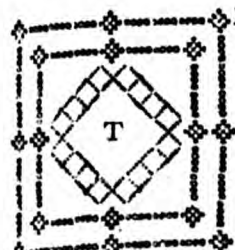


MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 7, 1773.

H A G U E, September 15.



THE Prince Stadtholder of the United Provinces has published the following ordinance, viz.—That having been informed that in his town and county of Leerdan, as well as in his barony of Aquoi, the inhabitants had to the present time followed, and carried to great lengths, the expensive custom, not only of serving wine and beer at interments, but also to give, on such occasions, mortuary repasts, and mourning; to remedy this abuse, his Highness forbids all matters of that sort to be given in future, under the penalty of an hundred florins.

BIRBECK-FELL, Sept. 23. The following circumstance, however improbable, may be depended upon as matter of fact:—A farmer's wife, in this neighbourhood, who attended daily to the milking of her cows morning and evening, observed for two or three mornings successively, that her best cow was deficient in her usual quantity of milk; this made her suspect that some of her neighbours were not over honest; and communicating her suspicions to her husband, they resolved to watch all the succeeding night, which they did without making any discovery, till about sun rising, when they observed the cow, on whom they had their eyes fixed all the night, move towards a bush at some distance in the pasture, and there to make a stand; following her thither, they observed a most enormous overgrown adder or hag-worm, crawl out of the bush and wind up one of the cow's hind legs, apply its mouth to one of the paps, and begin to suck, which she suffered it patiently to do, till the farmer attacked it with a cudgel, and ere it could recover its den killed it. It measured upwards of four feet in length, and the skin of it stuffed, may be seen at the farmer's house. The whole is looked upon as the strangest phenomenon that has been known within the memory of the oldest man living.

Paris, Oct. 9. Several persons here have proposed to ballast ships with sea water, as a means to preserve them; but as it was thought it would be very inconvenient, and dangerous to the crew, the Count de'Estrang, willing to make the experiment himself, sleeps every night in a ship at Brett ballasted with sea water.

L O N D O N, October 10.

There is so much business at St. James's, that his Majesty lay in town on Wednesday night, contrary to his usual custom for some months; and, we hear, that till past twelve he was in close conference with different Ministers.

The Council on Wednesday at St. James's lasted four hours, and Messengers were dispatched several times for State papers from various places.

The Empress Queen it is said has caused it to be signified to the inhabitants of the Austrian Netherlands, that on condition they will assiduously cultivate the growth of corn, a third of the taxes shall be remitted them.

A lady of fashion going muffled in a hackney chair to a house of civil reception, not far from Hyde Park Corner, was accosted at the door, by a gentleman, who mistook her for another lady, and insisted on seeing her; this she refused for some time, but a scuffle ensuing, her face was discovered, and her ladyship saw her own husband; and the following dialogue ensued:—"Pray, Madam, how came you here?" "I echo the question, Sir."—"Do you know what house it is, Madam?" "A mighty civil house, Sir."—"So civil, Madam, that I shall enquire into your conduct."—"Mighty well, Sir, if you do, I shall bring a charge against you, as I have no children, that will not be much to your credit; besides, your situation of affairs will not allow you to return my fortune." This argument had so much weight with the jealous spouse, that they both went home in the same coach.

By advices from Petersburg we are informed, that preparations are now making in all ports of the Empire with great vigour, for a re-commencement of the war with Turkey.

On Thursday evening, a young Lady, daughter of a Gentleman in Great George-street, Westminster, eloped with her father's footman, and carried off notes to the amount of 1500l. and yesterday her father cut his throat in so dangerous a manner, that his life is despaired of.

This morning a Woman of the Town, near Spitalfields, took an opportunity of robbing a Gentleman who was in company with her of twenty guineas while he was asleep; on his awaking, she run off with the money in her hand with only her shift on, and he pursued her with only his shirt; and took her in Moorfields with the money in her hand.

It is reported that the King of Denmark intimated to Sir Robert Murray Keith, that he intended to come to the Court of London in person to vindicate his own conduct. The Colonel is said to have delivered this message when he arrived here, and that an answer was

immediately sent, that if he (the King of Denmark) set foot on ground here, it would be considered as an invasion of the English nation.

Extract of a letter from Captain John Payne, dated June 29.

"On the 4th of December last I sailed from Boston in New England, in company with the Tulip brig, Hart, both laden with various goods to trade on the coast of Mexico: we had fine weather till we arrived at the Havannah, where we met with a great market for some of our goods and were paid in dollars. From the Havannah we stood over to Portobello, where we sold more of our lading, then sailed for Carthagena, and there we disposed of the remaining part of our cargoes, for which we were paid in gold ingots. The 18th of February we sailed for the island of Porto Rico, and made St. John's Town on the 27th, and were steering into the harbour when we were hailed, and commanded to stand out to sea again, as the Governor had orders not to suffer any foreign vessel to enter; and when we attempted to remonstrate and represent our want of wood and water, the guns of the batteries that commanded the entrance of the harbour were pointed at us, and they threatened to sink the ships, which necessitated us to run out, and make for the island of Hispaniola. We had not gone above twelve leagues, when we perceived two Spanish guarda-costas chasing, and as they were fine sailers soon came up with us, and boarding both the vessels, clapped us under hatches, and putting some Spaniards on board, steered back for St. John's, where we soon landed, and were secured in the common prison. The next day we were carried before the Governor, and confronted with a person who saw us selling goods at the Havannah; on which our ships were ordered to be strictly searched, and the ingots and specie being found, were such proofs against us, that the vessels and cargo were declared confiscated to his Spanish Majesty's use, and we were condemned for life to the Mexican mines. After our sentence we were remanded to prison, and remained there two days, when we were put on board two Spanish frigates bound for Vera Cruz. We arrived at our destination March 30, having been tolerably well treated during the voyage. Soon after we were sent on shore, under a guard of thirty Spanish soldiers, and were, for the first time, divided; all the officers and 15 of the men, amounting to 26, were confined in the castle, and the residue, in number 24, were put into the slaves prison, where six of them died in three days time, the rest were carried to the mines and we heard of them no more. We remained under confinement six days, but were at last ordered up to be examined by the Governor at his palace, about eight miles from the town; and being placed before him, he told us, that for our infraction of the Spanish laws we deserved to suffer the sentence which the Governor of Porto Rico had inflicted on us in all its extremity; but as they were in great want of mariners for the Manila ships, and as he heard that we were good seamen, was inclined in clemency to make us the offer of either serving on board them for life, or in the mines. This proposal we all accepted with the utmost joy, which was so pleasing to the Governor, that he ordered us to be released, and two houses to be appointed for our residence, on condition that we would work on the fortifications till the time appointed for sending us to Acapulco. We were then carried back to Vera Cruz, and put in possession of the houses, with a small covered boat to catch fish in, and fire arms to shoot deer, &c. for our provision. Our work was not hard, and we remained in this situation till the 16th, when we were agreeably surprised with an account brought by Mr. Goddard, who was my mate on board. He had been out in the boat with three men fishing, and passing a small harbour about four leagues from the town they saw two vessels, which, on their going on board, to their joy proved English, who had been trading in the Bay of Campeachy, had parted with all their lading, and were returning to Jamaica; but meeting with a hard gale of wind the preceding night, had put into that bay for shelter. Mr. Goddard told them the story of our distress, and they agreed to take us on board if we could escape. We prepared ourselves immediately with the utmost secrecy; and about one in the morning, in pursuance of a plan we had fixed on, stole silently into two fishing boats, and were soon on board the ships; the sails were spread directly, and we were soon out of sight of land. We arrived all safe at Port Royal the 8th of June; and are now waiting for an opportunity to return to Boston."

Oct. 20. It is said General Monkton is to have the command of the forces in India, and that he is already approved of by his Majesty.

Oct. 21. By the latest advices from Versailles we learn, that Mons. Morville is appointed Commander of the marine at Rochfort.—This is esteemed by the French the completion of the most sagacious naval appointment, since the reign of Louis the 14th when Lavois was Minister of that department.—Bompart is at Toulon, d'Estaing at Brett, and Morville at Rochfort.

We hear from the Hagut, that the Hon. Colonel

John Stuart, and Colonel Houston, have been lately promoted to the rank of Major-generals in the Dutch service; and that Colonel Dundas is made Colonel Commandant in Major General Stuart's regiment, in the same service.

We are assured that a Great Personage has given orders to strike off a number of the sinecures on the Irish and Scotch establishments, the monies arising from which are to be appropriated to paying the pensions.

A parcel of valuable manuscripts and drawings have been sent from the Queen's library, to a Great Personage abroad.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, October 18.

"His Majesty's ship Montague, of fifty guns, is arrived here from Jamaica, in order to be paid off and laid up in ordinary at this port.

Yesterday his Majesty's ship Liverpool, of 28 guns, was hove up upon a slip in Messrs. Nenniker and Nicholl's yard at Chatham, in order to have a thorough repair; and a new ship of fifty guns named the Isis, likewise a new ship of 28 guns named the Syren, are building by them for the use of the Government."

Last night the purser of the Rochford, Capt. Hunt, East-Indiaman, from Bengal, came to the East-India House, with the news of the above ship's being safe arrived off Portsmouth. She sailed from St. Helena the 29th of August last, and left no ship there but the Clive, Captain Allen, who would sail in a few days for England.

The above ship has buried upwards of two-thirds of her crew, and the rest are very sickly.

There are now no more than four ships to come from India this season; and these are expected in a very short time.

Extract of a letter from Berkhamstead, August 17.

"We hear from Chipperfield, that on Monday last, towards the dusk of the evening, as a young girl about nineteen was going to a new service, she got a lift in a waggon to within half a mile where she was going, when the waggoner set her down, and went forwards; in a few minutes a gentleman overtook the waggoner, and told him he heard the cry of murder, and, by the gentleman's relation, the sound came from the road the girl went; on which they agreed to go in search, and had not walked into a little wood above a quarter of a mile before they met a man, whom they secured, and going a few yards further met a woman, with a large knife in her hand and bloody, whom they also secured, and afterwards found the poor girl with her throat cut from ear to ear. It is said they robbed her of two guineas, and were stripping her when they were alarmed."

To such a daring pitch are the robbers of this country arrived, that on Monday last at twelve o'clock at noon, a few glass of a silversmith's shop in Fenchurch street was cut (supposed with a diamond) and thirty-six shilling pieces, and other gold to the amount of twenty pounds, carried off undiscovered, notwithstanding a person was in the shop the whole time.

Letters from Mequinez, dated August 18, say, that Mehemet Ben Adoubia, nephew to the Emperor of Morocco, who had the command of a body of Moorish horse, had his head taken off by order of the Emperor for disobeying his orders; and that the command is given to an English gentleman, who has resided there some years, and is a great favourite of the Emperor's.

By letters from Berlin we learn, that his Prussian Majesty's new subjects in Poland, took the oaths of allegiance, and submitted to the Prussian laws on the 27th of last month. His Majesty has fixed the capital jurisdiction to be held at Marienwerder, besides several other subordinate or provincial ones.

Oct. 22. We are told for certain, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester was upwards of two hours yesterday with their Majesties at the Queen's palace.

A letter from Altona, dated October 13, says "We are informed from very good authority, that the Court of Copenhagen has mortgaged our city and the county of Pinnenburgh to the government of Hanover, for the sum of 10,900,000 dollars; about 245,250l.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Oct. 10.

"It borders upon the marvellous, to see a glimmering virtue in the heart of a modern hero; but it is certain, that Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick has actually declined to accept the place of Governor of Polish Prussia, declaring he would not be the Governor of an usurped people."

The Ottoman army will take the field early the next spring, and will consist of 250,000 men; to oppose which the Empress of Russia will have a force of 200,000.

Oct. 24. A very principal part of the embassy of the Arabian Prince, Joseph Palestine, (who is a Christian of the Greek persuasion) to this Court is, the opening of a very new and advantageous branch of commerce.

This morning, at nine o'clock, the Sheriffs met on the hustings in Guildhall, according to adjournment, to proceed upon the scrutiny, when they received the following letter:

TO THE SHERIFFS OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

THE respective scrutineers nominated by us, having declared themselves disabled from entering upon the scrutiny, for want of the delivery of true copies of the poll, as required by the act of Parliament of the eleventh of George the First, we object to any further proceedings touching the present election of Mayor for the City of London, as irregular and illegal.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your humble Servants,

THOMAS HALIFAX,
JOHN SHAKESPEAR.

Received ten minutes after nine
o'clock, Saturday morning,
Oct. 24, 1772, of Mr. Edw.
Reynolds.

Witness, JOHN PEARL,
GEORGE DANIEL.

Notwithstanding this letter, the scrutineers of Mess. Wilkes and Townsend are determined to proceed on the scrutiny against the votes of Mess. Halifax and Shakespear before the Sheriffs at Guildhall, agreeable to law, and are determined not to submit to a shuffling pretence for delay and trouble.

ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 7.

TO THE PRINTER.

YOU will be pleased to give a place in your Gazette to the following dialogue, which was set down by a gentleman who overheard it, after a small recollection, perfectly in substance and nearly in words, as it fell from the speakers. The unhappy and prevailing aversion to read performances of elegance as well as moment to the publick seems to bode that this so deficient in the first point will not find a multitude of readers.—But if I am not grossly mistaken, those few who will not be frightened by its length from travelling through it will receive both entertainment and instruction to requite them, in some degree, for their pains.

A Dialogue between two Citizens.

1st Cit. WHAT, my old friend! still deaf to the voice of Reason? will fair argument make no impression on you? Consider well the irreparable mischief the part you are going to act, may do to the Cause of Freedom: Your Steadiness, your Integrity, your Independence made us set you down, as a sure Enemy to Government, and one too, whose force would be felt.

2d Cit. Let me repeat to you my caution, against this strain of compliment; it suits not with your professions of OPPOSITION, and is in truth, somewhat too courtly for my palate: But of this however you may rest assured, that no man is more open to conviction, than MYSELF. The publication of the opinionist, which you, with such zeal and devotion, would set up as the only rule of Faith, has let in no new light upon my mind: I worship not the GOLDEN CALF; but cleave to the religious rites and ceremonies established by my forefathers; and in this, I think, I am both conscientious and politic. It was for the same despicable idolatry and falling off as yours that the unhappy and misguided king Jeroboam and his people were afflicted with those mighty evils, which are recorded in holy writ. 1 Kings, xii. 2 Chron. xiii. I have impartially examined every thing you suggested in our last conversation, but cannot discover therein, the least semblance either of reason, or argument; and until you press me with some more weighty objections, I shall still continue a cordial, and determined friend to Government, and, under favour, to Liberty too: But, in the name of Common Sense, no more fruitless experiments on my passions; a truce to your threadbare topics of Arbitrary Princes, Proclamations, and your Forty per poll! You pretend at least, to be so haunted with these terrors, that I verily believe in my heart, if it were in my power, to produce the opinions of the greatest Counsel in England, upon a full and fair state of the case, point blank in favour both of the Proclamation and Forty per poll, you would swear that they were forgeries; or if you allowed them to be genuine, that their authors were barefaced knavish Lawyers, who would at any time, sell opinions contrary to their consciences, to serve a present turn, to get an office on this side the water, for some importunate dependent, or relation in the fourth or fifth degree; or that they would do it to support power, and very likely, that they were downright blunderbusses: And this too, would be all fair argument.

1st Cit. I say nothing upon that matter for the present, but let such opinions appear when they will, there shall be those which shall confront them, though they come subscribed with the name of CAMDEN, if that could possibly be. But, you declare yourself a determined friend both to Government, and Liberty. Monstrous contradiction! If this however be your final resolve, I am really very sorry for it; Government has but too many, and too powerful friends already; the current sets so fatally strong that way, as to give

* Here it is difficult to determine the speaker's meaning. He may either intend that Lord Camden, after having been a judge and otherwise dignified, can no longer give opinions as a praising lawyer; or that if he could, he cannot possibly differ from our own great lawyers. And in this latter presumption he may think himself warranted by his Lordship's sentiments, which are cited in that fine monument of reasoning and literature, the Address of the Lower House, which may be seen in the Votes and Proceedings of 1771, page 66; which citation it is well worth reviewing and comparing with another of the sentiments of the same light and ornament of the present age, page 86.

us serious cause to dread, that we shall be overborn in all our struggles to resist it; the friends of the Constitution, with whatever cheerfulness they may affect to gild their countenances, wear a certain sadness about their hearts; they see the strongest symptoms of the sickness of their cause, even unto death; Court influence, and Corruption, rear their glittering crests.

2d Cit. Court influence and Corruption! But, my flowery antagonist, is every man who thinks differently from you on publick measures, influenced, and corrupted? Now, I must confess you give me no reason to complain of your over-complaisance; Is the majority of your fellow-citizens which you seem to apprehend will be against you, thus all over blotched and tainted?

1st Cit. God forbid it should BE THE CASE OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL! but alas! it is so of too many. Your conduct, and the conduct of such as you, we rather incline to impute to the irresistible bias of personal attachment, or to a certain unaccountable infatuation, which will sometimes overtake the wisest, and the best.

2d Cit. Your insinuation is too gross and injurious to be qualified, or atoned for, by this apology of yours; it will not pass upon one of MY STEADINESS you know. You would brand every man with the odious appellations of Court-hireling and Sycophant, who dares to exercise his own judgment, in opposition to yours, and that of your party. Is it not the most criminal, and unpardonable arrogance, thus to strike at the publick reputation? I know not what, or whom you mean, by *We and the friends of the Constitution*; but, whilst you are thus wrongheaded, and breathe so imperious and tyrannical a spirit withal, you will be the constant objects of derision, or hatred; you may upbraid with the epithets of Tool, or Courtier (than which nothing can be more foul, or reproachful), you will still be regarded with the scorn, or pity of every man of sense and spirit; the blessings of Order, will still be preferred to the horrors of Anarchy; for to such must the principles of those men inevitably lead, who are fixed in their purpose, of opposing Government at all adventures, and preposterously contend, that such a system is neither interest, nor faction, but genuine patriotism. Alas Sir! till must it fare with the popular interests, when the Leading Representatives, and Great Speakers, instead of making amends to their country, by some master stroke of wise policy, for having rejected a regulation offered upon such advantageous terms as the most languine, and staunch friend of the people, never dreamed of; still rush on in their destructive career, laying their trains at each outlet of publick business, to blow up every thing into a combustion, in order, that the rage and delusion of the present, may support and sanctify the mischiefs of the preceding Session; whilst the publick Debt, without purchasing any benefits, is swelling to an enormous size, on the journals; our staple falling into disgrace in foreign markets; and every man's property in a degree, decreasing and mouldering away. Friends to the Constitution, whilst they are stretching every finew to confound all the publick counsels, and thereby, destroy every good effect of that Constitution. Gracious powers! is not this a monstrous contradiction?

Take a liberal and impartial review of your adversaries, in every point of light: Have not they as deep a stake in the safety of the Constitution as you, or your friends? What can possibly tempt them to join in the demolition of that bulwark, which alone shelters them in the enjoyment of their fortunes, and of every comfort that can plead to the reason, and interest the heart of man? If they are Tools and Hirelings for this purpose, then are they a kind of lunatick wretches, that no language can describe. Will the general behaviour of none of them authorize you to entertain more honourable sentiments of their spirit, than you express? Would they not, think you, spurn at an attempt to frighten, or bribe them, with indignation equal to that which would fire the breasts of those, who are eternally crying out as if the enemy were in the gate, and scattering distraction and distrust through the community? Who are for ever reviling others, and bemoaning their own integrity, wisdom, and I know not what? Lay this truth sadly to heart, Sir, the Politician who stuns you with harangues on his own angelical purity, is as certainly an arrant impostor, as the woman who unceasingly prates of her own chastity, is no better than the should be; or the soldier who is always the hero of his own boisterous tale, is at bottom but a rank coward. Are there among them no substantial merchants, who are much likelier to be gainers by sticking close to their own business, than by watching the smiles or frowns of a Court? These are men, whom I should hardly expect to find in a plot against Liberty; since Commerce is ever engrafted on the stock of Liberty, and must feel every wound that is given to it, for when Liberty is struck to the heart, Commerce can then put forth her golden fruit no more; but, must per force droop and die. Do you conceive, that such men can possibly be hired, unless they be overtaken by the infatuation you talked of, to engage in pulling down a fair and stately and useful edifice, with the ruins of which, as soon as it is levelled to the ground, they and their families are to be stoned to death? For, they are not entitled, by their mercantile education, to keep a constant eye upon the great and gainful publick offices, or to expect that any of them will fall to their share, as those of some other professions are. In all growing cities, and communities at large, they are especial useful and able members, when acting in concert with the Commons, but, put them into the other scale, and they that instant lose all their weight. I fancy you will hear many of my brother-mechanicks raising their voices against you, who scarce know the meaning of your Court influence, and Corruption, who will stand on the side of him, whom they think, from an unprejudiced observation of his manners, the likeliest to shield them from oppression; or it may be, the encrease of whose business, as it is closely connected with the prosperity of the city, bids the fairest to enlarge the sphere of action, and importance; not only of every tradesman,

but, of every inhabitant who lives by his labour, and the sweat of his brow.

1st Cit. To these questions I do not choose to give an answer. But, thus much I will venture to assert, that a thousand arguments may be brought to prove, that our LEADERS cannot be either mistaken, or dishonest. I will only mention two, which are abundantly sufficient. First, the clear and undeniable consistency of their publick conduct; and secondly, their noble and uniform abhorrence of being seen at Court, or in the infectious company of Courtiers.

2d Cit. Consistency, according to your meaning of it, may be now and then the sign of a good heart, but it never is of a good head. It is evident to a man of my plain understanding, that a wise politician, if he cannot steer due on to his point, will shape his course a different way, and win upon it by degrees, and yet be both firm and consistent. He will never scruple to give up trifles, to gain solid advantages. But, the possession even of this consistency, when it is appealed to as a merit, must undergo a severe scrutiny. I am somewhat advanced in life, you know; and easiest to believe, is a plant of slow growth, in an aged bosom. A man must not pretend to reconcile his conduct with consistency, by deceitful refinements; it will not serve his turn to tell me, that he acts in two different characters, when I find him declaring one thing to day, and another to morrow, on some publick and important question; or, when I hear him pronouncing, that certain bodies of men have peculiar and indubitable rights, at the very time that he is moving heaven and earth to destroy the only Law, which is the foundation of those rights. Neither must this uniform abhorrence of Courts; this excessive delicacy in the choice of company, be received on the mere assertion of the party. When a Candidate, or his friends, warn me of the danger of trusting a man who associates with such and such particular persons, whom they are pleased to traduce as Courtiers and Place-hunters; or who happen to dine at Court, now and then, I am not pained, or dissuaded to ask them, whether, they cannot recollect the time, when they themselves were guilty of this very crime? or when they were even the common objects of ridicule, for being *band and glove at Court*, as it were, *all of a sudden*? Whether, they have not been so hit, so intoxicated, as to forget the old proverb, that *walls have ears*, and, to break out into boasts and raptures at their brightening and unexpected hopes of preferment? If I can catch them tripping, or prevaricating upon this trial, they cannot be angry with me upon the matter, if I conclude, that their patriotism is all a cheat, and that in fact, disappointment is rankling in their hearts, nay that, notwithstanding their old fores, if the bait were again thrown out to them, they would be such gudgeons, as to swallow it with the utmost greediness.

1st Cit. However this feigned trial of yours might turn out, I cannot see how my friends would be affected by it; as it is notorious to the whole city, as well as to the whole province, that no part of their conduct can possibly fall within the description.

2d Cit. GOD FORBID IT SHOULD BE THE CASE OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL! or indeed of any of them. But to pursue my train: If I can tell them with truth, that I have not only been one of those, who have stared with astonishment at their childish and unguarded Court familiaries even in the publick streets, but that I can recount to them their courtly voyages by water, and journeys by land, their carousings, their illuminations, their costly and exquisite treats, to gorge the high-seasoned appetite of Government; if I can name the very appointments they have laid their fingers upon, and assure them, that I have been well informed of their eager impatience for the removal of every impediment, which stood in the way of their exaltation, with many other glorious and patriotic particulars; if—

1st Cit. For Heaven's sake, to what purpose is all this idle talk? You well know, it does not touch us, we are not galled, and therefore cannot wince.

2d Cit. I shall push it no further then. I only meant to shew you the rules I lay down to myself, for judging on these occasions; and in this, no creature can accuse me, either of ill nature, or foul play; for, I would by no means confine the man of my choice to any particular set of acquaintance. If he has a relish for society, I like him the better for it; since it proves he has a generous heart. I think he may spend his hours of relaxation in the company of sensible and agreeable persons, though they chauce to differ with him in their political creed, and yet return to his own parlour, the same hearty and unshaken friend to his old publick opinions as ever. I never tremble on this account. Indeed, if I be rightly informed, the conversation of these kind of people, seldom turns upon the politics of their own country, in mixt circles; they are willing enough to leave behind them, when they go abroad, what is sufficiently vexatious and troublesome, when they are obliged to apply their thoughts that way. I have often lamented, that *Electioneering*, as it is called, should be so ruinous to private attachments and good fellowship, and should generate such black blood in society as it does; and those who administer to this cruel distemper, whether they lurk in secret, or act openly, have (in my humble opinion) much to answer for. We frequently see the bonds of nature rudely torn asunder; and I believe there may be instances produced from story, of confederated bands of Politicians harkened in their trade, who have availed themselves, without remorse, of the avowed rancours, simplicity, and vanity of youth, to accomplish their purposes, though they divided a house against itself, and kindled the inextinguishable flames of hatred and animosity, even in the hearts of brothers.

1st Cit. Wormwood! Wormwood!

2d Cit. This indeed must turn the milkiest nature into bitterness. Had I been trained up in the schools of those orators who were heretofore the subjects of your glowing panegyrick, I should dress my thoughts in such language, as well might justify your exclama-

tion. This me to this Law were village of might be day of elec terday, ab friends, in crime in v I must tak a threat as will not in as it may song of Cl

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Anna Jan. 6.

