestial Crown, if he consents to the Liberties which there is a Talk of granting to the Dissidents.

Some Letters from Paris mention, that the Merchants of Marseilles, Dunkirk, Brest, Rochelle, and other capital Sea-Ports in France, had offered to subscribe large Sums of Money for the Service of his Most Christian Majesty, to lay open the Trade to the East-Indies; which it was thought would be granted.

They write from St. Johns, Newfoundland, that Two French Polacres, which had remained in a Bay near Cape Bonavista, with Intent to winter in the Island, had been discovered by one of his Majesty's Sloops of War, and both of them condemned at Placentia.

March 8. We hear that many Officers of Distinction are preparing to set out for Germany, to be present at the King of Prussia's grand Review; which is to be the beginning of May next.

A magnificent Cenotaph is erecting by Sir William Draper, in his Garden at Clifton, in Honour of the late 79th Regiment, of which he was Colonel during the late War, with the following Inscription:

"This Cenotaph is sacred to the Virtues and Memories of those departed Warriors of his Majesty's 79th Regiment; by whose excellent Conduct, cool, deliberate Valour, steady Discipline, and Perseverance, the formidable and impetuous Efforts of the French Land Forces in India, were first withstood and repulsed, our own Settlements rescued from impending Destruction, those of our Enemies finally redrest."

"The ever-memorable Defence of Madras, the decisive Battle of Wandewash, Twelve strong and important Fortresses, Three superb Capitals, Arcot, Pondicherry, Manilla, and the Philippine Islands, are Witnesses of their irrepressible Bravery, consummate Abilities, unexampled Humanity. Such were the Men of this victorious Regiment, and by such as these their surviving Companions, the Conquests and Glory of our Sovereign, the Renown and Majesty of the British Empire, were extended to the remotest Parts of Asia."

"Such were their Exploits, that would have done Honour even to the Greek or Roman Name, in the most favourite Times of Antiquity; and well deserve to be transmitted down to the latest Posterity, and held in Esteem and Admiration, as long as true Fortitude, Valour, Discipline, and Humanity, shall have any Place in Britain."

Three Field Officers, Ten Captains, Thirteen Lieutenants, Five Ensigns, Three Surgeons, and 1000 private Men, belonging to this Regiment, fell in the course of the late War."

Letters from Rome, of the 19th Ult. mention, that the Pope expresses much Dissatisfaction at the Behaviour of most of the Roman Catholic Powers in Europe, who have of late, of their own Authority, abridged the Privileges of some of the Clergy, and expelled others from their States; but what greatly adds to the Uneasiness of his Holiness, is, the great Disregard paid to the Mandates of the Holy See by the Roman Catholic Powers in general.

It is said that this Morning a Packet, with Dispatches, was received at the Secretary of State's Office, from the Earl of Rochford at Paris.

We are informed that there is now living at Abby Landerscott, in Cumberland, one Jane Forester, who is in the 138th Year of her Age. She hath a Daughter living, aged 103.

A Letter from Parma, dated February 10, says, "In the Night between the 7th and 8th Instant all the Jesuits in the Dominions of the Infant, were expelled at the same Hour, and the Whole was executed with the greatest Tranquility, by the wise Dispositions concerted by the Ministry. A Magistrate was sent to each House belonging to those Fathers, to signify to them the Orders of the Infant, which were executed with all possible Humanity. On the 8th Instant, in the Morning the Pragmatic Sanction, published by the Infant upon this Occasion, was stuck up in all the Public Places in this City. His Royal Highness has appointed other Fathers to take the Management and Instruction of the Youth in the Public Schools and Colleges within his Dominions, by which Means the Places which were filled by the Jesuits, were supplied immediately upon their Departure."

Extract of a Letter from Preston, in Lancashire, Feb. 21.

"The Contest here is attended with imminent Danger. I escaped, with many Friends, out of Town on Thursday. As ———'s Party had their Mob from different Parts of the Country, they attacked our House, where Sir F——, myself, and about 20 Friends, were met; after a vigorous Resistance, we were obliged to

quit it, and make our Escape over a Wall: The House was immediately plundered and destroyed: Mr. W——, Mr. M——, the M——, and upwards of 20 others, underwent the same Fate. The Country is now up in Arms. As the Town is abandoned by our Men, the general Cry of our Opponents is, *Leave us a Freeman alive.* God knows where this will end. I think To-Night, or To-Morrow, may be fatal to many. This is shocking Work in a civilized Country, especially when I tell you the Cause to us is unknown."

March 10. The Drawing of the Lottery for this Year, is to begin on the 14th of November, which is Three Days sooner than ever known, all the Subscription Money being paid in.

Yesterday James Samson was committed to the New Prison by Sir John Fielding, being charged on Oath, and on his own Confession, with having taken out of the House of the Right Hon. General Conway, One Bank Note, Value 500l. Four of 100 l. each, and One of 25 l. and also of having intentionally set Fire to the Writing-Table, out of which the said Notes were taken. It appeared on his Examination, that he concealed himself in the General's House on Tuesday Night, and when the Family were all in Bed, perpetrated the horrid Act. Great Part of the Notes were found in his Lodgings; and he declared no Person whatever was concerned with him, or privy to the Transaction.

The Venetians have concluded a Treaty of Peace and Commerce with the Emperor of Morocco. Their Negotiations with the Algerines have hitherto been unsuccessful; the Dey having insisted on 30,000 Sequins, (about 15,000 l. Sterling) which was positively refused, on the Part of the Republic, who will agree for the Payment of no more than 10,000 Sequins.

Yesterday Afternoon, at a very numerous and respectable Meeting, at the Half-Moon in Cheapside, of the Livery and Traders of this City, it was unanimously agreed to exert themselves in Support of Mr. Alderman Trecothick at the ensuing Election; after which the Alderman addressed them in the following Terms:

"GENTLEMEN,

"So numerous an Appearance of Persons of Worth, in my Favour, impresses me with the strongest Sentiments of Gratitude, and with the highest Hope of Success."

"The present Situation of my Pretensions, and the Steps still to be taken, have been stated to you with so much Precision by the Gentlemen who have done me the Honour of speaking to those Points, that nothing remains for me to add on the Subject."

"Indulge me, however, Gentlemen, one Moment in repeating my Assurances, that my present Pursuit is unattended with lucrative Views; that it is my ardent Wish to exert my best Endeavours in Support of the Manufactures and Trade of this great City in particular, and of the Kingdom in general; that it is my fixed Purpose to continue assiduously the Discharge of every Duty of my present Station; and, in case of Success, to express my Gratitude for the additional Honour conferred upon me, in the Manner best suited to your virtuous Intentions, by preserving sacredly my Independence, by a close Attention to the Business of Parliament; and by the strictest Attention to every Object which may affect this Corporation, or tend to secure and enlarge (those principal Sources of its Prosperity) Manufactures, and Commerce."

