

ation of the Public, not doubting a candid Acceptation.

It is notorious what Pains were taken by the weighty and respectable Body of Maryland Merchants to avert the Imposition of the Stamp, how early they formed a Committee to concert the proper Means for warding off the dreadful Blow, with what Wisdom they laid their Plan, with what Zeal, Vigour, Address, and Perseverance, they directed, urged, and enforced, their Applications. These Things we all equally know, such Merit being too illustrious for the most Inattentive to overlook. 'Tis true, alas! 'tis too true, their Endeavours, so generous, so laudable, so indicative of their Gratitude, their Attachment to our Interests, failed, but it was not their Fault.

After such pregnant Proofs of their friendly Regard, I can't doubt that any reasonable Overture for the Relief of the Planters will be favourably received by them. Upon this just Presumption, therefore, I have framed the Proposition, that, instead of their charging Commissions hereafter upon Payments of future Duties they shall not make, they may be intitled, by Way of Composition, to the additional Sum of One Shilling per Hoghead, over and above the Amount of the highest Charges in any Account of Sales hitherto transmitted, to be annually levied of the Body, Goods, and Chattels, Lands and Tenements of the Shipper, by Order of the Justices of the County wherein the Shipper shall reside, and to be paid to the Attorney in Fact of the Merchant-Representative, in Case the Tobacco should not, as sometimes happens, sell for enough to defray the Charges, and that the Justices may not through Remissness, or otherwise, suffer the Merchant-Representative to be defrauded of his Due, the Attorneys in Fact to appoint proper Persons to attend the respective Courts, and superintend the Demour of the Justices. Should the Merchants be so indulgent as to signify their Willingness to accept of the proposed Composition, the Assembly will, without Doubt, pass an Act to secure it, since great Advantage will, most probably, redound from it to his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the good People of Maryland.

I suppose the Consent of the Merchants previous to the Act of Assembly, since, without it, any Attempt to introduce a Restriction or Regulation of the Intercourse between her Sons in Law in America, and her own Sons in England, might probably alarm the Affections of, and be deemed inconsistent with the Duty we owe to, the Mother Country.

I have mentioned the Advantage of the People. Few Words will sufficiently explain it. Whilst the Merchants are intitled to a Commission (and intitled to it they are, if they claim and receive it) upon all Duties on Tobacco, whether actually paid, or not, their Interests and the Planters are Opposite. Merchants, hereafter, actuated by selfish Passions, may have more Inclination to promote their own Emolument, than Tenderness towards those, at whose Expence their Profit shall arise, and therefore, there is Reason to fear, that, instead of the ardent Opposition lately formed to the Stamp-Act, they may, if not compounded with, privately solicit new Imposts on Tobacco. The Utility of the proposed Law would therefore consist in its taking away the Temptation the Merchants may be under of employing their secret Endeavours to bring about such Imposts.

The Stamp Duty, we are told, is only an Earnest of what we are to expect. The next Imposition may be upon Tobacco, and should a new Imposition be laid upon Tobacco, what Reason could be assigned, what Distinction invented, to shew that a Charge of Commission upon a Duty to be imposed in 1769, might not be introduced as reasonably and conscientiously, as on the Duty of 1759.

It is a dangerous Thing to trust the most upright Men, even the Merchants of London, with Temptations of Interest, which have been found so powerful in seducing frail Mortals from the Paths of Integrity and Honour: If any Men deserve to be trusted in such a Situation, I must grant that the Merchants in London do.

Who has not heard how indefatigable they were to prevent the new Impost in the Year 1759, what dejected, woe-be-gone Countenances, they wore when it took place? How much drier their Lips were than their Eyes on the Evening they spent together after that Event, an Event, on which neither could Joy-inspiring Bacchus in his Purple Dress exhilarate, nor Care-dispelling Punch, relieve the Grief-stricken Club?

After a Disappointment so cruel, a Distress so severe, who can blame or envy the Consolation

they have found in the comforting Cordial of a Commission on the new Duty?

The additional Charge for Postage of Letters, &c. being not yet established, let me hope that the Three Pence may stand; for as we are to pay Postage for Letters to be written to Us by our Correspondents, it looks a little odd at this Time to enhance the Charge of Postage for Letters not written by Us to our Correspondents.