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tion. These shocking convulsions have often tempted me to think, that I should not break my heart, if a Law were expressly provided against this darling privilege of canvassing; that the suffrages of the people might be permitted to take their free course on the day of election. As to what you whispered to me yesterday, about the resolution of some of your patriotic friends, not to serve, unless those whole principles chime in with their own were chosen along with them; I must take the liberty to reply, that I look upon such a threat as a mere raw-head and bloody-bones, which will not in the end advantage their cause; but, be that as it may, to speak in the language of the good old song of Chevy-Chace,

"I trust we have within the Realm,
Five hundred men as good as they."

Farewell, Sir, I shall torture your patience no longer with my tiresome and homely discourse; but learn, for the future, to be charitable to those who differ from you in opinion; and judge not lest ye be judged.

TO THE PUBLICK.

WE have perused the Address to us, in the last Gazette, by the Reverend Mr. Boucher, and we beg the Publick to suspend their Judgment till our Answer is given, which we propose to publish in *The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, a Weekly News Paper lately established in Baltimore-Town.

Annapolis,
Jan. 6, 1773.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA.

To be sold, on Wednesday the 10th Day of February next, at the late dwelling Plantation of Mr. James Barnes, deceased, in Prince-George's County, near George-Town, for Current Money.

A TRACT of Land, called *Pleasant Fields*, lying on Seneca, about 20 Miles from George-Town, containing 216 Acres. Also, 15 valuable Slaves, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, several of the Women have been used to House Work. Likewise, Horses, Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, Plantation Utensils, and sundry Household Furniture, such as Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c. Credit will be given till the last Day of July for any Sum above Five Pounds, on giving Bond and Security. All Persons having Claims against the said Estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved; and those indebted are requested to pay without further Notice, as no Indulgence will be given by

JEMIMA BARNES, Administratrix,
THOMAS BARNES, Administrator.

To be sold by the Subscribers, at publick Vendue, on the first Saturday in June next, at Three o'Clock in the afternoon.

A TRACT of Land, lying in Buckingham County in Virginia, situated on James River, containing 400 Acres. There appears on said Tract a Body of Iron Ore. The Vendue to be held at the House of Jeremiah Whitney, near the Premises. Any Person inclinable to view the Premises before the Day of Sale are desired to apply to said Whitney. The Terms will be made known on the Day of Sale.

RICHARD TAYLER,
THOMAS MATTHEWS.

December 31, 1772.

A BOX of Looking-glasses marked I B, No. 1. was landed at my Store at Pig-Point, from on Board the *Adventure*, Capt. Maynard, last September, in Place of a Box of the same Mark, containing Books belonging to the Rev. Mr. Boucher. It is hoped the Person who has got the Books will advise me of it, and his Looking-glasses shall be sent him.

3w

STEPHEN WEST.

WHEREAS Mary the Wife of the Subscriber, having without any Provocation left her Bed and Board, these are theretore to forewarn all Persons from trusting her on my Account, for I will pay no Debt of her contracting after this Date, the 7th of January, 1773.

BENJAMIN CHENEY.

December 30, 1772.

STOLEN or drifted, about Five Weeks past, from the publick Wharf in Baltimore-Town, a Fifteen Hogshead Tobacco Flat, about a Year and a Half old, small Timbers, has a small Forecastle, and One short Mast; she has Part of her Gunwale rotten, and is marked on the Inside of the Stern by some Sailor thus, BETTCY. It is probable that her Mast may be taken down or other Alterations made. Whoever discovers said Flat, and will give Information thereof to the Subscriber in Baltimore-Town, shall be thankfully rewarded, and if brought Home paid Twenty Shillings, or if discovered in the Bay and brought Home Three Pounds, paid by

w2

JOHN MERRYMAN, jun.

LEFT at the Plantation of Isaac Owings, near Pig-Point, in Anne-Arundel County, by Robert Forrester, who says he bought him of George Jones in Cob-Neck, a small black Gelding, has no perceivable Brand, has a small white Spot under his left Eye, his right Eye is walled, and has a kind of Star on his Forehead, about 12 Hands high, and has Two small Saddle Spots, paces, trots and gallops. The Owner (if any) may have him again on proving Property and paying Charges.

w4.

January 1, 1773.

RAN away from the Subscriber, near the Head of South River, Anne-Arundel County, an indentured Servant named *Edward Willard*, about Five Feet Two Inches high, of a dark Complexion, has dark Eyes and dark coloured Hair: Had on when he went away a light coloured Jacket with slash sleeves and Metal Buttons, lined throughout with white Flannel, blue Breeches pretty much worn Country made Shoes and Stockings, a Felt Hat and Osnabrig Shirt. Whoever tak th up said Servant and secures him so that the Subscriber gets him again, shall have a Reward of Twenty Shillings if taken Ten Miles from Home, Thirty Shillings if Twenty Miles, if Forty Miles Fifty Shillings, if out of the Province Five Pounds, including what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges if brought Home, paid by

OTHO FRENCH.

HERE is at the Plantation of James Chilton, living near the Mouth of Monocacy, a Stray Dun Mare, about 13 Hands and a Half high, 8 or 9 Years old, has on a small Bell marked E1, has a black Stroke down her Back, a Blaze Face and a Snip on her Nose, marked thus V on the near Shoulder and Thigh. The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of James Nicholls, near the Lower Falls of Patowmack, a Stray dark bay Mare, about 13 hands high, 4 Years old, is a natural Trotter, has not been much used, is branded on the left Shoulder T and on the left Thigh S, and has a small Snip on her Nose. The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Colonel William Young, late of Baltimore County, deceased, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are desired to make immediate Payment, and those who have any Claim against said Estate, are desired to send them in duly attested, that they may be adjusted, by

CLARE YOUNG, Executrix.

December 19, 1772.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Piscataway, in Prince-George's County, some Time in September last, a Negro Man, named Jack, a stout well set Fellow, about Five Feet Six or Seven Inches high, and Twenty five Years of Age, he has a stubborn Countenance at any Time when closely examined, but is otherwise a sprightly Fellow, and generally calls himself John Gladding, so that it is likely that he may now pass by that Name, and it is probable that he may have changed it, as he has frequently done before; he carried away with him such wearing Apparel as Plantation Negroes generally have, but it is supposed that they have long since been quite worn out, and that he has got supplied with Cloaths that cannot be particularized here. I have Reason to think he is concealed in Virginia, some where in the Neighbourhood of Shandannoe, as he pretended to have Relations living thereabouts.

Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and will deliver him to Mr. Thomas Clagitt in Piscataway, shall have a Reward of Forty Shillings, if he is taken within Forty Miles from home, besides what the Law allows, and Five Pounds if taken at a greater Distance, and delivered as aforesaid, including what is allowed by Law. Or I will give Forty Shillings for securing him in any Jail, so that I get him again.

BENJAMIN HARRIS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Fredericksburg, Virginia, Dec. 23, 1772.

RAN away the 3d Instant from the Subscriber, living in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, a Negro Fellow, named BOB, of a yellow Complexion, about Twenty-two Years of Age, and Six Feet Two Inches high: Had on, when he went away, a white Bath Coating Coat, a Snuff coloured Cloth Jacket, and black Stocking Breeches: He carried with him, some striped Jackets, and sundry fine Shirts and Stocks, marked W H. I am informed he has a general Pass signed William Smith, and goes for a free Man, under the Name of Robert Alexander. He likewise pretends to have a Discharge, and says he served his Time in Augusta County; but I do hereby certify, he is a Slave for Life; I am informed he has been seen traveling towards Philadelphia.

Whoever takes him up, and secures him in any Jail, and gives me Notice thereof, shall have the above Reward, paid by

WILLIAM HISLOP.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are hereby forewarned, from taking him on Board.

W. H.

THERE is at the Plantation Joseph Aderton, living near Port-Tobacco, a bright bay Stray Gelding, about Thirteen Hands and an Half high, with a hanging Mane and switch Tail, marked with a Snip, Three white Feet: He has also Two or Three white Spots on the off Side, which appears to have been occasioned by ill Usage, he is unbranded. The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges.

3w

Baltimore-Town, Maryland, October 20, 1772.

TO THE PUBLICK.

IT is the Sentiment of the wisest and best Men that adorn our Age and Nation, that the Liberty of the Press is so essential to the Support of that Constitution under which we have hitherto derived the Blessings of Freedom, that it becomes every one to consider, in the most reverential Light, this Palladium of our Rights. An Opinion every Friend to Liberty and his Country must with universally prevail. And as nothing hath a greater Tendency to secure to us that nestimable Blessing, than the encouraging and supporting well conducted News-Papers, which, it is generally acknowledged, dispel Ignorance, the Parent of Slavery, give a Taste for Reading, and cause useful Knowledge to be cultivated and encouraged, I flatter myself a Proposal for establishing another publick Paper in this great commercial Province, will meet with the Approbation of its publick spirited Inhabitants in general, those of this flourishing Town and County in particular, and be encouraged accordingly. The many important Advantages that flow from such Institutions, are so well known to the busy Part of Mankind, as well as to Gentlemen of Leisure and Curiosity, that Arguments need not be used, on this Occasion, to illustrate their apparent Utility.

Encouraged by the polite, candid and generous Invitation I some Time since received from many Gentlemen of the most respectable Characters, to establish my Business in this Town, and affected with a lively Gratitude for past Kindnesses, as well as for this Instance of their favourable Opinion of me, I have determined to comply with their Wishes, so very obligingly manifested: For which Purpose, I have engaged a suitable Printing-Apparatus, which will be speedily here, and, under Favour of the Publick, I intend to prosecute the Printing Business, in this Place, in all its Branches, both in the English and other Languages, in a neat, correct and expeditious Manner—and, in particular, I now propose to publish, by Subscription, with all possible Expedition, a Weekly News-Paper, under the Title of

THE MARYLAND JOURNAL,

AND

BALTIMORE ADVERTISER:

To be printed in four large Folio Pages, equal in Size to any of the Pennsylvania Papers, at the moderate Price of TEN SHILLINGS, current Money, per Annum, one Half to be paid at the Time of subscribing, and the Remainder at the Expiration of the Year—to be published regularly every Saturday Morning, unless another Day should appear more agreeable to the Subscribers, and delivered immediately after to the Customers in Town, and forwarded to those who live in the Country, and Places adjacent, by the earliest Opportunities.—To contain every material Piece of Intelligence, either foreign or domestic, with Accounts of the Arrival and Departure of Ships, the current Prices of Goods, the Course of Exchange, Deaths, Accidents, and Events of every Kind, that may be thought interesting to the Publick,—to enable myself to do which, I have already established an extensive Correspondence, and shall not only receive all the different Weekly American Papers, but also the best News Papers, political Pamphlets, Registers, Magazines, and other periodical Publications of Great-Britain and Ireland, as well as the most valuable Papers of German Advice,—from whence the most useful and entertaining Extracts shall be occasionally made.—So that there will be scarce any remarkable Occurrence, extraordinary Phenomenon, curious Invention, or new Discovery in Nature or Science, but what the Reader will find such Information as may enable him to judge for himself concerning it.—I shall also take particular Care to insert all the judicious original Essays, in Prose and Verse, on political and other Subjects, with which I may be favoured by the Learned and Ingenious,—and of this I may assure the Publick, as well as my own particular Correspondents, that the Freedom of the Press shall be maintained, the utmost Impartiality observed, and every well written Piece admitted, without Scruple, that does not tend to destroy or impair our excellent Constitution, injure the Cause of Liberty, disturb the Repose of Society, give Offence to Modesty, or, in any Shape, reflect Scandal on a News-Paper.

Advertisements shall likewise be accurately published, in a conspicuous Manner, with great Punctuality, at the customary Prices.

As those who promise more than they are able to perform, are justly Objects of Ridicule, I should rather with my Performance should exceed than fall short of the Proposals; to effect which no Diligence or Attention shall be wanting on my Side,—which will, I persuade myself, meet in Time with a proportionable Return from the generous Publick—as soon therefore as I shall obtain a sufficient Number of Subscribers barely to defray the Expence of the Work, the Paper shall be published.

Subscriptions are taken in at the Coffee-Houses in Baltimore-Town and Annapolis, and by the several Persons with whom Subscription Papers are left,—and I should be much obliged to any Gentleman or Lady, in Town or Country, for his or her good Offices in promoting this my new Undertaking. I am, with the utmost Deference and Respect, the Publick's most obedient and devoted humble Servant,

WILLIAM GODDARD.

Just imported, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their Store on the Dock in Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of choice Barbados Rum and Spirits.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

Just imported by the Subscriber, and to be sold upon the lowest Terms, at the Store, next Door below the Coffee-House,

A QUANTITY of exceeding good Port Wine, in Quart and Pint Bottles, and a general Assortment of Shoes

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

December 21, 1772.
COMMITTED to the Jail of Charles County, on the 21st of this Month, a Negro Slave, who calls himself WILL, and says he is the Property of M^{rs}. Elizabeth Oden, of Anne-Arundel County, about 16 Miles from Annapolis, he is a very likely young Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high: Has on, a dark coloured (as I take it) Man's Cloth Jacket and Breeches, Osnabrig Shirt, a Pair mixed Worsted Stockings, Shoes and Buckles, and an old Hat, bound round the Edge with Linnen.
The Owner of aforesaid Negro, is desired to take him away and pay Charges, to
3w WILLIAM HANSON, deputy Sheriff.

November 19, 1772.
RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Annapolis, on Friday the 13th Instant, an indentured Servant Man named John Powell, born in Ireland, which may be plainly discovered by his Tongue; he is by Trade a Turner, and pretends to the Cabinet making Business; is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, blind of one Eye, and halts much in his Walk, occasioned by his Thigh-Bone being out of its Place: He had on and took with him a good Bearskin Surtout Coat with Metal Buttons, one Swanskin and one Flannel striped Jacket, new Check Shirt, Woollen Stockings, good Shoes with Brads Buckles, a gray Wig and Half worn Castor Hat. He has been formerly a Soldier, says he is now a Pensioner, is very much given to Liquor, at which Time he is very talkative and abusive. Whoever brings him to me or confines him in any Jail shall receive a Reward of Thirty Shillings, including what the Law allows, and if brought Home reasonable Charges, paid by
FRANCIS HEPBURN.

Annapolis. Sept. 30, 1772.
CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE,
WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON,
Have just opened Shop, opposite Mr. Ghiselin's, in West-Street,

WHERE they repair all Sorts of repeating, horizontal, and plain Watches, in the neatest and most approved Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates. Those Ladies and Gentlemen that please to favour them with their Custom, may depend on having their Work done with the greatest Punctuality and Exactness, as they will execute all the Work themselves without employing any other Person, and engage their Work for one Year: They will also supply any Person with Watches of their own make, and warrant them as good as if bought in London.

N. B. William Allen, a Clockmaker from Birmingham, has joined them, who makes and repairs all Sorts of musical, Chime, Town, and plain Clocks, after the best Manner. He also repairs Gentlemen's Fire-arms and most Kinds of Metal and Hardware Work, at reasonable Rates. Any Person in the Country, having Clocks out of Order, shall, on directing a Line, be waited on as soon as possible.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

THE
MARYLAND
ALMANACK
AND
EPHEMERIS
For the Year of our LORD 1773.

AS it appears from the Inclemency of the Weather last Winter, the greatest Part of the Partridges are destroyed, this is therefore to forewarn all Persons, on any Pretence whatever, to hunt within the Subscribers Inclosures; those who may attempt it, may depend, without Respect of Persons, that we shall take every Step that the Law points out in such Cases for Redress.

JOSEPH COWMAN,
THOMAS STOCKETT,
RICHARD HARWOOD, junr.
THOMAS N. STOCKETT.

Queen-Anne, November 17, 1772.
To be sold by Wholesale, at a very low Rate, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco,

ABOUT Seven or Eight Hundred Pounds prime Colt of Goods, well assorted.
3w THOMAS DUCKETT.

October 10, 1772.
TO BE SOLD,
ABOUT 800 Acres of good Land, in Five Plantations, in St. Mary's County; on one of the Plantations, situate on the River Patowmack, there is a Brick House in good Order, 2 Stories high, with 4 Rooms and a large Passage on a Floor, with Office-Houses, &c. Also, about 800 Acres in Virginia, viz. 499 near the Town of Dumfries, 194 near the Great Falls of Patowmack, 92 upon Cedar Run, and the Remainder of a Tract of Land in Fauquier County, patented to the Rev. Lawrence De Butts. Proposals for the Whole, or any Part of the above recited Lands will be received, and an indisputable Title made to the Purchaser, by
JOHN DE BUTTS.

THERE is at the Plantation of William Woodward, junr. living on the Head of Severn, a bay Stray Mare, with a Blaze in her Face, a natural Pacer, branded on the near Buttock thus W, and a hanging Mane.

The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges. 3w

THERE is at the Plantation of John Selman, near the Governor's Bridge, in Anne-Arundel County, a bright bay Stray Mare, appears to be old, branded on the near Shoulder 'I', her hind Feet white, blaze Face and bald Nose, paces, trots and gallops, about 13 Hands high, hanging Mane and Switch Tail. The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

THERE are at the Plantation of David Evans, near the Head of South-River, Two Stray Steer Yearlings, of a dark Colour, the one marked with a Crop in each Ear, and the other marked with a Crop and an under Bit in the right Ear, and a Slit in the under Side of the left. The Owners may have them again on proving Property and paying Charges.

THE Subscriber having come to a Resolution of removing his People from his Plantation on Part of the noted Tract of Land, called Yeats's Contrivance, intends to sell on the Premises, on Monday the 4th Day of January next, if fair, if not, on the first fair Day after, to the highest Bidder, for Sterling Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Current Money, all his Part of the aforesaid Tract, containing 377 Acres, more or less, on which is a Negro Quarter, a Tobacco-House 54 Feet in length, double tided and covered with Shingles, a Corn-House, and several other Houses, a good Apple Orchard, and great Variety of other Fruit Trees. The Fertility of the Soil is too well known to need any Description, and great Part of it sufficiently level for a Farm, and has a considerable Quantity of Meadow Ground, great Plenty of Timber and other Wood, and lies about 13 Miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, 12 from Baltimore-Town, 1 from Hood's Mill, and 3 from the famous Mill of Ellicott, where there is a Bridge over the main Falls, and the Baltimore Price is generally given for Wheat, &c. The Title is good and the Land free from any Incumbrance, and only subject to a Quit Rent of Six Shillings Sterling per Year, as it is contained within certain Bounds well established. If it should not suit the Purchaser to pay down the whole Purchase Money, 1 time of Payment will be allowed for a considerable Part, on giving Bond on Interest, with Security if required. There is a Quantity of Corn on the Place, which the Purchaser may have at a reasonable Rate, and if he be a good hearty Fellow, the Fodder and Straw will be given gratis.
3w

AZEL WARFIELD.

Baltimore, November 24, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,
ABOUT Sixteen Hundred Acres of Land, in Five Tracts or Parcels, situated in Baltimore County, originally the Property of Mr. Edward Fell, some Years ago of Baltimore-Town, Merchant, deceased, and all patented to him. The respective Parcels are situated, named, and contain in Acres as follow, viz.

Lancaster, laying on Britain's-Forest, near Mr. Thomas Cockey Dey's, containing 300 Acres; Fell's Swathmore, on the East Side of the little Falls of Gunpowder River, 75; Fell's Dale, near the Head of Patapco Falls, 496; Darlington, on the North Side of Morgan's Run, 134; and Fell's Retirement, on a Branch of Little Pipe Creek, 459. Also a Lot of Ground, containing about Half an Acre, on the East Side of Jones's Falls in Baltimore-Town, on which is a Brick House. Proposals for any of the above particularized Lands, or Part of the Tracts, will be received and answered, and a good or indisputable Title made to any Purchaser of them, by
HENRY THOMPSON.

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Allefon, living near Rock-Creek, in Frederick County, a small black Stray Mare, she has a small Star in her Face, paces, and is docked, but not branded.
The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges. 3w

THERE is at the Plantation of Thomas Bisset, a black Stray Stone Colt, neither docked nor branded, has a small Star in his Forehead, both paces and trots out of Harness, he is about 2 Years old next Spring.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges. 3w

THERE is at the Plantation of John Penn, living on Hunting Ridge in Baltimore County, a Stray bay Mare, about 9 Years old, about 14 Hands high, has no perceivable Brand, a switch Tail, hanging Mane, and several Saddle Spots, one of which (on the off Side) is much larger than the rest, trots and gallops, and is shod all round. The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

Annapolis, December 16, 1772.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Partnership of Thomas Williams and Co. are desired to make speedy Payment, to Thomas Charles Williams and Co. who are empowered to receive and settle all Accounts relative thereto.

To be sold by the Subscribers, at their Store on the Dock, Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable Terms, for Cash, Wheat, Indian Corn, or short Credit,

A LARGE and general Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable to the different Seasons, also choice Jamaica and Barbados Spirits, Rum, Wine, Molasses, loaf and brown Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Currants, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Soap, Myrtle and Bees Wax, Gloucester Cheese, Taunton bottled Ale, Tar, Turpentine; a few Barrels Mullet Fish, and exceeding fine New-Town Pippins, from New York. Likewise a likely young Negro Boy and Girl, about 16 and 17 Years of Age.

3w THOMAS CHARLES WILLIAMS & Co.

December 11, 1772.
WENT away last Night from the Patuxent Iron-Works, the Two following Servant Men, just imported in the Isabella, Captain Spencer, viz. William Foard, an American, born in New-England, about 22 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, has a dark Complexion, and wears his own short brown Hair: Had on and took with him, a coarse white Linen Shirt, old dirty Trousers, an Olive coloured Thickset Coat, with yellow Metal Buttons, a red and white striped Linsey Jacket, gray Worsted Stockings, black Leather Shoes with Metal Buckles, and a Felt Hat. William Hunt, an Englishman, about 23 Years of Age, 6 Feet high, has a fair Complexion, wears his own short brown Hair, and answers very boldly when spoke to: Had on and took with him, a new Osnabrig Shirt, dirty Leather Breeches, a light coloured Frize close-bodied Coat, a blue Surtout ditto with a Velvet Cape, a Variety of Worsted Stockings and Silk Handkerchiefs, a Pair of black Leather Shoes with plated Buckles, and an old Felt Hat bound round the Edge with some Kind of black Binding. Whoever takes up said Servants, shall be paid on delivering them at Patuxent Iron Works aforesaid, if taken 10 Miles from Home, Twenty-five Shillings; if 20 Miles, Thirty Shillings for each, including what the Law allows, and so in proportion for a greater Distance, by
SAMUEL & JOHN SNOWDEN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, on the 20th of August last, from the Subscriber, living near Patapco Ferry, in Anne-Arundel County, in the Province of Maryland, a Convict Servant Man named JOSEPH LAMB, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, swarthy Complexion, down Look, short brown Hair, a large Mole under his left Eye: Had on, an Osnabrig Shirt and Trousers, old Beaver Hat, and Negro Shoes with Brads Buckles. It is likely he may change his Cloaths and Name, as he sometimes calls himself Joseph Hannon; he also stole an Indenture from a certain James Moalson, and it is likely he may pass by that Name. Whoever secures the said Servant, so that his Master may get him again, shall receive; if 10 Miles from Home, Ten Dollars including what the Law allows, and if out of the Province the above Reward and reasonable Charges if brought Home.
w6 THOMAS HAMMOND.

We have just imported from London, in Capt. Hooper, A Assortment of Clothes, Linens, Silks, Millinery, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, and Saddlery, which are to be disposed of at our Store, on the Front of the Dock, with a full Assortment of almost every Kind of dry Goods, at Wholesale or Retail, for a small Advance.

THOMAS HARWOOD, junr.
JOHN BRICE.

To be sold for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Crop-Tobacco, THE following Parcels of Land, Wynn's West Lot, containing 52 Acres, Part of Wynn's Middle Lot, 162 Acres: These Two Parcels of Land join each other, lying about Three Miles from Piscataway, in Prince-George's County: Wynn's East and West Littleworth, containing 143 Acres, Littleworth, 50 Acres; Part 2d, Addition to Littleworth, 53 Acres: These Three Parcels join each other, about Four Miles from Piscataway. There are Three or Four Tenants on these Lands, but only Tenants at Will. Any Person inclinable to purchase these Lands, or any of them, may know the Terms, by applying to John Wynn, near Piscataway. 3w

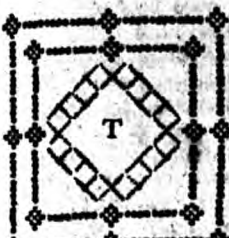
THE Judges of the Land-Office having represented to his Excellency the Governor, that there are a great Number of Certificates in their Office unpatented, many of them are returned by virtue of Warrants, which issued more than Two Years ago, and others where the Two Years are near expiring: His Excellency being desirous that those who purchased Warrants in the Lifetime of the late Lord Proprietary, should have the Benefit of such Warrants, has directed them to give publick Notice, that Patents are made out as usual, and that Applications for Warrants under the Proclamation will be received, and the Warrants issue to the first Discoverer, in preference to any other Person, whenever the Office shall be opened,
Signed per Order,
WILLIAM STEUART, Cl. Ld. Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON

M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 14, 1773.

R A G U S A, September 13.



HIS republic is again in the greatest distress, the Porte having demanded of us 50 transports to carry over a number of Albanians to Syria and Grand Cairo, to act there against Ali Bey, who, notwithstanding his defeat, is become more formidable than ever. The Government would gladly dispense with furnishing these vessels, that they might not incur the resentment of the Russians; but the Pacha of Albania has protested in the strongest terms, that if we furnish not the vessels demanded, he will come with a numerous army, and put all the country belonging to the republic to fire and sword. Thus we find ourselves in a very dangerous situation: If we supply not the vessels required, we expose ourselves to the fury of the Turks; if we furnish them we shall be invested by a Russian naval power, which has several times already threatened to bombard our city and reduce it to ashes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 17. We had another dreadful fire here, in the night of the 5th instant, which burnt down 200 houses. As combustible matter was found in several parts of the town, it is not doubted but some evil-designing persons occasioned this fire, with an intent to destroy the whole city. All the Turks who do not belong to this capital are either sent to the army or to the places they belong to. All persons who were out of work are employed on the public buildings, and in short every method is taking as if a revolution was apprehended.