It is said that the Mode of Process in a certain Affair will be altered, and that it will be tried at the King's Bench, instead of the Assizes for the County wherein the Fact is said to have been committed.

A Letter from Cassel, dated Feb. 26, says, "In this Landgraviate, as well as in Saxony and Hanover, all the Inhabitants, without Distinction, have left off the Use of Coffee for that of burnt Rye. Every one finds his Health better, either from Imagination, or from the real Effect of this Beverage. According to authentic Information from Hamover, the Importation of Coffee-Berries into that Country, to the Prejudice of the Health of its Inhabitants, has occasioned a Loss of 75 to 80,000 Rix Dollars, which were annually sent to foreign Countries."

They write from Leghorn, that General Paoli has established a Foundry for large Cannon, Mortars, Bomb-Shells, &c. at Fornali, in the Gulph of St. Fiorenzo, whither Iron is to be imported from Sweden and Russia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.

Extract of a Letter from a very ingenious and eminent Philosopher in London, to a Gentleman in Philadelphia, dated February 20, 1768.

"I received yours of Nov. 20, with the Description of a new Orrery, making by Mr. Rittenhouse. I had before heard much of his Ingenuity; but this is quite wonderful, to be performed by an American, as it seems to exceed any Thing of the kind that has yet appeared in Europe."

Extract of a Letter from Fort Pitt, May 4, 1768.

"The Conference is almost over, and every Thing better settled than I could have expected; and I think, when the Boundary Line is adjusted, and the Indians paid for the Lands, every Nation this Way will be perfectly satisfied."

In another Letter from Fort Pitt, dated April 26, it is said, "Colonel Reid, with Seven other Officers, and a Party of 56 Men, of the 34th Regiment, arrived here on the 24th, from the Illinois, without meeting any Interruption on the Way."

On Tuesday last the General Assembly of this Province met here, when his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; our Governor, opened the SESSION with the following SPEECH, viz.

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly,
SINCE the last Session of Assembly, I have received Letters from Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, his Majesty's Superintendent of Indian Affairs in this District of NORTH-AMERICA, relative to a Representation, which had been made to him, on Behalf of the MARYLAND Indians, some of whom, are, it seems, desirous to remove to *Ostfingo*, and to be incorporated with the Six Nations, if they may be permitted to dispose of the Lands, which, by the Legislature of this Province, were heretofore appropriated to the Use of these Peoples Ancestors.

Together with Sir WILLIAM'S Letters, I shall communicate to you a Petition, that hath been presented to me, by several of those Indians, also the fullest Information I have been able to get, concerning their Number, and the Lands they occupy or claim, so that you may be the better able to judge what Compensation it will be reasonable to give them for their Rights, should you think fit to repeal the Laws, by which they are at present restrained from selling the Lands they possess.

As the Person who is authorized by Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, as well as by the Indians, to act for them, on this Occasion, will wait here, for the result of your Deliberations, I must recommend this Business, in the first Place, to your Consideration.

Gentlemen,

The frequent Disputes, and great Confusion, occasioned in this Province, by the Loss of Boundaries, and the Variation of the Compaſs, are Matters well worthy your Notice: Some Remedy for so great an Evil is indisputably wanting, but it might perhaps be difficult to point out one adequate and unexceptionable: That a just and equitable Regard may be shewn to the Rights of all concerned, the utmost Caution and Foresight, as well as the strictest Impartiality, are requisite.

The Defects of our present Road-Laws are obvious and striking: You must be sensible what great Advantages would arise to the Community, from the Public Roads being made more direct, and kept constantly in good Repair; I hope, therefore, you will take this Matter likewise into Consideration.

I must also observe, to you, Gentlemen, that an accurate Review of the Criminal Laws made, or introduced here, seems to be highly expedient: When it becomes a Question, whether a Law is in Force, or not, a Tenderness towards Convicted Persons, they may not seem to deserve, usually takes Place, and, by that Circumstance, Encouragement is probably given to the Commission of Crimes. Let, therefore, some Criterion be established, so plain, and explicit, for determining what Criminal Laws are in Force here, that all Doubts, on this Head, may in future be prevented.

Gentlemen of both Houses,

The Proofs, I have, on all Occasions, endeavoured to give, of my Desire to promote the Welfare and Happiness of the People, over whom I have had the Honour to preside, make it, I hope, unnecessary for me, now, to assure you, that you will always find me ready to concur with you, in every proper Measure you can propose, for the Public Good.

Yesterday Mr. TURBUT WRIGHT, was chosen Clerk of the Lower House of Assembly, to which the Governor was pleased to signify his Approbation.

On Saturday last a Fire broke out in a Stable, belonging to Mrs. SARAH BRICE, of this City, which was soon consumed, together with sundry Materials, lodged therein, for carrying on a new Building. It happened by the Carelessness of a Negro, who had gone in with a lighted Pipe.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Please to give the following EPISTLE a place in your GAZETTE, and you will oblige,

A CUSTOMER.

To that most Valorous and Gallant Gentleman, who files himself A BYSTANDER, CRITIC, and CENSOR-GENERAL, and HIRK-EXPECTANT of some very considerable PRETENSIONS in—UTOPIA.

MOST HEROIC SIR!

I BEG Leave, with all that *Diserence* and *Humility*, which is due to so Great a Man, to approach and address you: And I flatter myself with the Hopes of an easier Admittance, and more kind Reception, as I honour and pay a peculiar Regard to all the *Quantums* and *Qualities*, both of your Body and Mind.

THE Attempts you have made, and the Feats you have done—The *Politeness* of your Style, and your uncommon Regard to our *Laws*, at the same Time that they excite my *Astonishment*, do also convince me that you are equally a Great Genius, and Good Citizen.—Your Courage, and your Resolution—Your Bickerings, and your Battles; but, above all, your Poetry and your Prose, have pointed you out to the Public Notice, and distinguished you as the most extraordinary Man that has hitherto appeared amongst us.

Your Courage, I am sensible, has been questioned by some, but the Futility of the *Reflection* is easily demonstrated, by challenging the most inveterate of your *Adversaries*, to say—Whether they ever saw your Back in the Field of Battle. No, Sir, your Blood has not yet been drawn; and, a Friend of mine says, 'tis Pity it ever should; tho' I cannot agree with him, when he adds, as the Reason of his Humanity—Because you are, all over, fore already. Besides, Sir, were Cowardice an Ingredient in your Composition, you might very handsomely have pleaded your Character, as a Protection from Fighting. Your Character, I say, as—as—a—rot it!—Why, ay, as a Bystander. But this you scorned; and, therefore, your Reputation for Courage stands fair and unfulfilled. Q. E. D.

