

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXth Year.] THURSDAY, November 22, 1764. [N^o. 1020.]

LEN from the Subscriber, living on Rock-
in Frederick County, on the 14th of
last; a large Sorrel Horse, paces very
a Blaze in his Face, and branded on the
er and Buttock thus T m.
ever secures the said Horse, so that the
may have him again, shall have a Reward
Shillings, paid by
ELIZABETH BUTLER.

WINDOW GLASS,
AT THE
MEDICINAL STORE,
IN
Baltimore-Town,

BY
JOHN BOYD, & Company,
WITH
s, Chymicals, Galenicals, Perfumery,
grocery, Patent Medicines, Paints, Court
aifter;
ROB of LEMONS,
GEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNI-
TURE, &c.

he said Store is put up in the neatest
Manner, and with the greatest Care,
HE NEW MEDICINE CHEST,
ch, to those that have already tried, has given
reatest Satisfaction. The Directions are print-
and have been well approved of by some of
st Physicians on the Continent. As we pur-
to apply our whole Attention to this Business,
first of the Kind in the Province) and shall
stantly keep a full and complete Assortment of
y Thing in our Way, we hope thereby to
t the Encouragement of the Public.
e shall Import regularly twice a Year; but if
ould run short of any Articles before the Ar-
of our Importation, we shall supply such De-
ncy from our Drug-Store in Philadelphia, as
e are weekly Opportunities from thence to this
e; so that our Customers may always depend
having their Orders completely executed, with-
any Difference of Price.
B. Conveyance as usual, by Way of Mes-
sengers Middleton and Reith.

WILLIAM KNAPP, WATCH-MAKER,
AKES this Method to acquaint the Pub-
lic, That he has provided an Assistant in the
WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS, which will
ble him the better to Dispatch the Work of
e Gentlemen who have, and may employ him.
hopes his past Endeavours in that Way, may
e answered the desired End. It is manifest
n daily Experience, that Numbers of Watches
hich have been originally well executed) have
erly suffered thro' the unskilful and injudicious
lice of some Men, who assumed the Knowledge
a Business to which they were only Pretenders.
of Watches which have been many Years in
e, and consequently Wore, he will engage to
nd, as well as when New; and will at a very
derate Expence keep, those he Repairs, in Or-
e, for Ten Years, all Damages excepted which
y accrue to 'em from Accidents, such as a Fall,
e Breaking of a Main Spring, which the most
rning Workman cannot often Account for,
r the ablest prevent.
He Makes, and will Supply any Gentlemen with
HORIZONTAL, SECONDS, or PLAIN WATCHES,
d will engage the Quality to be equal to any
ported from LONDON.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near
Annapolis, about the last of June, a Mulatto
ollow named Cyrus, about 5 Feet high; he is
w legg'd, his Toes incline to turn inwards, has
down Look, and is slow of Speech; he has
ack Hair, which curls much. Had on a Cloth
lour'd Waistcoat, with yellow Metal Buttock,
Ofnabrigs Shirt, and old Leather Breeches.
Whoever brings the said Fellow home, shall
ve Twenty Shillings Reward. If taken out of
e Province, Forty Shillings, and reasonable
arges, if brought home, paid by
GERARD HOPKINS, junior.
N. B. He formerly belonged to Capt. Thomas
ant in Prince-George's County, and is a noted
unaway.

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

PHILADELPHIA. REMARKS on a late PROTEST against the Ap- POINTMENT of Mr. FRANKLIN an Agent for this Province.

