

July 26. A correspondent observes, that the people of Boston were always contented, easy, and happy under the mild and fair administration of governor Pownall, yet on his return home, he was not made a Baronet, nor had he a pension, or any other singular mark of favour; but his successors who, by inflammatory writings, and extraordinary conduct, have almost set every thing in flames in that country, have been loaded with honours, places, and pensions to themselves, and to their families.

A N N A P O L I S, October 7.

On Monday last, Dr. Graham oculist and aurist set out from this City for Baltimore-town, where he proposes staying during his residence in America.

The general assembly of this province is to meet here on Monday next for dispatch of publick business.

On Monday the 27th of last month, a sweepstakes; on Tuesday the jockey club purse of one hundred guineas; and on the three following days subscription purses of fifty pounds each were run for over the course near this city—the particulars of which are as follow:

MONDAY, the SWEEPSTAKES.
 Mr. Fitzhugh's gray mare, 1
 Mr. Ode's gray mare, 2
 M. Heath's gray mare, 3

TUESDAY, September 28.
 Col. Lloyd's bay mare Nancy Bywell, 1 1
 Mr. Samuel Galloway's bay mare Lady Legs, 4 2
 Mr. Delancey's bay mare Nettle, 2 dr.
 Dr. Hamilton's bay mare Harmony, dist.
 Mr. Fitzhugh's bay horse Regulus, 3 3
 Mr. Mather's bay mare Kitty, dist.

WEDNESDAY, September 29.
 Dr. Hamilton's bay mare Primrose, 1 4 2
 Mr. Delancey's bay mare Sultana, 5 1 3
 Mr. Slaughter's black horse Ariel, 2 5 dr.
 Mr. Mather's bay mare Black Legs, 6 2 4
 Mr. Fitzhugh's bay mare Miss Sprightly, 3 3 2
 Mr. Warren's black mare Pettycoats loose, 4 6 dr.

THURSDAY, September 30.
 Mr. Fitzhugh's gray mare, 3 1 1
 Mr. Carroll's chestnut horse Marius, 2 2 2
 Mr. Mather's forel horse Bobram, dist.
 Mr. Lias's brown horse Figure, 4 dr.
 Dr. Hamilton's bay mare, 1 dist.
 Mr. Heath's gray mare, 5 3 3

FRIDAY, October 1.
 Mr. Fitzhugh's horse Regulus, 4 3 1 1
 His excellency governor Eden's bay horse Why not, 1 2 2 2
 Mr. Nicholson's bay horse Packcolet, 2 dr.
 Mr. Delancey's mare Nettle, 3 1 3 3

TO THE PUBLICK.

A VERY great patriot as he calls himself has been pleased to dilate with me amongst the number of his confidants, "though last not least in love," and compliments me in his way for the matterly speeches made last session "on the subject of an establishment"—'tis not improbable that he may have been deeply interested in that debate, and heard indistinctly if present, or been misinformed if absent with regard to my expedient "of stinting our clergy to exactly three children."

I remember no such expedient by me proposed, and am therefore not entitled to the admiration of so respectable a personage. It would be doing him injustice perhaps to consider it as mere invention of his own, but let the author be who he will, I am confident he is mistaken. If any gentleman of veracity can convince me that I proposed any such expedient, I shall have candour enough to acknowledge myself in an error.—Till then I conclude that the admiration of the Very Great Patriot has proceeded from misinformation, or may be imputed to some new figure of speech whereby a man takes the liberty of saying the thing that is not, to ridicule his adversary under the semblance of friendship. He will pardon me therefore if I disclaim such friendship, and consider him in the light of a person blinded by interest or party malice.

The language of the bill that was drawn and passed the lower house is plain and intelligible, and contains no such clause, nor do I recollect any division on the subject matter of that bill, other than on the annual allowance to be made to the incumbent in each parish. The intention of the lower house was to put the clergy on the footing of equality, and make provision for their support in imitation of the law that has long prevailed in the neighbouring colony of Virginia—glebes were to be purchased, built upon and improved at the expence of the parish, kept in repair by the minister, over and above their glebe each minister was to be allowed an annual salary of two hundred pounds currency by the year, and where no glebe could be purchased an additional salary of forty pounds currency by the year. To prevent inequality in the tax on the people the parishes were expected to be new-modelled—three years time were given for that purpose, during which time the ministers were to receive at the rate of four shillings currency per poll—these were the outlines of that bill, and I am not ashamed to own that I was an advocate for it. Hence the rage of that Very Great Patriot has been kindled against me, and I amongst others am to feel the lash of his vengeance. How uncharitable this, more especially if he has no just cause, which I apprehend will appear at first view, when we consider how few masters of families there are in each parish that have a plantation well improved, and can afford to live at the rate of two hundred pounds currency by the year. And that no good reason can be assigned why the clergy of this province cannot live on an allowance equal in value to that the clergy in Virginia have lived upon for many years past.