A body of 1000 men having resolved to leave the Vizier's army, forced the line formed to hinder desertion, which augments daily: It is said the Pacha who commanded the line lost his life; four hundred of these deserters came within a league of this capital to go to Asia, but they were refused a passage over the canal, and were ordered immediately to go back to the army; but not consenting to that, a detachment of 2000 men was sent out against them, when several of the mutineers were killed, and others taken and carried to prison; the rest dispersed into the mountains and on the high-ways, where they commit all sorts of disorders.

LEGHORN, Oct. 2. The last letters from Alexandria in Egypt mention, that Ali Bey was waiting at Jaffa for a reinforcement of 2000 Greeks, sent by Count Orlov from Paros, and that as soon as they were arrived, he intended attacking Jerusalem, and after that to go into Egypt, and fall upon the present Governor of Cairo.

From the WEISSEL, Oct. 3. They write from Thorn, of the 30th of September, that, to add to their misfortunes, their ships are stoppt at Fordan, and made to pay a heavy duty. Every 17 tons of salt, which costs about 140 florins at Danzig, is obliged to pay 150 florins duty, in ducats of eight florins. What other things are to pay is not yet known.

VIENNA, Oct. 3. The general report here is, that the war between the Russians and the Turks is on the point of becoming more bloody and more animated than ever. It is added that the former will be efficaciously supported by a powerful ally.

The last letters from Constantinople advise, that the preparations for war which are making in the States of the Grand Signor are immense.

The above advices add, that transports with ammunition arrive there daily from a foreign power, and that there are in the dock-yards a great number of ships which have been constructed and finished under the direction of experienced foreigners.

VENICE, Oct. 5. Accounts from the Levant mention, that the Russians intend making a large diversion into Egypt, in favour of Ali Bey, and that the Grand Signor had sent orders to Albania immediately to ship 5000 men for Egypt, to frustrate their intentions, and that it would be difficult for them to escape the vigilance of the Russian fleet.

MERTZ, Oct. 8. It is said that the Jews are going to be admitted at Paris, and in all the towns of France; and that they will be permitted to have synagogues, to purchase and rent estates, and to carry on trade both wholesale and retail in short, to enjoy all the privileges of natives.

HAMBURG, Oct. 9. The Russians and Turks are employed in reinforcing their armies with all possible diligence. The Emperor has raised 58 new regiments, that her army, comprehending the 36 regiments at her Imperial Majesty's disposal in Finland, amounts to 100,000 men; she has caused 36 galleys and eight ships of the line to be built at Cronlandt and Revel. The Ottoman army has received reinforcements sufficient to make its number of men amount to 250,000, by the arrival of troops from Asia, and some thousands from Poland.

BARBYS, Oct. 9. The celebrated Christian Jacobson Ackenberg, of whom mention has been made so frequently in the public prints on account of his great age, died here this day at seven in the morning, aged 96, having been born November 21, 1626.

WARSAW, Oct. 12. By the late partition of Poland, the King of Prussia will be possessed of a country of 900 square leagues; Austria of one of 2700; and Russia of one of 3440: so that the whole dismemberment amounts to 7040 square leagues. The most valuable are those seized by the Prussians and Austrians; that of the Russians, though near as much as the other two, is less valuable.

Oct. 14. Accounts have been received here of a fresh suspension of arms for 40 days between the Russians and the Turks, and of the renewal of the negotiation for peace.

The armistice between the Russians and the Turks has been prolonged 40 days beyond the term fixed, and the negotiations for a peace are renewed between Marshal Romanow and the Grand Vizir. The congress would never have been broke off if the Russian plenipotentiaries had been more moderate; and it is now certain that Count Orlov, who assisted in that capacity at Fockzany, is disgraced. On the other hand, the court of Vienna has declared to the Porte, that unless the peace be concluded in four weeks, the cannot avoid, in pursuance of her treaty with Russia, acting in concert with that power against the Turks.

PARIS, Oct. 19. The frequent fires which have happened in different countries have awakened the attention of this; to find out means to prevent this calamity, and till now no other method has been thought possible to prevent it, except the precaution of the police and administration; but Glaser, a physician of Henneberg, a learned German, has invented a varnish which will not take fire; to prove the virtue of which, three houses were built of wood in a field: two of them were covered with this varnish, the third not; and being all set fire to, those varnished were preserved, while the unvarnished one was burnt down.

L O N D O N,

Oct. 16. A friend of Lord Bute's said jocosely to him last week, "My Lord, suppose you make Wilkes a present of a set of Scots Greys?" "That will be quite useless (replied his Lordship) when he has so many sets of English Blacks."

Orders are sent to Hanover to keep the troops in constant discipline, and to complete the number of every regiment with all expedition. This looks as if the storm gathering in the north was speedily expected to burst, and threatened to be very hostile to a favourite electorate.

Oct. 17. The King has been pleased to grant unto the Right Hon. George, Lord Viscount Townsend, Lieutenant General of his Majesty's forces, the office of Master-General of the Ordnance.

Oct. 22. The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, General of his Majesty's forces, the office of Governor, and Captain of the Isle of Jersey, and Castle of Gouray, alias Montorgueil and Elizabeth.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Lieutenant General Sir Jeffery Amherst, Knight of the Bath, the office and place of Lieutenant General of his Majesty's ordnance.

We learn from Copenhagen, that the King has given the command of all his armies to his brother Prince Frederick.

They write from Warsaw, that several bodies of Polish troops are now raising in every part of the kingdom, by order of the King of Poland.

A letter from Dantzick mentions, that 5000 of the Prussian cavalry have been lately quartered on the inhabitants of that city for the winter.

Yesterday the Hon. Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy contracted with Mr. Mellish for 1500 oxen, for sea stores, to be killed at his Majesty's victualling-office, London, between the present time and the 31st of December next, at one pound six shillings and two-pence per hundred weight; which is somewhat above two pence three farthings per lb.

Oct. 23. It is a probable opinion that the King of Sweden will take care to settle affairs in his own kingdom before he attempts any thing against his neighbours. The Danes, however, by their great zeal in sending troops to Norway, seem to have fears for that kingdom, and at all events are determined to put it in the best posture of defence.

Some letters from Hamburg intimate that the inhabitants of Norway, not being pleased with their present government, have offered to put themselves under the protection of Sweden; which was the reason that the court of Copenhagen was sending troops that way, to keep the Norwegians in awe.

Last Sunday died the once gay, the once beautiful, Lucy Cooper. Her life was exceptionable, her death exemplary. She saw her foibles, and repented of them.

The celebrated Choiseul, late prime minister of France, being a few weeks ago asked why he ceded to amazing a tract of country as all Canada to Great Britain by the late peace, replied, "I ceded it on purpose to destroy the English nation. They were fond of American dominions, and I was resolved they should have enough; for I have given them not only a constant drain for their most valuable inhabitants, but a

formidable rival, which in less than a century will find full employment for the councils of that turbulent people." Choiseul's words are already prophetic. Our own Ministers begin to discover that America is a very problematic benefit to England, and Lord Hillsborough actually resigned because we were opening on the Ohio fresh graves for the inhabitants of this kingdom.

Oct. 24. There are letters in town from the East Indies which mention that a battle had been fought in Bengal, the beginning of March, between our Ally, the Nabob Sujah Dowah, and Shah Allum, wherein the English Nabob was routed, having off five thousand men in the battle, and that Shah Allum was marching towards Calcutta. Whether any English troops were in this battle, we have not been able to learn or to get farther particulars.

Lord Hillsborough has sent a plan to Lord Dartmouth for making several salutary and necessary regulations in regard to the American colonies, and recommended it to his Lordship to bring the same under the consideration of Parliament, after making such alterations and amendments as may seem necessary.

There were no less than seventy couples asked for marriage in Shoreditch Church on Sunday last; almost incredible, yet true.

Oct. 26. It is asserted that Messrs. Wilkes and Townsend's scrutineers have found full 300 bad votes on the side of Halifax and Shakespear, who have discovered only 40 bad votes on the patriotic side.

The Hon. Mr. Charles Fox has had greater success upon the turf at Newmarket, during the last meeting, than any adventurer there for many years past; having won, according to the general report, not less than twenty-eight thousand pounds.

Oct. 27. Depopulation, says a correspondent, is the bane of the Russian empire, and the loss of lives it has sustained in the present war must be prodigious; how sensibly this has been already felt may be easily gathered from the following circumstance, that the new levies are this year 22,000 men short of the stipulated complement.

The two Sheriffs, we hear, intend bringing an action against the Aldermen Halifax and Shakespear for aspersing their characters, in charging them with not having delivered true copies of the poll.

It is generally believed that the decision of the present contest for the mayoralty will prove one of the most dangerous trials upon the constitution ever yet attempted by any administration.

Oct. 28. The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, to be Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's court of Exchequer, on the resignation of the Lord Chief Baron Sir Thomas Parker.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on James Eyre, Esq; Recorder of the city of London: And at the same time he had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand, on being appointed one of the Barons of the court of Exchequer.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Robert Lord Clive, of the kingdom of Ireland, to be his Majesty's Lieutenant of and in the county of Salop.

Oct. 30. The election for Lord Mayor of this city for the year ensuing finally ended yesterday. The report of the Sheriffs to the Common Hall was, that there having been no objection made on the scrutiny, John Wilkes Esq; and James Townsend Esq; who were declared to have the majority on the poll, were duly elected; the Sheriffs, with the City officers, then proceeded to report the same to the court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who went into the election on the return as usual of the livery; when there appeared eight Aldermen for James Townsend Esq; and seven for John Wilkes, Esq. A declaration was made of the same to the common hall, and the said hall thereupon dissolved.

Alderman Townsend then came forward and addressed the livery in the following words:

"Gentlemen, I hope my actions and conduct have rendered it unnecessary for me to make you any professions of zeal for the liberties of my country. The same conduct which I have hitherto held, I shall assuredly pursue, uninfluenced by friendship or enmity, in the faithful execution of the important office to which you have so honourably called me.

"It has always been the height of my ambition to deserve the confidence of honest men. I shall ask no other return, no greater reward, than the continuance of the good opinion and esteem of my fellow citizens."

After which Mr. Alderman Wilkes came forward, and addressed the livery as follows:

"Gentlemen, and brother Liveriesmen:

"After the most unfair and ungrounded allegations both against the justice of the poll, and the honour of the Sheriffs, our adversaries have been reduced to the necessity of abandoning a scrutiny, which was only demanded to create expense, and to disturb the public peace. Upon the fullest evidence I am now warranted to declare, that if the scrutiny had been continued by them, a much greater majority than that declared by the Sheriffs at the close of the poll would have appeared at the finishing of the scrutiny, and many scenes of iniquity and corruption been laid open to all mankind."

The consciousness and dread of this was the true cause of the scrutiny being declined on the most false and injurious subterfuge.

"The court of Aldermen, gentlemen, notwithstanding the sanction of your declared wish and approbation by the majority of your suffrages, have not thought proper to ratify your choice. I give the gentleman, who is the object of their choice, much joy. His forward zeal for the public service—but I will not be his panegyrist.

"I am happy, gentlemen, to be farther useful to you by humbly offering to you, at all future times, the tender of my services, in conjunction with any gentleman, whom you may chuse hereafter to raise to the dignity of your chief Magistrate. I shall thus enjoy the satisfaction of vesting in the livery of London the full and sole power of electing their own Mayor, a privilege enjoyed by all other corporations, and which in my opinion they ought to have had at the first formation of the constitution of this city. On every occasion, gentlemen, I shall be ready to obey your commands, and to convince you of my warm gratitude for your repeated favours."

ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 8.

TO THE REV. MR. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

REVEREND SIR,

WE recognize your Letter, in the Maryland Gazette, of the 31st of December, 1772, and return our thanks for your not having stabbed our reputations under a fictitious signature; you have implicitly submitted your character to the strictures it may be subject to, by attacking ours; and we are obliged to you for giving us an opportunity of acknowledging your generosity in this instance. But we do not feel that our thanks are due for any other part of your epistle; for, as no man's mind is so watchful on all occasions, but that he may be surprised into a step deviating in some degree from propriety, when the circumstances will permit a mild construction, the action ought to be imputed rather to the weakness of human nature than a corruption and depravity of heart. Hence it might be reasonably expected, that if a MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL, who ought to be a living example of the benevolence and charity he preaches, should think it necessary, for the general good, to arraign the conduct of any man in public, the charge would be urged with all the temper and moderation of an accusing Angel: and yet an offended Priest is a most revengeful and implacable enemy; the only sure guard against his fury, is it's impotency. Had your benevolent intentions towards this once happy and flourishing country fully taken place, prudence and personal safety might have dictated a silent and very respectful conduct towards your body, and even their temporal claims; but the scheme for establishing an American Bishop, though fraught with public utility, and conducted with the utmost openness and sincerity, having unhappily failed, you can, as yet, cite us before the tribunal of the Publick only, where we cheerfully attend, being well satisfied, that Truth may there look for support, and Innocence find protection.

In the introductory part of your Address you are pleased to say, "As this appears to many others as well as myself a very extraordinary measure in gentlemen of your principles, you'll be glad, no doubt, of the opportunity I now give you of explaining and reconciling your proceedings to the Publick." It would seem from hence, you were under an impression, that justice required, we should have an opportunity of explaining and reconciling our conduct to the publick, and that the publick judgment ought to be suspended, till we had that opportunity; if so, with what consistency can you precipitately pass your severe censures on us? Absent and unheard, you pronounce and adjudge us "guilty of an high infringement of this great constitutional right of all others, perhaps, the most inestimable, in thus usurping the power of taxing the people without the consent of their Representatives in Assembly convened." You repeat your severity and again pronounce and adjudge us "the arbitrary instruments of an unconstitutional tax upon the people." But this was not enough; you again pronounce and adjudge us "the immediate agents of fixing on the necks of a free people, that odious badge of slavery, taxation without their consent, taxation without the LEAST PRETEXT OF LAW. Nor was this enough: Our very profession too must be damned: "Lawyers may chide or lounge, rize as their present interest or other passions dictate." UNCHARITABLE PRIEST! Tell us what passion dictated your resentment against us? Was it a laudable zeal for the publick welfare, or was it Revenge—Revenge, for thwarting the pretensions of the Clergy to the forty per poll? And permit us, Sir, to ask, what system of humanity or religion can justify you, merely upon the supposition of an offence, to call upon us the vilest imputations, before we had made our defence, or been heard upon the charge?—Is such wanton cruelty the fruit of a sound heart? Is it consistent with your own ideas of justice? Is this the result of Christianity and the Gospel precepts? Does the sacred page teach you to forget humanity, and the first principles of natural justice?—far from it. It stands recorded in Holy Writ, that when Adam and Eve broke the great commandment of God, and exposed themselves to the pains of death, even the Supreme Being, tho' omniscient and infallible, did not proceed to judgment before he called up the culprits and heard their defence. Your conduct in calling on us to explain and reconcile our proceedings to the publick, and passing judgment before you heard our reasons, is equally wicked and absurd; it evinces you had no wish indeed that we might reconcile our proceedings to the publick.

You confidently assert, as a fact, "The publick Voice arraigns you of duplicity, of acting in direct opposition to the principles you avow, of loose and fluctuating counsels," and your good nature prompts you to add, "the usual effects of artifice and insincerity." If any but yourself arraigned us of duplicity, it is yet unknown to us, nor do we believe the attention of the

publick was drawn to this transaction till you founded your trumpet.—Elated with the idea of your own importance, possibly you triumphantly conceived, that *Vox Sacerdotis* was *Vox Populi*. Perhaps too, aided in this conception by the *favet concordance* of the voice of the People with the voice of the Clergy with respect to the forty per poll.—The information you have had of our concurrence in the petition was very probably given on your previous enquiry, and your publishing it, exaggerated and heightened with false imputations, could proceed only from equal malice and ignorance.

That we continue to act as Vestrymen of St. Anne's parish we admit, and that we went so far as to concur, with others of our brethren, in a petition to the County Court, dated November 12, 1772, for an assessment of 5lb. of tobacco per poll, on the taxable inhabitants of the said parish, we grant.

The parish church and chapel wanted, *necessary repairs*: the parish fund did not afford a sufficient sum for the purpose: to obtain a complete supply the Vestrymen and Churchwardens adjudged and imposed a tax of 5lb. of tobacco per poll upon the taxable inhabitants of the parish: they preferred a petition to the county court to have that tax assessed: which, to prevent misconstruction, means nothing more, than to have the tax so imposed by the Vestrymen and Churchwardens put upon the publick levy-list for collection by the Sheriff: for the county courts have no discretionary power to reject or modify such taxation.

The facts then admitted and the case fairly stated, the only question is, Whether this proceeding of the Vestrymen and Churchwardens was a legal proceeding, and warranted BY LAW, *abstractedly considered from the Act of 1701-2*.—If it is, then the charge of duplicity, of acting in direct opposition to the principles you avow, of loose and fluctuating counsels, the usual effects of artifice and insincerity, fails to the ground, and the several judgments pronounced against us for an unconstitutional taxation are nothing more than the ravings of an angry Priest.

The proceeding of the Vestrymen and Churchwardens consists of divers facts, and you, reverend Sir, conceive each fact a distinct offence, and frame your several charges against us according to the nature of the several offences.—Our presuming to act as Vestrymen is one fact: our taxation is another fact: the petition to the court a third fact. Upon the first fact, conceiving the justification of it to rest solely upon the act of 1701-2, which we hold a *perfect nullity*, you ground the charge of duplicity: with the same idea, as to the other facts, you charge us with unconstitutional taxation.

The life of man is so short that perfection in every science cannot be expected from him: and human nature is so calculated, that different propensities are given to different men, particularly in the mode of subsistence and temporal acquisitions,—for the benevolent purpose, that the cord of mutual dependence might tie up mankind in a bond of mutual friendship and sympathy; when therefore, a man attempts to figure in a sphere, which nature never qualified him for, as he acts unnaturally, so he acts contemptibly. In your professed element, Sir, possibly your genius and erudition may be respectable; but in questions of law, permit us to deny your abilities; your dependence must necessarily be placed upon others, and when you open upon a legal topic, we can only consider you as a mere Echo.

But to proceed to our defence; As to the facts of taxation, and the petition to the court, they are totally unconnected with the act of 1701-2; and our authority for this part of our conduct we ground upon the several Acts of Assembly of 1704 and 1729.

By the Act of 1704, cap. 34, sect. 4, it is expressly enacted, "That when and as often as the necessity of each respective parish shall require repairs or supplies, the Vestrymen and Churchwardens thereof shall apply themselves to the Justices of the county courts, at the laying of the county levy: who upon the necessity appearing to them shall and are hereby empowered to raise, by an equal assessment by the poll on the inhabitants of such respective parish, such sums of tobacco as by the said Justices shall be adjudged necessary to supply the occasions aforesaid, over and above the county levy, not exceeding the sum of ten pounds of tobacco per poll in one year: which sum so raised shall be collected and gathered by the Sheriff, and paid to the Vestrymen of such respective parish or parishes, at the rate of five per cent. for his salary."

By the Act of 1729, cap. 7, sect. 2, it is expressly enacted, "That it shall and may be lawful for and the several Justices of the several county courts within this province are hereby required and directed, on application to them made, by the Vestrymen and Churchwardens of any parish, yearly to assess the parishioners of such parish, any quantity of tobacco not exceeding ten per poll, on the taxable inhabitants thereof: be it for the enlargement or repairs of any church heretofore or hereafter to be enlarged, or for any other charge, that hereafter shall be judged by the Vestrymen and Churchwardens to be necessary for the use of the said parish."

With respect then to the taxation, and with respect to the application to the court, the Law is clearly with us, independently of the Act of 1701-2.

But then, with a triumphant air, you start the question.—By what authority do we act as Vestrymen? This indeed is the only matter in controversy between us, and the question now is reduced to a single point: for if we and our brethren were legally and constitutionally Vestrymen and Churchwardens of St. Anne's parish, then the above cited Acts of Assembly, which are subsisting Laws of the province, justify and warrant every part of our conduct and proceeding.

We throw totally out of the case the Act of 1701-2, commonly called the forty per poll Act: we hold that Act most clearly void, upon the principles assigned in an opinion heretofore published, which, Sir, we beg leave to remind you, stands *unanswered*; and we venture to say, that the only hardship the good people of this province can labour under, from the nullity of that Act, is a total exemption from a payment of the 40 per poll: for

neither the parishes, nor churches, nor the power to induct ministers depend upon that Act.

We presume to assert that St. Anne's parish is an *antient* parish, erected and established as a parish *beyond the memory of man*, in which said parish a church and chapel are built and erected by antient laws, and that the said parish church and chapel do not derive their existence from the Act of 1701-2.

When a parish is established, the parishioners, by common law, founded upon publick utility, become a *body politic*, and having the government of the parish in their hands, may, by common consent, pass a by-law for the raising of a tax for church repairs, without the interposition of any superior judicature. There is nothing unconstitutional, or repugnant to reason, in this part of the common law: because the imposition of the tax is by common consent of the parishioners.—But, by particular custom, grounded upon the principle of general convenience, this authority of the whole body of the parishioners may be delegated to a *select number*, who are distinguished by the appellation of VESTRYMEN, the business of the parish being transacted in the Vestry, a place adjoining to the church, where the vestments of the Priest are generally deposited and kept. When particular persons by custom are thus chosen and elected for Vestrymen, the government of the parish devolves upon them, and they, as the representatives of the people of the parish, may, in their corporate capacity as Vestrymen, impose a tax upon the parish for church repairs; and this too is constitutional: for in such case the tax is imposed by the representatives of the parishioners in assembly convened. As the persons, then, thus nominated for Vestrymen, have the government of the parish, and may exercise a power of taxation, the nomination and election of them is of common right in all the parishioners, who are to be bound and affected by such taxation, unless, by custom or statute, the election is limited and confined to part of them under a particular qualification; and so stands the Law confirmed by repeated determinations. Churchwardens too, (persons who have the ward and custody of the church) are considered in law as a corporate body to many purposes, though their powers did not extend to taxation, and the election of them, custom and statute out of the way, is also of common right in all the parishioners.

The common law operates till suspended or abrogated by statute: When St. Anne's parish, then, was erected and established as a parish, the government of it devolved upon the parishioners; they became a *body politic*, and might, by common consent, exercise the power of taxation for church repairs. But by custom, time immemorial, the government of this parish has been delegated to Vestrymen: Whether, in days beyond the memory of man, they proceeded to taxation is a point of no consequence in the present case; because, we do not ground our justification, with respect to the tax we imposed, upon our political capacity as Vestrymen, but upon the above cited Acts of Assembly of 1704 and 1729, which are subsisting Laws of the province. The Act of Assembly of 1704 broke in upon the common-law-right of Vestrymen, and vested the power of taxation for church repairs in the county court: a jurisdiction far less constitutional than that of Vestrymen: because, the Justices of our courts, holding their commissions from the Lord Proprietary, and at his will and pleasure, can, upon no principle, be deemed the representatives of the parishioners, so as to involve common consent in the imposition of such taxes for church repairs. But the Legislature in 1729, properly conceiving, that this power in the county court was an infringement upon the constitutional rights of the people, virtually repealed this part of the Act of 1704, which gave the jurisdiction to the county courts to tax, by vesting the sole authority of taxation for church repairs in the Vestrymen and Churchwardens: departing in an immaterial point from the common law, by admitting the Churchwardens to a share in taxation with the Vestrymen, we say in an immaterial point: because, as Churchwardens are of common right eligible by the parishioners, they are representatives as constitutionally as Vestrymen.

As to the question then, By what authority we act as Vestrymen? We give you, Sir, this precise answer: By the authority of the parishioners, founded upon common law and common right, who chose, nominated and elected us Vestrymen of St. Anne's parish, according to the antient usage and custom of the parish beyond the memory of man.

But, reverend Sir, as you not only figure out questions of a legal nature, but can caper too upon constitutional principles, we shall now meet you on your capital ground, and take up our justification on the very position, that there can be no taxation without consent.

We need not premise, that the only point, which requires to be established, is that we and our brethren are constitutionally chosen Vestrymen and Churchwardens: this once fixed, the above cited Acts of Assembly complete the business for us.

By the Act of 1729 a power of taxation is given to the Vestrymen and Churchwardens for church repairs. We then ask,

By whom, upon constitutional principles, were the Vestrymen and Churchwardens to be elected?

If there can be no taxation without consent, as ever to be revered and glorious Hampden held, as your reverend Sir, maintain, and as we most clearly believe, then indubitably and as a natural consequence, parishioners only, who are to be affected by the tax, must have the right of election: because, upon their possible ground can the taxation of the Vestrymen and Churchwardens be a taxation with the consent of the parish. But we, our brethren, and Churchwardens, who imposed the tax in question, were nominated, chosen and elected Vestrymen and Churchwardens of St. Anne's parish, by the parishioners, with opposition and *negative* contradiction. Ergo, we, our brethren, and Churchwardens, were constitutionally not Vestrymen and Churchwardens of St. Anne's parish—which was the point to be proved.

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which, reverend Sir, you have professed against us, be agreeable to the strict rules of rectitude. You have adjudged us guilty of an high infringement of the constitutional right of taxation, and you ground yourself upon the fact, "in thus usurping the power of taxing the people without the consent of their representatives in Assembly convened."

We ask, who are the representatives of the people, with respect to the imposition of taxes for church repairs? Surely the Vestrymen and Churchwardens: because, they only have the power of such taxation, and they are chosen and elected by the parishioners. When, therefore, we and our brethren were elected and chosen Vestrymen and Churchwardens of St. Anne's parish by the parishioners themselves; when by the Law of 1729 we the Vestrymen and Churchwardens, and no other judicature under Heaven, had the power of taxation for church repairs; when in consequence of such election and in consequence of such a Law, we, the only persons that by any possibility could be constitutionally the representatives of the parishioners upon such a subject, imposed a tax for church repairs, in God's name! how are we guilty of an high infringement of the constitutional right of taxation in "usurping the power of taxing the people without the consent of their representatives in Assembly convened?" How, too are we "the arbitrary instruments of an unconstitutional taxation?" or "the immediate agents of fixing that odious badge of slavery upon the necks of a free people, taxation without consent, taxation without THE LEAST PRETENCE OF LAW?"