How considerable, Sir, are your Antagonists?—And yet how cheap have your Victories been?—You have not deigned to hurl at them a single Lance of solid Sense, or sound Argument—You have done your Business with mere Scurrility and Abuse—You have not thrown away any of the keen Arrows of Wit and Humour; and the Explosion of the greatest Gun, you

have levelled at them, has not exceeded the CRACK of a LOUSE.

Your Dexterity in shifting your Arms, and in evading the Point in Dispute, can never be too much applauded, or sufficiently admired. Whilst you attempted to wield the Weapons of Argument and Reason, Appearances were discouraging, and your Friends were really in Pain for you. But, by a more than ordinary Address, you altered your Method of Attack, threw your Antagonists into Confusion, and, in your Imagination, at least, obtained a compleat Victory by—Railing and Rhyming. Rhyming, Sir, is your Fort—Wield therefore that Weapon, and meddle not with Argument and Reason, lest you should be reduced to the same Distress with a certain Jesuit, who, when, in a religious Dispute, he found himself sore pressed by Reason, cry'd out, as vehemently as he could—O Reason! Reason! The Lord rebuke thee!

The ingenious Plain-Dealer, 'twas thought by some, had with so much Strength and Clearness confuted all your Assertions, and so manifestly detected and exposed your whole Conduct, that your Antagonists, looking upon the Controversy as ended, began to cry—Victory! But your Friends knew better, and were persuaded, that, should the other Side write an Hundred Papers, you would write an Hundred and One. In the very next Paper, you hint, *Archilochos*-like, at "the Blackness of his Mind and Face;" on which he disappeared, and has been no more heard of, either dreading your Satire, or disdaining your railing Rhymes. Be that as it will, he was silenced, and then

"A Fig for Plain Dealers, and eke for C. D."

When Clericus charged you with having forsaken the Controversy, and call'd you back to the Bar of the Public, and to the original Points in Dispute—How easily, by the Help of a few Rhymes, did you overfet him?—You held him out to Public View, "as a Dab-Chick waddling thro' the Mire."—In short, made him "look dull," and, indeed, as "black as Hell;" and then, with equal Justice and Politeness, inferred,

"With such a Varlet to contend,

No Honour's won, and gain'd, no End."

Thus, Sir, did you, by the Help of Rhyming, not only ward off this Blow, but likewise gave poor Clericus a dreadful Overthrow.

But, worthy Sir, I would not be understood by commending your Rhymes, entirely to disparage your Prose. By no Means. Your Feats, even in that, are far from being inconsiderable.

When C. D. called upon you to be explicit upon the Subject of Pluralities, your Answer (tho' a borrowed one) is admirable:—"What, upon Compulsion, HAL? If Reasons were as thick as Blackberries, I would not give one upon Compulsion." Very right, Sir,—Stick but to this Blackberry Way of Reasoning, and to your borrowed and abusive Rhymes, and the Public Voice will for ever pronounce you—UNANSWERABLE. And here, as to the Charge of Borrowing, I confess, I think it makes rather for you, than against you. It is a plain Proof that you are yet in Credit, which many, very many, I assure you, thought to be intirely ruined some Time ago.

C. D. tells us, your Assertion is, that "Pluralities are tenable"—but how? 'Tis plain you must have meant, either *de Facto*, or *de Jure*. Now, that they are tenable, *de Facto*, you are as willing to prove, as C. D. could wish. Nay, I am persuaded, Sir, and think I may venture to assure him, in your Name, that if he will but agree to your holding Pluralities *de Facto*, you will not enter into a Controversy with him, about holding them *de Jure*.

After all, I think it is to little Purpose (supposing you equal to the Task) to reason with your Antagonists on this Subject. For you may as soon storm a Castle by Logic, or persuade a Church-Cormorant to part with his Pluralities, as to convince them. The better Way is, to pelt them with Rhymes, and to "frighten" them with "ugly Statutes concerning the Supremacy," and with "ugly Consequences," not of Reason, but of Interest. The Consequence of which may be, that tho' it should not make you a Friend to the "Supremacy," it may yet make the "Supremacy" a Friend to you.

How good and commendable was it in the Principal, Sir, to ask "the Consent of the Vestries," not "in Compliance" with the Law, but as it should seem, "with the Prejudices of the People!" How noble and generous was it in him to "resign," and give up to these same "Prejudices of the People," what he could not hold by Law?

Change we now the Prospect, and take a View of C. D.'s Conduct. And here—What hideous Forms appear? *Que Scelerum facies?* What horrid Scenes of Guilt?—He, wicked Man, was a V-ir-m-n, and a C—r! This was very bad. He opposed, in the former Capacity, the Principal—He would not comply with "the Prejudices" of that extraordinary Gentleman, nor consent that he should hold Two PARISHES, against a positive Law of the Province. This was much worse. In short, he could not violate his Conscience, even to serve his Principal. This was worst of all! And now, let the impartial PUBLIC judge—Does not C. D. deserve to be severely lash'd for all this? Are any Names too bad, any Colours too black for him and his Friends? Does not their Conduct abundantly justify you (the Principal's better Half) in pronouncing your Adversaries in general, and C. D. in particular "Dunces and Blackguards"? And how justly does the "Public Voice" allow you to have written "like a Scholar and a Gentleman?" How, indeed, can it do Justice to such "a Scholar," and to such "a Gentleman?" And how earnestly do I wish to see such "a Scholar," and such "a Gentleman" rewarded according to his Merits?

"Hoc juvat; et melli est; non mentiar:

A grateful Sound, and pleasing to the Ear."

A few friendly Advices shall now release you.—Suffer not yourself to be intoxicated, or grow giddy, by basking in the Sunshine of the "Public Voice." There is a Distemper, called by the Grecian Physicians, *Absteria*, the Malignity of which, affects a Man in this Manner, viz. That the nearer to Danger he is, it makes him fancy himself in so much the greater Safety. Beware of this Distemper.—Never attempt to reason with your Adversaries, nor at all meddle with the Point in Dispute.—You may steer clear of it, by Railing and

Rhyming, or at least, by pretending "Compulsion." You may, indeed, at Times, walk up to the Point, but be sure presently to quit it. This will be an Argument of your Prudence; and that will recommend you to the "Public Voice," which, whenever you attain it, will give you great Pleasure. Once more, keep clear of the Point in Dispute, and curſe CLERICUS, by Ball Book, and Candle.—Beware, I say, beware of the Distemper call'd *Absteria*. But I have said enough, to convince you, how much I am,

Wonderful SIR!

