

Yesterday morning about Two o'Clock died, greatly regretted, and sincerely lamented, at his House in Basinghall-street, Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. Alderman of Cheap-Ward, Member of Parliament for Chippenham, in Wiltshire, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, and Colonel of the 20th Regiment of the City Militia. He served the Office of Mayor in 1762.

Jan. 19. Last Friday a Pair of Diamond Shoe-Buckles were carried home, by a Jeweller in the City, to a Lady of Quality at the West-End of the Town, valued at Two Thousand Five Hundred Guineas, with which she was to appear at Court this Day.

Jan. 20. It is said, that the late Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. has died worth 900,000 l.

We are told that large Quantities of Oak, are speedily to be imported from our American Colonies for Ship-building, by Command of the Admiralty.

Jan. 21. The Lord Hyde Packet Boat, Captain Goddard, is sailed from Falmouth for New-York.

During the late severe Frost, a Man and his Wife, with Three small Children, were found frozen to Death in a Cottage, on a Common, near Hendon.

Thursday a young Man, only Son of a Person of considerable Property near Wimbledon, in Surrey, was tried at the Quarter-Sessions at St. Margaret's-Hill, for violently assaulting his own Father, and firing at him twice, but providentially missed him. The Trial between Father and Son was truly affecting, the Father shewing all the Tendernefs imaginable towards the Offender, who pleaded long himself from a Brief he had. He was found guilty, and sent to the New-Jail, till he receives Sentence, which is expected will be paid this Day; at which the Father cried bitterly.

They write from Lisbon, that a Portuguese homeward bound Ship from Goa, had just arrived in the Tagus, with 18 Jesuits in Irons, on board, accused of treasonable Practices against the State.

Jan. 22. It is said the Resignation of Mr. Conway is not a Prelude to Three or Four more of Importance.

Wednesday some Dispatches of Importance were received at the Earl of Shelburne's Office, from his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York.

The Secretary of State's Office for America, is to be at the Treasury, Whitehall, where a great Number of Men are now at Work, in order to get all the proper Apartments ready with all Expedition for the Transmigration of Business.

We are credibly informed, that an Account of the Number of Men and Shipping from England and Scotland (exclusive of the American Colonies) employed last Season in the Newfoundland Fisheries, is preparing to be laid before an august Assembly.

It is said the Secretary of State for the Plantations, will have the Appointment of all Packets to his Majesty's Islands and Colonies in North-America.

We hear a Committee of the Principal Merchants trading to North-America, will this Week attend the Love of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on Affairs of Importance.

The Penguin, Hall, from Newfoundland to England, was forced up Bristol Channel. The Ship will be lost, but the Materials saved.

The great Quantities of Ice which came out of the River Medway, all the Men of War lying moored at Black-Stakes, were in Danger of being forced a-drift.

So great is the Scarcity of Votes, in the present Contests for Members, that we are informed a Candidate gave no less than 1000 l. a few Days since, for the Fore-Horse of a Waggon, whose Owner has a Voice in a certain uncorrupt Borough.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough, Secretary of State for the American Colonies, has appointed — Phelps, Esq; to be his Secretary, and Mr. Pollock to be his suit Clerk in the said Department.

Letters received the 6th Instant at Vienna, from Constantinople, say, "Printing-Houses continue to be established in different Parts of the Ottoman Empire, notwithstanding the Opposition made by the Ecclesiastics. They have even begun to print some French Authors in the Turkish Language. The Numbers of Persons who get their Livelihood by Writing, has hitherto been a great Obstacle to the Progress of Printing."

Some Letters from Savannah in Georgia, advise, that several of the Inhabitants there had come to a Resolution to encourage the Establishment of new Manufactures in the Province, and, in the mean Time, to supply themselves with those of the Northern Colonies, in Preference to any usually imported from Great-Britain.

Yesterday upwards of 30 Sail of Corn Vessels, detained down the River by the late Frost, came up above Iron-Gate, and began to deliver their Cargoes.

Jan. 23. Letters from Rome say, "The Scarcity which prevails in this City, and its Environs, is so great, that Two Persons have been sent from hence into the Low Countries, to purchase 30,000 Rubis of Corn."

We hear that the Earl of Upper-Osford, Member for Bedfordshire, and Nephew to the Duke of Bedford, is shortly to be created a Peer of Great-Britain. Several other Creations are likewise talked of.

Yesterday there was a great Levee at St. James's, and also a Privy-Council, said to be relating to some Dispatches received from the North-American Colonies, which did not break up 'til Five o'Clock.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham lies dangerously ill at his Seat at Hayes, in Kent.

The Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; late Speaker of the House of Commons, also lies dangerously ill of a Mortification in his Leg, at his House in Great-Rufel Street.

A Bounty, 'tis said, will be granted on the Importation of American Hemp, which will prevent large Sums from being sent to Russia, and other Places in the North, for this very useful Article.

Though many Insinuations have been thrown out to the Prejudice of the Americans, it seems from the Behaviour of the General Assembly at New-York, that they are ready to acquiesce in every Respect to the Mutiny-Act. The same may be said of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly of Georgia.

The Greyhound Man of War is ashore at Erith, and bilged.

Jan. 26. We hear from Paris, that an ingenious Mechanic, in that City, has found out a Method of hardening and tempering Leather in such a Manner as to render it impenetrable by Mullet-Balls, or the keenest edged Sword.

These Circumstances, that Orders will soon be given for all the Officers on Furlow, belonging to North-America, to join their respective Corps.

St. James's, Jan. 20. His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Wills Earl of Hillsborough, and Thomas Viscount Weymouth, to be Two of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; their Lordships were, this Day, by his Majesty's Command, sworn his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State according y.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) March 4. They write from Pensacola, that the Spanish Troops were at last arrived at New-Orleans; Don Juan Antonio d'Ulloa, the Spanish Governor, came up with them from Balise, where he had been for a considerable Time; the City and Island of New-Orleans, with all that France had left on the Continent of North-America, being now in the actual Possession of Spain. Most of the French of New-Orleans have left their Habitations, and settled on the East-Side of Lake Ponchartrain, in West-Florida; resolved, since they cannot live under their own Government, to put themselves under the Crown of Great-Britain, rather than submit to be ruled by Spaniards, to whom they express the strongest Aversion, and treat with the most sovereign Contempt, which is very ill digested by the proud Catalians.

ANNAPOLIS, March 31.

On Monday Morning, about 3 o'Clock, died Dr. JOHN HAMILTON, of this Province, in the 72<sup>d</sup> Year of his Age—He has left, few, very few Equals, and none superior to him, in the Character of a skilful, and able Physician, and of an honest, humane, benevolent Man.

On Tuesday last arrived in Patuxent, Capt. Hawrick, in Eight Weeks Passage from London.—Capt. Kiltie, and some other Captains, for this Province, failed at same Time, so that they may be daily expected.

TO THE PRINTERS.

By inserting the following Poem, in return to the Author of the Lines to C. D. you will greatly oblige, Your constant Reader, RUSTICUS.

Some write, to make their Barrenness appear, And strain, from hard-bound Brains, Eight Lines a Year.

WITH honest Scorn, we read thy weak Defence, And challenge Truth, to prove one Word of Sense!

With Pain, peruse the Wonders of thy Brain, While Thousands deem thee foolish, mad, and vain; But say, nor be again, by Folly led, Is it not Sacrilege to rob the dead? To pilage Lines from such, who silent lay, Might it not discompose the lifeless Clay? Be dumb, nor arrogate a mean Applause, Justice has tried thee, and condemns thy Cause. The artful Theft has stamp'd, with endless Shame, And from the List of Bards, eraz'd thy Name.

Yet, tho' so bold, thy present Error mend, Nor trust too often to thy noble Friend. Remain at Peace, 'tis servile to contend, Or tax those Laws thou hast no Power to mend. Thyself must know (if thou hast learn'd to read) Fools only in a barren Cause proceed. And that, by ignorantly braving Fate, This Truth, Experience may unveil too late, Injur'd Authority her Power shall call, And fix it's Basis on the Madman's Fall.

TO THE PRINTERS.

ARCHILOCHUS, says the Bylander, in a Note upon CRAMBO, "being a Greek Name, is not understood by all Sorts of People," of which he immediately gives a Proof in his own Character, for I think he has made it very clear, that he understands nothing of the Matter himself. The Derivation, says he, may be better explained by *Principis Verborum*. Where, in the Composition of it, does he find any Thing to answer to *Verbum*? Let us analyze the Word, and see what Foundation he has for his Interpretation.—*Archos* will not do, for that signifies *Princeps*; *Lochos* will do as ill, for that signifies *Infidie*; and altho' it is sometimes used in other Senses, yet I cannot find, that he has the least Colour of Authority for rendering it by *Verbum*. "The Derivation, I think, might be better explain'd" by *Artium Magister*, which may be rendered with less Violence to the Words.—A Master of Tricks. It would have been nearer to the Sense, and at the same Time have admitted of a witty Application. But the Truth of the Matter is, something like the Sound, which he had a Notion signified *Verbum*, as the Word *Logos* perhaps, was floating in his confus'd Noddle, and he took it to be synonymous (for he is hugely fond of Synonima) with *Lochos*. There is only the Difference of a Chi and a Gamma, which to be sure are all the same in the Greek. Indeed Mr. Bylander, you ought, for the future, to be filed *Archimorus*: In Latin, *Stultorum Princeps*: In English, a Prince of Blunderbuffs. I am Yours, OMICRON.

