

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXth Year.]

THURSDAY, November 29, 1764.

[No. 1021.]

TO BE SOLD,
 LIKELY active NEGRO MAN, about 22 Years of Age, who understands all Sorts of Plantation Work, drives a Team extremely well, has had the Small-Pox, and is remarkable for his Honesty, Sobriety, and Industry. Credit will be given, if required, on paying Interest.
 WILLIAM RIND.

WINDOW GLASS,
 AT THE
MEDICINAL STORE,
 IN
Baltimore-Town,
 BY
JOHN BOYD, & Company,
 WITH
 Drugs, Chymicals, Galenicals, Perfumery, Groceries, Patent Medicines, Paints, Court Plaster;

ROB of LEMONS,
DRUGGERS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, &c.
 The said Store is put up in the neatest Manner, and with the greatest Care, THE NEW MEDICINE CHEST, which, to those that have already tried, has given greatest Satisfaction. The Directions are printed, and have been well approved of by some of the first Physicians on the Continent. As we purpose to apply our whole Attention to this Business, we first of the Kind in the Province) and shall constantly keep a full and compleat Assortment of every Thing in our Way, we hope thereby to merit the Encouragement of the Public. We shall Import regularly twice a Year; but if should run short of any Articles before the Arrival of our Importation, we shall supply such Deficiency from our Drug-Store in Philadelphia, as are weekly Opportunities from thence to this place; so that our Customers may always depend upon having their Orders compleatly executed, without any Difference of Price.
 N. B. Conveyance as usual, by Way of Messrs Middleton and Reith.

WILLIAM KNAPP, WATCH-MAKER,
 TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, That he has provided an Assistant in the WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS, which will enable him the better to Dispatch the Work of those Gentlemen who have, and may employ him. He hopes his past Endeavours in that Way, may have answered the desired End. It is manifest from daily Experience, that Numbers of Watches (which have been originally well executed) have severely suffered thro' the unskillful and injudicious Advice of some Men, who assumed the Knowledge of a Business to which they were only Pretenders. Those Watches which have been many Years in Use, and consequently Wore, he will engage to mend, as well as when New; and will at a very moderate Expence keep, those he Repairs, in Order, for Ten Years, all Damages excepted which may accrue to 'em from Accidents, such as a Fall, or the Breaking of a Main Spring, which the most skilful Workman cannot often Account for, or the ablest prevent.
 He Makes, and will Supply any Gentlemen with HORIZONTAL, SECONDS, or PLAIN WATCHES, and will engage the Quality to be equal to any imported from LONDON.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Annapolis, about the last of June, a Maltese fellow named Cyrus, about 5 Feet high; he is now legg'd, his Toes incline to turn inwards, has a down Look, and is slow of Speech; he has black Hair, which curls much. Had on a Cloth colour'd Waistcoat, with yellow Metal Buttons, a Osabrags Shirt, and old Leather Breeches. Whoever brings the said Fellow home, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward. If taken out of the Province, Forty Shillings, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by
 GERARD HOPKINS, junior.
 N. B. He formerly belonged to Capt. Thomas Smith in Prince-George's County, and is a noted runaway.

in Charles-Street. All Persons
VERTISEMENTS of a moderate
And Long Ones in Proportion.

Copy of a LETTER from JOHN HENRY, Esq; to the Committee of Merchants of Boston.
 WASHINGTON, St. Martin's Lane, 14 August, 1764.
 GENTLEMEN,

I IN March I was favoured with a Letter from you, as a Committee of the Merchants at Boston, dated the 20th of February last, accompanied with a State of the Trade of your Province, and a request that I might use my interest and influence in obtaining some favourable alterations in the renewal, if attempted, of the then expiring sugar act. The regard due to so respectable a body of Merchants, the importance of the subject, and the particular esteem I entertain for each of you, to whom I have the happiness of being personally known, must have commanded an immediate acknowledgment of the honour you did me, had not an opposition to a bill then depending in the House of Commons, which affected your Trade, Navigation and Commerce in several essential points, exclusive of what you wrote on, so engaged my attention, as to make that mark of civility incompatible with your real interest.