Your's,

TOM FUR

WILLIAMSBURG, MAY 12, 1798.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING A REVISAL of all the LAWS now in Force in VIRGINIA,

From the first Settlement of the Colony, to the present Time.

CONDITIONS.

- I. They will be printed on a good Paper, and new Type.
 - II. They will make a Volume in Folio, of about 600 Pages.
 - III. The Book will be neatly bound and lettered.
 - IV. The Price to SUBSCRIBERS will be FORTY SHILLINGS, to be paid on the Delivery of the Book.
- Those Gentlemen who intend to subscribe, are requested to leave their Names at the MARYLAND COFFEE-HOUSE.

WILLIAM RIND.

May 23, 1798.

To be sold by Public SALE, at the Coffee-House, in the City of Annapolis, on Friday the Third Day of June next, at Twelve o'Clock, by virtue of a Power of Attorney, from Robert Payne, of the Borough of Hellstone, in the County of Cornwall, in the Kingdom of England, Brother and Heir at Law of George Payne, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased.

TWO Parcels of LAND lying on the Branches of South-River, one containing One Hundred and Fifty Acres, Part of Howard's and Porter's Range, the other Twenty-Six Acres, Part of the Land called Herford, being the Lands whereon the said George Payne dwelt. The Title of the Land, and the Subscriber's Power to sell, may be seen and known by applying to him, at Annapolis, any Time before the Sale.

THOMAS RINGGOLD.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Sally, Capt. Thomas Smith, from London, and to be sold, by the Subscriber, at his STORE, near the Market-House, in Annapolis, very cheap, for Sterling Cash, Current-Money, or short Credit.

AN Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to Summer and Winter Seasons. Also, to be sold, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Loaf and Brown Sugars, &c. &c.

(3*)

PHILIP HAMMOND.

To be SOLD cheap, by the Subscriber, at his Store in Annapolis, an Assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the Season, among which are the following, viz.

CHANGEABLE and plain Mantua, Ell wide striped Persians, white Sarinet, black Sattin, and Taffeties, white and black Blond and Thread Lace, Book Muslin, a great Variety of beautiful Silk Gauze, Cambricks, flower'd and plain Lawn, striped and flower'd bordered Lawn, and Gauze Handkerchiefs, rich Crimson Furniture Damask, plain and flower'd Silk Hats and Capuchins, Silk, Silk and Worsted, Cotton, and Thread Hosiery, crimson, pink, scarlet, black, blue, yellow, and green Sattin Shoes, at 1/5 per Pair, Hosiery Calamanco Shoes, Women and Mens Leather dunnets, Ivory and Bone Fans, striped Gingham, and Damask, Masquerado Poplin, and other Stuffs, Irish Linen, Raggs and Irish Sheetings, brown and white Dowlas, Checks, and Linen Stripes, figured Dimity, 10-4 beautiful Damask Table Cloths, several Pieces of the newest Chintzes, printed Linens, Cottons, and Calicoes, 6-4 Superfine, and low priced Humbugs, Mullins, Calamancoes, Durants, Tammys, Diaper, Sagathies, Fustians, crimson and black Breeches Patterns, from 1/6 to 1/12 each, brown and striped Hollands, Threads of all Sorts, Cotton Thread, sewing Silk and Mohair, black Silk Handkerchiefs, and Lungree Romals, Pinchbeck Shoe and Knee Buckles, broad and narrow Hosiery, Chest Locks, Clock Hinges, Curtain Rings, brass Nails for Chairs, brass Warming Dishes, enamelled Castors, with Silver Tops, Window Glass, fresh Lemons by the Chest, or 3/9 per Dozen, and a great Variety of other Articles not enumerated here.

THOMAS B. HODGKIN.

A L S O,

Excellent Green-Tea, in Canisters, at 3/4 per Pound, Bohea ditto at 5/6, London double refined Sugar at 1/2, single ditto at 1/3, Coffee at 1/4, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmeg, Ginger, Allspice, Soap, genuine Spectaculi Candles, Hartshorn Shavings, Indico Blue, Pearl Barley, and Muscovado Sugar, by the Barrel or smaller Quantity.

L I K E W I S E,

A Collection of fresh and choice Patent Medicines, among which are, Turlington's genuine Balsam of Life, Bateman's Drops, British Oil, Godfrey's Cordial, Duff's Elixir, Stoughton's Stomach Elixir, Anderson's Pills, Lockyer's Pills, Dr. James's Fever Powders, Elixir Bardana, highly recommended for Cure of the Rheumatism and Gout, at 6/ per Bottle, Balsam of Honey, remarkable for Cure of Consumptions, Colds, Coughs, and all Complaints of the Breast, at the moderate Price of 6/ per Bottle, Sugar Plumbs, for destroying Worms in Men, Women, and Children, Walker's Jesuits Drops, famous for the Cure of all Weaknesses of the Reins, Gravel, and various other Complaints; Glauber's and Epsom Salts, Powder of Jesuits Bark, Hinglah, Nipple Glasses, &c. &c.

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Prince-George's County, May 26, 1768.
PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the present General Assembly, for an Act, to sell and dispose of Part of the Real Estate of the late John Stone Hawkins.
 (2^d) **GEORGE FRAZER HAWKINS.**

THE MISSISSIPPI COMPANY is desired to meet at Stafford Court House, in Virginia, the first Day of July 1768.
 By order of the Committee,
 (4th) **WILLIAM LEE, Secretary.**

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Sally, Capt. Smith, from London, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, in Annapolis, very cheap, for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco,

GREAT Variety of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to all Seasons: Amongst which are several very fine Seams, 40 Fathom long, complete, with Leads, Corks, and Cods of Three Strand Twine: Also may be had, as usual, Wine, Rum, Molasses, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Linseed Oil, &c. &c.
NATHAN HAMMOND.

