

headed man, go, herd with men, like yourself, unpopular for their learning—

Whilst many an essay shall pursue you,
And sue confed'rate, to undo you,
With ev'ry foe that worth procures,
And only virtue's friends be yours.

True and trusty, like that comely and well looking young gentleman, M. H. Esq; whose "sentiments favourable to liberty," have oft been "disclosed," I am always "plump against government." Not a farthing have I paid to the parson these two years; being clearly of opinion, with a respectable patriot in company, that the clergy are not entitled to their DUES: an exprobration which ("let it be carpied at as much as it may") has now the authority of Mell. J. and C. and P., than which greater, I think, will not be requir'd. The written word, I am aware, speaks a different language: but what signifies such testimony, when put in competition with tradition, which, the Citizen says, clearly proves that "zeal for the established church, and hatred of popery, were not the sole motives" that guided the legislature of 1701-2. If they were, thank God, we have now outlived all such old-fashioned prejudices, for, I think, it will hardly be said, that our present legislators are distinguished either for their "zeal for the established church, or hatred of popery." No, in that case, the First Citizen, I presume, would hardly have been asked for his advice in new-modelling a protestant church. But, I forbear: like him, tenderly solicitous for the safety of the persons of the officers and clergy, I fear to "rouse the indignation of the people." If, however, in spite of us both, they will, as Mr. C. was pleas'd to hint in the assembly, resolve to vindicate themselves from oppressions which "must not, which will not be endured," even though it should be by blowing them all up by a second gunpowder plot, I call the world to witness, that neither they nor I have at all contributed to excite such a spirit. I am, at least it is patriotic to say I am, "well affected to the established religion," and always go to church. Do not mistake me—I do not say that I ever go into church—few patriots do—Mr. J. and Mr. C., who yet are both "well affected," I believe, never do. No, stationed beneath some shady tree, I avail myself of that opportunity to retail the politics of the week, which I get, fresh and fresh, from the fountain head. And a wonderful volubility of tongue and fluency of speech, I certainly am blessed with. Oh, had it not been for that villainous clause in old square-ties will, what a figure might I not have cut on an electioneering tub, at the bar, or, in the senate: for, I can talk, ye gods, how I can talk!

But, the excellence on which I chiefly value myself, is my skill in our news-paper politics. And, as this is a necessary ingredient in the character of a very great patriot, I think, I cannot do better than close this paper with a few directions on this head. Whenever then you see any thing new, under the Annapolis head, as soon as you have read it (if, indeed, you be able to read, which is not the case with every patriot) be it your first and especial care to find out, who wrote it. You will hardly conceive of what consequence it is to know this. As to forming one's judgment by what is written, that business has long been out of date; the modern way is, to judge by who is the writer. Here, however, is some difficulty: we writers have so many little ways of our own, to amuse and mislead guessers, that I have often been diverted to see how people were mistaken. I trust, I am not wholly unskilled in these things; and though I set out, professedly, with the design of being found out, yet I flatter myself there will be some little speculation and controversy about it. "This must be old Wig," says a Cow pen-lane guesser: "no, 'tis another, it is the Editor; or, some black-roat, says a third;" whilst my friends, who are in the secret, agree to cherish the mistake. Nay, having taken my measures with more than ordinary caution, I have actually engaged them to run neck or no, as if, at bottom, I were on the side of the court; and I do not know, but that some of them may go so far as to write against me, or, it may be, engage me to write against myself. But, to return to my directions. Unless, you are quite sure, that the writer is on the side of the people, which you will best judge of by his being for, or against, the lawyers, be sure to damn him by the lump. You need not descend to particulars: that may be inconvenient to you. A strong, significant wink or two, or, at most, that decisive exclamation, "d—d stuff!" will save the credit of your judgment, and fix the fate of the piece. Or, should its merit be problematical, and you still at a loss where or how to class it, all you have to do is roundly to declare (what, most probably, is true) that you do not understand it. When, however, you are quite sure, that the writer is a government-man, give him no quarter. For his arguments, they may easily be defeated, by materials drawn from the First Citizen, or the Resolves of the Lower House: and, for his other remarks, be they ever so chaste and decent, be sure to complain of their being scurrilous; and, giving full scope to your honest indignation, as I, one day, not long since, heard a very great patriot do in the coffee-house, with perfect propriety, call him "a d—d, scurrilous son of a b—h."

This is true patriotism, and he who likes it not,
Is blockhead, coxcomb, puppy, fool and sot.

A VERY GREAT PATRIOT.
Prince-George's county, 14th Sept. 1773.

WARSAW, June 3.

