

TCHWELL, in West Street, Appa...
to the military gentlemen.
arms is become absolutely necessa...
preservation of American liberty,
the above gentlemen, that he makes
and fine metal sword hilts; like
repairs the same. Those gentlemen
for him with their custom, may de...
their work done with the greatest
at the most reasonable rate, which
satisfaction to the public in gene...
and a regular apprenticeship to the
London.
3 (17)

Patuxent Iron Works, February 6, 1776.
of letting the estate of our father,
SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron...
we request all such as are indebted
make immediate payment, as no longer
be given them. All persons that
the Patuxent Iron-Works Company,
five months standing, are requested to
satisfy and make payment; and those who
their power to make immediate pay...
they will come and settle their
or bind. If the above requests are
not, we shall take such measures as will
ment, without respect to persons, al...
disagreeable to

SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN,
and to be sold at the Printing-office,
C E E D I N G S
O F T H E
V E N T I O N
O F T H E
P R I N C I P A L C I T Y O F M A R Y L A N D,
of Annapolis, on Thursday the 7th of
December, 1775.

COGNITIVE OFFICE,
March 11, 1776.

AS the records of the commissary's office
removed to Upper Marlborough, by the
Council of Safety for the province of
I am directed to give this public notice,
in business of that office will from hence
be conducted at that place.

commissary's courts are by law appointed
the city of Annapolis, where the same
may be continued, the commissary goes
to relieve as far as in his power the dis...
to the people, from the removal of the
the distance from the capital, hath refered
both places in every court-week, twice
the second Tuesdays of May, July, Septem...
ber, and to that end, will hold his
second Tuesday in said months at the city
for the convenience of the inhabitants
there, and others whom it may be
will from thence proceed on the Thurs...
Marlborough, there to sit during the
the week for the dispatch of public busi...

notice, that for the greater ease and con...
the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county,
business with me as deputy commissary
city, I shall give attendance every Tuesday
of Mr. Cornelius Garretson in the city of
for that purpose.

ELIE VALLETTE, register.
Immediately, delivered at the contractor's
store in Annapolis,
QUANTITY of potatoes, parsneps, carrots,
cockle beans, or any kind of Indian
which will be given the highest prices, by
ISAAC M' HARD,
for Mr. ROBERT CUMMINS

Annapolis, March 26, 1776.
away from the subscriber, an indented ser...
lad, named Edward Burford, born in
about five feet two inches high, fair
and brown hair: had with him two clothe...
a London brown, the other of coat
pured cloth with waistcoat of the same,
n, good buckskin breeches, ribb'd worsted
and English made shoes. He is very cool
and can give no better reason for his e...
than that he often merited chastisement
received it. He was seen at Mr. Jacob...
in Prince George's county, pretending
visit a ship mate. Should he be taken us...
home I will give 40 shillings reward on

J. CLAPHAM,
BRAHAM CLAUDE,
HMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,
at Mrs. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS,
leave to acquaint the public in gene...
his friends in particular, that he will
carry on the above said trades in all their vari...
s, and at the most reasonable rates; also that
and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, f...
hangers, and cutlery. He also makes hood...
ds in the neatest and most approved manne...
He has several grots of hood...
of cheap.

1/3.
GREEN.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 2, 1776

To the PEOPLE of PENNSYLVANIA.
LETTER VI.
(Continued from our last.)