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be SOLD, by the Subscriber, at Nottingham, at a very low Advance, in Cash, or Bills of Exchange, for which a reasonable Credit will be given,

A LUMPING Parcel of GOODS, consisting principally of the following Articles, viz. Irish Linens, White and Brown Sheetings, Osnabrigs, Dowls, Checks and strip'd Hollands, Bed-ticking, Printed Linen, and Cotton Cloths, Check'd and Lawn bordered Handkerchiefs, Tartan, Kendal Cotton, Scots Plaiding, Plaiding and Yarn Stockings, Mens Saddles, with Furniture, Felt and Castor Hats, Mens and Womens Shoes, Scots Snuff, and a few coarse Woollens, &c. to the Amount of 440 l. prime Cost.
 (6th) **JOHN CAMPBELL.**

May 12, 1768.
To be Sold, on Thursday the 30th of June next, at Public SALE, by the SUBSCRIBER, living on the Premises, in Frederick County, Maryland, about 11 Miles from Frederick-Town, for Tobacco, Cash, or good Bills of Exchange,

THREE Hundred and Fifty-five Acres of Patent LAND, whereon is a Farm of about 50 Acres, under a good Fence; a young Apple-Orchard of 100 Trees; a round Log Dwelling-House and Kitchen; a new Barn, and several other Conveniences too tedious to mention: The Land is of a good Soil, well watered and timbered; about 16 Acres of Meadow may be made, Part of which was cleared and sowed this Spring, with Timothy-Seed. There is also on the above Land, on the main Road from Frederick-Town to Philadelphia, a Square Log Dwelling-House, Two Stories high, 30 Feet by 20, with Five Rooms, Three Fire Places, with Brick Chimnies; a Cellar 26 by 17, in the Clear: Also a new Stone Dwelling-House, adjoining the Log one, 30 by 20; One Story high, Two Rooms, and One Fire-Place, with a Brick-Chimney; a Frame Kitchen; Two Log Stables; a Shed for Horses in the Summer; a Frame Weave Shop, where the Business is now carried on; a Blacksmith's Shop, 24 Feet by 16, and a Coal-House adjoining it, 24 by 8, both under a good Shingle Roof, with Two Fire Places, where the Business is now carried on by Four Blacksmiths: Also a Frame Dwelling-House, 24 Feet by 18, with a Stone Chimney in the Middle, and a Stove in one End: Two Gardens, containing about 14 Acres; a Hen-House; Meat-House, and several other Conveniences: Likewise a Tract of Land, containing 100 Acres. The Soil is good, and is middling well timbered, but no Water thereon. The abovementioned Land suits extremely well for Two Settlements, the Water and Meadow Ground being suitable. Also a Tract of Land, containing 222 Acres, adjoining the aforesaid Land, well watered and middling well timbered, about Four Acres cleared, and under a good Fence, with a small Log Dwelling-House. The aforesaid 355 Acres will be set up altogether, or in Two Lots, as may best suit the Purchasers. Six Months Credit will be given for Half the Purchase Money, of any Part or Parcel of the aforesaid Land, on giving Bond and Security, if required.
 (4th) **ROBERT WOOD.**

To be SOLD, for Cash, or Bills of Exchange,
ABOUT Twenty Thousand Madeira Pipe Staves, now lying on Hungre River, and may be delivered immediately in the Ruff, or, in a few Days may be Sapped and Stabbed. For Terms apply to the Subscriber, at Hungre River, or to Thomas Browning, at George-Town, Kent County.
JAMES GREENLEES.

Baltimore-Town, May 26, 1768.
WHEREAS Capt. J. T. of the Brigantine C—, has falsely invented, and spread many Reports, too scandalous to be here mentioned, among which, he asserts, that a Reward of One Hundred Pounds is offered, by several People, for my Head; and, as I am well known in Philadelphia and New-York, and have been in most Ports on the Continent, I hereby offer a Reward of TWENTY POUNDS to any Person, that will prove, I have, to my Knowledge, wrong'd them of the Value of a Six-pence.
JOHN LAMBKIN.

COMMITTED to Prince-George's County Jail, as Runaways. Negro SAM, who is blind in his left Eye, a likely young Fellow, and says he belongs to Col. HARRISON, of Virginia.
WILLIAM CLARK, an Englishman, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, a well-looking Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, has on his own dark coloured Hair, and a Sailor's Apparel: He says he is a Sailor, and well known to be a Free Man by Mr. Edward Harris, of Baltimore Town. Their Masters are desired to take them away, and pay Charges, or else they will be sold, as the Law directs.
 (2th) **WILLIAM T. WOOTTON, Sheriff.**

WHEREAS the Public School, of Somerset County, is now vacant: Any Person qualified, agreeable to the Direction of an Act of Assembly, and that is a Member of the Church of England, as by Law established, may meet with such Encouragement as the Law directs, by applying to the Visitors of said School.
Signed per Order,
 (2th) **ARNOLD ELZEY, Register.**

Somerset County, May 18, 1768.
WHEREAS ALLAHFAIR BROWN, Wife of me, the Subscriber, has eloped from my Bed and Board: These are therefore to forewarn all Persons not to trust her on my Account, as I will not pay any Debts of her contracting, after this Date.
CHARLES BROWN.

May 19, 1768.
WHEREAS my Wife ANNE, hath, on, or about the 15th of this Instant, made an Elopement from me, her Husband, and without any Disagreement, or Cause, and hath taken away fundry of my Goods and Effects, and I fear will endeavour to hurt me further, by running me in Debt: These are therefore to forewarn all Persons thereof, and desire them not to credit her, on my Account, as I hereby declare I will pay no Debts of her contracting, from this Date.
THOMAS LONGDIN.

Benedict, May 13, 1768.
RAN away on Tuesday Morning last, from the Subscriber, living in Benedict-Town, an Indented Servant Man, named JAMES CLARK, a Tailor by Trade, he is about Thirty-five Years of Age, Five Feet Six Inches high, of a pale Complexion, slow of Speech, and pretty much addicted to strong Drink: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured Broad Cloth Coat, Nankeen Jacket, and Sagathy Breeches; the Coat and Breeches about half worn, and the Jacket almost new; he carried with him only Two Shirts, one of them of very fine Holland, the other of little Value. Whoever takes up the said Servant Man, and secures him in any Jail in the Province, shall be entitled to a Reward of Fifty Shillings Current Money, and Five Pounds, if brought home.
 (2th) **ROBERT YOUNG.**

THERE is at the Plantation of William Davis, near the Head of South-River, taken up as a Stray, a red and white Steer, about Four Years old, marked with a Crop and Two Slits in the right Ear, and a Crop, Slit, and Undercut in the Left.
 The Owner may have him again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Seagrims, in Queen-Anne's County, taken up as a Stray, a small black HORSE, about Thirteen Hands high, Seven Years old, no perceivable Brand, has a short Switch Tail, and a small Blaze in his Face.
 The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, adrift, in Seneca Creek, Baltimore County, a BATTEAU, about 15 Feet long, and 4 Feet wide, with a sharp Head, and square Stern, painted Red, with Three Oars, and a Quart Tin-Pot in her.
 The Owner may have her again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.
JOHN RUTLIDGE.