I do not express my Hope with any sinister Aim against a new Perquisite, nor am I so idle as to hope at all, that after having made its Appearance it will vanish, and be no more heard of, unless some Substitute equally profitable is recommended in its Stead, and therefore I humbly propose, that the old Three Pence may stand without Augmentation, and a new Charge be introduced, to run thus, for the CHANCERIZING Nine Pence per Hoghead, or let it be abbreviated CHANCE if they please. The Trouble the Merchants have, must needs be very great, when they sell a great Number of Hogheads at a general undistinguishing Price by the Pound, to CHANCERIZE the Matter, as it is called, among the Shippers, i. e. to allot a Price for each Hoghead according to its Quality.

Of their admirable Equity and Impartiality in their arduous Office of CHANCELLORS, I could produce various and irrefragable Testimonies; but shall, to avoid Prolivity, barely hint at one Proof, which is abundantly sufficient.

It is notorious, that a Debtor to a Merchant never gets a higher Price, than one who is clear, when the Quality of their Tobaccos is in all Respects as equal as possible, notwithstanding the great Temptation the Merchant is undoubtedly under to make a Difference in Favour of his Debtor, to enable him to discharge his Score, and get out of Debt.

Yours, &c. Y. Z.



L O N D O N, April 20.

IT appears that it was legal to Quarter Troops in private Houses in Scotland before the Union, and it never having been altered by Law since, Troops are to this Day in that Country Quartered at Discretion, on those who neglect or refuse to pay the Land Tax. This is now urged as a Precedent for the like Measure in America, though we cannot learn any of our Colonies ever refused to pay any Taxes imposed upon them. As Scotland has been produced as a Precedent for America, is it not too much to be feared, that e'er long both Scotland and America may be urged for doing the like in England? If once this happens, adieu to all that is dear and valuable to Men.

April 23. We hear the King of Prussia had like to have been burnt by Reading in Bed; he had fallen asleep, during which the Sheets had taken Fire.

The Bill for Quartering Soldiers in North-America, is put off till next Year.

April 24. We are assured that the Result of some late important Councils, relating to the present untoward Disposition of Affairs in North-America, has been, to remove not only Measures, but Men, so far as shall be found necessary to encourage Commerce, and restore the public Tranquility in that Quarter.

We hear that a certain Sum of Money arisen, or which may arise, from the Duties granted by an Act of last Sessions, for laying certain Duties on Goods and Merchandize in the American Colonies, is to be applied for the Payment of his Majesty's Troops that are kept for the Defence of the said Colonies and new acquired Settlements.

April 25. Yesterday his Majesty went in State to the House of Peers, attended by his Grace the Duke of Rutland, Master of the Horse, and the Earl of Pomfret, and gave the Royal Assent to such Bills as were ready for that Purpose; when his Majesty made a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, in which he told them, That the tender Concern which he felt for his faithful Subjects, made him anxious to provide for every possible Event which might affect their future Happiness or Security.

That his late Indisposition, tho' not attended with Danger, had led him to consider the Situation in which his Kingdoms, and his Family, might be left, if it should please God to put a Period to his Life, whilst his Successor was of tender Years.

That the high Importance of this Subject to the public Safety, good Order and Tranquility; the paternal Affection, which he bore to his Children, and to all his People; and his earnest Desire, that every Precaution should be taken, which might

tend to preserve the Constitution of Great-Britain undisturbed, and the Dignity and Lustre of its Crown unimpaired; had determined him to lay this weighty Business before his Parliament, and as his Health, by the Blessing of God, was now restored; he took the earliest Opportunity of meeting them, and of recommending to their most serious Deliberation the making such Provision as would be necessary, in Case of any of his Children should succeed to the Throne; before they shall respectively attain the Age of Eighteen Years.

That to this End, he proposed to their Consideration, whether, under the present Circumstances, it would not be expedient to vest in him the Power of appointing, from Time to Time, by Instruments in Writing, under his Sign Manual, either the Queen, or any other Person of his royal Family, usually residing in Great-Britain, to be the Guardian of the Person of such Successor, and the Regent of these Kingdoms, until such Successor shall attain the Age of Eighteen Years, subject to the like Restrictions and Regulations, as are specified and contained in an Act, passed upon a similar Occasion, in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of the late King, his royal Grandfather: The Regent so appointed to be assisted by a Council, composed of the several Persons, who, by Reason of their Dignities and Offices, are constituted Members of the Council established by that Act, together with those whom they might think proper to leave to his Nomination.

A particular Clause in the Marriage-Act, so far as regards his Majesty's American Islands and Plantations is expected to take Place this Session.

We hear the late Act for calling in the American Paper Currency will not be repealed.

The Alarm taken at the Clause for Quartering Troops in private Houses in America is not groundless.

April 27. It is now said the American Provinces will have a Liberty to melt down Bullion for establishing a Gold and Silver Currency; not to be coined as in Europe, but stamped, after the Manner practised in the neighbouring Spanish Provinces.