I HAVE generally passed over, with a silent Disregard,
the nameless abusive Pieces that have been written a-
gainst me; and tho' this Paper, called a PROTEST,
is signed by some respectable Names, I was, never-
theless, inclined to treat it with the same Indifference;
but as the Assembly is therein reflected on upon my
Account, it is thought more my Duty to make some Re-
marks upon it.
I would first observe then, that this Mode of *Protesting* by
the Minority, with a String of Reasons against the Proceed-
ings of the Majority of the House of Assembly, is quite new
among us; the present is the second we have had of the kind,
and both within a few Months. It is unknown to the Prac-
tice of the House of Commons, or of any House of Repre-
sentatives in America, that I have heard of; and seems an
affected Imitation of the Lords in Parliament, which can by
no Means become Assembly-men of America. Hence appears
the Absurdity of the Complaint, that the House refused the
Protest an Entry on their Minutes. The Protesters know
that they are not, by any Custom or Usage, intitled to such
an Entry, and that the Practice here is not only useless in it-
self, but would be highly inconvenient to the House, since it
would probably be thought necessary for the Majority also to
enter their Reasons, to justify themselves to their Constitu-
ents, whereby the Minutes would be incumbered, and the
Public Business obstructed. More especially will it be found
inconvenient, if such Protests are made use of as a new Form
of Libelling, as the Vehicles of personal Malice, and as Means
of giving to private Abuse the Appearance of a Sanction, as
public Acts. Your Protest, Gentlemen, was therefore prop-
erly refused; and since it is no Part of the Proceedings of
Assembly, one may with the more Freedom examine it.

Your first Reason against my Appointment, is, that you
believe me to be the chief Author of the Measures pursued
by the last Assembly, which have occasioned such Unsa-
tisfaction and Disaffection among the good People of this Pro-
vince." I shall not dispute my Share in those Measures;
I hope they are such as will in time do Honour to all that
were concerned in them. But you seem mistaken in the Or-
der of Time: It was the Unsafties and Disaffection among
the good People of the Province that occasioned the Measures;
the Province was in Confusion before they were taken, and
they were pursued in order to prevent such Unsafties and
Disaffection for the future. Make one Step farther back, and
you will find Proprietary Injustice, supported by Proprietary
Minions and Creatures, the original Cause of all our Unsafties
and Disaffections.

Another of your Reasons is, "that I am, as you are in-
formed, very unfavourably thought of by several of His
Majesty's Ministers." I apprehend, Gentlemen, that
your Informer is mistaken. He indeed has taken great Pains
to give unfavourable Impressions of me, and perhaps may
flatter himself, that it is impossible to much true Industry
should be totally without Effect. His long Success in main-
ing or murdering all the Reputations that stand in his Way,
which has been the dear Delight and constant Employment
of his Life, may likewise have given him some just Ground
for Confidence that he has, as they call it, *done for me*, a-
mong the rest. But, as I said before, I believe he is mis-
taken. For what have I done that they should think unfa-
vourably of me? It cannot be my constantly and uniformly
promoting the Measures of the Crown, ever since I had any
Influence in the Province. It cannot, surely, be my promo-
ting the Change from a Proprietary to a Royal Government.
If indeed I had, by Speeches and Writings, endeavoured to
make His Majesty's Government universally odious in the
Province. If I had hazarded by the Week, to all Corners
and Coers, on the pretended Injustice and Oppressions of
Royal Government, and the Slavery of the People under it.
If I had written traitorous Papers to this Purpose, and got
them translated into other Languages, to give His Majesty's
foreign Subjects here those horrible Ideas of it. If I had de-
clared, written and printed, that "the King's little Finger
"we should find heavier than the Proprietor's whole Loins,"
with regard to our Liberties; then indeed might the Ministers
be supposed to think unfavourably of me. But these are not
Exploits for a Man who holds a profitable Office under the
Crown, and can expect to hold it no longer than he behaves
with Fidelity and Duty that becomes every good Subject.
They are only for Officers of Proprietary Appointment, who
hold their Commissions during his, and not the King's, Plea-
sure; and who, by dividing among themselves, and their
Relations, Offices of many Thousands a Year, enjoyed by
Proprietary Favour, feel where to place their Loyalty. I wish
they were as good Subjects to his Majesty;—and perhaps
they may be so, when the Proprietary interesters no longer.