THERE is at the Plantation of Aeneas Campbell, in Frederick County, on Patowmack River, about 10 Miles below the Mouth of Monocacy, two Strays, the one a dark bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock, with a Blotch or Cross; is old, and has a small Star in his Forehead: The other a small grey Mare, about 13 Hands high, Flea-bitten about the Head, is old, and branded on the Near Shoulder I.
 The Owner, or Owners, may have them again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Fauquier, Capt. William Maynard, and to be SOLD, at a reasonable Credit, with good Security, if required,

AFINE assorted CARGO of EAST-INDIA and EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable for the Summer Season; amounting to upwards of £. 1300 first Cost. Any Person inclinable to purchase the same, may apply to
DAN. WOLSTENHOLME.

May 10, 1768.
In the ELISABETH,
 Capt. CHRISTIE, from LONDON,
JOHN BOYD, DRUGGIST,
Has just Imported, and now sells, at his MEDICINAL STORE, in BALTIMORE,
 A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of
DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Among which are,
QUILLED Bark, fine India Rhubarb, Camphire, Musk, English and Spanish Saffron, True Oil of Cinnamon, Antimony, Brimstone, and Saltpetre, by any Quantity, very cheap;
 Painters Colours, and Dye Stuffs, of all Sorts; Surgeons Instruments, and Shop Furniture; Patent Medicines; Dr. Hill's Balsams and Tinctures; Court Plaster; Perfumery, and every Kind of Spice, &c. &c.
 Medicine Chests, with ample Directions, &c.

N. B. My Prices are the same with those of Philadelphia, if not lower.
 (2th)

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Cartwright, in Frederick County, about 10 Miles below the Mouth of Monocacy, taken up as a Stray, a dark bay HORSE, about 13 Hands and an Half high, branded on the near Buttock, P, and has a small Star in his Forehead, and trots; he is about Seven Years old.
 The Owner may have him again on proving Property, and paying Charges.

To be SOLD, by virtue of Deeds in Trust, at the Town of Dumfries, in Prince-William County, Virginia, on Monday the Sixth Day of June next, to the highest Bidder, the following Tracts of Land,

ABOUT Four Hundred and Seventy ACRES, whereon Col. Henry Peyton now lives. This Tract lies in Prince-William County, within 18 Miles of Dumfries and Colchester, is level, the Soil good, well watered, joining upon Broad-Run, a considerable Distance; has a valuable Grift-Mill upon it, convenient Houses, and upwards of One Hundred Acres of cleared Land, in good Order for either Planting or Farming.

Two Hundred and Twelve ACRES, lying upon the same Run, about a Mile higher up; great Part of which, is valuable low Ground. There is also on this, a considerable Quantity of cleared Land, and several Houses.

One Hundred ACRES, lying upon the Branches of Lucky-Run, in the same County.

One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ten ACRES, lying upon Little-River, in the County of Fauquier, on which is a large Proportion of Meadow Land, and not above 45 Miles from Navigation.

Two Hundred and Fifty-four ACRES, in the said County of Fauquier, in which the said Peyton is Tenant by the Courtsey. And

Two Hundred and Ninety-three ACRES, in the County of Frederick.

Twelve Months Credit will be given, the Purchasers entering into Bond, with sufficient Security. Five per Cent. discounted for ready Money.
 (ts) **CUTH. BULLITT.**

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

AN Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS: Amongst which are fine Hyson, Green, and Bohea TEAS. He has likewise a Quantity of Cotton and Thread Stockings, which he will sell at a low Advance, together, or in Parcels.
THOMAS HALL.

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

May 10, 1768.
To be SOLD, at the House of Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, Frederick County, on Thursday the 23d of June,

ABOUT Seventeen Hundred Acres of very good LAND, in Frederick County, between Captain Evan Shelby's, and Mr. Isaac Baker's, and near Conococheague. There are several Settlements on the Land: Either of the above Persons will show the Land, and a Plan of it will be left with Mr. Bowles, at Frederick-Town. The Land will be sold in Parcels, as may suit the Purchasers, and Credit given for the Purchase-Money, on Security and Interest. I have several other valuable Tracts of Land in Maryland, and some in Virginia, which I will sell, lease, or rent. For Particulars, apply to the Subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough.
 (1st) **STEPHEN WEST.**

May 5, 1768.
THE Partnership of STEWART & RICHARDSON, being now expired, all Persons indebted to them, are desired to be as speedy as possible in discharging their Debts, and such who are indebted by open Account, and cannot conveniently discharge the same, are requested to settle by Bond or Note immediately; for which Purpose, due Attendance will be given, at their late Store, in Annapolis, by Anthony Stewart, with whom all Persons are desired to settle.

STEWART & RICHARDSON.
THIS is to give Notice to all Persons, that JOHN ROWR, of Frederick County, by Bond, agreed to convey unto GEORGE FRENCH, all the vacant Land that should be found upon a Warrant of Re-survey, on a Tract of Land, called NANCY'S CONTENTMENT, lying in said County, which Bond has since been assigned over to me the Subscriber: I therefore hereby forbid all Persons from purchasing the same.
JACOB FRENCH.

May 9, 1768.
ON the 30th Instant, will be run for, at Pig-Point, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY POUNDS Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, the best of Three Heats, Three Times round the Ground to each Heat; Four Years old, to carry Eight Stone; Five Years old, Nine Stone; Six Years old, and upwards, Ten Stone, Saddle and Bridle included; the Horse winning Two Heats, and saving his Distance the Third, to be entitled to the Purse.

On the Day following, will be run for, over the same Course, the Entrance Money of both Days, with what other Money may be made up; on the same Conditions as the first Day's Race; the winning Horse the first Day only excepted. Twenty Minutes will be allowed for Rubbing, between each Heat. The Horses to be entered the Saturday before the Race, with Mr. Richard Wells, and to pay Twenty Shillings for the First Day, and Fifteen Shillings for the Second Day, if a Subscriber, if a Non-Subscriber, to pay Thirty Shillings Entrance, for the First Day, and Twenty Shillings for the Second Day; or, if entered at the Pole, to pay double Entrance. All Disputes that may arise, to be determined by Judges appointed for that Purpose. The Horses to start between the Hours of One and Two o'Clock.

•• Three reputed Horses to start, or no Race.

at Schoolfield, Mount Calvert Manor, Prince George's County, Maryland,

FIGURE

WILL cover this Season, Mares, Half Blood, and higher bred, at Four Guineas a Mare, and all below at Two Guineas and an Half, and Two and Sixpence to the Groom.—In Heber's Book, on Racing, for the Year 1763, in Page 136, Old FIGURE is said to be got by an Arabian, and in the same Book, for 1764, look for Bowles in the Index, you'll see FIGURE's Dam was got by young STANDERT. The Mares with FIGURE last Season, that did not prove with Foal, will be cover'd by him this Season, at Half a Guinea each. The Money to be sent with the Mares, or paid before taken away.