Whether I have any abilities as a writer or speaker is of small consequence to the world, and is a question of importance only to myself and those few that depend on me for assistance in the way of my profession. I wish not to be my own judge, nor would I choose that J. B. or any of his faction should assume the Chair. To the publick I make my appeal, and rely on the good sense of my countrymen, that they will not be led away by false appearances of friendship, and mere allegations without any proof. I look upon the writer who styles himself A Very Great Patriot as a W—f in S—p's C—ng. If he has any spark of GRACE left, let him read the following lines of the great Mr. Addison, and blush at his putting on the mask of patriotism to conceal his own base purpose of wounding the man against whom he has nothing to urge but diversity of sentiment in politics.

There the brave youth with love of virtue fir'd,
 Who greatly in his country's cause expir'd,
 Shall know he conquer'd; THE FIRM PATRIOT
 THERE
 WHO MADE THE WELFARE OF MANKIND HIS
 CARE,
 THO' STILL, BY FACTION, VICE, AND FORTUNE
 CROST
 SHALL FIND THE GEN'ROUS LABOUR WAS NOT
 LOST.

J. H. . . .

TO THE PRINTERS.

I BEG leave to trouble your paper with a few lines, which perhaps may be of some service at the ensuing meeting of the general assembly.

The great and urgent necessity this country labours under, for a regulation of its staple, is too obvious, may too alarming, to require expatiating upon; and I have no doubt but the lower house will do every thing in their power to obtain such regulation, on such terms as they shall think most for the advantage of the country; if, however, a few hints from an old man, can in any degree advance the fame, and prevent any unnecessary delay therein, I shall be well repaid.

I would have the business of an inspection law well considered, before it is brought before the house.—The officers, it is said, agree to a money regulation of their fees, according to the old table, after certain real abuses shall be struck off.—The governor has already given up to the county courts, as has long been desired, the writs of replevin and of common recovery.—The only difficulty which seems to remain, is, what is to become of the clergy, and how are their incomes to be levied and collected?—Here is our stumbling block—much in our way I own; to remove which, without siding with any party, shall be my present endeavour, and I will at the same time try, and I hope, not ineffectually to throw out some hints that may tend to put a period to all future disputes hereon.

The benefits this country received, from the late inspection law, are so well known, that they need not here be mentioned; and every planter, I believe, individually feels, and generally knows, how much this country must have lost these last three years, for want of a revival, or the continuance of it.—I am not going to enter upon any of the political causes why these things were, are, or must, of course, have been; I am going only to point out, if I can, in plain words, the nearest and easiest way to restore vigour to our trade, a value to our staple, prosperity to our country, and peace to us all: and if I am wrong in what I may advance, I hope the candid reader will impute my errors to a weak-head, not to a corrupt heart.—I write coolly, being of no party whatever; I hope this may be read coolly by all parties; that the assembly may meet coolly, and proceed on business coolly.

The right of the clergy to the 40 per poll is now before the supreme court, but I could, for many reasons, wish to see it settled to general satisfaction elsewhere, rather than by a determination from the bench.

One branch of the legislature seems determined not to give up the clergy, nor assent to any inspection law, without some regulation of their dues, as well as the fees of the officers;—What then must we do? To me (yet I boast not infallibility) there seem but two ways of settling this point, both of which I will state, and leave the eligibility to better judges.

The first which agrees with terms that, I am assured, have been offered, and may yet be had, is, for the present clergy to receive from the tobacco makers (at the warehouse) 23lb of inspected tobacco—and from the farmers, and non tobacco makers 4s per poll;—and all the parishes on the death or removal of the present incumbents, to be put on a money regulation, at such a poll rate from 4s to 5s as the legislature may chuse to enact.

The second is grounded on the first, making temporary provision (on the terms above prescribed) only for what is already due to the clergy in several parishes, and for what may yet accrue, till the validity of the act of 1701-2 is confirmed or set aside, and no longer. I could wish this matter to be well considered, before the house enters upon the business of it, that time may not be wasted, and great expence incurred to no purpose. Could this bone of contention be once digested, I have no doubt of seeing every objection to passing the journal set aside, all parties ended; all disputes compromised, and the three branches of the legislature on those terms with each other, that every lover of his country could wish.