Another of your Reasons is, "that the Proposal of me
for an Agent is extremely disagreeable to a very great
Number of the most serious and reputable Inhabitants of
the Province; and the Proof is, my having been rejected
at the last Election, tho' I had represented the City in
Assembly for 14 Years."

And do those of you, Gentlemen, reproach me with this,
who among near Four Thousand Voters, had scarcely a Score
more than I had? It seems then, that your *Elections* were
very near being *Rejections*, and thereby furnishing the same
Proof in your Case that you produce in mine, of your being
likewise extremely disagreeable to a very great Number of
the most serious and reputable People. Do you, honourable
Sir, reproach me with this, who for almost twice 14 Years
have been rejected (if not being chosen is to be rejected) by the
same People, and unable, with all your Wealth and Con-
nections, and the Influence they give you, to obtain an

Election in the County where you reside, and the City
where you were born, and are best known, have been obliged
to accept a Seat from one of the out Counties, the remotest
of the Province.—It is known, Sir, to the Persons who
proposed me, that I was first chosen against my Inclination,
and against my Entreaties that I might be suffered to remain
a private Man. In none of the 14 Elections you mention
did I ever appear as a Candidate. I never did, directly or
indirectly solicit any Man's Vote. For six of the Years in
which I was annually chosen, I was absent, residing in
England; during all which Time, your secret and open At-
tacks upon my Character and Reputation were incessant;
and yet you gained no Ground. And can you really, Gen-
tlemen, find Matter of Triumph in this *Rejection* as you
call it? A Moment's Reflection on the Means by which it
was obtained, must make you ashamed of it.

Not only my Duty to the Crown; in carrying the Post-
Office Act more duly into Execution, was made use of to
exasperate the Ignorant, as if I was increasing my own Profit,
by picking their Pockets; but my very Zeal in opposing the
Murders, and supporting the Authority of Government,
and even my Humanity, with regard to the innocent Indians
under our Protection, were murdered among my Offences, to
fling up against me those religious Bigots, who are of all Sa-
vages the most brutish. Add to this the numberless Fal-
shoods propagated as Truths, and the many Perjuries proce-
eding among the wretched Rabble brought to swear themselves
intitled to a Vote; and yet to *poor a Superiority* obtained at
all this Expence of Honour and Conscience! Can this, Gen-
tlemen, be Matter of Triumph! Enjoy it then. Your Ex-
ultation, however, was short.—Your Artifices did not
prevail every where; nor your double Tickets, and whole
Boxes of forged Votes. A great Majority of the new chosen
Assembly were of the old Members, and will obtain Justice
from the Proprietaries. But what does that avail to you
who are in the Proprietary Interest? And what Comfort can
it afford you, when by the Assembly's Choice of an Agent,
it appears that the same, to you obnoxious, Man, (notwith-
standing all your venomous Invektives against him) still re-
tains so great a Share of the public Confidence?

But "this Step, you say, gives you the more lively Afflic-
tion, as it is taken at the very Moment when you were in-
formed by a Member of the House, that the Governor had
"assured him of his having received Instructions from the
"Proprietaries, to give his Assent to the Taxation of their
"Estate, in the same Manner that the Estates of other Per-
"sons are to be taxed; and also to confirm, for the public
"Use, the several Squares formerly claimed by the City."
O the Force of Friendship! the Power of Interest! What
Politeness they infuse into a Writer, and what delicate Expres-
sions they produce! The Dispute between the Proprietaries
and us was about the *Quantity*, the Rate of their Taxation,
and not about the *Manner*; but now, when all the World
condemns them for requiring a partial Exemption of their
Estate, and they are forced to submit to an honest Equality,
"is called "allowing to be taxed in the same Manner with
"the People."—Their *Rejection* of five public Squares
in the Plan of the City, which they had near 40 Years un-
justly and dishonourably seized and detained from us, direct-
ing their Surveyor to map the Streets over them (in order to
turn them into Lots) and their Officers to sell a Part of them;
this their *Disgorging* is softly called *confirming* them for the
public Use; and instead of the plain Words formerly given
to the City, by the first Proprietary their Father, we have
the cautious pretty Expression of "formerly claimed by the
"City."—Yes, not only formerly but *always* claimed, e-
ver since they were *promised* and *given* to encourage the Set-
tlers, and ever will be *claimed* till we are put in actual Pos-
session of them. 'Tis pleasant, however, to see how lightly
and tenderly you trip over these Matters, as if you trod
upon Eggs.—But that "VERY MOMENT," that precious
Moment! why was it so long delayed? Why were those
healing Instructions so long withheld and concealed from
the People? They were, it seems, brought over by Mr.
Allen.