Pasturage at Half a Crown per Week, and proper Care will be taken of the Mares.—It is presumed to desire those to pay, who have hitherto neglected, for the Mares cover'd by FIGURE (and even by DOVE) will not be taken amiss.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

May 2, 1768.
RAN away last Night from the Subscriber, living in Frederick County, about Seven Miles from Bladenburg, one WILLIAM SCOTT, an Overseer, a Country-born fellow, full-faced well made Man, about Twenty-two Years of Age, Five Feet Eight or Nine Inches high: Had on, and took with him, the following Cloaths, viz. a German Serge Coat, of a red and white Colour, a Nankeen Jacket, a Pair of Breeches of the same of his Coat, a Pair of black Worsted Stockings, a Pair of Thread ditto, a red spotted Silk Handkerchief, a Linen ditto, a good Castor Hat, and sundry other Things. It is supposed he took away with him a Convict fellow, a likely well made Man, named WILLIAM ABBUTT, an Englishman, about Twenty-six Years of Age, Five Feet Eight Inches high, wears his own Hair, of a brownish Colour, tied behind: Had on, and took with him when he went away, a German Serge Coat, of a Lead Colour, white Fustian Jacket, a Pair of Osnabrig Trowsers, Two Holland Shirts, and Two Pair of Yarn Stockings. They also took a dark bay Horse, about Fourteen and an Half Hands high, in very good Order, and well made, branded on the near Shoulder, G. P. and on the Buttock, O, also on the off-Shoulder, I, and on the Buttock, A, has a Star in his Forehead, and Bob Tail, fretted with Traces on the Sides, and is about Seven Years old; also a bay Mare, about Thirteen Hands Three Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder, I, and on the Buttock, A, about Five Years old, an old Saddle, with a good blue fringed Housing, a Pair of Leather Bags, and a Broad-Sword. Whoever takes up the said Fellows, and brings them to the Subscriber, shall have Three Pounds Currency for each, and Twenty Shillings for each of the Creatures, paid by JOHN ADAMSON.

N. B. It is supposed they will change both their Names, and Cloaths.

To be CHARTERED, or SOLD.

THE Brigantine DOWSON, now lying at Vienna, on Nanticoke River, Burthen near 100 Tons; she is about Two Years old, double deck'd fore and aft, and completely fitted. For Terms, apply to the Subscriber, on board,

(3^d) ROBERT DOWSON.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. James Heath, late of Baltimore County, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment, or they may depend on having their Accounts, &c. speedily put in Suit. (3^d) SUSANNAH HEATH, Executrix.

Loudoun County, Virginia, April 29, 1768.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.
RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Loudoun County, near Rocky-Run Chapel, Two English Convict Servant Men, both Blacksmiths, viz.

JOHN BENHAM, about 28 Years of Age, a slender made Fellow, stoops in his Shoulders, and has a very hoarse Voice, wears his own short Hair, is about 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high: Had on, when he went away, an Osnabrig Shirt, a short Cotton Jacket, Cotton Breeches, coarse Stockings, and Country Shoes or Pumps.

JOHN MILLER, a short well-set Fellow, wears his own short Hair, has a large Scar in his Forehead, is about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, and about 28 Years of Age, he talks very much, and is very deceitful: Had on, when he went away, a grey Bearskin Jacket and Breeches, an Osnabrig Shirt, no Stockings, and Country Shoes. They may both perhaps change their Dress, as they took with them Osnabrig Trowsers, and other Cloaths. They took with them, a Negro Lad, named Jack, about 18 Years of Age, a short well-set Fellow, has lost the greatest Part of his Toes with the Frost, is a very brisk lively Fellow, and remarkably black. They stole out of my Stable, Two Horses, one a bay, about 14 Hands high, shod before, has a Star in his Forehead, hanging Mane and Switch Tail, Brand not known; the other a large sorrel Horse, shod all round, has a Star in his Forehead, and goes well: The Negro Boy took with him, a small grey Horse, about 12 Hands high, with a Bob Tail.

Whoever takes up said Servants, and Negro, and brings them to my House, in Loudoun County, near Rocky-Run Chapel, shall receive the above Reward, and if taken apart, Five Pounds Reward for each.

(2^d) WILLIAM CARR LANE.

It is supposed they have black'd themselves, as there was some Coal and Tallow found in a Kettle of theirs.

Baltimore-Town, April 26.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Subscriber intends to apply to the next General Assembly, for an Act, to enable her to sell and dispose of Part of the real Estate of her late Husband.—She once more requests the Favour of the Creditors for a State of their several Claims immediately, that she may annex an Account of the same to her Petition.

(1st) MARY PHILPOT.

Norfolk, in Virginia, March 23, 1768.

THE Subscriber purposes (and hopes to meet with proper Encouragement, as he intends following a regular fix'd Rule in all his Transactions) to dispose of, on Commission, all kinds of GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, at PRIVATE and PUBLIC SALE, for CASH or CREDIT, the Commission very reasonable; let the Sum-Total be never so small sold for, the Commissions not to exceed Three per Cent. The Owners of the Goods giving in, in Writing, their Instructions, which shall be punctually adher'd to: If order'd to be sold for Cash, their Money ready, and Accounts to settle, in Two Days from the Conclusion of the Sale: If for Credit, Bonds and Notes ready to deliver in Three Days, and great Care no bad Debts are made. Goods wanted to be convey'd from any Port or District, to another, by Way of Norfolk will be received at convenient Wharfs and Warehouses, out of the Vessels, by Cranes, and back into Vessels, in the same Order. Letters with, shall be duly answered, and one sent with the Goods, a Copy of which may be seen in the Office, or remitted to the Owners, if at any Distance, making the Trouble and Storage Expense very moderate. Any kind of Business I may be employed in, shall be transacted most punctually. Advice from any Quarter with the Premium, lodged. Policies of Insurance shall be made out, and registered, and the same Regard paid to the Interest of the Assured, as if he himself was present; as I intend to transact all Business conformable to Instructions, and with the greatest Punctuality; and, as my Endeavours to remove many Inconveniences Traders up the Country, and in Maryland, and elsewhere, labour under, hope to meet with their Approbation, as I am furnished with all necessary Conveniences for storing any kind of Merchandize, &c.

WILLIAM M'CAA.

* I cannot doubt but every judicious Trader up the Country, in Maryland, &c. will think an Office of this kind, will be most proper to have their Business transacted in, a Merchant having much Business of his own on Hand, will certainly give it the Preference; whereas there will be nothing of the kind here; and I must further assure every Gentleman, who shall think proper to employ me, that they shall meet with Satisfaction.