BUT he has not the candour to compare scrip...
ture with scripture; nor does he give a single
passage complete, and connected with the parts
necessary to explain it—a clear proof that
other craft may be employed, as well as king...
craft and priest-craft, in withholding the scripture from
the people, even in protestant countries. Had our author
proceeded a little further, or given the different passages
complete, as he went along, it would have appeared that,
notwithstanding the just displeasure of the Almighty,
and his protest against the Jews for throwing off his righ...
teous government; yet, as mercy and forgiveness are
his chief delight, and he knows there is no perfection
in man, the matter was pretty amicably settled at last;
and the divine countenance given to the establishment
of monarchy, even in the person of Saul. God himself
directed his election and appointment; and to prepare
him for his office, gave him another heart, and also the
spirit of prophecy. As to the thunder-storm, which our
author exults in, as an absolute disapprobation of all
monarchical governments, it was no more than a sign,
called for by Samuel, to convince the people that he
spoke in the name of the Lord. But what did he speak
in the verses immediately preceding? Not surely that
God had a particular quarrel with monarchical govern...
ment, as such, and that "blood would attend it;" but
rather the contrary—that since the Jews would still in...
sist upon a government of their own appointment, the
Almighty would yet give them a blessing under that
very form, upon condition of their obedience to his
law. If ye will starve the Lord, and serve him, and obey his
voice, &c.—then shall both ye, and also the king that reign...
th over you, continue following the Lord; to which duty
of following the Lord, a blessing is always promised in
scripture. But if ye will not obey, &c.—the hand of the
Lord shall be against you; so it would have been expressed
for disobedience, had they not asked a king. And im...
mediately after the thunder-storm, Samuel confirms this
doctrine, and comforts the people. Fear not, said he,
although you have thus sinned, the Lord will not forsake
his people. As for me, God forbid that I should sit
against the Lord, and cease to pray for you—But I will in...
form you in the good and right way.—Thus it seems a
good way was yet to be found, under monarchical go...
vernment. From all which it is plain, that the Al...
mighty had now pardoned the Jews; and the prophet
follows the example; promising still to proceed in the
discharge of his duty among them, as a people yet in
covenant with God. But, as I hinted before, it did not
suit our author's purposes to take notice of such passages
as these; and he has been guilty of still as great a per...
version of scripture concerning David, whom God undea...
bly approved of, and appointed to monarchical rule.

The high encomium given of David takes no notice
of him officially as a king, but only as a man after
God's own heart. I know the poor equivocation
which the author has here in reserve to offer for his say...
ing that this character was not given to David officially
as a king, but as a man. It is true, which Samuel first
applied the character to David he had not yet entered
on his office, as a king; but it was predicted that the
kingdom should not be continued in the family of Saul,
because he had violated the law, and intruded himself
into the priest's duty, which did not belong to him;
and therefore the prophet tells him that the Lord had
sought him a man after his own heart; with the express
design of making him the successor of Saul, on account
of his excellent and God-like disposition. The Lord bath
chosen David (this man after his own heart), to be cap...
tain over his people; because thou (Saul) hast not kept that
which the Lord commanded thee. That one man is here
rejected from being a king, because of his disobedience
to God, and another chosen as his successor, because of
his goodness of heart and regard to religion; is true, or
scripture is false. But one greater than Samuel, even
St. Paul, puts this beyond all doubt; and appropriates
the encomium to David, not merely as a king elect, but
one actually exercising the office. "When he had removed
him (says the apostle, meaning Saul) he raised up unto
them David, to be their king, to whom also he gave testi...
mony and said, I have found David the son of Jesse, a man
after mine own heart, which shall justify all my will; name...
ly, in his character of a king.

Numerous are the passages of scripture which might
be brought to show that the Almighty approved of
David officially as a king, on account of his public vir...
tues, and that a divine blessing was given to the Jewish
monarchy under his direction. The reader may consul...
t Sam. chap. vii. ver. 10, 11; chap. viii. ver. 6;
1 Kings, chap. viii. ver. 26. Ps. 78th. ver. 70, 71, 72.
Ps. 90th. ver. 20, 21.
I have now done with our author on this head, and can
return one of his polite expressions—"I despise
him" equally as a perverter of scripture; and of the fun...
damental principles of mixt government. I am threat...
ened with being "hunted from every lane and luck...
ing hole." Hunt on. I skulk in no such places, but
keep the open streets. "Wait a little," say others—
Cato will soon be found tripping and stumbling upon
his doctrine, the divine right of kings, non-resistance,
and the like. Well, gentlemen, wait patiently, till it so
happens; but let me, in the mean time, have fair play.
I claim it of the public, as being engaged in a cause which
is of the utmost importance to them as well as to myself;
and while I stand in it, I can rely on their candour.
I have got over what some may have viewed as the
most thorny part of my way; and upon the whole
I contend for this—That rulers are not left to chuse

their own forms of government, as has been the case of all
the world for some thousand years, there is no particular
denunciation of God's displeasure against any FORM, whe...
ther MONARCHICAL or DEMOCRATICAL, under which
such a people may think their civil happiness best secured,
and their duty to God best performed.

ACHERLEY shall again shelter me in this conclusion;
which is the main purport of the present letter.
"JESUS CHRIST left all the potestates of this world,
and their subjects, to decide their several rights by the
temporal laws of each nation, and never intimated
WHAT FORM OF GOVERNMENT WAS MOST CONVE...
NIENT OR ELIGIBLE."