The bill being past, I resolv'd on replying to your favor, but finding on reflection greater difficulty in conveying an adequate idea of what had been oppos'd, and what had been propos'd than I first apprehended, I determin'd on postponing my answer, that it might be accompanied with a little tract, which I flatter'd myself, would have explain'd to you, and all the British colonies on the continent of America, the steps which ought to have been taken for the mutual interest of Great-Britain and her Colonies; and from the omission of which, what has been done must prove ineffectual for the service of both.

Unforeseen accidents have hitherto impeded this publication, and it is now thought advisable to defer it, to the approaching meeting of parliament; when I doubt not, but an opportunity will offer of convincing you that the impachment of my conduct, so industriously publish'd in all the American News Papers, was false, malicious, and infamous; in the interim I must beg leave to refer you to our worthy friend—the exculpation of my public behaviour, who has heard what passed in the House of Commons: He has also seen the tract mention'd, and can give you a clear and circumstantial detail of the whole. But as to my private conduct, you will, I am persuaded, indulge me in laying before you a few anecdotes, and attribute the recital of them to the necessity of my vindication, not the vanity of affecting consequence.

From my arrival in England to this day, I have done every thing that the narrow compass of my abilities and connections would admit of, to alter the act complain'd of by the merchants of Boston, so as to make it answer their wishes, upon the principal of such change being for the interest of the whole empire: and to procure other regulations respecting several branches of American trade, &c. which labour under injudicious and destructive imposts and restrictions, and which no power but the legislative one of this country can accomplish. Hitherto my endeavours have proved either abortive, or of little effect: But last Autumn having heard that the ministry had form'd a plan of revenue to be rais'd in America, sufficient to defray Great-Britain's expence for that country, which was to be laid before Parliament the ensuing session, and in which, among other things I could get no account of, there was a Stamp Duty, and one of four pence per gallon on foreign Molasses; I judg'd it a proper time to renew my application for the adoption of a plan I had drawn up several Years ago, and is now intended to be printed with observations on the late act, and to be sent to you. Accordingly I waited on the Secretaries of state, to whom I had the honour of being known, and exhibited it to them; it was sent by one of them to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with whom I had not the least acquaintance, and by the sender I was afterwards introduced to him. Several conferences with this minister ensued, in which I endeavour'd, tho' ineffectually to prevail on him to postpone the Stamp duty, until the opinion of the colonies upon the subject might be known: Nor could I obtain his consent to the reduction of the duty on Molasses to lower than three pence per gallon. This was all I knew of the intentions of government, previous to the introduction of the plan into the House of Commons.

When the committee of the house had agreed to the Resolutions mov'd by the Chancellor, I had several more interviews with him, but fruitless as to the obtaining any alteration in the act. I then not only refus'd furnishing him with an effectual remedy against Smuggling in America, but commenc'd an opposition to his plan from no other motive and with no other views than that of serving the mother country and her colonies.

The act pass'd in consequence of those resolutions, and the other measures taken by Government, relative to the trade and revenue of America, are likely to produce very little more than disgust, trouble and oppression to the colonies; which when administration is convinc'd of by experience, and it cannot be long before this happens, the affairs of the colonies may perhaps, be then put upon a wise and solid foundation, for the reciprocal interest of Great-Britain and them: till then various reasons not becoming me to mention, induce me to believe that all efforts for an alteration must be in a manner useless. However, neither the difficulty of accomplishing this desirable end, nor the opposition that I am likely to meet with, shall discourage me from the prosecution of the arduous task I am striving to accomplish, in settling the interests of the colonies and mother country on their true basis, separately providing for each, yet reconciling them so, that the one may grow and flourish under the protection and superintendency of the other.