But, reverend Sir, suppose our late proceeding, as Vestrymen, could not be strictly warranted by Law, and that we, without attentively weighing and considering our authority, concurred with our brethren in the imposition of a tax for the necessary repairs of the church and chapel; Why is your charity confined to the supreme magistracy only? We could not possibly have had any private views; nothing was to be put into our pockets; but on the contrary our purses were opened, for this public purpose, equally with our fellow parishioners; and you Sir, yourself, must confess that our only object was to rescue the church and chapel from falling into ruin. You are as liberal of your praise, where the power of translation resides, as you are profuse in your reflections on those, who dispute your claim to the forty per poll.

Here then we rest our defence, and submit ourselves to the impartial judgment of the publick.

But, reverend Sir, before we part, the rules of good breeding may require, that we should take some notice of your queries upon the proclamation? And here we presume to set you right in a capital point "Can you hereafter presume to place yourselves in an higher rank of patriotism than those members who voted for the Proclamation?" Pray, Sir, did any member vote for the Proclamation? No. So glaringly unconstitutional was that measure, that the vote against it passed UNANIMOUSLY.

Jonathan Boucher. Qu. "Why are you so clamorous against the Proclamation?"

Chase and Paca. Answer. Because we were never consulted upon that proceeding; because we and the people of this province never assented to it, personally or representatively.

Jon. Boucher. Qu. "Is not this the avowed principle of your opposition, that it is a tax without Law?"

Chase and Paca. Answer. LUCE CLARIUS.

Jon. Boucher. Qu. "Have you any powers or prerogatives which even the supreme magistracy must not be allowed to exercise?"

Chase and Paca. Answer. Yes. The power as Vestrymen with the Churchwardens, to tax St. Anne's parish for church repairs; which the supreme magistracy must not be allowed to exercise.

Jon. Boucher. Qu. Whence derived?

Chase and Paca. Answer. From the Act of 1729 expressed in point.

Jon. Boucher. Qu. "Can you hereafter presume to place yourselves in an higher rank of patriotism than those members who voted for the Proclamation?"

Chase and Paca. Answer. A BULL! for no member voted for the Proclamation.

Jon. Boucher. Qu. "You who have thus been the arbitrary instruments of an unconstitutional tax upon the people?"

Chase and Paca. Answer. How so? We were the representatives of the parishioners, and imposed the tax by the Act of 1729.

Jon. Boucher. "Than those whose ONLY OBJECT was to rescue them (the people) from the extortion of Officers?"

Chase and Paca. Laudable charity! but we question whether the supreme magistracy will accept of the nosogay.

Jon. Boucher. "Men (Officers) who needed such a restraint?"

Chase and Paca. LUCE CLARIUS.

Jon. Boucher. "If, as you have repeatedly declared, they are harpies and plunderers?"

Chase and Paca. If they are, then the Proclamation is too weak a cord to hold them, and we prefer the strong cable of the common law, and the verdict of a jury;—if they are not, wherefore then the Proclamation?—If they are!

But not yet tired of interrogatories, you are pleased, reverend Sir, to put several queries upon a different subject, and those too we will answer.

Jon. Boucher. Qu. "Where a tax is constitutionally imposed is there not a mode of enforcing it; if it be withheld?"

Chase and Paca. LUCE CLARIUS.

Jon. Boucher. Qu. "Suppose then the parishioners of St. Anne's parish should be so rebellious as to refuse the payment of this same 5lb. of tobacco imposed upon their polls, by the plenitude of your ample powers, What is the Sheriff to do?"

Chase and Paca. As we and our brethren the Vestrymen and Churchwardens imposed this same 5lb. of tobacco by the plenitude of our ample powers, derived from the Act of 1729, the common law gives the remedy by distress.

Jon. Boucher. Qu. "Is the Sheriff to file a bill in Chancery against every individual of them?"

Chase and Paca. Answer. He may for discovery but not for relief.

Jon. Boucher. Qu. "Or what course is the Sheriff to take to make them do so?"

Chase and Paca. Not by a dose in the chops, nor upon the polls, nor upon the backs of the people, as the Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county is illegally and overbearing instructed by the Clergy to do, in case of failure of goods and chattels to pay the forty per poll: but by distress; because, no remedy is given by statute. And when a man is so poor in his circumstances or unhappy in his temporal acquisitions that he has neither wig, hat or cap, coat or jacket, shirt or breeches, stockings or garters, shoes or buckles, pipe or tobacco-box, to pay his tax with, the humanity of the common law, in spite of the oppressive spirit of a Priest, will spare his naked corpe, and protect it from the thorns of a jail. But if, reverend Sir, you should be able to accomplish the scheme for an American Bishop, you may then indeed file a bill in the spiritual court, and possibly upon Canon principles obtain judgment, to have this naked dog excommunicated and driven into a wilderness to herd with beasts. And yet, What is his crime?—Poverty.

Upon our knees we bend, and to Heaven devoutly pray, that the province of Maryland may never be curbed with ecclesiastical tyranny! May the Christian religion and the Gospel of Christ flourish through the land in their native purity, BY THEIR OWN INTRINSIC, INHERENT, AUTHORITY, without the interposition of those infernal jurisdictions of spiritual cruelty, vengeance, and inhumanity! May THE COMMON LAW prevail triumphant! and may the glorious trial by jury exist, to latest time! the scourge of oppression, the bulwark of liberty, and the palladium of our country.

You are pleased, reverend Sir, speaking of the assent for St. Anne's parish by Anne-Arundel county court to say, "an indubitable proof of their opinion upon a point which hath of late thrown this once happy country into such dreadful convulsions." By your leave, Sir, no proof at all, much less indubitable: because they exercised no judgment upon the matter, and because the measure was legal, independently of the Act of 1729. You admit this once happy country is thrown into dreadful convulsions. Yes, reverend Sir, this once happy country is thrown into dreadful convulsions indeed! The Clergy in general of the Church of England have blown up a storm of oppression, and the good people of this province, like struggling waves, are contending against it:—Cease, ye holy ministers and Gospel preachers, your exactions and heavy burthens upon the people; cease your illegal, arbitrary and oppressive claim of the forty per poll; hearken to the dictates of Religion and Christianity; let the examples of the Apostles humanize your conduct, and give back peace and happiness to a convulsed province!

We shall now, reverend Sir, in our turn, beg leave to subjoin a few questions for your consideration, and which we trust you will take in good part.

Did not you, with a flock of your brethren, assembled in the city of Annapolis, draw up an application for an American Bishop? And what was the assigned reason for such meeting? Who composed this patriotic band? Give a list of their names, that the publick may reward them. Did you not address his Excellency Robert Eden, Esq; for a d such application? If not to aid such application, what was the purport of the address, and why preferred? Did you not, in the plenitude of your ample powers, nominate and elect a Secretary of State for your body politic? Who was your Secretary, and by what constitutional authority was he elected and established as such? What was his salary and out of what fund payable? What reply did his Excellency make upon the address to him? Give the publick a copy of it from your records. Did he not give you a spirited reprimand for your presumption? Did he not crush that scheme of perdition which was so deliberately formed for this once happy country? Did he not demand of you to inform him by what authority you presumed to elect for yourselves a Secretary of State? Did you not in your Application and Address brand the General Assembly with the odious epithet of Levellers? If not, clear up the facts to the publick by producing copies of the Application and address from your records. Did not his Excellency threaten to lay your proceedings before the General Assembly? Did not your body politic, thereupon, knock under, and shrink back into your original nothingness? As you applied for a Bishop, be pleased to inform the publick how he was to be supported? We presume without Officers and Ministers too he could not enforce his jurisdiction. How were the fees of this glorious American Bishop, of his Officers and Ministers, to be paid, and by whom? By a tax upon the people? If by a tax on the people, was it to be raised with their assent? If not, by a tax with their assent, by what other ways and means? Be precise upon the point. Where was this American Bishop to hold his TREMENDOUS COURT, and what judicature was to prohibit in case he exceeded his authority? If to be held in Boston, for example, how, in case of a controversy between the parishioners and minister, were they to travel there? How were their charges to be paid? and by whom? How too, were witnesses to be transported, who differ in some degrees from commodities for sale? Was the Bishop to keep a man of war? or in what vehicle were culprits with their witnesses to be transported? Will you say, that the authority of the Bishop was to be delegated to chosen Ministers in every colony? What? Was a Sub-Bishop with a spiritual court to be established in every colony? Pray who was to be the Sub-Bishop of Maryland? Surely such distributive spiritual jurisdiction would be a multiplication of Officers and Fees upon the people with a vengeance! And when that time comes, the Lord have mercy upon us! For Heaven and our prayers must be our only dependence.

And now, reverend Sir, a few words and then farewell for the present: It was the policy of the Lawyers to

keep back their sentiments upon the forty per poll Act, that while the question upon the validity of it was suspended in doubt, a reasonable composition might take place between the Clergy and People: they were Church-men and well affected to the established religion, and therefore had no wish or inclination that "faithful and able Ministers labouring in the work of the Gospel" should not have an adequate reward for their services; but, for this laudable prudence, the Maryland Gazette rung with personal reflections and shameful abuse; the Lawyers were repeatedly challenged to give an opinion publicly, and their silence was censured in the most indecent terms. The Clergy too began to turn the scale; by prosecution of suits and an exaction of the forty per poll. Provocation at length, and the arbitrary conduct of particular Clergymen, roused up some of the Bar: they spoke openly and publicly. You, reverend Sir, we presume, was highly offended with the sentiments we frequently express upon the subject; because, we cannot upon any other ground account for your personal attack upon us. Mortified and mad with us for the language we held with respect to the validity of the forty per poll Act, you placed yourself upon the watch for an unguarded moment to give a stab to our publick characters; your vanity persuaded you to think that you were qualified for a flight into the political sphere; and falsely conceiving that our late proceeding, as Vestrymen, was a trip in our politics, swift as an eagle down you dropt upon your prey. You have traduced and vilified us with a wantonness that shocks humanity; and with a Pen dipped in gall painted us in the most odious colours. Your aim was to deprive us of the honourable trust and confidence the publick has reposed in us by the ruin of our characters. But, Reverend Sir, with your reason enveloped by passion, you have rambled in the dark and made an unlucky stumble. Chagrin and disappointment now await your folly; for we trust, that the deadly shaft, shot with such vengeance, and sped with so much zeal, has fairly pass'd by and miss'd the mark.

Your humble Servants,

SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA.

The Partnership of James Dick and Stewart having expired the 1st Inst. the business is now conducted under the Firm of

JAMES DICK and STEWART, and Co.

Who have to sell by Wholesale and Retail, at their Stores in Annapolis and London-Town, for ready Money, Country Produce, or the usual Credit.

A GENERAL Assortment of European and East-India Goods, among which are, Hyson, Bloom, Green and Bohea Teas, London double and single refined Sugar.

They have likewise for Sale, old Madeira Wine by the Pipe, Hogshead, or Quarter Cask, West-India and Country Rum, by the Hogshead, Jamaica and Barbadoes Spirit, by the Hogshead or Quarter Cask, Muscovado Sugar, by the Hogshead, Tierce, Barrel, or Hundred; a few Tierces of Rice, a few Bags of Hops, barreled Pork, &c. &c.

Also, Anchors, Grapnels, Sail Duck, and all Sorts of Ship Chandlery and Cordage, made at Newington Rope-walk; where Orders for a Ships Rigging of any Size may be complied with on a few Days Notice.

Annapolis, January 13, 1773.

The Partnership of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all Persons indebted to us, are requested to settle their Accounts as soon as it is Convenient, which will oblige

Their humble Servants,

JAMES DICK,
ANTHONY STEWART.

January 12, 1773.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Tuesday the Second Day of February next, by the Subscriber, if fair, if not the next fair Day, at his Plantation near Queen-Anne,

THE said Plantation with the Stock, consisting of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and Sheep, and Four likely Country born Slaves, for Sterling Cash, London Bills of Exchange, or Current Money.—The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

W³ STOCKETT and WILLIAMS.

Elk-Ridge, January 9, 1773.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Monday the First Day of March, Inst. at the late Dwelling-House of Henry Dorsey, junr. deceased, in Queen Carolinas Parish, Anne-Arundel County. The Sale to begin precisely at 10 o'Clock, and to continue for Two Days if not all sold in One.

A VALUABLE Parcel of Negroes, Servants, Horses, Mares, Sheep, Hogs, &c. Plantation Utensils, and Household Furniture; Six Months Credit will be given for all Sums above Ten Pounds, with legal Interest, on giving good Security, and ready Money is to be paid for all Sums under Ten Pounds. Attendance will be given on the Premises, by

SAMUEL DORSEY, junr. Administrator.

N. B. All Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of the late Henry Dorsey, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to the above Administrator, and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay without further Trouble.

January 11, 1773.
THE Subscriber hereby forewarns all Persons on any Pretence whatever, from hunting within her Inclosures, with either Gun or Dog; those who attempt it, may depend without Respect to Persons, that she will take every Step that the Law points out in such Cases for Redress.

ONNER DAVIDGE.
w3
As it appears from the Inclemency of the Weather last Winter, the greatest Part of the Partridges are destroyed; this is therefore to forewarn all Persons, on any Pretence whatever to hunt within the Subscribers Inclosures or Lands without leave. Those who may attempt it, may depend without Respect of Persons, that we shall take every Step that the Law points out in such Cases for Redress.

FRANCIS LINTHICUM,
FRANCIS WEYMAN,
JOHN CARVIL,
RICHARD LINTHICUM, junr.

Elk-Ridge, December 29, 1772.
WHEREAS Mr. Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne Arundel County, deceased, did by his last will and Testament, bearing Date the 14th Day of March last past, order and direct sundry Lands to be sold, viz. a Tract or Parcel of Land, called *Caleb's Delight Enlarged*; also a Tract, called *Timber-Ridge*, and Part of a Tract, called *The Mill Frog*, all adjoining and lying in Frederick County, near Simpson's Tavern, about Thirty Miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and contains about Two Thousand Four Hundred Acres. The said Land is well adapted to farming, and will be sold on the 29th Day of June next, in small Parcels, or in any Manner that may best suit the Purchasers;—Also Two Thirds of about Seven Thousand Acres of Land, lying in Anne Arundel County, on *Curtis's-Creek*, about Seven Miles from Baltimore-Town, on which is a Furnace, a good Dwelling-House, and sundry Out-Houses, with a good Grist-Mill, and Saw-Mill: The Land is well timbered, and the Water navigable, within Fifty Yards of the Furnace Door, and will be exposed to sale on the 20th Day of July following. The Terms will be made known on the Days of Sale, by

MICHAEL PUE, Executor,
MILCAH DORSEY, } Executrixes.
ELEANOR DORSEY, }

N. B. All Persons having just Claims against the Estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and those who are indebted to the Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to Two or more of the Executors only.

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Woodward*, junr. living on the Head of Severn, a bay Stray Mare, with a Blaze in her Face, a natural Pacer, branded on the near Buttock thus W, and a hanging Mane.

The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges. 3w

To be sold, on Wednesday the 10th Day of February next, at the late dwelling Plantation of Mr. James Barnes, deceased, in Prince-George's County, near George-Town, for Current Money,

ATRACT of Land, called *Pleasant Fields*, lying on Seneca, about 20 Miles from George-Town, containing 216 Acres. Also, 15 valuable Slaves, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, several of the Women have been used to House Work. Likewise, Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Plantation Utensils, and sundry Household Furniture, such as Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c. Credit will be given till the last Day of July for any Sum above Five Pounds, on giving Bond and Security. All Persons having Claims against the said Estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved: and those indebted are requested to pay without further Notice, as no Indulgence will be given by

JEMIMA BARNES, Administratrix,
THOMAS BARNES, Administrator.

December 31, 1772.
ABOX of Looking-glasses marked I B, No. 1. was landed at my Store at Pig-Point, from on Board the *Adventure*, Capt. Maynard, last September, in Place of a Box of the same Mark, containing Books belonging to the Rev. Mr. Baucher. It is hoped the Person who has got the Books will advise me of it, and his Looking-glasses shall be sent him.

STEPHEN WEST.

December 30, 1772.
STOLEN or drifted, about Five Weeks past, from the publick Wharf in Baltimore-Town, a Fifteen Hoghead Tobacco Flat, about a Year and a Half old, small Timbers, has a small Forecastle, and One short Mast; she has Part of her Gunwale rotten, and is marked on the Inside of the Stern by some Sailor thus, BETTCY. It is probable that her Mast may be taken down or other Alterations made. Whoever discovers said Flat, and will give Information thereof to the Subscriber in Baltimore-Town, shall be thankfully rewarded, and if brought Home paid Twenty Shillings, or if discovered in the Bay and brought Home Three Pounds, paid by

JOHN MERRYMAN, junr.

THERE is at the Plantation *Joseph Adairton*, living near Port-Tobacco, a bright bay Stray Gelding, about Thirteen Hands and an Half high, with a hanging Mane and switch Tail, marked with a Snip. Three white Feet: He has also Two or Three white Spots on the off Side, which appears to have been occasioned by ill Usage, he is unbranded. The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges. 3w

Baltimore-Town, Maryland, October 20, 1772.
TO THE PUBLICK.

IT is the Sentiment of the wisest and best Men that Adorn our Age and Nation, that the Liberty of the Press is so essential to the Support of that Constitution under which we have hitherto derived the Blessings of Freedom; that it becomes every one to consider, in the most reverential Light, this Palladium of our Rights—an Opinion every Friend to Liberty and his Country must wish universally to prevail.—And as nothing hath a greater Tendency to secure to us that inestimable Blessing, than the encouraging and supporting well conducted *News-Papers*, which, it is generally acknowledged, dispel Ignorance, the Parents of Slavery, give a Taste for Reading, and cause useful Knowledge to be cultivated and encouraged, I flatter myself a Proposal for establishing another publick Paper in this great commercial Province, will meet with the Approbation of its publick spirited Inhabitants in general, those of this flourishing Town and County in particular, and be encouraged accordingly. The many important Advantages that flow from such Institutions; are so well known to the busy Part of Mankind, as well as to Gentlemen of Leisure and Curiosity, that Arguments need not be used, on this Occasion, to illustrate their apparent Utility.

Encouraged by the polite, candid and generous Invitation I some Time since received from many Gentlemen of the most respectable Characters, to establish my Business in this Town, and affected with a lively Gratitude for past Kindnesses, as well as for this Instance of their favourable Opinion of me, I have determined to comply with their Wishes, so very obligingly manifested: For which Purpose, I have engaged a suitable *Printing-Apparatus*, which will be speedily here, and, under Favour of the Publick, I intend to prosecute the *Printing Business*, in this Place, in all its Branches, both in the English and other Languages, in a neat, correct and expeditious Manner—and, in particular, I now propose to publish, by Subscription, with all possible Expedition, a *Weekly News-Paper*, under the Title of

THE MARYLAND JOURNAL,

BALTIMORE ADVERTISER:
To be printed in four large Folio Pages, equal in Size to any of the *Pennsylvania Papers*, at the moderate Price of TEN SHILLINGS, current Money, per Annum, one Half to be paid at the Time of subscribing, and the Remainder at the Expiration of the Year—to be published regularly every Saturday Morning, unless another Day should appear more agreeable to the Subscribers, and delivered immediately after to the Customers in Town, and forwarded to those who live in the Country, and Places adjacent, by the earliest Opportunities.—To contain every material Piece of Intelligence, either foreign or domestic, with Accounts of the Arrival and Departure of Ships, the current Prices of Goods, the Course of Exchange, Deaths, Accidents, and Events of every Kind, that may be thought interesting to the Publick,—to enable myself to do which, I have already established an extensive Correspondence, and shall not only receive all the different *Weekly American Papers*, but also the best *News-Papers*, political Pamphlets, Registers, Magazines, and other periodical Publications of *Great-Britain and Ireland*, as well as the most valuable Papers of *German Advices*,—from whence the most useful and entertaining Extracts shall be occasionally made.—So that there will be scarce any remarkable Occurrence, extraordinary Phenomenon, curious Invention, or new Discovery in Nature or Science, but what the Reader will find such Information as may enable him to judge for himself concerning it.—I shall also take particular Care to insert all the judicious original Essays, in Prose and Verse, on political and other Subjects, with which I may be favoured by the Learned and Ingenious,—and of this I may assure the Publick, as well as my own particular Correspondents, that the Freedom of the Press shall be maintained, the utmost Impartiality observed, and every well written Piece admitted, without Scruple, that does not tend to destroy or impair our excellent Constitution, injure the Cause of Liberty, disturb the Repose of Society, give Offence to Modesty, or, in any Shape, reflect Scandal on a *News-Paper*.

Advertisements shall likewise be accurately published, in a conspicuous Manner, with great Punctuality, at the customary Prices.

As those who promise more than they are able to perform, are justly Objects of Ridicule, I should rather with my Performance should exceed than fall short of the Proposals; to effect which no Diligence or Attention shall be wanting on my Side,—which will, I persuade myself, meet in Time with a proportionable Return from the generous Publick—as soon therefore as I shall obtain a sufficient Number of Subscribers barely to defray the Expence of the Work, the Paper shall be published.

Subscriptions are taken in at the Coffee-Houses in Baltimore-Town and Annapolis, and by the several Persons with whom Subscription Papers are left,—and I should be much obliged to any Gentleman or Lady, in Town or Country, for his or her good Offices in promoting this my new Undertaking. I am, with the utmost Defiance and Respect, the Publick's most obedient and devoted humble Servant,

WILLIAM GODDARD.

To be sold by the Subscribers, at their Store in the Dock. Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable Terms, for Cash, Wheat, Indian Corn, or short Credit.

ALARGE and general Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable to the different Seasons, also choice Jamaica and Barbados Spirits, Rum, Wine, Melasses, loaf and brown Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Currants, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Soap, Myrtle and Bees Wax, Gloucester Cheese, Taunton bottled Ale, Tar, Turpentine; a few Barrels Mullet Fish, and exceeding fine New-Town Pippins, from New York. Likewise a likely young Negro Boy and Girl, about 16 and 17 Years of Age.

THOMAS CHARLES WILLIAMS & Co.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

THE MARYLAND ALMANACK AND EPHEMERIS For the Year of our Lord 1773.

AS it appears from the Inclemency of the Weather last Winter, the greatest Part of the Partridges are destroyed, this is therefore to forewarn all Persons, on any Pretence whatever, to hunt within the Subscribers Inclosures; those who may attempt it, may depend, without Respect of Persons, that we shall take every Step that the Law points out in such Cases for Redress.

JOSEPH COWMAN,
THOMAS STOCKETT,
RICHARD HARWOOD, junr.
THOMAS N. STOCKETT.

Queen-Anne, November 17, 1772.
To be sold by Wholesale, at a very low Rate, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco;

ABOUT Seven or Eight Hundred Pounds prime Cost of Goods, well assorted.

THOMAS DUCKETT.

October 10, 1772.

TO BE SOLD, ABOUT 800 Acres of good Land, in Five Plantations, in St. Mary's County; on one of the Plantations, situate on the River Patowmack, there is a Brick House in good Order, 2 Stories high, with 4 Rooms and a large Passage on a Floor, with Office-Houses, &c. Also, about 800 Acres in Virginia, viz. 499 near the Town of Dumfries, 194 near the Great Falls of Patowmack, 92 upon Cedar Run, and the Remainder of a Tract of Land in Fauquier County, patented to the Rev. Lawrence De Butts. Proposals for the Whole, or any Part of the above recited Lands will be received, and an indisputable Title made to the Purchaser, by

JOHN DE BUTTS.

Annapolis, December 16, 1772.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Partnership of Thomas Williams and Co. are desired to make speedy Payment, to Thomas Charles Williams and Co. who are empowered to receive and settle all Accounts relative thereto.

We have just imported from London, in Capt. Hoopes,

AN Assortment of Clothes, Linens, Silks, Millinery, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, and Saddlery, which are to be disposed of at our Store, on the Front of the Dock, with a full Assortment of almost every Kind of dry Goods, at Wholesale or Retail, for a small Advance.

THOMAS HARWOOD, junr.

JOHN BRICE.

To be sold for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Crop-Tobacco.

THE following Parcells of Land, Wynn's West Lot, containing 1/2 Acres, Part of Wynn's Middle Lot, 162 Acres: These Two Parcells of Land join each other, lying about Three Miles from Piscataway, in Prince-George's County: Wynn's East and West Littleworth, containing 143 Acres, Littleworth, 50 Acres; Part 2d, Addition to Littleworth, 53 Acres: These Three Parcells join each other, about Four Miles from Piscataway. There are Three or Four Tenants on these Lands, but only Tenants at Will. Any Person inclinable to purchase these Lands, or any of them, may know the Terms, by applying to John Wynn, near Piscataway.

THE Judges of the Land-Office having represented to his Excellency the Governor, that there are a great Number of Certificates in their Office unpatented, many of them are returned by virtue of Warrants, which issued more than Two Years ago, and others where the Two Years are near expiring: His Excellency being desirous that those who purchased Warrants in the Lifetime of the late Lord Proprietary, should have the Benefit of such Warrants, has directed them to give publick Notice, that Patents are made out as usual, and that Applications for Warrants under the Proclamation will be received, and the Warrants issue to the first Discoverer, in preference to any other Person, whenever the Office shall be opened.

Signed per Order,

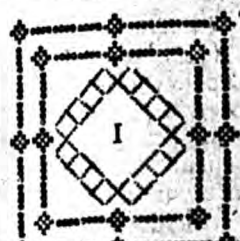
WILLIAM STEUART, Cl. Ld. Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 21, 1773.

* A C R E, July 29.