Intelligence was received by various Hands from
London, that Orders were sent by the Proprietaries, from
which great Hopes were entertained of an Accommodation.
Why was the Bringing and the Delivery of such Orders so
long delayed? The Reason is easily understood. Messieurs
Barclay, Friends to both Proprietaries and People, wished
for that Gentleman's happy Arrival, hoping his *Influence*,
added to the *Power* and *Commissions* the Proprietaries had
vested him with, might prove effectual in restoring Har-
mony and Tranquillity among us;—but he, it seems,
hoped his *Influence* might do the Business, without those
Additions.—There appeared on his Arrival some Pro-
spect, from sundry Circumstances, of a Change to be made
in the House by the approaching Election.—The Proprietary
Friends and Creatures knew the Heat of their
Matter, and how extremely disagreeable to him that *equal*
Taxation, that *Restitution*, and the other *Concessions* to be made
for the Sake of a Reconciliation, must necessarily be. They
hoped therefore to spare him all those Mortifications, and
thereby secure a greater Portion of his Favour. Hence the
Instructions were not produced to the last Assembly, though

† Extra from a Letter, dated London, August 6, 1764, from
David Barclay and Sons, to Messrs. James and Drinker.
"We very much wish for William Allen's happy Arrival
"on your Side, when you hope his Influence, added to the Power
"and Commissions the Proprietaries have invested him with,
"may prove effectual, in restoring Harmony and Tranquillity
"among you, so much to be desired by every Well-wisher to your
"Province. Pray be assured of our sincere and best Wishes
"for the Success of this salutary Work, and that nothing in our
"Power, so contribute thereto, will ever be wanting."

they arrived before the September Sitting, when the Gover-
nor was in Town, and actually did Business with the House.
Nor to the new Assembly were they mentioned, till the
"very Moment," the fatal Moment, when the House were
on the Point of choosing that wicked Adversary of the Pro-
prietary to be an Agent for the Province in England.

But I have, you say, a "fixed Enmity to the Proprieta-
ries," and "you believe it will preclude all Accommodation
"of our Disputes with them, even on just and reasonable
Terms."—And why do you think I have a fixed Enmity
to the Proprietaries;—I have never had any personal Dif-
ference with them. I am no Land-Jobber and therefore
have never had any Thing to do with their Land-Office or
Officers;—if I had, probably, like others, I might have
been obliged to truckle to their Measures, or have had like
Causes of Complaint.—But our private Interests never
clashed, and all their Repentment against me, and mine to
them, has been on the public Account. Let them do Justice
to the People of Pennsylvania, sit honourably by the Citizens
of Philadelphia, and become honest Men; my Enmity, if
that's of any Consequence, ceases from the "very Moment";
and, as soon as I possibly can, I promise to love, honour
and respect them.—In the mean Time, why do you "be-
"lieve it will preclude all Accommodation with them on
"just and reasonable Terms?" Do you not boast that their
gracious Condescensions are in the Hands of the Governor,
and that "if this had been the usual Time for Business,
"his Honour would have sent them down in a Message to
"the House." How then can my going to England prevent
this Accommodation? The Governor can call the House
when he pleases, and one would think, that, at least in your
Opinion, my being out of the Way, would be a favourable
Circumstance. For then, by "cultivating the Disposition
shown by the "Proprietaries, every reasonable Demand that
"can be made on the Part of the People might be obtained;
"in vigorously insisting on which, you promise to unite with
"earnestly with the rest of the House."—It seems then
we have, "reasonable Demands" to make, and as you call
them a little higher, *equitable Demands*. This is much for
Proprietary Minions to own;—but you are all growing
better, in Imitation of your Master, which is indeed very
commendable. And if the Accommodation here should fail,
I hope that though you dislike the Person a Majority of two
to one in the House have thought fit to appoint an Agent,
you will nevertheless, in Duty to your Country, continue
the noble Resolution of uniting with the rest of the House,
in vigorously insisting on that *Equity* and *Justice*, which such
an Union will undoubtedly obtain for us.