Altho' my private attempt to delay the introduction of the Stamp duty was ineffectual, yet my public one succeed'd: But as the consideration of this, as well as the act

which pass'd in London, will be returned next winter in parliament, I must request of the merchants of Boston to convey me their objections to the late act, and to furnish me with such new lights relative to the affair of sugar and molasses as have of late occur'd, and they may rest assur'd that I shall make the best use of them for their interest, that my ability will enable me to do. As to the Stamp, I am to presume that the General Court of the Province will take that into consideration, and give every necessary instruction to their Agents on that head: Yet for my particular information, I shall be oblig'd to you if you will instruct me why the provincial Stamp did not succeed with you and Mr New-York; and if you will furnish me with every reason you can assign against the establishment of a general stamp duty throughout America, you may do a most essential piece of service to your country. They will be all wanted here, as many plausible ones are urg'd in favour of this tax, deduc'd from the utility of the like one in this country, but there may be local circumstances that may make it impracticable or not beneficial to the revenue in a country so thinly inhabited and discontinuously settled as America is at present.

The necessity in the opinion of administration of establishing either the Stamp Duty, or some other inland Tax seems partly to arise from the indistinct conversation of some Americans, who deny the rights of Kings, Lords and Commons, to impose such a tax on America; and to facilitate the measure, it was observable that the motion for the stamp, was introduced to the committee of the whole house, by a declaration of the minister that such doctrine had been urg'd to him! As I had never, in the 14 years I resided in America, nor in any conversation I have had with the Gentlemen from that country, heard such an impolitic and dangerous opinion, I was, I confess, much astonish'd. It was not without great difficulty that I remov'd the prejudices conceiv'd against the northern colonies from such erroneous and alarming doctrine; and altho' the reasons urg'd by me for postponing the stamp duty until the next year prevail'd, yet I must observe to you, that the minister agreed reluctantly to it, and being irritat'd, declar'd his resolution of convincing the colonies next session that they are as subject to an inland tax, which the Post-Office erected by an act of the 9th of Queen Anne was, as any other impos'd by the Legislature of Great-Britain.

This being a fact of public notoriety, I should presume when it comes to be truly known among you, that the accounts which celebrate throughout America, the principal author and abettor of this misshroom policy, as the person to whom the colonies are indebted for the postponing of the Stamp duty, must be despis'd; when it is plain, that if it be impos'd, they with greater propriety ought to impute it to him, and the other undistinguishing Americans he has drawn into the adoption of his sentiments: Equally ridiculous is the conduct of those who labour to persuade the colonies into a reverence for another Gentleman, as their honestest, ablest, firmest, and most successful friend, when the magnanimity of services he has render'd them is still a secret, even to us on the spot; unless the proposing of this very Stamp duty to the minister, of which he has the reputation, may be estimat'd in that light.

This inversion of truth and justice should have pass'd unnoticed by me, had it been productive of no other consequence than a misapplication of praise to the favoured Gentleman; then I should have indulg'd them in the decorating themselves in borrow'd plumes, and remain'd content with the homely satisfaction of having endeavour'd to serve my country.—But as every man of delicate feelings wishes to stand unblemish'd in the estimation of his countrymen, and as the illiberal treatment I have receiv'd, has rous'd my resentment, you, Gentlemen, will, I flatter myself, not impute to vanity the claim I lay to your good opinion and remembrance of me, in thus assuring you that I was the person who prevail'd to put off the Stamp duty till we could hear what the colonies had to say upon it; and I alone oppos'd the late act in the house. It is true Mr. Jackson join'd me upon the Molasses clause, and spoke ably in favour of reducing the duty to two pence per gallon. This is all the assistance I had, for even the Agents for the northern colonies did not so much as petition to delay the Bill, until they could be instructed by their constituents on so new and extraordinary a measure, which the colonies have a right to, and which used to be done in similar cases, as well as to be heard at the bar of the house by their Agents, or by Council, having no representation in parliament.

Give me leave now Gentlemen, to acknowledge the great pleasure I received from your obliging favour to me, and the confidence you were pleas'd to place in me as one, at least, well dispos'd to serve my country; and to again assure you, forgiving and forgetting the injustice of the treatment I have receiv'd, I am determin'd to evince a firm attachment to, and a warm zeal for the promotion of the honour and interest of the American colonies, so far as they can be made to coincide with those of the Mother Country, never entertaining a thought to serve one to the prejudice of the other. Should I however be so unfortunate as not to be able to render my native country any services, a sincere desire and an assiduous endeavour to do it, shall be my consolation against every misrepresentation that the most implacable of my enemies shall devise.