It is certain that Aboudaah, who had prohibited the sending rice to Syria, has lately consented to its being exported. This Aboudaah was formerly the slave of Ali Bey, to whom he owes his liberty and fortune. Ali Bey, who was likewise formerly a slave himself, having among the Georgian women, who were bought for his seraglio, discovered one of his own sisters, married her to Aboudaah, whom he afterwards raised to the dignity of Bey.

As to the Chick Daher he would have acquired the highest honours if Providence had placed him among the polished nations. He had made himself independent at Acre and the neighbouring places. He subdued the Mutualis, a people of the sect of Ali, settled in the neighbourhood of Acre, over whom he reigns as over his own subjects. He is an intrepid and fortunate warrior, who hardly ever lost a battle, and who, at the age of 93 years, retains the courage and vigour of youth, there is one thing very singular in his life; which is, that in his present very advanced age he marries every year a girl of 13 or 14 years of age. The Monks of the Holy Land, of the order of St. Francis, pay the expenses of the wedding. They suffered the custom to be established of paying 1000 crowns to the Chick who marries every year, and this he complies with rather than lose that sum.

VIENNA, Sept. 18. The following letter gives the most particular account that has appeared, of the proceedings and conclusion of the late conferences for a peace at Fockzani, between the Russians and Turks:

"When the congress at Fockzani was opened, Count Orlov, on his first arrival, was preceded by four Hussars, and followed by four coaches, occupied by the Sieur Obreskow and the other gentlemen of the embassy, and one hundred and sixty domesticks. The Ottoman Ministers were on horseback, and had no more than sixty servants attending them. The Plenipotentiaries of both nations being present, each on their side, the hall for the congress was opened: The Russian Ambassador was most superbly dressed, having on his breast the portrait of the Empress, together with the different ensigns of the orders with which he is invested; his furcoat, buckles, &c. were set with diamonds: Osman Effendi, according to the Ottoman simplicity, was clothed with a robe of green cambric, faced with ermine, and nothing to distinguish him but a cane, the head of which was of gold, garnished with diamonds. Both the Ambassadors were unarmed, but the Sieur Obreskow, and the other Russians, had swords. Count Orlov made Osman Effendi an offer of an honourary guard; but he declined it, saying, he did not make it a point to be attended with sabres and bayonets; in consequence of which refusal, he had only centinels placed before his apartment. After reciprocal salutes, they each took possession of the side of the table allotted. Count Orlov then read a paper, the purport of which was, that the Empress his mistress, for the sake of humanity, sincerely wished to end the war: To which the Turkish Ambassador declared his master was not less impressed with the desire of peace. After this, an exchange was made of the full powers to treat, written in letters of gold, on parchment: That of the Turks contained the signature of the Grand Signor, which was of a triangular form, about an ell in length. After this exchange, the attendants all retired, and were no more admitted. When the secretaries were placed in their stations, Count Orlov opened the conference, and said, that as the Empress had not begun the war, she expected to have the expenses defrayed to which she had been put in carrying it on; and as the Crimea had occasioned frequent ruptures between the two powers, that the country should be declared free and independent. To this Osman Effendi answered, that his Highness was disposed to consent to all reasonable conditions: That, as to the first article, the foreign Ministers were previously to examine which party was the first aggressor; and, with regard to the Crimea, the Porte was fixed never to listen to it. After many conferences, the Plenipotentiaries not agreeing about the independency of the Crimea, they broke up, notwithstanding all the good offices of the ministers of the mediating powers, and each party prepared to retire. As the armistice has not been prolonged farther than the 21st instant, the war will be immediately carried on with fresh vigour."

RATISBON, Oct. 19. The accounts we receive from Bohemia are very melancholy. The putrid fevers that prevailed there are succeeded by a dysentery, which carries off great numbers of people; and the mortality among the horned cattle encreases. The harvest has likewise proved very indifferent this year; and to complete the misery of that country, it is overrun with mice to that degree, that every thing upon the ground is destroyed, by which the price of all kinds of provisions is considerably encreased.

L O N D O N,

Oct. 24. The late Earl of Albemarle was one of the

principal favourites of the late Duke of Cumberland; who only distinguished him for his private virtues and military knowledge. He served his Royal Highness as Aid de Camp at the battles of Fontenoy and Culloden, and entirely through his interest was appointed commander in chief at the reduction of the Havannah.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Oct. 3.

"A Swiss who had been hired before the vintage in a neighbouring province to take care of the vines, took advantage of the absence of the husbandman to attempt the seduction of his daughter; but not being able to effect this by persuasion, he satisfied his brutal appetite by force. To prevent detection, he then killed the young woman and fled. Being immediately pursued, he was overtaken, and delivered up to the justice of his own nation; (for the Swiss nation, by treaty, have a sovereign right to decide in all causes civil and criminal relative to their own nation in France.) He was adjudged, after trial, to the usual punishment in like cases, viz. to be sawed alive in two. He was accordingly jammed in (all except his head) between two large logs of wood hollowed for that purpose, and in that posture underwent the dreadful punishment. He was then exposed to public view, as a warning to others whose passions are stronger than their reason."

Oct. 28. We hear by the last accounts from Vienna, that it is imagined some great design is forming by that Court, as the most profound silence and reserve is observed in every thing relative to publick affairs. These advices add, that the states of Lower Austria have been lately convened for the business of granting extraordinary supplies, in order to forward the vast military preparations which their sovereign is known to have at this time in contemplation.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, October 7.

"The Senate met yesterday, when the King in a pathetic speech, set forth the present situation of affairs in this kingdom, and requested them to come to some speedy resolution. His Majesty at the same time laid before the Senate the correspondence held with some foreign courts, but they said that nothing could be determined on, and that it was even impossible to give any answer to the declarations of the foreign courts, because the whole nation was interested therein. Notwithstanding this, they cannot agree about the holding of a diet."

"Near all the troops, except the guards, are disbanded, the republick being no longer able to maintain them."

Oct. 29. By the latest accounts from Cracow we learn, that the negotiations for peace are to be renewed early in the Spring between the belligerent powers, and that Count Maltis is to succeed the elder of the Orlovs as first plenipotentiary.

Yesterday evening by the weight of the tide, almost the whole of the new wall lately built before the Middle Temple garden, together with a very considerable part of that belonging to the Inner Temple were thrown down, and did much damage to some boats which were under them. The many accidents that have happened to this unfortunate structure, it is imagined, will now determine the city to do, what they ought to have done at first, viz. build it entirely of stone, as brick seems too weak to withstand the fury of the waves.

Oct. 30. The Recorder yesterday made a genteel speech in the court of Aldermen, and resigned his office.

Yesterday the thanks of the Court of Aldermen were unanimously voted to Sir James Eyre, the late Recorder, "for his diligent, steady, able, and upright discharge of that important office, no less in the Court of Aldermen, than in the general administration of justice."

At the same time a piece of plate, amounting to the value of 60*l*. (the sum given for a piece of plate when Sir Thomas Adams was complimented on his resignation of the Recordership) was voted as a compliment to Sir James Eyre.

Oct. 31. When a Viceroy is to be rendered completely odious in Ireland, it is circulated there that he is to endeavour to effect an Union. From that moment they give him no quarter, so absolute an aversion have the Irish to be connected by a closer alliance with the sister kingdoms!

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, September 12.

"We have at this time an army in the field of 160,000 men, the chief part of which is filing off towards the Danube to meet the Russians, and we soon expect to hear of an engagement. Our last advices from Upper Egypt are very unfavourable, Ali Bey having been joined in his march thither by 4000 of the wild Arabs; so that his army is now very formidable. He is supplied with ammunition and provisions by the Russians."

"The Greeks of this capital have a custom of celebrating an annual festival at a fountain near this city, whose waters they imagine possessed of the virtues to cure diseases of all kinds. Yesterday being the day for

the annual celebration, they repaired thither in crowds; and the Grand Signor placed himself at one of the windows of the seraglio, to divert himself with their superstition. The Greeks, of all others, are most ambitious of dress. On this occasion they were particularly splendid; but the gaudiness of their ornaments, the extravagance of their head-dress, and their wanton attitudes, displeased the Sultan so much, that the next morning he ordered his officers to visit them at their houses, to seize upon their dress and ornaments, and to cut them to pieces. The severe command was accompanied by a proclamation, intimating, "That the first woman or girl, who should afterwards be seen in the streets, dressed in so extravagant a manner, should be tied up in a sack, and thrown into the sea."

A correspondent congratulates the court on their recent success, and observes, that the evil day is now thrown at a very considerable distance; for that if Sawbrin is set up next year for the Mayoralty with Wilkes, Oliver the succeeding one, and Lewis as the dernier resort, there are four whole years gained on the patriot, and the court has good reason to sing *Te Deum*.

We hear that a certain unfortunate Princess is unable to reconcile herself to her present situation; notwithstanding the unremitting attention of all about her, but imagines that she should be abundantly more happy if permitted to return to her native country.

Nov. 3. All our accounts from different parts of the continent agree in informing us of the blessings they enjoy, in the most uncommon plentiful harvest that has been remembered for many years, particularly all over France, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and in such parts of Poland; as the unhappy unsettled state of that country would permit.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 1.

"We hear four Dutch men of war are to winter here, in order that they may get out early in the spring to sail to the Barbary coast, to demand satisfaction for some insults lately offered to the Dutch flag."

It should seem, says a correspondent, by the conduct of government, that it is wished to reduce the whole community to two ranks of people, nobility and tradesmen: but it should be remembered, that the first blessings of this country can alone result from that happy medium the independent gentry, out of which our House of Commons was wont to be constituted, and who have been in all ages the best patrons of industry, and the strongest checks of tyranny.

Orders are given from the Admiralty Office, for all invalids to be sent to the hospital ships, or on shore, and for no man of war, outward-bound, to sail with them, except in cases of utmost expedition and necessity.

A melancholy accident has lately happened to a very worthy Alderman, he has been long running hard to be Mayor, the great object of his ambition from his childhood up to the present hour, but some time ago he was forced to stop; he soon, however, after taking a little breath, went on again, and he had, in this race of ambition, well nigh reached the wished for Goal, when, to his mortification, a stranger from the Towns end stepped into the chair before him; the unlucky Alderman was so affected with his disappointment, that in a more fit of desperation he went and married.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 26.

"Not long ago there was a considerable sale of furniture and other effects at a gentleman's seat near Fontainebleau, which drew together a great number of brokers and others, many of whom were permitted to eat in the house; on which occasion they made use of the kitchen utensils; but some of these being badly tinned, 27 persons who eat of things cooked in them were taken ill, 10 of whom have died, and several others are not yet out of danger."

"The report that the Dauphiness was pregnant is at least premature."

Nov. 5. Yesterday Mr. Alderman Townsend, Lord Mayor elect, accompanied by Mr. Alderman Stephenson (the only Alderman who attended) and the two Sheriffs, waited on the Lord Chancellor, at his house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; the Town-Clerk, in a short speech, introduced him to his Lordship, who in a few words, signified the Royal approbation at the choice the citizens had made; after which the usual compliments passed, and the whole concluded with a regale of cakes and wine.

A correspondent informs us, that he could not help smiling, the other day, to hear some young courtiers, in a coffee-house at the west end of the town, pluming themselves upon Alderman Townsend's ascending the city chair; they declared it must be so; it was impossible for the sturdy beggars of the city to make a stand against the Minister and the Treasury; they were sure that all was late in the Court of Aldermen; and if the devil himself had been returned with Wilkes, the would have ordered his infernal Majesty should be the Mayor of the year, rather than that arch whig John Wilkes. Our correspondent says, he saw the worthy gentlemen, as he does their masters, to please them-

themselves with their happy delusion; though he would ask every unprejudiced mind, whether the success of Mr. Townsend was owing to ministerial influence, or the unhappy differences among those whom the people at large look up to as patriots? Had Townsend, Sawbridge, and Oliver, not deserted the public cause, ministerial tools would not have triumphed in the coffee-houses, that the friends of the people cannot support themselves against the arbitrary mandates of the court.

Nov. 8. An extraordinary divorce is like to take place not far from Grosvenor-Square: Two females of fashion, who professed the highest friendship for each other, and who were almost inseparable (the one a widow, the other a wife) being one night as an assembly, the wife complained to her friend, she feared her husband was inconstant to her; the friend advised her not to fill her head with such fancies. The wife went home, but her husband not returning all night, she arose early and flew to her friend to communicate her surprise; the milk-woman being at the door, and the maid engaged in talk with her, she walked in without ceremony, and up stairs she went, where, to her great surprise, she found her husband in bed with her friend.

Nov. 7. The following account is given of the seizure of the papers and person of the Prince de Conti, which has made great noise at Paris. The Prince de Conti having been suspected by the court, to have favoured several seditious papers lately published against the Ministry, and to have caused them to be privately printed, at a press he had erected in the verge of the Temple, where he holds his court at Paris; the Chancellor Maupeau obtained a letter de cachet, which he caused to be issued October the 23d. In consequence of this arrest, the palace of the Prince was environed at midnight by the musqueteers, and other guards. They first secured the manuscripts and printed papers: These were instantly deposited in the hands of Monsi. de Sartine, the lieutenant of the police. The Abbe Quillet (the supposed author of the different publications) together with the printers, were then seized and conducted to the Bastille. During the confusion one of the Prince's postillions found means to escape, and made the best of his way to L'Isle d'Adam, a country seat belonging to the Prince de Conti (where he then was) and acquainted him with what was transacting at his palace. The Prince, greatly astonished at the intelligence, immediately set off for Paris; but his Highness found his person no more sacred than his house, his papers, or his secrets. The minister Maupeau, secured the Prince also: and the great and noble asserter and protector of the liberties of his country has been immured like a common felon. What will be the consequence of this atrocious stretch of power in the Chancellor, time only can disclose; but the populace is so exasperated, that some dreadful effects are to be expected. The other Princes of the blood were so alarmed at this daring attack of the minister, on so respectable a part of their body, that they went from their palaces in Paris to the country with the utmost precipitation, in the opinion of many, in a manner very unworthy their high births and stations.

The following letter has been sent to the Lord Mayor elect, and published in a paper of this morning.

"My Lord, according to my oath, as a freeman of London, I think it my duty to inform your Lordship, that a mob is preparing to insult you, and the city of London, in your procession on Monday next: It is provided by that person in Westminster, who is usually employed by Mr. Wilkes for that purpose; and is composed chiefly of persons in the purlieu of that neighbourhood. If your Lordship will please to direct a note as mentioned in a private letter to yourself, signed ***, you shall be furnished with the name of the employer. My servant, my Lord, has been applied to, and will upon oath inform you of particulars.

I am, my Lord,

An honest Freeman of London.

Nov. 10. Yesterday forenoon, at half past eleven o'clock, the new Lord Mayor, the old Lord Mayor, Alderman Stephenson, Crosby, Sawbridge, Bull, Plomer, the two Sheriffs, the Common Serjeant, the two City Council, and other city officers, went from Guildhall, the Mercers and Merchant Tailors companies marching before them, with music playing, and colours flying, to Queenhithe, where they took water to go up to Westminster: On their way thither, they were attended by the several city companies in their respective barges, adorned with pendants and streamers. After having walked all round the hall and saluted the courts, &c. they went to the Exchequer bar, where the Lord Mayor took the oaths, &c. and having recorded warrants of attorney in the proper courts, returned by water to Black-friars, and from thence, in their coaches, to Guildhall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided.

ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 21.

On the 30th ultimo died at his House near Cambridge, the Rev. Daniel Manadier, Rector of Great Choptank Parish in Dorchester County.

Letters by the November Packet bring the agreeable News of the safe Arrival of the Ship Annapolis, Thomas Eden, Esq; Commander, with whom went Passengers the Hon. Mrs. Eden, her Children, and Major William Fleming of the 64th Regiment.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS.

GENTLEMEN,

SOMETIMES divert myself with reading the political performances that are published in the Maryland Gazette under the head of Annapolis; and am particularly pleased should a genius

step forth that has something out of the common road.—Such I take the author of the Dialogue to be that has been lately published between two Citizens.—Whoever he is, from his manner of writing it appears to me he speaks in the person of the second Citizen; it would not have been altogether consistent with modesty to have ranked himself in the very first class.

Let us then examine some of the articles of his political creed, so far as he has thought proper to disclose his sentiments on public affairs; and as he professes himself an enemy to all false compliment, he will hardly take it amiss to be treated with freedom.

He would have us believe that he is at nought the opinion published relative to the Act for the Establishment of religious Worship, treats it with contempt by calling it the golden calf, and the opinionist King Jeroboam—the people who pay any regard to it of course Jeroboam's deluded followers.—After having openly avowed his religious tenets, he chooses not to pass over the Forty per poll or the Proclamation in silence, but intimates that if the opinions of eminent Lawyers from home on a full and fair state of the case could be produced in their favour, such opinions ought to be of great weight if not decisive. This I must own is not altogether consistent with my ideas of Liberty; I should be under some concern to see the time when the opinions of the greatest Lawyers in England were to govern this province. If such opinions could be produced, I am one of those wrongheaded fellows, that would pay no more regard to them than reason required. The truth is, we must take care of our own rights and liberties in the Plantations, and not expect any decisions very favourable to either on states of the case or appeals home, though Lord C—n himself were to give the rule.

If we want the opinions of eminent Lawyers and Statesmen on the subject of Proclamations, we shall probably find them about that period of time when the liberties of the People were in danger, under the reign of Princes of that unfortunate House, who on more occasions than one attempted to fet up their Proclamations as the Law of the Land.

Not to make the commentary equal in length to the text, let us hasten forward to that paragraph where the second Citizen seems to have exerted the utmost force of his eloquence, beginning with—alas Sir! and ending with an appeal to Heaven, gracious Powers, is not this a monstrous contradiction?

This I take to be the quintessence of the whole. From this substantial part of the Dialogue it may be collected, that the second Citizen disapproves of the conduct of the Lower House; and loads the leading Representatives and great Speakers for having rejected a regulation offered upon such advantageous terms as the most sanguine and staunch friend of the People never dreamed of: a convincing proof to me, that he is so far from being open to conviction, that he has either heard only one side of the question, or is blinded by prejudice. For impartial men well acquainted with the disputes between the two Houses think there are fees that ought to be corrected and explained at least if not curtailed—and that the abuses which have appeared in the manner of charging ought to be prevented, and that now or never is the time for doing it. I am not going to write a panegyric on the conduct of the Lower House, nor will I descend so low as to call names and quarrel with the Officers: those Gentlemen 'tis to be hoped when they come to reflect calmly on what so nearly concerns their interest will agree to alter what may be found liable to just objection.

Let me ask you now, Do you from your hearts approve the sentiments of the second Citizen? Do you think him a determined friend to Liberty without favour to Government? If you do, and the author should hereafter discover himself, you may send him as one of your Representatives in Assembly at next election. He has one thing to recommend him to your notice, if you think it praise-worthy, i. e. his opinion is directly opposite to that of the far greater part of those who have been heretofore entrusted to serve their country.

As to the train the second Citizen supposes to be laid at the opening of every session to blow up the House into a combustion and throw every thing into anarchy and confusion, I am not enough acquainted

* The paragraph meant stands thus in the original Dialogue: Alas Sir! ill must it fare with the popular interests, when the Leading Representatives, and Great Speakers, instead of making amends to their country, by some master stroke of wise policy, for having rejected a regulation offered upon such advantageous terms, as the most sanguine, and staunch friend of the people, never dreamed of; still rush on in their destructive career, laying their trains at each outset of public business, to blow up every thing into a combustion, in order, that the rage and delusion of the present, may support and sanctify the mischiefs of the preceding Session; whilst the public Debt, without purchasing any benefits, is swelling to an enormous size, on the Journals; our staple falling into disgrace in foreign markets; and every man's property in a degree, decreasing and mouldering away. Friends to the Constitution, whilst they are stretching every sinew to confound all the public counsels, and thereby destroy every good effect of that Constitution. Gracious Powers! Is not this a monstrous contradiction?

with the hearts of men to say whether there be any such designs formed or not; charity however induces me to believe otherwise. The genuine fire of patriotism and the honest indignation that will sometimes glow in the breast of a true lover of his country may be misconstrued by men warm in support of a party; and very unjustly imputed to base artifice and design. The searcher of all hearts is best acquainted with the secret springs of human actions; to him I leave the determination of a point that can be fully known only to himself.

The second Citizen is very severe in lashing all those Candidates who have heretofore made their bows at Court and been disappointed; and after threatening what he could do breaks off abruptly with an If—

I would have him speak out and let us know every thing he has left unsaid relative to the behaviour of those who offer their service to the people. The blank may as well be filled up now when there is room in the papers as at any other time.

The dose of wormwood he has administered to a young Gentleman who, I presume, stands in his way to popularity, was intended for a bitter pill; he is represented as a raw and vain young man, unhappily engaged in a family quarrel, of which some confederated band of politicians have availed themselves to answer their own purposes. This one would have thought could hardly have entered into the heart of a religious Merchant intent on his own affairs, who had lived to see many years pass over his head and was well acquainted with men and manners. What then is the foundation and groundwork of all these insinuations? I answer 'tis evident to me that the second Citizen or his friend is struggling hard to obtain your voices at the next election for the city. On the one side then you have as he alleges youth and simplicity, on the other age, and as I think, rooted prejudice. Were this the case I should be clear in my judgment which to prefer; because the one may improve; from the other no such thing can be expected.

But now without begrudging him too much, let us suppose that this young Gentleman has had a liberal education, has seen something of the ways of the world, has an independent fortune, and may be animated by the example of a parent who was in his day a friend to Liberty. Let us suppose that the author may have turned to his own account by misrepresentation a family quarrel that might not have arisen from diversity of sentiment in politics, but was kindled by disputes of a quite different nature, which are now amicably ended. If this should be the case there would be no room for comparison.

Suppose farther with me, my fellow-citizens, that this aged Merchant should be no other than a man we all know very well; suppose him at all times closely attached to his own circle of acquaintance; and satisfied in his judgment that the Upper House agreed to every thing they ought relative to the Inspection Law. Suppose him urged on by his disapprobation of the conduct of the Lower House, and the flattering applauses of a few that think as he does on public affairs, to offer himself a Candidate at the next election for this city; and finding all his other efforts like to end in smoke, suppose him to have taken it into his head to publish a Dialogue remarkable amongst other things for its prolixity and part of the song of Chevy Chase therein contained. Suppose all this, and let me ask you this serious question, What good purpose can it answer to send such a man to represent us in Assembly? He could never be of any great weight or consequence there. If his good understanding, of which it must be allowed he has a large share, should prompt him to make a motion of real utility to his country; numbers would hesitate to divide on his side of the question, because they would suspect him of being under the influence of others. In short, sending such a person to the House of Assembly with the sentiments he has professed would be doing him an injury. He would soon find himself out of his element, and desirous of getting away to his own select band of friends.

Let us then, in the name of Common Sense, leave him there to plume himself on mercantile merit, and get fully acquainted with the old table of fees and the manner of charging under it. Whilst we with one voice declare that we are not to be diverted from the true point in question, although fifty more such Dialogues should be published, but are determined that neither Officers, nor Clergy, nor Lawyers shall, by our consent, ride triumphant in the spoils of the people of this Province.

AN INDEPENDENT FREEMAN.

MR. PRINTER,

THE dialogue, which you were so obliging as to publish in your Gazette, of the 7th Instant, has, it seems, inflamed the curiosity of your fellow-citizens, to an inordinate degree. Numberless excursions have been made into the field of conjecture, touching the editor, who is supposed, and on very good grounds, to be the same with him who overheard the conversation, which is committed to paper.—Stratagems, after much profound debate, have been devised to ensure the gratification of that universal passion of being in the secret. And many, after suffering repeated discomfitures in their efforts to discover my person, have

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aken upon them to insinuate, with a significant shrug and arch leer, that they have been favoured with a peep behind the curtain—proceeding so far in confirmation of their importance as to offer a clue to conduct the inquisitive through the labyrinth, by particularizing my dress, gait, and certain natural marks of designation, which I bear in my visage. I can, however, safely protest, that not one of these pretended myrticks know any more of the above circumstances than of the cut of the doublet which the present Spanish monarch made with his own royal hands, of the dimensions of Prefter John's foot, or of the mole under *Mabomet's* ear. Indeed, the picture which they have been pleased to draw of me is so far from the true likeness, that I am a tall, thin, large-boned man, with broad shoulders, black eyes, olive complexion, and a suit of black curled hair; and in my dress and gait, after the common fashion. Nor do I, at present, recognize any singularity which distinguishes me from the rest of the world, unless it be a sudden and insensible application of my right hand to the region of the left hypocondrium, both in and out of company; which is owing to a throbbing of the spleen—a disease I have contracted by remaining too long in an incurvated posture, when engaged in contemplation of the publick miseries we are likely to be such deep sharers in, through the present prevailing influence, altogether as unaccountable as it is pernicious.—I have heard myself pronounced by some; who only see me feelingly, a contemptible anonymous scribbler; who wear my dagger under my cloak. I shall, however, continue in my invisible agency; trusting that the eye, from which I shall prevail to purge the film, will not be fatally closed against the light of reason, through very perverseness and anger, that the hand which exhibited the medicine is unknown. If my pen be guided by truth, if I make it a religion to abstain from the private, unless where head-long indiscretion has involved and blended it with the publick character; it is a thing of no magnitude, whether my real name or a fictitious signature appear at the bottom of my page. If I be contemptible, my folly must pour balm into the wound my malice inflicts.

Slander, it must be confessed, is detestable enough, of all conscience, when it issues from the press. But there is yet a species of slander, infinitely more infernal—that which is forged on the spur of every occasion, and given out to be distributed by the well-trained hirelings of a court or faction. This is generally conveyed through so many dirty conduits, and discoloured with such a variety of poisons, that it is impossible to trace it to its true source, until it has done its work. I question not but that the Devil himself, who is the father of slanders, if it had been left to his choice, would have preferred this kind of vehicle, as more effective than the instrumentality of all his nominal brethren of the press.—But the charge that I am anonymous is, of all others, the most absurd and rash, as it suggests the strongest argument that I am not actuated by vanity or a lust of praise—and in this particular, I but pursue the track, with steps however unequal, trodden by those geniuses, who have shone the brightest, and done the greatest good in their generations. And to explain either the necessity, or propriety, of this method of instructing the publick in a free government would be to insult the intellects of my readers. If I could possibly conceive that any advantage would redound to the publick by an open manifestation of myself, I would, without a moment's hesitation, stand forth in my natural person; sensible as I am, that by so doing I should take by the tooth, two ever angry bears; whose appetites, it is probable, are now pretty keen for prey; considering their disappointment has constrained them, for a tedious and dreary season, to suck their own paws, after being let upon a much more substantial repast.