THE 30th of last month a courier arrived here, who brought accounts, that a corps of 4000 Russians, having attempted to pass the Danube near Ruzizg, were entirely beaten by Daghestanli Ali Pacha. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10. A report is spread

here, that the grand vizier, having received advice of the advantage obtained by the Russians over our troops near Babadag the beginning of last month, detached on that side three pachas with 70,000 men, who not only drove the enemy from Babadag, but also pursued them beyond the Danube, and cut in pieces or made prisoners the greatest part of them.

PETERSBURGH, June 16. The Russian fleets were never so respectable as they are at present. We reckon at Revel 28 ships of the line, four of which were constructed under the inspection of Mr. Knowles, and carry 74 guns each. The greater part of the other vessels, which are new, are the work of the most celebrated English builders, and the majority of the officers on board are English, Scotch, or Irish. The maritime forces of Russia in the Archipelago are still more considerable. They consist at least of 40 ships of the line, exclusive of frigates and a number of smaller vessels. [As the Turks, on their part, boast also much of their fleets, which they make to consist of upwards of 100 sail; if these accounts be true; we may expect wain work this summer, both by land and water.]

VENICE, June 22. A report is current over all this city, that the Russian minister here has received a courier this morning, with the agreeable intelligence, that count Romanzow had suddenly passed the Danube, as a favourable opportunity offered, and attacked the army of the grand vizier, when a battle ensued, and the Turks were put in the utmost confusion by the brave and vigorous attacks of the Russians, so that the latter gained a complete victory. The Turks lost 30,000 men, killed, wounded or taken prisoners; and the Russians have made themselves masters of all their magazines, taken a number of standards, cannon, &c. &c. and a great number of agas and bashas are among the prisoners. They have also taken the whole treasure belonging to the Turkish army, consisting of an immense sum of money which had lately been received from Constantinople; so that this must necessarily be the last blow for the Turks, as the Russians now will be able to make themselves masters of the whole Ottoman dominions in Europe without meeting with the least resistance. Several people here assert, that letters received this day from Transylvania confirm the above; and we very impatiently wait for a further confirmation, with the particulars. [We cannot but inform the publick, that we still have reason to doubt the truth of the above, as our letters of the latest date, received this day from Warsaw, make no mention of Romanzow's passing the Danube, but bring the following account.]

WARSAW, June 26. The day before yesterday a courier arrived at the Russian ambassador's house here, who brought the agreeable news of a victory gained by general Suwallow over a Turkish army of 4000 men on the 26th ut near Turkukai, of which about 800 were killed, and 1500 made prisoners. After which the general besieged Turkukai, and after 48 hours bombardment, made himself master of the place, and 660 Bulgarians, who were in garrison, were made prisoners. This victory was followed by another affair of consequence; for the Russians having taken a flotilla on the Danube, consisting of 12 large vessels, 11 small vessels, and 15 boats, which had on board an immense quantity of gunpowder and other warlike stores, which they were obliged to destroy, as they could not carry it off; and the city was plundered, and destroyed likewise.

ITALY, June 22. If we may give credit to the letters received from Spain, the motive is known, which engaged the court of Madrid to levy the fifth man throughout the whole extent of its dominions to recruit its armies, which are to be ready to take the field next month, and to send such pressing orders to work continually on the equipment of several squadrons. That power is on the eve of having two wars to support, the one in Africa, and the other in America. In Africa, the emperor of Morocco, at the head of the princes of Barbary, seems resolved to drive out the Spaniards from their possessions there; in consequence he is now besieging the fortresses of Ofan, with an army of 42,000 men, and it is assured, that the united forces of the Barbary princes amount to about 140,000 men.

LEGHORN, June 23. By letters from Cairo, dated May 9, we learn, that Ali Bey, being on his march towards Egypt, at the head of 40,000 men, to conquer that kingdom, met Mehemet Bey Aboudaab, who commanded an army of 30,000 men, well disciplined, in a plain near Salehie, about 50 Italian miles from Cairo; that the 29th of April the two armies engaged in a battle which lasted eight hours, when Aboudaab obtained a complete victory; Ali Bey having received five mortal wounds, was taken prisoner, and in 48 hours after, having kissed Aboudaab's hand, expired in the tent of his vanquisher. His head was afterwards cut off and sent to Constantinople to the grand seignor.

BELGRADE, June 26. We learn from Constantinople, that two Tartars arrived there lately from the camp of the grand visier, confirm the melancholy news—that the Russians, having passed the Danube, had advanced as far as Babadag, and there formed a fortified camp, from whence they marched out and attacked a body of 15,000 Turks the greatest part of whom perished by the blowing up of a mine.

HAMBURGH, July 2. By letters from Petersburg there is advice that the whole village of Vieux-Ladoga is burnt down; and the fire at Moscow, according to some accounts has destroyed three thousand houses.

LONDON, July 12.