TO THE PRINTERS.

THE Controversy between the Bylander and his Opponents, began upon Points of a Public Nature; but, according to the usual Fate of that Species of Writing, hath deviated into personal Inveective, and lost Sight of the original Subject.—It is no uncommon Artifice among Authors, when too closely push'd by an Antagonist, to shift the Matter in Debate, and to divert the Attention of the Public, to Topics foreign and extrinsic. They think themselves happy if they can turn to their Advantage any little incidental Circumstance, and are content to nibble where they cannot bite, and to affect Merriment where sober Reason will not serve their Cause.—The Bylander, under all the

various Characters he has assum'd, is driven to this last Shift of a defeated Champion.—He has been charg'd home, and how has he answer'd? Why, with an old Seag or Two, as if the Public were to be amus'd with Ballads, instead of Arguments, and content with *between Reason and Reason*. I must beg Leave therefore to bring this Gentleman back to the Bar of the Public, and to demand his Answers to the following Articles, which have been publicly exhibited against him.— If he answers evasively, or stands mute, nothing will remain but to pass Sentence!

He stands charg'd as follows:

I. THAT when he reasons upon a Passage in the *Querist*, he leaves out the Words, in Favour of a Minister, and then charges him with the Non-sense, arising from his own disingenuous Mutilation of the Passage.

II. THAT he positively declares "Sidesmen, otherwise Questmen, otherwise Vestrymen, to be certain Persons, chosen in each Parish, as Assistants (expressly so called in ALL the Law Books) to Churchwardens." In this Article, it is alleg'd against him, that he could not, with the utmost Exertion of his Talents, extraordinary as they are, have crowd'd more Falsehoods into so small a Compass, there being scarce a Proposition in it, but what is directly repugnant to Truth.

III. THAT, referring to our Act of Assembly, he says, "In case of a Vacancy, the Vestry may desire, or petition the Ordinary, to appoint a Minister of a neighbouring Parish to officiate."—Here he is call'd upon to point out the Words, *Petition and Neighbouring*, in the Act, or he stands convicted of Two Interpolations, offensive to Truth and Modesty, and to the common Sense of every Inhabitant, who can read.

IV. THAT he says, "The Vestries would be *Ordeas*—*ries*, *Patrons*, and *Incumbents*."—This is an extensive Charge, for which he is challeng'd to produce his Proofs, or the World will pronounce him guilty of a vile Calumny.

V. THAT he declares—"When a Man accuses another of acting repugnant (*Anglice*, REPUGNANTLY) to the Law, he ought to be a Sage of the Law."—But this Falsehood ought, in Charity, to be imputed to the Head, and not to the Heart. Here seems to be no Obliviousness of the Will; it is only silly.

VI. THAT he has quoted *Co. 1 Inst.* for what is not to be found according to his Reference, and commended the Chancellor with a Power to punish, by *Fine and Imprisonment*, upon a *Writ de Vi Lata Removenda*.

VII. THAT he has had the amazing Effrontery to cite *Godolphin*, about the Churches of MARYLAND, whereas the Book is totally silent about them, and was actually publish'd long before the Church of ENGLAND was establish'd in the Province, which may more at large appear in a Piece, sign'd C. D. to which I crave Leave to refer the curious Reader.

VIII. THAT he asserts—"Pluralities are tenable by Laws, the Effect of which no Act of Assembly can invalidate." He is call'd upon to shew—a Tax upon the People is appropriated by a Provincial Law, by what Law or Authority the Appropriation may be alter'd. He is call'd upon to shew the Difference between imposing a Tax upon the People in the first Instance, and diverting it to a different Object, in Contradiction to the Mode prescribed by the Legislature.

IX. THAT he charges the *Querist*, with saying, "First, He is Minister of A, then he is not Minister of A.—Secondly, He is Minister of B, then he is not Minister of B, &c." Let him produce the Passage, or any Thing that implies it, from the *Querist*, or here again he incurs the Imputation of—*saying the Thing that is not*.

X. THAT he asserts—"The Qualification of a Vestryman must be determin'd by the *Canon Law* alone, because it is a Matter of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction," which, 'tis contended, is not true.

