

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXIst Year.] THURSDAY, August 22, 1765. [N^o. 1059.]

WANTED,
AN OVERSEER, well Qualified to undertake the Management of a Farm, and that can come well Recommended. If he has a Wife that is used to a Dairy, and no young Children, he will be the more agreeable. Enquire at the Printing-Office.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON, in the Sally, Capt. BUCHANAN, and to be Sold by the Subscribers, at their Store in ANNAPOLIS, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit, on very reasonable Terms,

A CHOICE Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable for Summer and Winter.
(11) CHARLES WALLACE & Comp.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco,

A TRACT of LAND called *Willshire Plains*, containing upwards of 400 Acres, lying within two Miles of Bryan Town, in Charles County, on the 2d Day of September next, at the Premises.
(11) SAMUEL PARRAS.

ANY Person willing to Contract for the Building a BALL-ROOM in ANNAPOLIS, may see the Plan at Mr. Richardson's Store, to whom they are desired to give in their Proposals in Writing, in Order to their being laid before the Managers.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, by the Subscriber, on the 22d Day of August next, being the 3d Day of Court, at the House of Mr. Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, in Frederick County, for Sterling Money, or Bills of Exchange,

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND called *Aix-la-Chapelle*, containing 1792 Acres, being and lying in Frederick County, on the main Branch of Seneca, and near the Mouth of the said Branch; the Land is well wooded and watered. One Year's Credit will be given, for one Half of the purchase Money (if desired) upon giving good Security, and paying Interest.
(11) CHARLES CARROLL, junr.

TO BE SOLD,
THE LANCASHIRE FORGE, consisting of Two Fineries, a Chafery, and one Hammer; together with about 400 Acres of very valuable Land, situate upon Deer-Creek, a fine Stream of Water, in Baltimore County, about 12 Miles from the Head of Bush River, and 7 from the nearest navigable Parts of Susquehanna. For Title and Terms, apply to the Subscriber, at Nottingham Forges, upon the Great Falls of Gunpowder River.
(11) CORBIN LEE.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named *Jem*, a likely lively young Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, has a wild Look, and when spoke to appears surprized. He was formerly the Property of Mr. Robert Gordon, of the City of Annapolis, deceased, so that it is very likely he spends some Part of his Time among his Acquaintance in Town. Whoever takes up the said Fellow, and secures him, so that he may be had again, shall have Eight Dollars Reward.
(11) ROBERT TYLER.

WHEREAS one JOHN HUNT, who left England, and in the Year 1748 lived in St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore County, Maryland, as a Saddler, and removed to Westmore Parish in the same County; from thence, 'tis said, he went to Cumberland in Georgia, and from thence to St. Augustine; and in January, 1764, as it is also said, he ordered a Cargo of Goods from London, to be directed to Messrs. Barten and Rogett in St. Augustine, to be left with Messrs. Hoopers and Swallow, in Charles-Town, South-Carolina: If the said John Hunt be still Alive, and will apply to the Subscriber, living in Baltimore-Town, Maryland, he will hear of something to his Advantage. If he is Dead, which is most likely, any Person that will bring a proper Certificate of his Death to the Subscriber, shall receive a REWARD of FIVE GUINEAS.
(12th) JOHN MERRYMAN, junr.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

*Quid non Mortalia Peßora cogis
Auri sacra Fames.* VIRGIL.

SINCE the late Imposition on the American Colonies by the Parliament of Great-Britain, our Papers have been filled with woful Exclamations against Slavery and Arbitrary Power. One would have thought, by this mighty Outcry, that all America, to a Man, had a noble Sense of Freedom, and would Risque their Lives and Fortunes in the Defence of it. Had this been really the Spirit of the Colonies, they would have deserved Commiseration and Relief.

Nothing can fill a generous Breast with greater Indignation than to see a free, brave, and virtuous People, unjustly sunk and debased by Tyranny and Oppression. But who can pity the heartless Wretches whose only Fortitude is in the Tongue and Pen? If we may judge of the Whole by those who have been already tampered with, the Colonies are now Ripe for Slavery and incapable of Freedom.