This directly contradicts our author, who says that
the Almighty has entered his protest against the particu...
lar form of monarchy. Yet ACHERLEY was a GOOD
WHIG, and desired to leave scripture out of the institu...
tion of modern governments. It might be well for the
author of *Common Sense* to follow the example in his fu...
ture works; without stirring up an old dispute, of which
our fathers were long since wearied!

It has been asked—why does not Cato come to the
point? He is but yet in the suburbs—Softly gentlemen!
If this be true, why do you, who are in the citadel,
make such a noise, and betray such fears? Cannot you
let me pursue the siege in my own way? I really
thought that, if I could sap or overturn your founda...
tions, the aerial part of your fabric would tumble to the
ground. You call on me to shew my plan? I have
done it, and mentioned, as such, a safe return to a con...
nection with our ancient friends and kindred, accompa...
nied with all the advantages we have formerly experi...
enced, and perhaps more; which I trust are things yet
practicable; or, if it should prove otherwise, we can lose
nothing by the exercise of deliberation and wisdom in
the mean while.

But what have you done? Although it was in...
cumbent on you to have shewn the advantages of your plan,
to the great and respectable number of good men, who
will always be averse to changes, except in the last ne...
cessity; although you ought to have removed their ne...
cessity doubts concerning their future safety and peace,
which have been plentifully thrown out to you; in
short, although you ought to have counted the cost of
your work, and have tried to reconcile with your de...
sign, a multitude of interests, commercial, political, and
economical—you have only entertained us with some
loose declamations upon abuses in the English govern...
ment, and shocked us, for want of better arguments, by
a perversion of things sacred; filling the papers with
personal invectives and calumnies against all who cannot
swallow, at a venture, every crude notion you may cook
up as the politics of the day. This will as little agree
with the stomachs of others as with mine: Although I
have declared that, when the last necessity comes, I have
no expedient in view but to take my chance with you,
for better and for worse.

C A T O.
To the PEOPLE of PENNSYLVANIA.
LETTER VII.

THE author of *Common Sense* does not trust wholly to
his scripture doctrines for the demolition of monar...
chical government; and indeed how could he? For he
seems only to have begun his study of the Bible "since
the fatal 19th of April, 1775." Before that period, as
he eloquently tells us, "no man was a warmer wisher
to reconciliation (with monarchical government) than
himself." It may be proper, then, to take some notice
of what he offers by way of argument against monarchy,
and particularly the hereditary kind.

If hereditary successions says he (meaning succe...
sion to monarchical government—did ensure a race of
good men, it would have the seal of divine authority."
Thus we find him; with his own hand, affixing the seal
of Heaven to what he has before told us, the Devil in...
vented, and the Almighty entered his protest against.
A strange inconsistency as well as heterodoxy! for if mo...
narchy be from Hell and reprobated by Heaven, how
can a succession to it be sanctified by the authority of
everlasting goodness?

He finds another curious argument against the English
monarchy, in particular, by tracing it to the "rajally
original of a French bastard." Yet, in the institution of
itself, this will prove as little against the institution it...
self, as it would prove against this author's argument or
mine, in the present controversy, if both of us were dis...
covered not only to have sprung from bastards, but to
be such ourselves. The family scutcheon, that is without
a blot, must be but of very fresh date. The Roman em...
pire, by this author's argument, had a double or twin...
rascality in its original. ROMULUS and REMUS did not
know their own father. "They were," says SIDNEY, "the
sons of a nun; conspurated (or plumped up) as is prob...
able, by a lassy soldier, who was (by the language of
flattery afterwards) said to be MAWA, and for their vi...
gour and valour were made heads of the people." The
rest of his arguments appear nothing better than these,
even where he displays his whole force, in laying before
us the materials of the English constitution, under dif...
ferent heads.

First—The remains of monarchical tyranny in the
person of the king. "Secondly—The remains of ar...
istocratical tyranny, in the persons of the peers." "Thirdly
The new republican materials, in the persons of the
commons. These he intimates, may be virtuous; but
he should have made them as tyrannical as the others,
so far as these colonies are concerned; else what are we
contending for against them?
alas! what more than African labour have I under...
taken, in attempting to answer a writer, who, under the

specious name of *Common Sense*, is constantly dealing out
paradoxes, and setting himself up, not only in contra...
diction to the sober sentiments of the wisest of mankind,
but often in contradiction to himself? Can any man
expect credit, who will gravely assert that a people, long
famed for wisdom and love of liberty, would have em...
ployed themselves for a thousand years, in compound...
ing and rearing up a constitution, out of the materials of
the different simple forms of government, and, all the
while, have selected nothing but the tyrannical remains
of each? To reason with such a writer would be lost
labour. Some assertions are too absurd for the possib...
ility of refutation. The rules of logic cannot lay hold of
them.