B O S T O N, June 13.

We hear from Newport, Rhode-Island, that his Majesty's Ship Maidstone, having pressed a Number of Seamen belonging to that Place, their Brethren on Shore were so much irritated, that on Tuesday last (King's Birth Day) they seized upon her Barge, which having drawn up into the Street, they made a Bonfire of; and it is said one of the Lieutenants making some Resistance, was also much abused.

The following Advertisement is in the London Printer's Stamp Office, April 11, 1765.

THE Commissioners for managing his Majesty's Stamp Duties, finding it necessary to alter the Officers Hours of Attendance, give Notice, that for the future all Stationers and other Persons wanting any Vellum, Parchment and Paper to be stamped, are to apply in the Forenoon; the Afternoons being appropriated for the Service of Stamping for AMERICA AND THE WEST-INDIES.

N. B. W. - Y. O. R. K., June 20.

Extract of a Letter from Detroit, May 19, 1765.

"Since the Arrival of the Shallop CHARLOTTE, we have been informed that Mafonville, and Andrew, the Huron, who, you may remember, were sent from this to Fort-Pitt, were sent from thence with some Englishmen to the Illinois, whom it is supposed are burnt; as Pondiac's Nephew arrived at the Miamces from thence the 9th Instant, and told the Indians that Pondiac had seized six Englishmen, one Frenchman, and three Indians, that had been sent from Fort Pitt to that Place, and carried them to Ouatatanon, where they were all burnt, except two, which he intends to bring to the Miamces for a Present.

"Pondiac is now raising the St. Joseph Indians, the Miamces, the Mascoutins, Ouatatanons, Pians and Illinois, to come to this Place the Beginning of next Month, to make what Efforts they can against us, for which Purpose he has procured a large Belt for each Nation, and one larger than the Rest for a Hatchet for the Whole: They are to be joined by some of the Northern Indians, as is reported. This, they say, is to be an Undertaking of their own, as they are not to have any Assistance from the French.

"When Pondiac left the Miamces, he told them to remain quiet till he came back, as it should then be all Peace or all War.

"I make no Doubt of their Intention to perform what we have been informed of, though I do not think it will come to any Head; and I am likewise well convinced if Pondiac could be made believe he would be well received at this Place,

he would desist from what he has done; but it will be impossible to prevent that, while there are such Villains about him. You must not be misled by the most infamous Lies they tell this. Some of them were the Miamces last Spring, who were brought to Court of Inquiry, are now come very insolent Speeches.

A N N A P O

On the 13th of last Month, a lingering Illness, CAPTAIN LAND, of this City; his remains were decently interred in the Grave by a great Number of his Neighbours and Acquaintance.

Yesterday arrived here the Brig Achab, which brings Word that the Provisions very plenty.

This GAZETTE full of Trouble.

We have had several Resolves of the House of Burgesses, just before their Meeting, which are received from a Copy, and, if any Error is here.

RESOLVES of the HOUSE OF BURGESSES in VIRGINIA.

THAT the first Act of his Majesty's Virginia, brought with their Posterity, and all subjects since inhabiting in all the Liberties, Privileges, and Immunities, that at any Time enjoyed, and possessed, by the said Colonies.

That by Two Royal Orders, the first of King James the First, the second of King Charles the Second, declared Entitled, to all Immunities, of Denizens, and all Intents and Purposes, bidding and Born within the Colonies.

That the Taxation of the Colonies, or by Persons who present them, who can do so, People are able to bear, Raising them, and must every Tax laid upon them, rity against a Burthen Distinguishing Character, and, without which, cannot exist.

That his Majesty's most Ancient and Loyalty, Interruption, the injustice, governed by such Laws, Polity and Taxation, own Consent, with the sovereign, or his Subjects never been Forfeited, and been constantly recognized People of Great Britain.

Resolved therefore, That of this Colony, with the or his Substitute, HAVE Authority to lay Taxes and habitants: And, That Authority in any other, ever, has a Manifest TENDENCY TO RUIN AMERICAN FREEDOM.

That his Majesty's of this Colony, are not to any Law or Ordinance impose any Taxation or Laws or Ordinances of aforesaid.

That any Person who Writing, assert or maintain, or any other Person, other than the Colony, with such Consent, Right or Authority to whatever on the Inhabitants, Deemed, AN ENEMY TO THE COLONY.

I. M. P. O.

In the Brig ACHAB, CHOICE Barbadoes, GAR, and old C 10 Gallons, which will be ready Money or the (37) CHARLES