Though an old man, I hope still to see the day when party in this country shall have intirely subsided—when the man who may be our governor, shall not only be, but be considered to be the friend of the people he presides over, and be, by the people, respected as such—when the gentlemen of the council (viewing them in that light) shall be thought to act, and advise, according to their opinions with honour and integrity; and, as members of the upper house,

with uncorruptedness and impartiality—when it shall no longer be deemed infamous to occupy an office of honour, trust, or profit under government—when the name of officer or placeman shall no longer be used, as expressive of time server, or slave to government—nor that of patriot as expressive of brawler and abettor of faction—when the lower house shall be considered by the other branches of the legislature, as well as by themselves, to be the real guardians of the liberties of the people, chosen only for their abilities and inclinations to promote the publick good; and actually and unanimously, on all occasions, exerting themselves for that laudable purpose.—When I see this, which I hope soon to do, I shall be happy.

S O L Q N.

THE following articles, which lately appeared under the New-York head, we have selected from a great number, in order to shew the inhabitants of this province a few specimens of the great success which attended Dr. Graham's practice in the space of two months, being the time the doctor lately resided in that city, for the re-establishment of his own health.

To Dr. GRAHAM, Oculist and Aurist.

S I R,

In gratitude to you, and for the benefit of those afflicted with deafness, I take this publick method of thanking you, for having, under God, perfectly restored me to perfect hearing, in both ears, in the space of nine days. The happiness I now enjoy is doubled, because being far advanced in years, I had but little reason to expect the enjoyment of so great a blessing. That we who formed the ears may render your future practice in the important branches you profess, successful, is my sincere, my ardent prayer.

JOHN EVANS.

From my lodgings at Mr. Casey's, in }
 Maiden-lane, Aug. 18, 1773. }

To Dr. GRAHAM, Oculist and Aurist.

S I R,

For a long time past I had the misfortune to be very deaf in both ears, inasmuch as to be altogether deprived of enjoying the conversation of my friends, as well as from hearing the word of God from the pulpit. Labouring under this gloomy, this deplorable condition, and under the weight of 70 years, I had almost despaired of relief, till encouraged by the many cures you had performed in this city, on persons of almost every age, both blind and deaf, I at last ventured to apply to you for help; and have been so fortunate as that by your means, under God, to recover my hearing in both ears very distinctly, and that in the space of one week. I make this publick in gratitude to you, and to induce others, afflicted with deafness, to apply—others who, like me, could not believe that such great cures could be performed on the aged and infirm. Accept, Sir, of my hearty thanks for your kind and obliging attention to—

Your obed. servt.

Maiden-lane, Aug. 26, 1773. JOHN HALDEN.

To Dr. GRAHAM, Oculist and Aurist.

S I R,

In return for your kind attention to me, for the benefit of others, and because my disorder was of such a nature as I am told is seldom or never cured except by the operation, I am induced to make my case publick. I laboured for a long time under a cataract, which in my right eye had occasioned total blindness. In less than a week after I began to use the inward medicine and outward applications you gave me, I found very remarkable benefit in my sight: the sight of my left eye is now clear and distinct, and my right eye, which was entirely gone, grows every day better and better. And all this happiness I enjoy without cutting, or any painful operation.

Sept. 6, 1773. MARTHA COOK.

At Mr. Duncomb's, wine merchant, New-York.

We hear that in consequence of the success which daily attends Dr. Graham's practice in the disorders of the eyes and ears, the multitude of pitiable objects which crowd for relief from almost every part of this and the adjacent provinces is so great, that the doctor cannot attend to many of the inhabitants even of this city, who applied to him at his first arrival. We are sorry to inform the publick, that the doctor seems notwithstanding determined to leave this province on Wednesday the first of September.

We hear that Dr. Graham, oculist and aurist, who intended to have left this city yesterday morning, is prevailed upon to remain one week longer, in order to complete, if possible, some most important cures he is now engaged in; and to afford what assistance may be in his power to some blind and deaf individuals among the many hundreds who have applied to him in consequence of the amazing and unprecedented success which hath distinguished his practice, but through extreme multiplicity of business have not hitherto been attended to. The doctor expresses the greatest desire and willingness to stay in this city some months longer, and is sorry that his engagements to the inhabitants of the southern provinces and his affairs in England oblige him positively to leave this city next Wednesday morning: a departure