Have Three Hundred Pounds a Year, or even a more trifling Consideration, been found sufficient to debauch from their Interest those who have been entrusted with the most important Concerns by the Colonies? If so, O Britain! heap on your Burthens without Fear of Disturbance. We shall bear your Yoke as tamely as the overloaded Ass. If we bray with the Pain, we shall not have the Heart to throw off the Load, or spurn the Rider. Have many already become the Tools of your Oppression? and are Numbers now cringing to become the Tools of those Tools, to flay their wretched Brethren? 'Tis impossible! But alas! if so, who could have thought it!—Those who lately set themselves up for Patriots and boasted a generous Love for their Country, are they now suing (O Disgrace to Humanity!) are they now creeping after the Profits of collecting the Unrighteous American Stamp Duty! If this is credible, what may we not believe? Where are the Mercenary Publicans who delight in Nothing so much as the dearest Blood of their Country? Will the Cries of your despairing, dying Brethren, be Music pleasing to your Ears? If so, go on! bend the Knee to your Master Horseleach, and beg a Share in the Pillage of your Country.—No, you'll say, I don't Delight in the Ruin of my Country, but, since 'tis decreed she must fall, who can blame me for taking a Part in the Plunder? Tenderly said! Why did you not rather say, —If my Father must die, who can accuse me as defective in filial Duty, in becoming his Executioner, that so much of the Estate, at least, as goes to the Hangman, may be retained in the Family?

Never pretend, whoever you are, that freely undertake to put in Execution a Law prejudicial to your Country, that you have the least Spark of Affection for her. Rather own you would gladly see her in Flames, if you might be allowed to pillage with Impunity.

But had you not rather these Duties should be collected by your Brethren, than by Foreigners? No! vile Miscreant! indeed we had not. That same rapacious and base Spirit which prompted you to undertake the ignominious Task, will urge you on to every cruel and oppressive Measure. You will serve to put us continually in Mind of our abject Condition. A Foreigner we could more cheerfully endure, because he might be supposed not to feel our Distresses; but for one of our Fellow Slaves, who equally shares in our Pains, to rise up and beg the Favour of inflicting them, is intolerable. The only Advantage that can be hoped for from this is, that it will rouse the most indolent of us to a Sense of our Slavery, and make us use our strongest Efforts to be free. Some I hope there are, notwithstanding your base Defection, that feel the Patriotic Flame glowing in their Bosoms, and would esteem it glorious to die for their Country! From such as these you are to expect perpetual Opposition. These are Men whose Existence and Importance does not depend on Gold. When, therefore, you have pillaged from them their Estates,

they will still live and blast your wicked Designs, by all lawful Means. You are to look for Nothing but the Hatred and Detestation of all the Good and Virtuous. And as you live on the Distresses, you will inherit the Curses of Widows and Orphans. The present Generation will treat you as the Authors of their Misery, and Posterity will pursue your Memory with the most terrible Imprecations.
C A T O.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.
To the PRINTER.

S I R,
YOU desired in your last that "some Barrister or other Capable Gentleman, would give the Public a Definition of Treason." I am no Barrister, nor do I pretend to be able to give a precise Definition of this extensive Term, agreeable to Magna Charta or the British Constitution, much less to enumerate all the Senses in which it has of late been used. However if you do not meet with something more full and explicit, you may, if you please, publish the following, which, tho' it is not a logical, is at least a formal Definition of it.

- Negatively,
1. It is not Treason to say the Inhabitants of the North-American Colonies are Englishmen.
 2. It is not Treason to assert that Englishmen have Rights of which no Power on Earth can justly deprive them.
 3. It is not Treason in Englishmen to be sensible when they are oppressed, and detest the Authors of their Oppression.
 4. Neither is it Treason in them to complain of their Grievances and expose the wicked Instruments of them.
 5. It is not Treason in any Subject, or Body of Subjects, to declare what they apprehend the Rights of Englishmen to be, at least when they assert none to be such but what evidently are.
 6. It is not Treason in any Legislature to Pronounce, Declare, and Resolve, that those are Enemies to their Country who assert and maintain Doctrines diametrically opposite to the fundamental Principles of the Constitution.
 7. It is not Treason to suppose the most August Assembly upon Earth, may be mistaken.
 8. It is not Treason to attempt to convince them of their Mistake.
 9. It is not Treason to say no Man can be taxed, agreeable to the British Constitution, without his Consent.
 10. It is not Treason to say no Man can give his Consent to that which was never proposed to him or his Representative.
 11. It is not Treason to be unable to conceive how a Country can in any Sense, be said to be Represented in an Assembly where none of the Members are of its Election.
 12. It is not Treason to say, that all the Parts of a Community are not equally free, where one Part is subject to the Arbitrary Power and Tyranny of another.
 13. It is not Treason in a Country charged with heavy and unconstitutional Taxes, after suitable, but ineffectual, Petitions, Remonstrances, Struggles and Efforts, to betake itself to the only possible Method of paying them and subsisting—That is to say,
 14. It is not Treason in the American Colonies to break off a Commerce, which, if carried on, will inevitably prove their Ruin.
 15. It is not Treason to wish Great-Britain could see what is for her own Interest.
 16. It is not Treason to proceed as follows, viz. Affirmatively,
 1. To attempt the Subversion of the most happy Constitution upon Earth, is Treason.
 2. To assert and maintain that the King is not to Rule for the Good of his Subjects, is Treason.
 3. To say the King is not bound to govern by the Laws, is Treason.
 4. To maintain that the King and Parliament may enact Laws contrary to the Fundamentals of the Constitution, is Treason.
 5. To assert that the Subject is bound to yield Obedience to such Laws, is Treason.