We hear that the orders of last year are strictly to be observed, relative to the fishermen at Newfoundland, on whom all mercantile goods, spirituous liquors, &c. are to be seized by his majesty's cruisers, which cannot be comprised in the articles of ship stores.

It is confidently reported (whatever we were lately assured to the contrary) that the Hon. Mr. Walpole, our envoy extraordinary at the court of Lisbon, has received orders to insist, in the most strenuous manner, on the immediate performance of every article lately sent in a memorial to the king of Portugal; and, in case of refusal, to return home.

Extra of a letter from Paris, July 2.

"The 24th of last month two girls, one of 12, and the other of 13 years old, were feeding four cows and a heifer on a hill, named Côteau de Rose, in the territory of Aspres: about four o'clock in the afternoon the cows suddenly began to run, and one of the girls followed in order to stop them, while the other was giving bread to the heifer; at the same time a subterraneous noise was heard, and all the ground which the cows had just left fell in. Diligent search has been made for the other girl and the heifer, but to no purpose.

July 14. Major general Carlton, succeeds general Gage, as commander in chief of his majesty's forces in North America.

On Monday was tried, in the court of common pleas, at Guildhall, before Mr. Justice Gould, by a special jury, the great cause in which Mr. Fabricas, an inhabitant of Minorca, was plaintiff, and a gentleman in a very high office in that island, defendant charged with imprisoning the plaintiff, and sending him into banishment to Carthage in Spain. The trial began at ten in the morning, and lasted till about ten at night, when the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with three thousand pounds damages.

July 16. We hear a grant of 5000 acres of land near Lake Champlain on the back of New-York settlements in North America, has lately been made to Col. Ord, of the train of artillery.

It was yesterday morning strongly reported upon Change, that certain advice is received of the death of the queen dowager of Denmark, and that another revolution is hourly expected in favour of the exiled queen.

July 17. Though Charles Fox pretends to laugh it off with his usual pleasantry, yet it is certain he was absolutely refused a degree in laws at the late installation.

The cargoes of the several East-India ships which have already arrived, and are expected between this and the month of October next, are computed to be worth at least 3,800,000.

The parliamentary affairs of Ireland are become so critical in prospect, that, in consequence of some dispatches received from the lord lieutenant last post, Lord H. sets out for that kingdom next week as secret plenipotentiary.

Some letters from Warsaw mention two regiments of Austrian hussars having marched off suddenly, on a private expedition to the grand duchy of Luthuania.

On Monday next the great cause between Alexander Campbell, Esq; and William Hall, Esq; will be tried before Lord Mansfield by a special jury at the sittings in Guildhall. This cause will determine the constitutional rights of a British subject residing in our colonies in America, as it will in its event shew how far the prerogative of the crown extends over these countries, and whether a tax in its consequences necessarily fatal to the liberties of England imposed on the inhabitants of the new ceded islands in the West Indies can be supported in law.

The news of the total defeat of Ali Bey is confirmed. He is now very dangerously wounded, and in the hands of his enemies.

When Dr. Beattie received his degree from Lord North, his lordship paid him the compliment to say, that the Doctor conferred honour by accepting it. When the name of this gentleman was pronounced, the theatre resounded with applause. All ranks of people were proud to shew their respect to the amiable friend of society, who had erected a lasting monument to truth upon the ruins of false philosophy.

ANNAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 23.

On Monday last departed this life, at his house in this city, after a tedious indisposition, the Hon. WALTER DULANY, Esq; one of the Lord Proprietary's Council of State, Commissary General of this province, and one of the aldermen of the city—a gentleman who was deservedly beloved and esteemed by all ranks of people for his publick as well as private virtues.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. WILLIAM FITZHUGH, Esq; Commissary General of this province, in the room of WALTER DULANY, Esq; deceased.

THE members of the Jockey-Club are desired to meet at the coffee-house, on Monday next at two o'clock, to dinner.

I AM desired by a friend to offer to publick sale at the next Nov. court in Frederick-Town, at the time when I am to sell the land conveyed to me by William Hilleary, a tract of land on Seneca, called Fork Grubby Hill, containing 305 acres in woods. This land is near the White Grounds, and is open to as good a range as any in the county. There is a fine place for a mill on it, with abundance of timber convenient thereto. I am also instructed to say, that there are 14 or 15 acres of fine meadow land, and two pieces of good level high ground, about 50 acres in each, separated by a small rising of poor land, from which I conclude, that by placing the buildings on that small rising, clearing the two pieces of 50 acres each, and improving the meadow, such a stock might be wintered as would soon make it valuable for a small force, as the cattle usually come in fat at the fall. And as I expect that industrious men from St. Mary's county, who have laid up money during the late good times, and are tired of paying rent, will be bidders, therefore credit will be given for all the purchase money but ninety pounds sterling.

RICHARD HENDERSON.