Wm. M'CAA.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN, who writes a good Hand, and understands Accounts: Such a one, if well recommended for his Honesty, and Sobriety, may hear of Employment, by applying to the Printers.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship CHARMING BETSY, JEREMIAH BELT, from LONDON, and to be sold at the Store adjoining Mr. MIDDLETON's House, in Annapolis,

A VARIETY of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, on the very lowest Terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

(3^d) WILLIAM HAMMOND, & Co.

Alexandria, April 25, 1768.

Pursuant to the Last Will and Testament of Mr. George Johnston, deceased, will be exposed to Public SALE, on Monday the 18th of July next, on the Premises,

THREE Lots of LAND, situate in the Town of Alexandria, with a good Dwelling-House on them, upwards of 100 Feet long, and Six Fire Places below Stairs: Also another Dwelling-House, 36 Feet long, with Two Fire Places, a Meat-House, Milk-House, Stable, Office, and other necessary Houses, with a good Garden; the Whole enclosed with Pales and Brick: They front the River, and are defended from it by a Stone Wall, to which Boats and other small Vessels come, at a moderate Tide. At the same Time, will be sold, a very elegant Silver Tea-Pot, Milk-Pot, and Stand. Long Time will be allowed the Purchaser, upon paying down Part of the Money, and giving Bond, with good Security, to

(2^d) SARAH JOHNSTON, Executrix,
GEORGE JOHNSTON, Executor.

March 4, 1768.

To be SOLD, on reasonable Terms, by James Houston, living in Worcester County, on Pocomoke River,

ASNOW, of about One Hundred and Fifty Tons. The Calking, Carpenters and Joiners Work are not yet finished, but can be completed in Four Months, or less, if required.

Likewise a BRIG, of about One Hundred and Ten Tons. She is all completed except the Calking.

WANTED,

A PERSON well acquainted with the Business of a COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. Such a one, on Application to the Printer, will be duly encouraged.

WE once more request all such as are indebted to the Estate of Richard Snowden, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, either on Mortgage, Bill of Sale, Bond, Note, or Open Account, to make immediate Payment, as no longer Credit can possibly be given: Therefore, all such as do not comply with the above Requisition, may expect we shall proceed in such Manner, (without respect to Persons) as will compel them.—And, as we would make it as easy as in our Power, will take any kind of Country Produce in Payment of the above-mentioned Debts.

ELIZABETH SNOWDEN,
THOMAS, SAMUEL,
and
JOHN SNOWDEN, } Executors.

P. S. We also desire all Persons indebted to us, of a Year or more standing, to make Payment, or at least come and settle their Accounts, to prevent such Steps as would be disagreeable to them, as will be to

THO^s. SAM^l. and JOHN SNOWDEN.

LATELY IMPORTED,
From LIVERPOOL, and to be SOLD by JOHN ASH-BURNER, at Baltimore-Town, on reasonable Terms, by the Lump, or single Package,

IRISH Linens, Osnabrigs, Manchester Checks, Kendal Cottons, Duffels, Welton Marble-Cloths, and Trimmings, Felt and Castor Hats, Mens and Womens Stockings, Saddles, Hard-Ware, Earthen-Ware, English refined Sugar, Bottled-Beer, Chickee, Smiths Coals, fine Salt, and a few Casks of Pimento.

* He has also for Sale, a few African SLAVES.

March 22, 1768.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC SALE, on the Premises, by the Subscriber, in Frederick County, Maryland, on the 20th Day of June next,

TWO overthot GRIST-MILLS, and one SAW-MILL, on Rock-Creek, about Five Miles from George-Town, and Six Miles from Bladenburg. The Three Mills are, in the driest Weather, plentifully supplied with Water, from one Dam, built of Stone, and so strongly finished, as to be safe against any Fresh; one Pair of the Mill Stones are French Burs, the Bolting Clothes, and Lift Jack, with all the other Appurtenances, now belonging to them, will be sold with the Mills. Also One Hundred and Twenty Acres of Land joining them; 20 Acres whereof was condemned by a Writ of Ad quod Damnum, and the other Hundred Acres is the Dwelling-Plantation of the Subscriber, whereon there is an Orchard, Dwelling House, and Kitchen, and the Plantation is in good Repair. Possession will be given immediately after Harvest, and Two Years Credit for One Half the Money, on paying Interest, and giving Bond, with Security, if required.

ZACHARIAH WHITE.

Talbot County, March 1, 1768.

AS a regular Intercourse by Sea, betwixt Maryland and Philadelphia, is generally thought a great Convenience to the Trading Gentlemen of both Provinces, by giving them an Opportunity of getting the Commodities of each Place, from each other, with quick Dispatch, and on safer and easier Terms, than they could before; the Subscriber intends to continue his Schooner, the MARYLAND-PACKET, in that Trade, agreeable to his Advertisement of September last. He hopes the Gentlemen of both Provinces will give him the Encouragement, his Desire to serve, and the Convenience he affords them, may merit. He will receive Goods on Freight, for any Part of Maryland, on low Terms, provided the Quantity will be sufficient to defray the Expense. The Vessel will be address'd to Bond and Byra, Merchants in Philadelphia, who offer their Service to all the Gentlemen of Maryland, who have not an established Correspondency in Philadelphia, and will serve them with the utmost Punctuality, for the usual Commission. Orders to them, will meet with quick Dispatch, if sent to the Care of Col. Fitzhugh, at the Mouth of Patuxent, to John Martin, near Oxford; or by the several Posts. The Schooner is now in Philadelphia, and it is expected she will return, and be there again, by the Middle or last of April.

(3rd) JOHN MARTIN.

March 8, 1768.

To be LET and entered on the 1st of December next,

THE TENEMENT, whereon Nathaniel Slicer now lives, distant about 8 Miles from George-Town and Bladenburg. For further Particulars apply to the said Slicer, or

(1st) DANIEL CARROLL.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of her late Husband, Mr. Brian Philpot, of Baltimore-Town, deceased, requests all the Creditors of the said deceased, to give her speedy Notice of the Amount of their several Claims, therein distinguishing whether they are on Bonds, Bills, Notes, or Accounts, that she may thereby be enabled to ascertain the Amount of the whole Debts, and give the Preference to the first Payments to those, who by Law, are entitled to the same. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment.

She requests the Indulgence of the several Creditors, that they would not commence Suits against her, and thereby burthen the Administration with Costs, as they may be assured of her Intention to discharge the Debts, and compleat the Administration with all the Dispatch in her Power.

(3rd) MARY PHILPOT, Administratrix.

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