In such a case, the best answer that can be given, is to
lay before the reader a true account of the English con...
stitution; the praises of which have adorned and filled
the volumes of the greatest men in our own and other
countries. In this part of my work, therefore, I shall
have little more to do than to copy them; and as the
sentiments of foreigners may be deemed more impartial
than our own, I shall take one of the greatest of them—
the illustrious MONTESQUIEU, for my chief guide. But
as this truly enlightened genius, with the dignity of
a profound lawyer, delivers himself almost in the concise
style of aphorisms, that he may be more useful to men,
whose clear and comprehensive understanding renders
them not so like office themselves, in the service of
their country; I shall endeavour to convey the substance
of his doctrines in the most familiar style, retaining, as
far as I am able, his sense and spirit. I shall likewise
venture sometimes to make a few additions, either for
illustration, or to bring his general principles more
closely home to the English constitution.

There is certainly something too venerable in a fabric
built up with so much care by our ancestors, cemented
with so much blood, and to which they have adhered
for so many ages, to be lightly given up, upon the par...
tial representations, or general invectives, of any writer,
or number of writers, arguing from the abuse of things
against the use of them. We would not lock ourselves
out of an old habitation, till we had provided a new and
better one; nor part with a common friend, upon the
passionate accusations of an avowed enemy, without hear...
ing what he could say in his defence, and giving him a fair
trial. For, at this rate, we could have nothing of the least
stability or permanency upon earth; and our whole lives
would be employed in making and unmaking, building
up and pulling down, without ever reaping the final
fruit of our labours.

The author of *Common Sense* stands singular in his
rage for condemning the English constitution in the
lump, and the administration of it from the beginning.
The immortal SIDNEY himself gives it a different cha...
racter, and speaks with reverence of the wisdom of our
ancestors. "They evidently appear, says he, not only
to have intended well, but to have taken a right course
to accomplish what they intended." His had effect as
long as the cause continued, and the only fault which
can be ascribed to that which they established is, that it
has not proved to be perpetual, which is no more than
may be justly said of the best human constitutions that
ever have been in the world. If we will be just to our
ancestors it will become us, in our time, rather to pur...
sue what we know they intended, and by new constitutions
to repair the breaches made upon the old, than to accuse them
of defects that will for ever attend the actions of man."

MONTESQUIEU, in the cool moments of philosophi...
cal reflection, unbiassed by local prejudices, and remote,
both in time and place, from the scenes he describes,
has given us an instructive lesson on this head.
"A very droll spectacle (says he) it was in the last
century, to behold the impotent efforts the English made
for the establishment of democracy or republican govern...
ment. The spirit of one faction was suppressed only by
that of a succeeding faction. The government was
continually changing. The people, amazed at so many
revolutions, sought every where for a democracy, without
being able to find it" any where. "At length, after a
series of tumultuary motions and violent shocks, they
were obliged to have recourse to that very government,
which they had so odiously proscribed."

Every government, in order to be complete, must
have within itself the power of preserving its being, as
well as pursuing its well being. And such a power ne...
cessarily implies three things—1st. Legislation, or the
making laws and regulations for the good of the com...
munity. 2dly. The execution of these laws. 3dly. The
judging, when they are duly executed, and punishing of...
fenders. The great object of the whole is political li...
berty, which Montesquieu defines—"That tranquillity
or peace of mind arising from the opinion each person
has of his safety. In order to have this liberty, it is
 requisite that the government be so constituted, as one
man need not be afraid of another," either in respect
of his person or property. Every man's own feelings
can tell him that this is a true definition.

But the union of these three powers, the legislative,
the executive and judicial, in one man or any number of
men, is not liberty but tyranny complete; because there
can be no safety for individuals in such a case, unless
goodness were always united with power; which is not
to be looked for, except under the perfect government
of Heaven. "It is, a mistake, says the great Mr.
Locke, to think that this fault (the abuse of power) is
proper only to monarchies. Other forms of govern...
ment are liable to it as well as that; for wherever the
power, that is put into any hands, for the government
of the people, and the preservation of their properties,
is applied to other ends, and made use of to impoverish,
harrass, or subvert them to the arbitrary and irregular

* Montesquieu, b. vi. ch. 6.