The rage of these monsters, for such I am informed one of the political constellation has indicated to himself and his fierce compeer, should not appal me, as I am convinced, that, in all publick exertions, much is to be hazarded. The fury with which these personages inveigh against those who have prevented them in the lucrative posts of government, may, I think, be classed among the most pregnant instances of the short-sightedness of human nature. For let us suppose that their schemes of profit had been crowned with success, and they had attained to that *PREFERMENT* and *PRE-EMINENCE* they reached after with such notorious and ardent longing. Their consequence must then have been no longer supported by the delusion, partiality, or suspicions of the constituent; but by the force of superior talents alone. And in how ample a degree they would have needed this superiority of talents we may form a tolerable judgment; as we have room to suspect, from the tyranny, injustice, and fatal tendency of the counsels they have had a principal share in, that their little fingers, if they had got into power, would have been heavier on the people than the loins of all the present ministers of the constitution. I think it would have been much the more subtle management for those who were in power, when the work which going forward was first discovered, to have retired and co-operated heartily with their assailants in breaking down all the hindrances to their promotion; as they could not have failed of being shortly entertained with a very grateful spectacle. They would have beheld their wretching from the barrier to the goal with the same unfortunate speed which is described, with the finest touches of genuine humour, in the following stanza—

The puzzling sons of party next appear'd,
In dark cabals, and midnight juntos met;
And now they whisper'd close, now struggling rear'd
Th' important shoulder; then as if to get
New light, their twinkling eyes were inward set.
No sooner Lucifer recals affairs,
Than forth they various rush in mighty fret;
When lo! PUSH'D UP TO POW'R, AND CROWN'D
THEIR CARES,
IN COMES THE OTHER SET, AND KICKETH THEM
DOWN STAIRS.
THOMSON'S CASTLE OF INDOLGENCE.

I hope, in my future communications to the publick, that I shall not be looked upon in the odious light of a common listner; inasmuch as I report nothing but the secret effusions of the hearts of others; in which, however, I shall continue to act a faithful part; telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; and taking especial care to overhear no controversy which does not turn upon some popular topic, which it highly imports your fellow-citizens to know to the bottom; and where one of the parties, at least, is a man of sound judgment, acute observation, and candid temper; and capable of disclosing a competent portion of solid matter upon the argument. Indeed, the gracious reception which the first born of my lucubrations has met with from the publick forbids me to prognosticate that so harsh a censure will be generally passed upon me; but rather that I shall be admired as a man exposing my health to the fatigues of unseasonable watchings, and the eager inclemency of a wintry sky, for the benefit of the weal.

It is not probable, that room will be quickly afforded me to impart any thing to the publick; through the medium of your Gazette; as a rumour has gone forth that it is appropriated to the use of the two lights and ornaments of the present age, as celebrated for their exquisite tastes as their profound jurisprudence; who are determin'd, at length, to recreate themselves therein with the delicious and welcome banquet of turtle and venison furnished out by their reverend provodore—since the Baltimore news-paper, though solemnly announced to be established, turns out to have as airy a foundation as another establishment, which has received the sanction of the same sacred names; and their country is now expecting, with anxious suspense, when they will fall to. When this entertainment is fairly cleared away, I shall then make my request, that you will be so indulgent as to serve up to your customers the auricular acquisitions of

Your sincere, humble servant,
THE EDITOR OF THE DIALOGUE.

Richmond, James River, Virginia, Jan. 1, 1773.

To be S O L D by the Subscriber,
THAT valuable Tract of Land, called *Mocock's Island*, lying within a Mile of the Mouth of *Chickabomby* River, One Mile from *James River*, a Quarter of a Mile above *Barret's Ferry*, and within Ten Miles of the City of *Williamsburg*; it contains Six Hundred Acres of the highest, driest, and richest Marsh in this Colony, in its present State during the Spring and Summer Months; it will afford grazing for above One Thousand Head of Cattle.

In the Marsh are Three Islands; the easternmost or low Island, contains about One Hundred and Fifty Acres of rich high Land, has Two good Springs upon it, a Barn, Two Negro Quarters, and an Overseer's House; a Quarter of a Mile distant is middle or *High Island*, containing about Forty Acres, Half a Mile distant lies westernmost Island, containing Three or Four Acres; and they are so situated that the banking in the Marsh is rendered very easy: The eastern and northern Parts of these Islands are divided from the main Land by a Branch of the River, no more than Thirty Yards broad, and the southern and western Parts are divided by the main Body of *Chickabomby*, about Three Hundred Yards broad. Up this River is Navigation for Forty Miles for Vessels of Four Thousand Bushels; the Branch dividing the Island from the main Land, is esteemed the best fowling and fishing in this Colony. Opposite *Low or Great Island*, there are on the Continent, One Hundred and odd Acres well timbered Land belonging to this Plantation, pleasantly situated and over-looking the whole Island. This Land runs from the Branch about Half a Mile across the main Road leading from the Ferry to *Williamsburg*, so that the Distance from Town is not above Nine Miles; common Tides cover no Part of the Marsh; Spring Tides, with a continued North East Wind cover the greatest Part of it, with Four Inches Water, but the best Criterion of the Tides over-flowing it, is taken from the remarkable great Gulf on Friday the 8th of Sept. 1769, which spread over a great Part of *America*, and then there were only Seven-Inches Water in the said Marsh. Any Person purchasing this Island, may have the Stock and Utensils upon reasonable Terms.

PATRICK COUTTS.

Purchasers to apply to Messrs. *James Dick* and *Stewart*.

January 15, 1773.

To be sold at publick Vendue, for Cash or Bills of Exchange, on Thursday the 18th of March next, at the House of Mrs. *Charleton* in *Frederick-Town*, by Virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me for that Purpose by John *Willmot*,

A TRACT or Parcel of Land lying in *Frederick* County, called *Dinah's Fancy*, containing 215 Acres. The following Persons live adjacent to the said Land, and will shew it to any Persons desirous of seeing the same: *Joseph Dyer*, *John Lagisdale*, *Netley Norris*, *David Smuer*, *Andrew Young*, and *Simon Miller*.

THOMAS BUCHANAN.

Fork of Gunpowder, Jan. 11, 1773.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Roger Boyce*, late of *Baltimore* County, deceased, are requested to pay their respective Debts to the Subscriber, Administratrix with the Will annexed; those who neglect to comply with this Requisition, will be sued, without Respect to Persons; and all Persons having Claims against the said Estate, are desired to furnish the Administratrix with the State of their Claims, that the same may be settled and discharged.

REBECCA BOYCE.

Baltimore, January 12, 1773.

ARRIVED in the Ship *Tobias*, Capt. *Hayton*, from *London*, in the Month of *September* last, a Box marked O B, No. 1. believed to be shipped by *Thomas How* *Widgatt*. Whoever will produce a Bill of Lading for the same, and pay the Charges, may have it delivered by applying to said Captain at *Fell's-Point*, or to Mr. *John Merryman*, Merchant in *Baltimore-Town*.

The above Vessel to be chartered to any Part of *Europe* or the *West-Indies*, Burthen about Nine or Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat, or Two Thousand Barrels of Flour, is a good River built Ship and well found, now lying at *Fell's-Point*; for Particulars apply to Capt. *Hayton* or Dr. *John Stevenson* in *Baltimore*.

WHEREAS the Subscriber passed his Bond to *John England*, Sen. bearing Date *October* the 27th, 1771, for One Hundred Pounds *Pennsylvania* Currency, it being in Part of a Purchase of a Tract of Land; since which Time he hath discovered, that the said *England* shewed and sold the said Subscriber Lands which were not his own, nor can he make a good Title to them: These are therefore to caution and forewarn all Persons from taking an Assignment of the said Bond, as I am determined not to pay the same.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

January 5, 1773.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Charles* County the 2d Instant, as a Runaway, a Negro Man who calls himself *ABRAHAM*, and says he belongs to *Thomas Squires*, about Eight Miles from *Frederick-Town*; he is a likely Fellow, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has a Nick or Notch in his right Ear, which he says was occasioned by his hurting it in going through a Fence: Has on and with him an old Coat with Metal Buttons, an old Cotton Jacket, and a pretty good dyed Cotton ditto over it, old Check Linen Shirt, and a new Osnabrig ditto, a Pair of blue Yarn Stockings, old Shoes and an old Hat. The Owner of said Negro is desired to take him away and pay Charges to

WILLIAM HANSON, Dep. Sheriff.

Patuxent Iron-Works, January 12, 1773.

RAN away last Night from the *Patuxent* Iron-Works, a Servant Man named *Robert Wharton*, born in *England*, by Trade a Blacksmith; he is a very luffy well made Fellow, 6 Feet high, about 30 Years of Age, much pitted with the Small-Pox; dark brown Hair and very thin on the Top of his Head: Had on and took with him a Hat bound round the Brim with Binding, Two Osnabrig and One Check Shirt, a dark coloured Cloth Coat and lappelled Jacket, a dark short Bearskin Coat, blue Halfthick Breeches, white Yarn Stockings and black Leather Shoes. Whoever takes up said Servant, on delivering him at said Works, if Ten Miles from Home shall have Twenty-five Shillings, if Twenty Miles Forty Shillings, and a greater Distance Three Pounds, and if out of the Province Five Pounds, including what the Law allows, paid by

SAMUEL & JOHN SNOWDEN.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Elizabeth Dorsey*, at *Rocky-Neck*, near *Annapolis*, a Stray black Cow, between Four and Five Years of Age, has a bald Face, the left Ear cropt and the right under cut. The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Marrick*, in *Prince-George's* County, a Stray gray Mare, something under 14 Hands high, short Gray Tail and Hog Mane. The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

The Partnership of *James Dick* and *Stewart* having expired the 1st Inst. the business is now conducted under the Firm of

JAMES DICK and STEWART, and Co.

Who have to sell by Wholesale and Retail, at their Stores in *Annapolis* and *London-Town*, for ready Money, Country Produce, or the usual Credit,

A GENERAL Assortment of *European* and *East-India* Goods, among which are, *Hyson*, *Bloom*, *Green* and *Bohea* Teas, *London* double and single refined Sugar,

They have likewise for Sale, old *Madeira* Wine by the Pipe, *Hoghead*, or Quarter Cask, *West-India* and *Country* Rum, by the *Hoghead*, *Jamaica* and *Barbadoes* Spirit, by the *Hoghead* or Quarter Cask, *Muscovado* Sugar, by the *Hoghead*, *Tierce*, *Barrel*, or *Hundred*; a few *Tierces* of *Rice*, a few *Bags* of *Hops*, barreled *Pork*, &c. &c. Also, *Anchors*, *Grappals*, *Sail* Duck, and all Sorts of Ship Chandlery and Cordage, made at *Newington* Rope-walk; where Orders for a Ships Rigging of any Size may be complied with on a few Days Notice.

Annapolis, January 13, 1773.

The Partnership of *James Dick* and *Stewart* being expired, all Persons indebted to us, are requested to settle their Accounts as soon as it is Convenient, which will oblige

Their humble Servants,

JAMES DICK,
ANTHONY STEWART.

January 11, 1773.
THE Subscriber hereby forewarns all Persons on any Pretence whatever, from hunting within her Inclosures, with either Gun or Dog; those who attempt it, may depend without Respect to Persons, that she will take every Step that the Law points out in such Cases for Redress. ONNER DAVIDGE.

As it appears from the Inclemency of the Weather last Winter, the greatest Part of the Partridges are destroyed; this is therefore to forewarn all Persons, on any Pretence whatever to hunt within the Subscribers Inclosures or Lands without leave. Those who may attempt it, may depend without Respect of Persons, that we shall take every Step that the Law points out in such Cases for Redress.

FRANCIS LINTHICUM,
FRANCIS WEYMAN,
JOHN CARVIL,
RICHARD LINTHICUM, junr.

Elk-Ridge, December 29, 1772.
WHEREAS Mr. Caleb Dorsey, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, did by his last will and Testament, bearing Date the 14th Day of March last past, order and direct sundry Lands to be sold, viz. a Tract or Parcel of Land, called *Caleb's Delight Enlarged*; also a Tract, called *Timber-Ridge*, and Part of a Tract, called *The Mill Frog*, all adjoining and lying in Frederick County, near *Simpson's Tavern*, about Thirty Miles from *Elk-Ridge Landing*, and contains about Two Thousand Four Hundred Acres. The said Land is well adapted to farming, and will be sold on the 29th Day of June next, in small Parcels, or in any Manner that may best suit the Purchasers;—Also Two Thirds of about Seven Thousand Acres of Land, lying in Anne-Arundel County, on *Curtis's-Creek*, about Seven Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, on which is a Furnace, a good Dwelling House, and sundry Out-Houses, with a good Grift-Mill, and Saw-Mill: The Land is well timbered and the Water navigable, within Fifty Yards of the Furnace Door, and will be exposed to sale on the 20th Day of July following. The Terms will be made known on the Days of Sale, by

MICHAEL PUE, Executor,
MILCAH DORSEY,
ELEANOR DORSEY } Executrixes.

N. B. All Persons having just Claims against the Estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and those who are indebted to the Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to Two or more of the Executors only.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Elizabeth Allin*, living near *Levingston's Mill*, a black Stray Mare, about 13 Hands high, and about 8 Years old, branded on the near Buttock thus A: Had on a small Bell, tied with a Saddle Strap. The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges.

December 4, 1772.
LOST, between *Baltimore-Town* and Mr. Samuel Norwood's Plantation, a small Silver Watch, made by *John Campbell*, *Campbell's-Town*, No. 12. with a Silver Chain, Steel Key, a Key belonging to a Brass Lock to Saddle Bags, a Glass Seal set in Silver, the Impression Two Doves and a Man's Head. Whoever finds the said Watch, and delivers it safe to Capt. *Christopher Limes* in *Baltimore-Town*, at the Sign of the King of *Prussia's Head*, or to Mr. *Thomas Ricketts*, at *Elk-Ridge Landing*, shall receive a Reward of Six Dollars, and no Questions asked: All Watchmakers, Silver-Smiths, and others, into whose Hands the said Watch may fall, are earnestly requested to give Notice thereof to the abovementioned Gentlemen, which will intitle them to the said Reward, paid by

JAMES WILSON, Musician.

LEF' at the Plantation of *Isaac Owings*, near *Pig-Point*, in *Anne-Arundel County*, by *Robert Forrester*, who says he bought him of *George Jones* in *Cob-Neck*, a small black Gelding, has no perceivable Brand, has a small white Spot under his left Eye, his right Eye is walled, and has a kind of Star on his Forehead, about 12 Hands high, and has Two small Saddle Spots, paces, trots and gallops. The Owner (if any) may have him again on proving Property and paying Charges.

TWENTY DOLLAR REWARD.
RAN away, on the 20th of August last, from the Subscriber, living near *Patapsco Ferry*, in *Anne-Arundel County*, in the Province of *Maryland*, a Convict Servant Man named *JOSEPH LAMB*, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, swarthy Complexion, down Look, short brown Hair, a large Mole under his left Eye: Had on, an Osnabrig Shirt and Trousers, old Beaver Hat, and Negro Shoes with Brass Buckles. It is likely he may change his Cloaths and Name, as he sometimes calls himself *Joseph Hannon*; he also stole an Indenture from a certain *James Moalson*, and it is likely he may pass by that Name. Whoever secures the said Servant, so that his Master may get him again, shall receive, if 10 Miles from Home, Ten Dollars including what the Law allows, and if out of the Province the above Reward and reasonable Charges if brought Home.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

December 11, 1772.
WENT away last Night from the *Patuxent Iron-Works*, the Two following Servant Men, just imported in the *Isabella*, Captain *Spencer*, viz. *William Foard*, an American, born in *New-England*, about 22 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, has a dark Complexion, and wears his own short brown Hair: Had on and took with him, a coarse white Linen Shirt, old dirty Trousers, an Olive coloured Thickset Coat, with yellow Metal Buttons, a red and white striped Linsey Jacket, gray Worsted Stockings, black Leather Shoes with Metal Buckles, and a Felt Hat. *William Hunt*, an Englishman, about 23 Years of Age, 6 Feet high, has a fair Complexion, wears his own short brown Hair, and answers very boldly when spoke to: Had on and took with him, a new Osnabrig Shirt, dirty Leather Breeches, a light coloured Frize close-bodied Coat, a blue Surtout ditto with a Velvet Cape, a Variety of Worsted Stockings and Silk Handkerchiefs, a Pair of black Leather Shoes with plated Buckles, and an old Felt Hat bound round the Edge with some Kind of black Binding. Whoever takes up said Servants, shall be paid on delivering them at *Patuxent Iron Works* aforesaid, if taken 10 Miles from Home, Twenty-five Shillings; if 20 Miles, Thirty Shillings for each, including what the Law allows, and so in proportion for a greater Distance, by

SAMUEL & JOHN SNOWDEN.

November 19, 1772.
RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Annapolis*, on Friday the 13th Instant, an indentured Servant Man named *John Powell*, born in *Ireland*, which may be plainly discovered by his Tongue; he is by Trade a Turner, and pretends to the Cabinet making Business; is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, blind of one Eye, and halts much in his Walk, occasioned by his Thigh-Bone being out of its Place: He had on and took with him a good Bearskin Surtout Coat with Metal Buttons, one Ewanfskin and one Flannel striped Jacket, new Check Shirt, Woollen Stockings, good Shoes with Brass Buckles, a gray Wig and Half worn Castor Hat. He has been formerly a Soldier, says he is now a Pensioner, is very much given to Liquor, at which Time he is very talkative and abusive. Whoever brings him to me or confines him in any Jail shall receive a Reward of Thirty Shillings, including what the Law allows, and if brought Home reasonable Charges, paid by

FRANCIS HEPBURN.

Annopolis, Sept. 30, 1772.
CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE, WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON, Have just opened Shop, opposite Mr. Ghiselin's, in West-Street.

WHERE they repair all Sorts of repeating, horizontal, and plain Watches, in the neatest and most approved Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates. Those Ladies and Gentlemen that please to favour them with their Custom, may depend on having their Work done with the greatest Punctuality and Exactness, as they will execute all the Work themselves without employing any other Person, and engage their Work for one Year: They will also supply any Person with Watches of their own make, and warrant them as good as if bought in London.

N. B. *William Allen*, a Clockmaker from *Birmingham*, has joined them, who makes and repairs all Sorts of musical, Chime, Town, and plain Clocks, after the best Manner. He also repairs Gentlemen's Fire-arms and most Kinds of Metal and Hardware Work, at reasonable Rates. Any Person in the Country, having Clocks out of Order, shall, on directing a Line, be waited on as soon as possible.

Elk-Ridge, December 18, 1772.
ANY Person that can come well recommended for his Care, Industry, Sobriety and Skill in the Tanning and Currying Business, will be put in Possession of a Tan-yard and Currying Shop, in a very good Neighbourhood for that Business, and where he may get a great Plenty of excellent Bark. The Yard will be let either with or without a young Negro Fellow, as an Assistant to the Master Workman; and as I intend erecting a Saw-mill adjoining the said Yard early the ensuing Spring, the Tanner may have the Advantage of the Sawdust arising from some particular Sorts of Wood, which I am persuaded will be of great Efficacy in the Tanning Business. For Terms apply to H. RIDGE LY.

Just imported, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their Store on the Dock in Annapolis,
A QUANTITY of choice Barbados Rum and Spirits.
WALLACE, DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

Just imported by the Subscriber, and to be sold upon the lowest Terms, at the Store, next Door below the Coffee-House.

A QUANTITY of exceeding good Port Wine, in Quart and Pint Bottles, and a general Assortment of Shoes.

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

January 12, 1773.
To be sold at publick Vendue, on Tuesday the Second Day of February next, by the Subscriber, if fair, if not the next fair Day, at his Plantation near *Queen-Anne*.

THE said Plantation with the Stock, consisting of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and Sheep, and Four likely Country born Slaves, for Sterling Cash, London Bills of Exchange, or Current Money.—The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

STOCKETT WILLIAMS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Colonel *William Young*, late of *Baltimore County*, deceased, by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are desired to make immediate Payment, and those who have any Claim against said Estate, are desired to send them in duly attested, that they may be adjusted, by

CLARE YOUNG, Executrix.

December 19, 1772.
RAN away from the Subscriber, living near *Piscataway*, in *Prince-George's County*, some Time in September last, a Negro Man, named *Jack*, a stout well set Fellow, about Five Feet Six or Seven Inches high, and Twenty-five Years of Age, he has a stubborn Countenance at any Time when closely examined, but is otherwise a sprightly Fellow, and generally calls himself *John Gladding*, so that it is likely that he may now pass by that Name, and it is probable that he may have changed it, as he has frequently done before; he carried away with him such wearing Apparel as Plantation Negroes generally have, but it is supposed that they have long since been quite worn out, and that he has got supplied with Cloaths that cannot be particularized here. I have Reason to think he is concealed in *Virginia*, some where in the Neighbourhood of *Shandannoe*, as he pretended to have Relations living thereabouts.

Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and will deliver him to Mr. *Thomas Clagitt* in *Piscataway*, shall have a Reward of Forty Shillings, if he is taken within Forty Miles from home, besides what the Law allows, and Five Pounds if taken at a greater Distance, and delivered as aforesaid, including what is allowed by Law: Or I will give Forty Shillings for securing him in any Jail, so that I get him again.

BENJAMIN HARRIS.

TWENTY DOLLAR REWARD.
Fredericksburg, Virginia, Dec. 23, 1772.
RAN away the 3d Instant from the Subscriber, living in *Spotsylvania County, Virginia*, a Negro Fellow, named *BOB*, of a yellow Complexion, about Twenty-two Years of Age, and Six Feet Two Inches high: Had on, when he went away, a white Bath Coating Coat, a Snuff coloured Cloth Jacket, and black Stocking Breeches: He carried with him, some striped Jackets, and sundry fine Shirts and Stocks, marked W. H. I am informed he has a general Pass signed *William Smith*, and goes for a free Man, under the Name of *Robert Alexander*. He likewise pretends to have a Discharge, and says he served his Time in *Augusta County*; but I do hereby certify, he is a Slave for Life; I am informed he has been seen traveling towards *Philadelphia*.

Whoever takes him up, and secures him in any Jail, and gives me Notice thereof, shall have the above Reward, paid by

WILLIAM HISLOP.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are hereby forewarned, from taking him on Board.

December 21, 1772.
COMMITTED to the Jail of *Charles County*, on the 21st of this Month, a Negro Slave, who calls himself *WILL*, and says he is the Property of Mrs. *Elizabeth Oden*, of *Anne-Arundel County*, about 16 Miles from *Annapolis*, he is a very likely young Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high: Has on, a dark coloured (as I take it) Man's Cloth Jacket and Breeches, Osnabrig Shirt, a Pair mixed Worsted Stockings, Shoes and Buckles, and an old Hat, bound round the Edge with Linnen.

The Owner of aforesaid Negro, is desired to take him away and pay Charges, to

WILLIAM HANSON, deputy Sheriff.

Baltimore, November 24, 1772.
TO BE SOLD,
ABOUT Sixteen Hundred Acres of Land, in Five Tracts or Parcels, situated in *Baltimore County*, originally the Property of Mr. *Edward Fell*, some Years ago of *Baltimore-Town*, Merchant, deceased, and all patented to him. The respective Parcels are situated, named, and contain in Acres as follow, viz. *Lancaster*, lying on *Britain's-Forest*, near Mr. *Thomas Cockey Deye's*, containing 300 Acres; *Fell's Sawalmore*, on the East Side of the little Falls of *Gunpowder River*, 75; *Fell's Dale*, near the Head of *Patapsco Falls*, 496; *Darlington*, on the North Side of *Morgan's Run*, 134; and *Fell's Retirement*, on a Branch of *Little Pipe Creek*, 459. Also a Lot of Ground, containing about Half an Acre, on the East Side of *John's Falls* in *Baltimore-Town*, on which is a Brick House. Proposals for any of the above particularized Lands, or Part of the Tracts, will be received and answered, and a good or indisputable Title made to any Purchaser of them, by

HENRY THOMPSON.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, - JANUARY 28, 1773.

TO THE PUBLICK.



WHATEVER might be the motive of JONATHAN BOUCHER, to address certain queries to SAMUEL CHASE and WILLIAM PACA, Esqrs. we do not take upon us to say; nor, is it a matter of any consequence to the Publick, to enquire. The queries have drawn an answer from those Gentlemen, full of matter interesting to the Publick, and containing doctrines equally new, and extraordinary. We take the liberty to offer the Publick, a few thoughts, and to make a few observations, on this extraordinary answer. We shall not ostentatiously give the Gentlemen our real signatures; since, it might give them the trouble of confuting their obligations, or of returning thanks for the favour. We shall not, however, flab the Gentlemen's reputations, nor, shall we attack their good names. The Gentlemen's consistent conduct hitherto, must give them a reputation with the Publick; and their future actions, must establish their fair fame. It is an observation of the critics, *That the disputant who first complains of foul language, or attacks on his reputation, hath the worst of the argument.* This is in it happy exemplified in the present dispute; for, in the answer, we have complaints of this kind, without number, and recrimination without end. And, men of sense observe, that no man could have written an answer, so suitable to the purposes of the Gentlemen; but, that unfortunately the argument is given up, and the queries remain yet unanswered.