XI. THAT, in quoting *Gibson*, he has foisted in an *Ec.* without any Warrant from the Authority, by which he has added one more—to the Score.

XII. THAT he has given a false Representation of the Case between the *Dissenters* and the *City of London*.

XIII. THAT he has perverted the Authority of *Lord Coke*, in the *Case of the Exclusion of the Bishops*, and misapplied it to serve the Turn of his unhallowed Pretensions.

XIV. THAT he asserts "The Act of Assembly makes it one great Branch of the *Principal's* Duty to refrain or set aside an irregular Representation" in the Vestry. To purge himself from this Charge, he has but one Way, and that is to point out the Act, the Chap. and Sect. wherein this Power is given to the *Principal* of the Vestry.

XV. THAT upon finding the Counsellor-Vestryman would not bend to his Inclinations by consenting to his holding Two Livings against a positive Law of the Province, he had recourse to very improper Arts to dispossess him of his Seat in the Vestry, and to supply it, by *Surprize upon the Parishioners*, with another, whom he had ensnar'd into an unwary Promise of seconding his Schemes, by sundry false and delusive Pretences.—That altho' he was sworn as a Vestryman, to perform the Duties of that Office, according to the Act of Assembly, yet he, out of Favour and Affection to himself, and in diametrical Opposition both to the Spirit and Letter of the Act, was guilty of sundry unfair Practices, disgraceful to his Character, as a Minister, and of evil Example to his Flock, the Particulars whereof are stated at large, in a Piece, sign'd A Plain Dealer, his Answers to which are required to be precisely set forth.

THESE are the Points to which the *Principal* should apply himself, if he is really in Earnest, when he says, "to stand well in the Opinion of the Public is one of the chief Objects of his Ambition."—It is of no Consequence to the Community, whether Mr. C. D. is a black or a fair Man, and of as little, whether the Bylander has a tallow, or fallow Face, whether he has

ricketty Legs, is blue-eyed, gally express'd by the N whether, with the Pop in the Affection of being the Matters concern'd to I agree entirely with the b Final Reflections are ungenero mitted into Public Disquisi fting of Catches, conduc ment of Matters of Law o this Method is introduc'd h appears from abundant Instan his Turn, to make free wit Privilege, without relying cence.—If he thinks it fo real Merits of the Cause, his Purpose in this Part of has but here and there a Fa a great Poet somewhere say:

The World's good Wor Let this Gentleman, then, I himself to the better Object Work, and especially, as th is but a sorry Songster—Let gainst the Charges of his A sufficiency of the Proofs whic him. Until he has satisfied it will be in vain for him, to brag of his Virtue, to bo upon the Favours of Phabus, Real Merit, like Charity, wa people is generally the Issue o Front.—As little to his raging War—of his Rejent his Knack at painting gr Men—or covering his Ene all empty Menaces!— in which he at present app ural Wound, he must tur FRAMES, blacken into Injam ted. In Answer to all his may apply to himself, with a of the Poet;

On me when R— I take it for a Panegy Hated by Knaves, an Be that my Motto, an

THE COMMISSIONERS a TIMORE, in a Com Day of November, 1767 His LORDSHIP'S MA LANDS, give Notice, that the Office, on Tuesday the Purchasers shall appear, during the Sitting of rior to dispose of the follow

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like Anne Arundel (1580), Gumpster (5000), Connocheague (12000), Monocoy (10000), Zastanab (9500), Pangaiah (1500), Calverton (5000), Clapnet (6500), Beaverdam (8000), St. Mary's (7500), St. Barbara (7500), St. Johns (7500), Kent (5000), Queen-Anne's (5000), Nanticoke (5500).

The above Lands will be s and put up in Lots, as shal Purchasers; some of them bei Cultivation, would bring fi dows. Correct Plans, with a and the Terms of the presen Authority of the Commissio Sale, may be seen, by apply Signed per Order,

To Be Sold, at PUBLIC VEND of April next, at the House of Upper-Mariborough, for London, Sterling, or Curr TWELVE healthy Count sitting of Men, Women Wash, and Iron well. The S Afternoon.

At same Time will be to Carpenter, for Sterling at the nominal Sterling P LATELY I M from LIVERPOOL, and to be BURNER, at Baltimore-T by the Lump, or single Pac RISH Linens, Osnabrig Kendal Cottons, Duffels, ed Trimmings, Felt and Womens Stockings, Saddles Ware, English refined Sugar Smiths Coals, fine Salt, and He has also for Sale, SAMUEL CROSS, of Balt sufficient to discharge all m efforts to do equal Justice creby give Notice, that I an surrender up all my Estate, to be proportionably divided and earnestly request they will ame.