I pass over the trivial Charge against the Assembly, that
they "acted with unnecessary haste in proceeding to this
"Appointment, without making a small Adjournment." &c.
and your affected Apprehensions of Danger from that Haste.
The Necessity of Expedition on this Occasion is as obvious to
every one out of Doors as it was to those within; and the
Fears you mention are not, I fancy, considerable enough to
break your Rest.—I come then to your high Charge against
me, "That I heretofore ventured, contrary to an Act of
"Assembly, to place the Public Money in the Stocks,
"whereby this Province suffered a Loss of 6000 £, and that
"Sum added to the 4000 £ granted for my Expenses,
"makes the whole Cost of my former Voyage to England
"amount to ELEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS!"—How wisely
was that Term in our Laws contrived, which when a Man
is arraigned for his Life, requires the Evidence to speak the
Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth! The
Reason is manifest. A Falshood may destroy the Innocent;
so may Part of a Truth, without the Whole; and a Mixture of
Truth and Falshood may be full as pernicious. You, Mr.
Chief Justice, and the other Justices among the Protesters,
and you, Sir, who are a Counsellor at Law, must all of you
be well acquainted with this excellent Form; and when you
arraign'd my Reputation (dearer to me than Life) before the
Assembly, and now at the respectable Tribunal of the Pub-
lic, would it not have well become your Honours to have
hid some small Regard at least to the Spirit of that Form?
You might have mentioned, That the Disposition of the Act
to lodge the Money in the Bank, subject to the Drafts of the
Treasurer of the Loan-Office here, was impracticable; That
the Bank refused to receive it on these Terms, it being con-
trary to their settled Rules to take Charge of Money subject
to the Orders of unknown People, living in distant Countries.
—You might have mentioned, That the House being informed
of this, and having no immediate Call for the Money,
did themselves adopt the Measure of placing it in the Stocks,
which then were low; where it might on a Peace produce a
considerable Profit, and in the mean time accumulate an In-
terest: That they even passed a Bill, directing the subsequent
Sums granted by Parliament, to be placed with the former;
That the Measure was prudent and safe; and, That the Loss
arose not from placing the Money in the Stocks, but from
the imprudent and unnecessary drawing it out at the
very Time when they were lowest, on some slight uncertain
Rumours of a Peace concluded: That if the Assembly had
let it remain another Year, instead of losing they would have
gained Six Thousand Pounds; and that after all, since the
Exchange at which they sold their Bills, was near Twenty
per Cent, higher when they drew, than when the Stocks
were purchased, the Loss was far from being so great as you
represent it. All these Things you might have said, for they
are, and you know them to be, Part of the *Whole Truth*;
but they would have spoiled your Accusation. The late
Speaker of your honourable House, Mr. Norris, who has,
I suppose, all my Letters to him, and Copies of his own to
me, relating to that Transaction, can testify with how much
Integrity and Candour I managed the whole Affair.—All
the House were sensible of it, being from time to time fully
acquainted with the Facts. If I had gone to Gaming in the
Stocks with the Public Money, and through my Fault a