We propose to convince every one who will read with any attention, that Mess. Paca and Chase have not answered, nor cannot answer, the two fundamental, and leading queries, proposed to them by Mr. Boucher. The two queries are; 1st, By what authority do you act as Vestrymen? 2^d, Is there any Law to give a sanction to your power? And, these Gentlemen give this precise answer; "By authority of the Parishioners founded upon Common Law and Common Right, who chose, nominated and appointed us Vestrymen of St. Anne's parish, according to the ancient usage and custom of the parish beyond memory of man." Mess. Paca and Chase hold the Act of Assembly 1701-2, c. 1. to be a perfect nullity; this Law therefore, must be laid out of the argument. They have been driven to the miserable expedient of founding the right of the Parishioners to choose Vestrymen, upon Common Law—Custom—and immemorial Usage. By Lawyers! The direct contrary however, of the Gentlemen's Law, is true; namely, that, by the Common Law, by Custom, or by Usage, the Parishioners of St. Anne's have no right to choose Vestrymen.

It may perhaps, be no less curious, than useful in the present dispute; if we give a short memoir of religion, and if we trace the origin of vestries, in this Province. The Charter was granted in the year 1632; and, in the following year, the young Lord Proprietary brought with him into this Province, about two hundred persons, who imported with them the CHRISTIAN RELIGION. So early as the Assembly which met on the 25th February 1638, a Bill, entitled, "An Act for Church liberties," was twice read in Assembly; but, it did not pass into a Law till the year 1640. By the Act of Assembly 1640, ch. 1. entitled, "An Act for Church liberties," it was enacted that, "His Majesty's Church within this province, shall have and enjoy all her rights, liberties and franchises wholly and without blemish." Thus stood the Law till 1649, when the CHRISTIAN RELIGION was established by Act of Assembly. The Law 1649, ch. 1. entitled, "An Act concerning religion," is no less curious, than the regulations established by it, are of the most important nature. It is well abridged in Bacon's Laws; and, is worthy of perusal. This Act of Assembly after reciting,—"That the enforcing the conscience in matters of religion hath frequently fallen out to be of dangerous consequence;—and the better to preserve mutual love and unity among the inhabitants; enacted, "That no person or persons whatsoever within this province, professing to believe in JESUS CHRIST, shall from henceforth be any wise molested or discontinued for or in respect of his religion, nor in the free exercise thereof within this province, nor, any way compelled to the belief or exercise of any other religion;" &c. This Act was confirmed as a perpetual Law, by the Act of Assembly 1676, ch. 2; and it continued and was the Law of the province, till virtually repealed by the provisions of the Act of Assembly 1692, ch. 2. and expressly repealed by the Law 1692, ch. 84. The majority of the inhabitants till about the Revolution in this province in the year 1689, were Roman Catholics; the other part of the inhabitants consisted of various other sects of Christians; and the words of the Law 1649, prove there must have been great variety. From the settlement of the province in the year 1633, till 1692, there were no parishes in this province; for, no Law can be shewn, by which they were erected, and an Act of Assembly was then made for this purpose. There were no Clergymen established by Law; for there seems to have been no legal provision made for them, and they subsisted by the voluntary contri-

butions of their disciples. And, there were no Vestries, or Vestrymen: for, the various sects of Christians, who then lived in the province, the Church of England excepted, have no such officers. Antecedent then, to the year 1692, there were no Vestrymen in this province, chosen by the Parishioners, under a right founded in Common Law—Custom—or immemorial Usage. Yet, we ought naturally to find such Laws governing in so early a period of our history. The truth is, Vestries, and the right to choose Vestrymen, have their origin from positive Law;—in an Act of Assembly of the province.

By the Act of Assembly 1692, ch. 2. the Church of England was first established in this province. An abridgment of this Act is in Bacon's Laws; and ought to be perused. The county Justices were required by this Law, to lay out their several counties into parishes, by metes and bounds. The parishes being thus laid out, and erected, the Freeholders of each parish were required, to meet by appointment of the county Justices, and make choice of six of the most able men of the parish, to be a Vestry; and the several vestries thus chosen, are by this Law incorporated. Here then, is the true origin and first establishment of Vestries in this province; and the Freeholders first empowered to choose Vestrymen. The right in the Freeholders to choose Vestrymen, is not founded in Common Law; because, as hath been proved, it is derived from Act of Assembly. This right is not founded in Custom; because, we have shewn the time, when no such custom prevailed, and have shewn the origin of the right. It cannot be derived from immemorial Usage; because, we have proved the origin of it, to be from positive Law. And, "We presume to assert" the following propositions to be in conformity to Law; 1st, That where a power is originally given, (for example, to elect Vestrymen,) by Act of Assembly, which expires, or is repealed; the power thus originally given no longer remains; nor, can such power be any longer exercised. 2^d, That the power thus given can or be exercised by Common Law, after the expiration of the Act of Assembly; inasmuch as, the very Act of Assembly itself is a proof, that before it was enacted, there was no such power by Common Law. 3^d, That it is essential to every legal Usage, or good Custom, that it have been beyond memory of man. 4th, That if any one can shew the beginning of it, it is no good Custom, or legal Usage. THE LAWYERS may, if they please, controvert these propositions of Law.

The Act of Assembly 1692, ch. 1. continued in force, till finally repealed by the Act 1700, ch. 1. which was itself repealed, by the Act 1701-2, ch. 1. From the year 1692, till 1702, the Freeholders were empowered to choose Vestrymen, by the sundry Acts of Assembly just mentioned. The Act 1701-2, ch. 1. being "most clearly void," as is held by Mess. Paca and Chase; there is now no Act of Assembly, or other Law of the province, by which Vestrymen can be chosen; or, under which, they can act with any propriety. For, according to the first proposition of Law; the several Acts of Assembly, which empowered Freeholders to elect Vestrymen, being either repealed, or "most clearly void;" the power thereby given, no longer remains. According to the second proposition of Law; the power to elect, thus given by Act of Assembly, cannot be exercised by Common Law, after the expiration, or nullity of such Act of Assembly. According to the third and fourth propositions of Law;—the power to elect Vestrymen cannot be exercised by Custom—or Usage; inasmuch as, we have shewn a time when such Usage did not exist. "Which was the point to be proved!"

But, Mess. Paca and Chase will have it, without rhyme or reason, that the Parishioners of St. Anne's, by Common Law, and according to ancient Usage and Custom, may nominate and elect Vestrymen; and they assert, that St. Anne's is an ancient parish, erected and established beyond memory of man. By Lawyers! St. Anne's parish was laid out, and erected, by the Act of Assembly 1692, ch. 1.—the first Vestrymen of it were elected and chosen, by virtue of the powers, and according to the mode prescribed by this Law; and, the succeeding Vestrymen of St. Anne's were always chosen by virtue of the powers given by the Acts of Assembly subsequent to the Law of 1692, till the unfortunate nullification of the Act 1701-2, ch. 1. by the annihilating say so of Mess. Paca, and Chase. But, it hath been shewed, that St. Anne's parish did not exist, before the Act 1692; therefore, a Common Law right of choosing Vestrymen, could not exist before the year 1692. Subsequent the Act 1692, the authority, or power of choosing Vestrymen in St. Anne's parish was given by sundry Acts of Assembly, which are now expired; therefore, the Parishioners of St. Anne's have no power or authority by Common Law—Custom—or Usage, to nominate and elect Vestrymen.

Where shall we apply to know what is, or is not, Common Law—Custom—and immemorial Usage of the province? Mess. Paca and Chase will desire us to apply to THE LAWYERS. This might perhaps, be not on y expensive, but unsatisfactory too, in these doubting days. We advise every man to consult his own common sense; we desire every person who hath acted as a Vestryman, to ask his own understanding—Whether, the Freeholders meet on Easter Monday to choose Vestrymen

by Common Law? Whether, the oath of a Vestryman, when chosen, was administered by Custom? Whether, the oaths to the Government were administered to them, by immemorial Usage? Or, if all these have not invariably been done for upwards of seventy years, under the reprobated Act of 1701-2. And we call on the World (Mess. Paca and Chase excepted) to give evidence, whether they ever knew a Parishioner of St. Anne's, not being a Freeholder within the same parish, and contributing to the taxes and charges of the same, vote at the election of a Vestryman; and, whether any than such Parishioners, as are just described, actually voted for Mess. Paca and Chase, as Vestrymen of St. Anne's? If all this is not satisfactory, let our Acts of Assembly be consulted. To indulge the indolence of those, whose love of ease is stronger than their curiosity, we have looked into the full wing Acts of Assembly, for laying out and erecting new parishes; namely, 1704, ch. 96. 1725, ch. 10. 1726, ch. 6. 1728, ch. 15. 1728, ch. 19. 1742, ch. 15. 1742, ch. 18. 1744, ch. 3. 1744, ch. 14. 1744, ch. 24. 1753, ch. 15. 1765, ch. 33. 1770, ch. 18. of 1st Sess. 1770, ch. 9. of 2^d Sess. These Acts of Assembly are the only Law, which occur to us, or seem to have been enacted, for laying out and erecting new parishes, from the year 1704 to 1770 inclusive. It is no less remarkable, than satisfactory, that there is in every of the Acts just recited, a particular clause, expressly empowering the Freeholders of the several new parishes, to choose and nominate Vestrymen, and other officers. This unquestionably proves, that in all these years when the several Laws just mentioned were made, the Freeholders or Parishioners could not by Common Law—Custom—or Usage, choose and nominate Vestrymen. For, if there had been then any Law in the province for such purpose, there would have been no necessity for a new and express Law. It is an act of idiosyncrasy, or the play of children, to make a new Law, where there is one for the same purpose already in force. It would be indecent to suppose the General Assembly guilty of such an absurdity; and it would be uncharitable to presume, that Mess. Paca and Chase spend their time, and the People's money in Assembly, so perfectly idle, or so ridiculously absurd.

But tho' Mess. Paca and Chase have been driven by despair, to assert Law doctrines, which upon "sedate reflection," they must treat not only with contempt; but detestation. Yet, when chosen, they did not consider themselves as nominated and elected Vestrymen by the Parishioners of St. Anne's, by authority founded in Common Law—Custom—or Usage; inasmuch as, they were sworn in, and acted, under the Law 1701-2, ch. 1. For, two facts are incontrovertible; 1st, they took the oath of a Vestryman, contained in, and prescribed by this Law; 2^d, they took the oaths to the Government, in the manner required by it. If these several oaths, were not administered by virtue of the Act 1701-2; no Law whatsoever can be shewn, which requires, or justifies the administration of them. But the subsisting Act of Assembly 1715, ch. 30, puts this matter out of doubt. For, it recites §. 3. "And whereas by an Act of the General Assembly of this province, made the sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and one, entitled, 'an Act for establishment of religious worship in this province &c' it was enacted, that all Vestrymen should subscribe the association before they should be admitted to the execution of that office: but for as much as by the death of his most sacred Majesty, King William the Third, the subscribing the said association is not necessary to be longer continued; be it therefore enacted, that such part thereof, and clause in the before recited Act of Assembly, which relates to the Vestrymen subscribing the Association, AND NO MORE, is hereby repealed, and declared void. And it is further enacted, that all and every person and persons that are at this present time Vestrymen in this province, and all other person or persons that for the time to come shall be elected or chosen Vestrymen, shall take the before recited oath of abjuration; AND THAT IT BE ADMINISTERED TO THEM ACCORDING TO THE FORMS AND METHODS PRESCRIBED IN THE AFORESAID ACT OF ASSEMBLY for taking the oaths therein required to be taken: and after the taking such oath, the person so elected and chosen, shall be deemed and taken as one of the Vestry, AND NOT BEFORE." Either then, the above oath was administered to Mess. Paca and Chase, "according to the forms and methods prescribed" in and by the Act 1701-2; or, it was not. The Gentlemen may choose either side, of this exquisite dilemma. If they were sworn in Vestrymen according to the forms and methods prescribed by the Act 1701-2; they have acted under a Law, which, they hold most clearly void; they give up the argument, and, as they happily express themselves, "must knock under". If they did not take such oath, as prescribed; then, they were not Vestrymen. For, faith the Law just recited, "AFTER taking such oath the person so elected and chosen shall be deemed and taken as one of the Vestry, AND NOT BEFORE." If they were not Vestrymen, they could not constitutionally tax the people, nor, could they act under the Acts 1704, and 1729.

Mess. Paca and Chase, having proved, as they flatter themselves, that the vestry of St. Anne's was a legal and constitutional vestry, independent of the Act

1701-2, proceed "with a triumphant air", to justify their application to the county court, by virtue of the Acts 1704, ch. 34, and 1729, ch. 7. But, here too they fail. For, the Act 1704, so far as it relates to vestries, and the Law 1729, are not subsisting Laws of the province; they are virtually repealed, by the nullification of the Act 1701-2. An Act of Assembly impossible to be performed, is void; since, in the nature of things it can have no execution. Where a Law therefore, requires any thing to be done, by certain persons who do not exist; such Law is a perfect nullity. For, the persons especially appointed to put it in execution, not existing, it by no possibility, can be performed. A. B. C. and D. are appointed commissioners by Act of Assembly to build a jail; the commissioners die, or refuse to act, the Law becomes most clearly void; for it cannot possibly be performed. A. B. C. and D. are appointed commissioners for the express purpose of appointing other commissioners, where the former either died, or refused to act, proves this beyond contradiction. Every Law in the nature of it, must have something on which to operate; since, if it hath nothing to work on, it must for ever remain a dead letter, a mere non entity. The Acts of Assembly 1704, and 1729, empower the Vestrymen and Churchwardens, to do certain Acts, for instance, to levy a tax, or build a Church. If there are no Vestrymen and Churchwardens; or if they die; or refuse to act; these Acts become void. For, they can have no execution, nor, by any possibility can be performed. If these Laws have nothing to work or operate upon; and, they have nothing, if there are no Vestrymen and Churchwardens; they become a dead letter, a mere non-entity; in short, they expire, and must for ever remain in a state of the most lifeless inaction. We appeal to the understanding of the attentive reader, if we have not convinced him, that there can be no Vestrymen in this province independent of the Law 1701-2. If so, the unavoidable consequence is, that the Law 1704; so far as it relates to vestries, and the Act 1729, are expired, and are no longer subsisting Laws of the province. "Which was the point to be proved".

The first query addressed by Mr. Boucher, to Mess. Paca and Chafe is, by what authority do you act as Vestrymen? They answer; by authority of the parishioners, who nominated and elected them, by right founded in Common Law—Custom—and immemorial Usage. But, here they fail. For, it hath been clearly shewn, that the Freeholders or Parishioners have no right by Common Law—Custom—or Usage to nominate and elect Vestrymen. The second query is, Is there any Law to give a sanction to your power? The Gentlemen answer, that they rely on the Acts of Assembly 1704, ch. 34, and 1729, ch. 7. But, here too they fail. For, as hath been most clearly shewn, these Acts, independent of the Law 1701-2, are no longer subsisting Laws of the province.

To resist usurped power, or to refuse payment of illegal exactions; is the happy prerogative of Englishmen. We resisted the Stamp Act; and were made happy by its repeal. Those who are called the Parishioners of St. Anne's by Mess. Paca and Chafe, had no legal authority, independent of the Act 1701-2, to nominate and appoint Vestrymen. Such vestry, had no power by Law, to levy a tax of 5lb. of tobacco per poll, on the inhabitants. And the county court independent of the Law 1701-2 had no legal authority to assess such tax. A power absolutely indefinite, and neither limited or supported by Law; is always most dangerous to the liberties of the people, and generally gives the greatest alarm. A tax of 5lb. of tobacco, is a trifle; but, a power of imposing such tax, without the LEAST PRETENCE OF LAW, is no trifling consideration; because, it implies absolute servitude in all who submit to it. That the tax was necessary, is no justification of such imposition; for, a Highwayman will tell you, that necessity compelled him, to demand your money. But, the tax itself is not so much objected to, as the illegal authority which enjoined, the usurped power, which imposed it; and the dangerous consequence of such a precedent. Ye patriotick inhabitants of St. Anne's, exert your prerogative, by refusing to pay a most illegal exaction; save your money, and protect your liberties from invasion. If the Sheriff dares collect such a tax, under such an authority, let actions be immediately brought against him, to have him punished, and your rights declared. If Mess. Paca and Chafe do not stand forward the protectors of your rights, or defenders of your liberties; others there are, we trust, tho' perhaps not among the happy few, denominated THE LAWYERS, who will cheerfully lend their aid in so glorious a cause. Resist, ye inhabitants of St. Anne's, an usurped authority, while resistance is yet in your power, or, resistance can have any effects.

Annapolis, 22d January, 1773.

FREEHOLDERS OF ST. ANNE'S.

B A R U T H, July 29.

A RUSSIAN Squadron of 21 ships, commanded by the Chevalier Pzaro, a Greek, came into our road the 12th instant, and cannonaded the town almost without ceasing, till the 23d, when they made a general landing, leaving only sailors enough on board to take care of their ships. Their landing struck such a panic on those who might have defended the town, that they left the enemy to enter without any resistance. The houses were immediately plundered, the goods carried off, and those who did not get out of the way, were inhumanly massacred without distinction of men, women or children. The effects of the Emir Mansour, the ally of Ali Bey, were only respected. The Russians entered the town in the night between the 23d and 24th, but the next day some thousands of Druses, sent by the great Emir Youfouf, suddenly came in sight of the town, and making a most dreadful noise, advanced to attack them. The Russians, frightened in their turn, retreated precipitately on board their ships, leaving behind them great part of the things they had taken. Since that time the Squadron has remained out of reach of cannon shot,

and the town has sent them refreshments. The commanders offered to retire, if they would send sixty purses; since which, having furnished them with the necessities they wanted, they are gone away.

HAMBURG, Oct. 16. According to advices received from Riga, they are busied in pulling down the suburbs of that city, in order to raise new fortifications to defend it. And we learn from Elsinour, that they are hard at work in putting the Castle in the best posture of defence, and are busy in sending ammunition of all sorts to Norway.

L O N D O N,

Oct. 22. The Prince de Poniatowski, on his arrival in town from making the tour of England, proposed setting out on his return to Poland; but finding affairs in that kingdom still in a perplexed situation, is determined to stay in England, and has fixed his residence at Cambridge, for which place he set out yesterday.

Nov. 3. By advices from Hanover we are informed, that couriers are constantly passing between the Lords of the regency of that electorate and the king of Prussia.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the East-Indies to his friend in town, dated Trichinopoly, March 8.

"We marched from off these plains the 12th of September 1771, with about 10,000 fighting men, Europeans and Seepoys, besides many of the Nabob's rabble. We marched in two lines by the right, and in six days came before Vellum, a strong fort belonging to the King of Tanjour. The General summoned the fort to surrender, which the enemy refused; and the next day we took possession of their petta, being the outskirts of the garrison. The day following the King of Panjour's horse, about 6000, stormed our camp to no purpose, as every man who rode in forgot ever to return. We took advantage of this success to carry on our approaches; but as soon as we opened a battery of two 18 and 24 pounders, they evacuated the garrison. After garrisoning this fort, we marched on to Tanjour; the march is but small, as the distance is but four Malabar miles, equal to seven of ours. The 26th of September we took possession of the petta, without any resistance. We broke ground the 29th, and erected an eight-gun battery, consisting of 18 and 24 pounders. The 30th the enemy so med it, took it, and burnt all the batteries and gabions, before we could get in our guns. The next day there was ordered a covering party, with a battalion of Seepoys, who retook the ground, raised a battery a second time, got in the guns, and began to knock off the defences of the walls."

"The first of October the General got an account of the whole force being in motion; he therefore gave orders to have one Field-officer (which was Major Vaughan) and a brigade of guns, which I had the honour to command, to march down to the relief of the trenches, which we did. At day-break we discovered the enemy drawn up, rather irregular, consisting of about 6000 horse, seepoys and colleries, the whole amounting to about 13,000. We had no more at this time than about 1000 seepoys and 150 Europeans. About ten o'clock they began the attack upon our left very desperate, as it was their last push. The Major, not thinking our force sufficient, sent an express to camp for the grenadiers, who did not arrive till one o'clock. I was posted on the right of the whole, where I kept a continual fire from ten to twelve, when the whole body of horse made a charge on the right, as I supposed, to take the guns from my post. They were, fortunately for me, disappointed, as most of us were cut to pieces. I was by this time under the necessity of working the guns myself, as I had but four men left out of 14, to two guns."

"The Killidare's son, Madar Cawn, who perhaps was one of the bravest men that ever existed, rode up full gallop to the very gun I was at; so that the man who was ramming home the charge, could scarce get off from his horse's trampling him; however, as luck would have it, my shot took place, and he fell between my two guns, having an entire round of grape-shot in his body, at three yards distance. The rest of his troops, on seeing him fall, took to the right about, and rallied. Just as they had formed, the grenadier's company came up, which critically saved us, as their reinforcement completed our victory."

"After this we carried our approaches to the crest of the glacis, and opened our sea battery; but the day after we had completed the breach, the Nabob and Raji came to terms. This is the whole of the transactions with the King of Tanjour. There is now a very strong report of war with the Morattoes; but the grounds of this report I am at present ignorant of."

A prodigious concourse of people assembled on Tower-Hill, where a temporary stage had been built with back seats, on which appeared eight divines, seven of whom had been educated at the sole charge of the Countess of Huntingdon, who was present. After Psalm-singing, a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Piercy, Chaplain to the Countess, suitable to the occasion, the aforesaid gentlemen being to sail as missionaries to America.

Lately was discovered near Battel, in Suffex, a staff of prodigious length and thickness, which by the inscription upon it, seen through a microscope, appears to have been that used by William the Conqueror.

Nov. 5. Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Oliver had high words in the Council Chamber yesterday. Mr. Wilkes told Mr. Oliver, that his conduct to Mr. Lewes had been exceedingly unbecoming him, as a Sheriff and a Gentleman. Mr. Oliver asked Mr. Wilkes, if he did not write things in the papers, to set Mr. Lewes and him together? Mr. Wilkes answered, "Your own conduct will do that sufficiently. I shall give you no account of any anonymous writings. Send to me as a Gentleman, you shall have an immediate and full answer, as becomes my honour."

Yesterday came on, before the Lord Chancellor, at Lincoln's-In-Hall, a petition, signed by a number of

the creditors of Mr. Fordyce, late a bankrupt, complaining of the allowances or gifts made by several other creditors, without the consent of the petitioners, to Mr. James, Mr. Neal, and Mr. Down, late partners with Mr. Fordyce, and praying that the same might be set aside; and likewise praying, that the present assignees might be discharged, or another added to those already appointed. After hearing counsel fully on all sides, his Lordship observed, that as to the first part of the prayer, he could not set aside an act, which in itself was illegal and void, and entirely against the statute; that as to the other part prayed by the petition, they were at liberty to proceed to the choice of another assignee, if they thought proper; but he was of opinion, that they could not do better than keep those Gentlemen of integrity and abilities already appointed. The abovementioned petition was signed by near 60 persons, creditors to the amount of 27,000l.

Extra of a letter from the Hague, October 29.

"The King of Poland has written a letter with his own hand to the States General, complaining heavily of the injustice lately practised by the division of Poland, as diametrically contrary to all the rights of nations; and concludes, with soliciting the assistance of their high Mightinesses to recover his territories. It is supposed, that the States General will not interfere in this affair. The Polish Prince Czartorisky is gone from hence with all his family, by way of Calais, to England."

The publick are mistaken when they think, that the congress at Fockzani was broke up on account of the unreasonable demands of Count Orlov; the Count of Russia demanded nothing more than her success entitled her to demand. The real cause of that rupture was the Prussian Minister, who, under the pretence of facilitating the peace, had orders to prevent it. He did so: Count Orlov was his dupe, and for that reason was disgraced. The Prussian Minister went afterwards to the Russian camp, in order to widen the breach, and precipitate the operations of war.

The Visir discovered this duplicity, and made Romanzow acquainted with it. The armistice was prolonged, and the conferences are renewed with good hopes of success. This is not the only instance of duplicity in the Court of Berlin, as in a few days more will appear."

Nov. 10. It is reported that a frigate is arrived at Portsmouth, express from the Mediterranean, with an account that one of his Majesty's ships, attempting to go into the harbour of Carthage, was fired upon from the fort; and that the Captain of the English ship resolutely returned the fire, but was soon overpowered, and obliged to strike.

It is said that orders have been given, for twelve ships of the line to be got ready to sail from Spithead, at an hour's warning.

Letters in town from Spain assert, for a fact, that the Spanish Admiralty have lately made a demand of one third of the twenty-two thousand registered seamen, from the different maritime provinces of that kingdom.

It is confidently reported, at the west end of the town, that the Spaniards have now three powerful fleets at sea, one at the Havanna, and two more ready to act as occasion requires.

It is reported that an account had been lately received from Galam, on the Coast of Africa, that money was never known so scarce, nor slaves so dear, as at present, most of the storehouses being full of goods, as they cannot be sold but to disadvantage.

It is reported that the colony Agents intend to make application to Parliament, for leave to establish Mints for the coining of silver currency in America.

They write from Cork, that for many years there has not been known a greater demand for the exportation of all sorts of Irish provisions, particularly butter, several thousand barrels of which are now shipping for Holland and Hamburg.

It is reported, that the Court of Lisbon hath lately made some extraordinary concessions in favour of the British commerce, the particulars of which have not yet transpired.

ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 28.

* The Rev. Mr. Boucher's Reply to Mess. Chafe and Paca, not having come to Hand, till the Press was engaged by the Piece, signed Freeholders of St. Anne's, cannot be inserted this Week, but shall certainly have a Place in our next Paper.

DR. GRAHAM, so well known for his peculiar Abilities in curing the Diseases of the Eyes and Ears, is expected in this City from Philadelphia, about the Middle of February.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Monday the 8th Day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair Day, at the House where John M'Donall, deceased, lately lived, on the Head of Severn,

ALL the Household Furniture, Stock of Horses, black Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Fother, and Plantation Utensils of the said M'Donall, with the remaining Time of Seven Servants, for ready Money.

All Persons that are indebted to the said John M'Donall, are desired to come and pay to the Subscriber, and those who have open Accounts with him to bring them in, that they may be settled.

zw

ROBERT COUDEN, Executor.