6. To say the King is not bound to fulfil his Engagements to his Subjects, is Treason.
7. Therefore to dissuade him from it, is Treason.
8. To insinuate that the Subject can never know what to depend on from Royal Grants and Charters, is Treason.
9. To make one Part of his Majesty's liege Subjects Slaves to the Rest, is Treason.
10. To attempt to disaffect a Great and Important Part of his Majesty's Subjects to his Government, is Treason.
11. To represent a Virtuous and Loyal People as Villains and Traitors, is Treason.
12. To insinuate that the King and Parliament will be deaf to the just and grievous Complaints of any of their oppressed Subjects, is Treason.
13. For the Subject tamely to give up his Rights when it is in his Power to avoid it, is Treason.
14. Therefore to be very loyal according to some Peoples Sense of the Word, is the Blackest Treason.
15. To use Arguments for the enslaving one Part of his Majesty's Dominions which equally tend to the enslaving of the whole, is Treason.
16. All Rebellion (which is no other than dissolving the peaceable Bonds of Society by breaking over the fundamental Laws of the Common-Wealth) whether in Ruler or People, is high Treason.
17. To aid, assist, abet, or comfort (i. e. flatter and cringe to) Traitors, is Treason.
18. Whoever attempts either directly or indirectly, by Himself or by his Substitute to introduce French Politicks into the Realm of England, or any other Part of his Majesty's Dominions, is a Villain, a Parricide, and a Traitor.

L O N D O N, June 4.

THE History of England, or perhaps that of any other Nation, hardly furnishes an Example so glorious to a Subject as that of his being called twice from Retirement, by the Command of his Sovereign, and with the Voice of the People, to restore to good Order the perplexed Affairs of his Country. So peculiar an Honour however distinguishes Mr. Pitt, for whom so high an Esteem, for shining Abilities, and inflexible Integrity, appears to be rivetted in the Hearts of a whole People, as no Influence can withdraw, nor any Calumnies lessen; and their Confidence in him is so great, and has been so lasting, that it is no Extravagance to say, he has an actual Command over their Fortunes and Lives; on which good Men may congratulate themselves in a corrupt Age, from seeing that real Virtue wants not Incitements, since, when discovered, it excites such Attachments as are its most satisfactory Rewards. The Sovereign Honours himself most by honouring those who possess most of the Confidence of his People; for in their amplest Trusts his highest Power must consist. It is impossible to describe truly the universal Satisfaction that is now felt and expressed at the Expectation which is entertained of high Glory to his Majesty, and as high Happiness to his People, from all future State Measures. They know the Goodness of his Royal Heart is such, that he has no distinct Objects, nor have they any separate Views; they wish but to share in his Glory, and to partake of his Welfare, which, with their Fortunes and Lives, they will be solicitous to encrease; and they have but one Desire more, which is, that no Instrument of Dissention may be suffered to remain, even to put Harmony again to the least Hazard; for what are the Gratifications of Individuals, opposed to the Good of a whole Community.

Affairs of the utmost Importance to the well-being and Improvement of the British American Colonies, are now under Consideration of the Board of Trade.

Saturday, about five o'Clock in the Afternoon, a terrible Fire broke out at the Dock-yard, Prince's Stairs, Rotherhithe, occasioned, it is said, by a Pot of boiling Pitch being carelessly left in the Yard by the People, who ran out to see a dancing Bear

IND, in Charles-Street. All Persons
ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate
after: And Long Ones in Proportion.