I have the honour to remain, with great respect,
 Gentlemen,
 Your most obedient, and faithful humble Servant.

The reason was put it so high as two pence per gallon, the French suffering us vessels to go to their Islands and to carry off Molasses without the expense of passports, or the risk of seizure. This having been lately establish'd by proclamation, you could afford your petition as well as the penny you were always willing to pay before this indulgence and security took place.

LONDON, September 1.
AT the Seat of — Plumbtree, at Nunnington in Kent, Esq; there is now standing a large Oak, nick named the *Freshful Oak*, which measures four Rods, or twenty-two Yards in Girth, reckoned the largest Oak that ever grew in England. [Whoever doubts the Truth of this, may Repair to Mr. Plumbtree, and measure his Oak Tree.]

Sept. 4. Mr. Foote has had the good Fortune to use a Bon Mot, for which it is hard to say whether he is most admired or envied. Mr. Foote happened lately to meet a Nobleman of his old and intimate Acquaintance, now in one of the highest Stations, among some of his jovial Companions over a Bottle; his Lordship deign'd to address his old Friend in his former Freedom, with, "What, F—, are not you hanged yet?" To which Mr. F— answered, "No, my Lord, I am not of Consequence enough to be of any Party." His Lordship replied, "What are the odds, F—, whether you are Hanged or Foxed first? To which the Humourist, with equal Satire and Wit, rejoined, "My Lord, that will depend upon which I first Embrace, your Lordship's Principles or your Concubine." [Certainly this Mr. Foot has a queer Headpiece.]

Every Body knows, that when they go to Calais, or other Parts of France, they are oblig'd to give in their Names; and a Gentleman lately had the Curiosity to get an Account of the Number of Englishmen only at Calais since the Commencement of the Peace, and they amount'd to upwards of 10,000. Now, as our People are, in these Journeys, remarkable for living in the highest Manner, according to their Abilities, the Sum expended must be very immense, and for ever lost to this Kingdom. It is therefore to be wish'd, that they were oblig'd to pay a certain Sum for the Liberty of going, unless upon real Business.

Sept. 7. It is said his Royal Highness the Duke of York will shortly sail to the Mediterranean, with a large Fleet of Observation; which will be Commanded by his Royal Highness.

We can but Smile, at the little Arts which are made Use of to keep up the Spirit of Party during the Intervals of Parliament. One while we are told, that the Minority is strengthened by an Addition of twelve Members: At another, that a certain Duke has acceded to the Number. Then again we are amus'd with the many patriotic Measures which they are resolv'd to push at the Meeting of Parliament. Such idle Stories may entertain a Set of shallow Quidnuncs; but Men of any Experience and Reflection have little Hopes that they will act otherwise than most Minorities have acted before them; that is, that they will, right or wrong, oppose the Administration in every Point, till themselves and Friends can get into Power, when they will pursue the very same Measures which they now affect to condemn.

It is reported that some unwarrantable Proceedings of the Spaniards at the Manillas, will occasion some English Men of War to visit those Seas early in the Spring.

It is said a Quantity of Ordnance, and three Companies of Foot, will shortly embark, for the better Protection of the English Settlement on Black River, Musquito Shore.

It is said that the Parliament will not meet for the Dispatch of public Business till after Christmas.

Sept. 13. A Sea Officer reading in some of the Papers, that a new Manoeuvre was going to be introduced on board our Ships of War, which it was tho't would be of great Service in Time of Action, said, "That he could see no Manner of Occasion for any new Manoeuvres, till the French and Spaniards had found out the Way of rendering our old Ones ineffectual;" which, if we may judge from the last War, they are not likely soon to do.

When the last Dutch Mail came away, a Rupture between England and the Family Compact was look'd upon in Holland so unavoidable, that Orders were given to reinforce their several Settlements in the West-Indies; by the next Ships, not having forgot the Insults offer'd to the Dutch Flag by all the contending Powers in the late War.

We hear from York, that a certain Justice of the Peace has laid a considerable Wager with a Gentleman eminent on the Turf, that he will find