Lower Marlborough, January 19, 1773.

To be sold by Wholesale at a low Advance, for Cash or Bills,

ABOUT Fifteen Hundred Pounds prime Cost of Goods, well assorted.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

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WHEREAS there has been great Neglect on the Part of the Owners of sundry Vessels in the Plantations in not complying with the Act of the 7th and 8th WILLIAM 3d. C. 22, and more particularly the 21st Sect. wherein it is enacted, "That no Ship's Name registered shall be afterwards changed without registering such Ship *de novo*, which is required to be done upon any Transfer of Property to another Port, and delivering up the former Certificate to be cancelled, and in Case there be any Alteration of Property in the same Port, by the Sale of one or more Shares in any Ship after registering thereof, such Sale shall always be acknowledged by Indorsement on the Certificate of the Register, before two Witnesses, in order to prove that the entire Property in such Ship remains to some of the Subjects of Great-Britain, if any Dispute arises concerning the same."

And whereas all Vessels trading at or belonging to any Port in America, the Owners or Masters of which shall omit to comply with the Directions given in the said Act, will be liable to the same Prosecutions and Penalties as if such Vessels were owned entirely by Foreigners:

The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs therefore give this Notice, that all Persons concerned may govern themselves accordingly.

By Order of the Commissioners,
Custom-House, Boston, SAM'L MATHER, pr. Sec'y.
15th Dec. 1772.

January 16, 1773.
WE the Subscribers being appointed (by Anne Arundel County Court) Commissioners on a Tract of Land, called *Talbot's Resolution Manor*; hereby give Notice to all whom it may concern, that we shall meet on the said Land, to take the Deposition of any Evidences that may be offered, on Wednesday the 24th Day of February next, agreeable to the said Commission.

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
SETH WARFIELD,
JOSHUA GRIFFITH,
WILLIAM COALE.

3w

Baltimore, January 15, 1773.
TO BE CHARTERED,
THE Ship Kitty, Joseph Mallet, Master, Burthen about 320 Hogheads of Tobacco, or 1800 Barrels of Flour, lying at *Fell's Point*, apply to
JAMES CHRISTIE, junr.

FOR LONDON AND ROTTERDAM,
THE new Ship Union, Andrew Brysen, Master, lying at *Fell's Point*, will sail about the First of February, and has good Accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to *James Christie, junr.* or the Master on board. w3

Baltimore, January 16, 1773.
ALL Persons having any just Claim against the Estate of *Col. Charles Ridgely*, deceased, are desired to send in their Accounts properly proved, and such as are indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to come and pay to prevent Expence to themselves, and Trouble to

CHARLES RIDGELY,
DANIEL CHAMIER, } Executors.
WILLIAM GOODWIN }

2m

January 4, 1773.
STRAYED away from *Piscataway* the 26th December, a dark brown Mare, with a mealey Nose, and branded on the near Buttock C D about Fourteen Hands high, paces, trots, and gallops, and full of spirit; she was lately trimmed, and very hard to catch when out; it's supposed she will make up to *Elk-Ridge* where she was bred, by the Way of *Marlborough* and *Queen-Anne*, as she was rode down that Way. Any Person that will deliver her to Mr. *Peter Campbell* at *Piscataway*, or to the Subscriber at *Elk-Ridge Landing*, shall have Forty Shillings Reward.

w3

WILLIAM CLAGETT.

January 15, 1773.
BE sold at public Vendue, for Cash or Bills of Exchange, on Thursday the 18th of March next, at the House of Mrs. *Charleton* in *Frederick-Town*, by Virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me for that Purpose by John *Wilmot*,

A TRACT or Parcel of Land lying in *Frederick County*, called *Dinah's Fancy*, containing 215 Acres. The following Persons live adjacent to the said Land, and will shew it to any Persons desirous of seeing the same: *Joseph Dyer, John Lugsdale, John Norris, David Smuer, Andrew Young*, and *Simon Miller*.

THOMAS BUCHANAN.

Fork of Gunpowder, Jan. 11, 1773.
ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Roger Boyce*, late of *Baltimore County*, deceased, are desired to pay their respective Debts to the Subscriber, Administratrix with the Will annexed; and who neglect to comply with this Requisition, will be sued, without Respect to Persons; and all Persons having Claims against the said Estate, are desired to furnish the Administratrix with the State of their Claims, that the same may be settled and discharged.

w4

REBECCA BOYCE.

January 11, 1773.
THE Subscriber hereby forewarns all Persons on any Pretence whatever, from hunting within Inclosures, with either Gun or Dog; those who attempt it, may depend without Respect to Persons, that he will take every Step that the Law points out in such Cases for Redress.

ONNER DAVIDGE.

Richmond, James River, Virginia, Jan. 1, 1773.
TO BE S O L D by the Subscriber,
THAT valuable Tract of Land, called *Mocock's Island*, lying within a Mile of the Mouth of *Chickabomony River*, One Mile from *James River*, a Quarter of a Mile above *Barret's Ferry*, and within Ten Miles of the City of *Williamsburg*; it contains Six Hundred Acres of the highest, driest, and richest Marsh in this Colony, in its present State during the Spring and Summer Months; it will afford grazing for above One Thousand Head of Cattle.

In the Marsh are Three Islands; the easternmost or low Island, contains about One Hundred and Fifty Acres of rich high Land, has Two good Springs upon it; a Barn, Two Negro Quarters, and an Overseer's House; a Quarter of a Mile distant is middle or High Island, containing about Forty Acres, Half a Mile distant lies westernmost Island, containing Three or Four Acres; and they are so situated that the banking in the Marsh is rendered very easy: The eastern and northern Parts of these Islands are divided from the main Land by a Branch of the River, no more than Thirty Yards broad, and the southern and western Parts are divided by the main Body of *Chickabomony*, about Three Hundred Yards broad. Up this River is Navigation for Forty Miles for Vessels of Four Thousand Bushels; the Branch dividing the Island from the main Land, is esteemed the best fowling and fishing in this Colony. Opposite *Low or Great Island*, there are on the Continent, One Hundred and odd Acres well timbered Land belonging to this Plantation, pleasantly situated and over-looking the whole Island. This Land runs from the Branch about Half a Mile across the main Road leading from the Ferry to *Williamsburg*, so that the Distance from Town is not above Nine Miles; common Tides cover no Part of the Marsh; Spring Tides, with a continued North East Wind cover the greatest Part of it, with Four Inches Water, but the best Criterion of the Tides over-flowing it, is taken from the remarkable great Gulf on Friday the 8th of Sept. 1769, which spread over a great Part of America; and then there were only Seven Inches Water in the said Marsh. Any Person purchasing this Island, may have the Stock and Utensils upon reasonable Terms.

PATRICK COUTTS.

Purchasers to apply to Messrs. *James Dick* and *Stewart*.

Baltimore, January 12, 1773.
ARRIVED in the Ship *Thetis*, Capt. *Hayton*, from *London*, in the Month of September last, a Box marked O B, No. 1. believed to be shipped by *Thomas How Ridgate*. Whoever will produce a Bill of Lading for the same, and pay the Charges, may have it delivered by applying to said Captain at *Fell's Point*, or to Mr. *John Merryman*, Merchant in *Baltimore-Town*.

The above Vessel to be chartered to any Part of Europe or the West-Indies, Burthen about Nine or Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat, or Two Thousand Barrels of Flour, is a good River built Ship and well found, now lying at *Fell's Point*; for Particulars apply to Capt. *Hayton* or Dr. *John Stevenson* in *Baltimore*.

WHEREAS the Subscriber passed his Bond to *John England*, Sen. bearing Date October the 27th, 1771, for One Hundred Pounds *Pennsylvania* Currency, it being in Part of a Purchase of a Tract of Land; since which Time he hath discovered, that the said *England* shewed and sold the said Subscriber Lands which were not his own, nor can he make a good Title to them: These are therefore to caution and forewarn all Persons from taking an Assignment of the said Bond, as I am determined not to pay the same.

w3

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

January 5, 1773.
COMMITTED to the Jail of *Charles County* the 2d Instant, as a Runaway, a Negro Man who calls himself *ABRAHAM*, and says he belongs to *Thomas Squires*, about Eight Miles from *Frederick-Town*; he is a likely Fellow, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has a Nick or Notch in his right Ear, which he says was occasioned by his hurting it in going through a Fence: Has on and with him an old Coat with Metal Buttons, an old Cotton Jacket, and a pretty good dyed Cotton ditto over it; old Check Linen shirt, and a new Osnabrig ditto, a Pair of blue Yarn Stockings, old Shoes and an old Hat. The Owner of said Negro is desired to take him away and pay Charges to

3w

WILLIAM HANSON, Dep. Sheriff.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Elizabeth Dorsey*, at *Rocky-Neck*, near *Annapolis*, a Stray black Cow, between Four and Five Years of Age, has a bald Face, the left Ear cropt and the right under cut. The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

Just imported by the Subscriber, and to be sold upon the lowest Terms, at the Store, next Door below the Coffee-House.

A QUANTITY of exceeding good Port Wine, in Quart and Pint Bottles, and a general Assortment of Shoes

tf

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Elizabeth Allen*, living near *Levingston's Mill*, a black Stray Mare, about 13 Hands high, and about 8 Years old, branded on the near Buttock thus A: Had on a small Bell, tied with a Saddle Strap. The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges.

3w

Patuxent Iron-Works, January 12, 1773.
RAN away last Night from the *Patuxent Iron-Works*, a Servant Man named *Robert Wharton*, born in England, by Trade a Blacksmith; he is a very lusty well made Fellow, 6 Feet high, about 30 Years of Age, much pitted with the Small-Pox, dark brown Hair and very thin on the Top of his Head: Had on and took with him a Hat bound round the Brim with Binding, Two Osnabrig and One Check Shirt, a dark coloured Cloth Coat and lappelled Jacket, a dark short Bearskin Coat, blue Halfthick Breeches, white Yarn Stockings and black Leather Shoes. Whoever takes up said servant, on delivering him at said Works, if Ten Miles from Home shall have Twenty-five Shillings, if Twenty Miles Forty Shillings, and a greater Distance Three Pounds, and if out of the Province Five Pounds, including what the Law allows, paid by

SAMUEL & JOHN SNOWDEN.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Marrick*, in *Prince-George's County*, a Stray gray Mare, something under 14 Hands high, short Switch Tail and Hog Mane. The Owner may have her again on proving Property and paying Charges.

The Partnership of *James Dick* and *Stewart* having expired the 1st Inst. the business is now conducted under the Firm of

JAMES DICK and STEWART, and Co.

Who have to sell by Wholesale and Retail, at their Stores in *Annapolis* and *London-Town*, for ready Money, Country Produce, or the usual Credit.

A GENERAL Assortment of European and East-India Goods, among which are, Hyson, Bloom, Green, and Bohea Teas; London double and single refined Sugar.

They have likewise for Sale, old Madeira Wine by the Pipe, Hogshead, or Quarter Cask, West-India and Country Rum, by the Hogshead, Jamaica and Barbadoes Spirit, by the Hogshead or Quarter Cask, Muscovado Sugar, by the Hogshead, Tierce, Barrel, or Hundred; a few Tierces of Rice, a few Bags of Hops, barreled Pork, &c. &c. Also, Anchors, Grapnals, Sail Duck, and all Sorts of Ship Chandlery and Cordage, made at *Newington Rope-walk*; where Orders for a Ships Rigging of any Size may be complied with on a few Days Notice.

Annapolis, January 13, 1773.

The Partnership of *James Dick* and *Stewart* being expired, all Persons indebted to us, are requested to settle their Accounts as soon as it is Convenient, which will oblige

Their humble Servants,

tf

JAMES DICK,
ANTHONY STEWART.

AS it appears from the Inclemency of the Weather last Winter, the greatest Part of the Partridges are destroyed; this is therefore to forewarn all Persons, on any Pretence whatever to hunt within the Subscribers Inclosures or Lands without leave. Those who may attempt it, may depend without Respect to Persons, that we shall take every Step that the Law points out in such Cases for Redress.

FRANCIS LINTHICUM,
FRANCIS WEYMAN,
JOHN CARVIL,
RICHARD LINTHICUM, junr.

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Elk-Ridge, December 29, 1772.
WHEREAS Mr. *Caleb Dorsey*, late of *Anne Arundel County*, deceased, did by his last will and Testament, bearing Date the 14th Day of March last past, order and direct sundry Lands to be sold, viz. a Tract or Parcel of Land, called *Caleb's Delight Enlarged*; also a Tract, called *Timber-Ridge*, and Part of a Tract, called *The Mill Frog*, all adjoining and lying in *Frederick County*, near *Simpson's Tavern*, about Thirty Miles from *Elk-Ridge Landing*, and contains about Two Thousand Four Hundred Acres. The said Land is well adapted to farming, and will be sold on the 20th Day of June next, in small Parcels, or in any Manner that may best suit the Purchasers;—Also Two Thirds of about Seven Thousand Acres of Land, lying in *Anne Arundel County*, on *Curtis's-Creek*, about Seven Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, on which is a Furnace, a good Dwelling-House, and sundry Out-Houses, with a good Grist-Mill, and Saw-Mill: The Land is well timbered and the Water navigable, within Fifty Yards of the Furnace Door, and will be exposed to sale on the 20th Day of July following. The Terms will be made known on the Days of Sale, by

MICHAEL PUE, Executor,
MILCAH DORSEY,
ELEANOR DORSEY } Executrices.

tf

N. B. All Persons having just Claims against the Estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and those who are indebted to the Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to Two or more of the Executors only.

Just imported, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at their Store on the Dock in *Annapolis*.

A QUANTITY of choice Barbadoes Rum and Spirits.
WALLACE, DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

POETS CORNER.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

THE following Ode was printed in England, and, I am well assured, was the joint Composition of three or four eminent Poets of this Province; and that, moreover, it was not published till it had been perused by, and received the Approbation of One of the greatest Men at Home. I cannot help saying, that I think I do Justice to my Country in thus restoring it. Your Readers must acknowledge, that it exhibits, at once, all the Pathos, Sense, and sentimental Connexion of some very late modern Publications.

Yours, &c. Keep it up!

to Sensibility. Address'd to Miss Lucy Clarius, a celebrated Toast.

WHO has not heard, what few have seen
The yellow Robes of sprightly Green
Which o'er my Lucy's Shoulders flow?
Lovely Lucy, is't not so?

Sweet the Rose, when wet with Dew;
Lovely Rosalind, adieu!
From Cloud to Cloud, from East to West,
'Tis Pun and Pathos, Fun and Jest.

Swallows titter thro' the Glade;
Poor Philander!—is he dead!
See, how Winter Krips the Grove,
Sighs of Sympathy and Love!

Extatic Extasies and Moans,
Sighs and Simpers, Grins and Groans;
Girls of Grace, and Cow-pen Bonnets,
Cælia's Waist, and am'rous Sonnets.

Sound the Trumpet, beat the Drum,
Tweedle-dee, and tweedle-dum.
Gird your Armours, Cap-a-pre,
Tweedle-dum, and tweedle-dee.

N. B. All the Secret of this Species of Writing consists in describing every Thing, except your Subject: And, in this, you will find, the above Ode has the Honour to resemble many Compositions, that have appeared in your Paper.

Elk Ridge, January 9, 1773.

To be sold at public Vendue, on Monday the First Day of March, Inst. at the late Dwelling-House of Henry Dorsey, junr. deceased, in Queen Caroline's Parish, Anne-Arundel County. The Sale to begin precisely at 10 o'Clock, and to continue for Two Days if not all sold in One.

A VALUABLE Parcel of Negroes, Servants, Horses, Mares, Sheep, Hogs, &c. Plantation Utensils, and Household Furniture; Six Months Credit will be given for all Sums above Ten Pounds, with legal Interest, on giving good Security, and ready Money is to be paid for all Sums under Ten Pounds. Attendance will be given on the Premises, by

SAMUEL DORSEY, junr. Administrator.

N. B. All Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of the late Henry Dorsey, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to the above Administrator, and those indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay without further Trouble.

To be sold, on Wednesday the 10th Day of February next, at the late dwelling Plantation of Mr. James Barnes, deceased, in Prince-George's County, near George-Town, for Current Money.

A TRACT of Land, called Pleasant Fields, lying on Seneca, about 20 Miles from George-Town, containing 216 Acres. Also, 15 valuable Slaves, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, several of the Women have been used to House Work. Likewise, Horses, Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, Plantation Utensils, and sundry Household Furniture, such as Beds, Tables, Chairs, &c. Credit will be given till the last Day of July for any Sum above Five Pounds, on giving Bond and Security. All Persons having Claims against the said Estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved; and those indebted are requested to pay without further Notice, as no Indulgence will be given by

JEMIMA BARNES, Administratrix,
THOMAS BARNES, Administrator.

To be sold by the Subscribers, at their Store on the Dock, Wholesale or Retail, on the most reasonable Terms, for Cash, Wheat, Indian Corn, or short Credit.

A LARGE and general Assortment of European and East-India Goods, suitable to the different Seasons, also choice Jamaica and Barbados spirits, Rum, Wine, Melasses, loaf and brown Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Currants, Spices, and Tallow Candles, Soap, Myrtle and Bees Wax, Gloucester Cheese, Taunton bottled Ale, Tar, Turpentine; a few Barrels Mullet Fish, and exceeding fine New-Town Pippins, from New York. Likewise a likely young Negro Boy and Girl, about 16 and 17 Years of Age.

THOMAS CHARLES WILLIAMS & Co.

December 31, 1772.
A BOX of Looking-glasses marked I.B. No. 1. was landed at my Store at Pig-Point, from on Board the Adventure, Capt. Maynard, last September, in Place of a Box of the same Mark, containing Books belonging to the Rev. Mr. Baucher. It is hoped the Person who has got the Books will advise me of it, and his Looking-glasses shall be sent him.

STEPHEN WEST.

As it appears from the Inclemency of the Weather last Winter, the greatest Part of the Partridges are destroyed, this is therefore to forewarn all Persons, on any Pretence whatever, to hunt within the Subscribers Inclosures; those who may attempt it, may depend, without Respect of Persons, that we shall take every Step that the Law points out in such Cases for Redress.

JOSEPH COWMAN,
THOMAS STOCKETT,
RICHARD HARWOOD, junr.
THOMAS N. STOCKETT.

Queen-Anne, November 17, 1772.

To be sold by Wholesale, at a very low Rate, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco.

ABOUT Seven or Eight Hundred Pounds prime Cost of Goods, well assorted.

THOMAS DUCKETT.

October 10, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 800 Acres of good Land, in Five Plantations, in St. Mary's County; on one of the Plantations, situate on the River Patowmack, there is a Brick House in good Order, 2 Stories high, with 4 Rooms and a large Passage on a Floor, with Office-Houses, &c. Also, about 800 Acres in Virginia, viz. 499 near the Town of Dumfries, 194 near the Great Falls of Patowmack, 92 upon Cedar Run, and the Remainder of a Tract of Land in Fauquier County, patented to the Rev. Lawrence De Butts. Proposals for the Whole, or any Part of the above recited Lands will be received, and an indispensible Title made to the Purchaser, by

JOHN DE BUTTS.

Annapolis, December 16, 1772.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Partnership of Thomas Williams and Co. are desired to make speedy Payment, to Thomas Charles Williams and Co. who are empowered to receive and settle all Accounts relative thereto.

We have just imported from London, in Capt. Hooper,

AN Assortment of Clothes, Linens, Silks, Millinery, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, and Saddlery, which are to be disposed of at our Store, on the Front of the Dock, with a full Assortment of almost every Kind of dry Goods, at Wholesale or Retail, for a small Advance.

THOMAS HARWOOD, junr.
JOHN BRICE.

To be sold for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or Crop-Tobacco.

THE following Parcels of Land, Wynn's Wag Lot, containing 52 Acres, Part of Wynn's Middle Lot, 162 Acres: These Two Parcels of Land join each other, lying about Three Miles from Piscataway, in Prince-George's County: Wynn's East and West Littleworth, containing 143 Acres, Littleworth, 50 Acres; Part 2d, Addition to Littleworth, 53 Acres: These Three Parcels join each other, about Four Miles from Piscataway. There are Three or Four Tenants on these Lands, but only Tenants at Will. Any Person inclinable to purchase these Lands, or any of them, may know the Terms, by applying to John Wynn, near Piscataway.

THE Judges of the Land-Office having represented to his Excellency the Governor, that there are a great Number of Certificates in their Office unpatented, many of them are returned by virtue of Warrants, which issued more than Two Years ago, and others where the Two Years are near expiring; His Excellency being desirous that those who purchased Warrants in the Lifetime of the late Lord Proprietary, should have the Benefit of such Warrants, has directed them to give publick Notice, that Patents are made out as usual, and that Applications for Warrants under the Proclamation will be received, and the Warrants issue to the first Discoverer, in preference to any other Person, whenever the Office shall be opened.

Signed per Order,

WILLIAM STEUART, Cl. Ld. Office.

Elk Ridge, December 18, 1772.

ANY Person that can come well recommended for his Care, Industry, Sobriety and Skill in the Tanning and Currying Business, will be put in Possession of a Tan-yard and Currying Shop, in a very good Neighbourhood for that Business, and where he may get a great Plenty of excellent Bark. The Yard will be let either with or without a young Negro Fellow, as an Assistant to the Master Workman; and as I intend erecting a Saw mill adjoining the said Yard early the ensuing Spring, the Tanner may have the Advantage of the Sawdust arising from some particular Sorts of Wood, which I am persuaded will be of great Efficacy in the Tanning Business. For Terms apply to

H. RIDGELY.

Baltimore-Town, Maryland, October 20, 1772.

TO THE PUBLICK.

IT is the Sentiment of the wisest and best Men that adorn our Age and Nation, that the Liberty of the Press is so essential to the Support of that Constitution under which we have hitherto derived the Blessings of Freedom, that it becomes every one to consider, in the most reverential Light, this Palladium of our Rights—an Opinion every Friend to Liberty and his Country must wish universally to prevail.—And as nothing hath a greater Tendency to secure to us that inestimable Blessing, than the encouraging and supporting well conducted News-Papers, which, it is generally acknowledged, dispel Ignorance, the Parent of Slavery, give a Taste for Reading, and cause useful Knowledge to be cultivated and encouraged, I flatter myself a Proposal for establishing another publick Paper in this great commercial Province, will meet with the Approbation of its publick spirited Inhabitants in general, those of this flourishing Town and County in particular, and be encouraged accordingly. The many important Advantages that flow from such Institutions, are so well known to the busy Part of Mankind, as well as to Gentlemen of Leisure and Curiosity, that Arguments need not be used, on this Occasion, to illustrate their apparent Utility.

Encouraged by the polite, candid and generous Invitation I some Time since received from many Gentlemen of the most respectable Characters, to establish my Business in this Town, and affected with a lively Gratitude for past Kindnesses, as well as for this Instance of their favourable Opinion of me, I have determined to comply with their Wishes, so very obligingly manifested: For which Purpose, I have engaged a suitable Printing-Apparatus, which will be speedily here, and, under Favour of the Publick, I intend to prosecute the Printing Business, in this Place, in all its Branches, both in the English and other Languages, in a neat, correct and expeditious Manner—and, in particular, I now propose to publish, by Subscription, with all possible Expedition, a Weekly News-Paper, under the Title of

THE MARYLAND JOURNAL,

BALTIMORE ADVERTISER:

To be printed in four large Folio Pages, equal in Size to any of the Pennsylvania Papers, at the moderate Price of TEN SHILLINGS, current Money, per Annum, one Half to be paid at the Time of subscribing, and the Remainder at the Expiration of the Year—to be published regularly every Saturday Morning, unless another Day should appear more agreeable to the Subscribers, and delivered immediately after to the Customers in Town, and forwarded to those who live in the Country, and Places adjacent, by the earliest Opportunities:—To contain every material Piece of Intelligence, either foreign or domestic, with Accounts of the Arrival and Departure of Ships, the current Prices of Goods, the Course of Exchange, Deaths, Accidents, and Events of every Kind, that may be thought interesting to the Publick,—to enable myself to do which, I have already established an extensive Correspondence, and shall not only receive all the different Weekly American Papers, but also the best News-Papers, political Pamphlets, Registers, Magazines, and other periodical Publications of Great-Britain and Ireland, as well as the most valuable Papers of German Advice,—from whence the most useful and entertaining Extracts shall be occasionally made:—So that there will be scarce any remarkable Occurrence, extraordinary Phenomenon, curious Invention, or new Discovery in Nature or Science, but what the Reader will find such Information as may enable him to judge for himself concerning it.—I shall also take particular Care to insert all the judicious original Essays, in Prose and Verse, on political and other Subjects, with which I may be favoured by the Learned and Ingenious,—and of this I may assure the Publick, as well as my own particular Correspondents, that the Freedom of the Press shall be maintained, the utmost Impartiality observed, and every well written Piece admitted, without Scruple, that does not tend to destroy or impair our excellent Constitution, injure the Cause of Liberty, disturb the Repose of Society, give Offence to Modesty, or, in any Shape, reflect Scandal on a News-Paper.

Advertisements shall likewise be accurately published, in a conspicuous Manner, with great Punctuality, at the customary Prices.

As those who promise more than they are able to perform, are justly Objects of Ridicule, I should rather with my Performance should exceed than fall short of the Proposals; to effect which no Diligence or Attention shall be wanting on my Side,—which will, I persuade myself, meet in Time with a proportionable Return from the generous Publick—as soon therefore as I shall obtain a sufficient Number of Subscribers barely to defray the Expence of the Work, the Paper shall be published.

Subscriptions are taken in at the Coffee-Houses in Baltimore-Town and Annapolis, and by the several Persons with whom Subscription Papers are left,—and I should be much obliged to any Gentleman or Lady, in Town or Country, for his or her good Offices in promoting this my new Undertaking. I am, with the utmost Deference and Respect, the Publick's most obedient and devoted humble Servant,

WILLIAM GODDARD.

Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

THE

MARYLAND

ALMANACK

AND

E P H E M E R I S

For the Year of our Lord 1773

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.