

From the PUBLIC LEDGER of Feb. 4, 1766.
SO Ho! Mr. Printer! What a Discovery at once of above a Score of his Majesty's Light Horse to be Paddlers upon the Road! Hard Fate of Royalty, to be every where surrounded by Thieves, at Home and Abroad, wherefoever he goes!

We imagine ourselves a Christian People, say we are an Honest People, believe we are a Free People, suppose we are a Wise, Great and Glorious People; but I am inclined to think, that all we imagine, say, believe, and suppose of ourselves, is no other than Delusion; and that we look at ourselves, as a People, in a false and flattering Mirror; there being not more Profligacy, less Honesty, more Oppression, less Wisdom, more Meanness, less true Spirit, more false Pride, idle Vanity and gross Selfishness, greater Dupery, or more servile and ignominious Acquiescence upon Earth, than are to be found in this Country, of which I think it no longer an Honour to be called a Native. However, in Hopes of a Change for the better, I say, *Huzza, for Lord CAMDEN and Mr. PITT*; as we know they have both Honesty and Capacity; and we likewise know, there never was more need than at Present for the fullest Exertion of Integrity and Abilities.

From another PUBLIC LEDGER.

WELL Mister Printer, my Jewel, and how do you do?—Amongst the rest of your Questions permit your Old Correspondent sheela ni Ghigg to be asking a Question. Don't be afraid, my Dear, for it is not about Politicks. No, no, Devil a Word I'll be speaking (higher than my Prayers) about Politicks, nor Stamps, nor any Thing in this World. But for all that, I must be speaking about some Thing that is to come into the World. You remember my Dear, that in last Monday's Ledger you gave us News that Edward Ballard, Esq; was married, at Twickenham, to Miss Crawley, &c. Well, you say they are married, and so says Teague, and God and St. Patrick give 'em Luck and Grace, and a Houe full of Bastards.—But that is not the Question Honey.—Pray Mr. Printer, will the first brave Boy that is made between that Gentleman and Lady be born a Bastard, or not? I ask you this Question, because my Countryman, Felim O Shaughnessy, who has the Honour of being Shoe-black to one of the greatest Lawyers in England, told me, that he heard his Master Read in a Great Big Law-Book, made all out of Latin, that *Bastardus nullius est filius aut filius Populi*, and that the Meaning of these Words is, That Some Body is the Son of No Body, or that No Body is the Son of Every Body. These are the Words of the Law, my Jewel, as Felim tells me: And therefore I hope you wont be telling the Lawyers where the Squire lives, for Fear they should bother his Son and Heir out of his Estate, as they have done many others, upon as little Right or Authority.
 Your old Correspondent,

SHEELA NI GHIGG.

P. S. Felim is Laughing with himself, and cries, Arra what a Bothersation Englishmen make about their Liberty and Property, and yet their Bastards can't Inherit: When at the same Time, some Hundred of Irishmen's Bastards enjoy the Estates of their Fathers, although they never begot them.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

THIS Day there was the fullest House of Commons that has been known. None but Members were admitted, and Persons of Distinction.

Jan. 31. A Treaty has been concluded between the Emperor of Germany and Empress of Russia, for reciprocally guaranteeing their respective Dominions against the common Enemy of Christendom.

The foreign Gazettes say that Mr. Wilkes is actually incog. at London, and that he sees none but a few of his most intimate Friends.

There is now printed off, ready for presenting to the Lords and Commons, a Plan for altering the Mode of Excise, by taking the Duty, entirely off Beer and Ale throughout the Kingdom, whereby it will be evidently shown that the Revenue will be increased some Hundred Thousand Pounds annually.

Feb. 3. It is now said, that the Prince Stadtholder will be espoused to a Princess of England, some Time next Summer.

It is reported, that the last Propositions from the Court of Madrid, relative to the Payment of the Manilla Ransom, have not been accepted.

One of the great Questions relative to America, viz. Whether the British Parliament have a Right to lay Taxes on the Colonies, it is said, will be determined the beginning of this Week.

But the other great Question, viz. Whether the Stamp-Act shall be repealed, it is said, will not be determined for some Time; at least not for some Weeks.

Several Merchants from Glasgow, are arrived in Town to join in a Representation to a great Assembly, of the great Decay of their Trade, owing to the American Stamp-Act.

There are several bad Guineas going about, which look something Yellower than the genuine Ones, are much Lighter, and the Sceptres on the Crown Side, very Imperfect; and yet unless they are founded, or put into the Scale, it is very easy to be deceived by them.

Feb. 4. The annual Expences of the Establishments of the British Colonies in North America, and also the Debts incurred by the said Colonies, are laid before an August Assembly for their Inspection.

Several Merchantmen in the River, Outward-bound for North-America, have had their Ships Companies, excepting Officers and Servants, discharged for near a Month past, in Order to save Expences, until it is known what shall be determined relative to the Stamp-Act.

For these few Nights past, strong Apprehensions have been entertained among the Shipping below Bridge, that Press-Warrants would suddenly be issued out, on which Account Numbers have lain on Shore.

On Saturday several Parties of poor Fellows, with Weavers Aprons on, went about the Courts and other private Places of this City, begging, with a Petition in their Hands, setting forth that above Twenty Thousand of their Brethren were now out of Employ. If this is really Fact, and they were Weavers, it is a Pity their Case is not properly made Public, that some necessary Relief may be found, before they are drove to Despair; for in this Manner they rather raise Terror, than excite Charity.

A H I N T.

That no One may think Lord G. S. unpopular, let his former Military Character be examined: Who conducted the British Troops to the Burning of the French Ships at St. Malo's? Lord George. Who rode Post, before he had any Command, to be in Time for an Engagement, and behaved in it, as a Volunteer, with uncommon Spirit and Bravery? Lord George. Who formed the Regiment that distinguished itself most on the Plains of Minden? Lord George. Who was the best Colonel in the Army for Discipline, and supporting the Honour of his Corps? Lord George. And who is at present the ablest Statesman, and finest Speaker in Great Britain, equal, if not superior, to Mr. Pitt? Lord George Sackville.

Dublin, Dec. 31. A Party of General Severne's Regiment of Dragoons, called the Cross Belts, came to Town Yesterday with the Treasure that was on board the Sandwich, whose Crew was murdered by the Villains now in Newgate, and deposited the same in the Treasury. It is said that there is not above 500l. wanting, by the original Invoice; by which it appears that what the Murderers had taken must have been Part of Capt. Glas's Effects.

SOUTH-CAROLINA, March 11.

Notwithstanding what passed, relative to the Attorney General's Opinion on the Seizure of the Sloops, by Capt. Lobb, for Want of Stamped Clearances, the Inhabitants remained greatly dissatisfied more particularly at Mr. Attorney's Answer to the 3^d Query, where he says, "If Prosecutions are intended against these Vessels, they must be sent to Halifax, &c." and concluding in these Words, viz. "Upon the whole, it is my Opinion, that it is the Duty of the Collector to prosecute on the Information he has received." In Consequence of which Opinion, the People from several of the Counties round assembled at Wilmington, on Tuesday the 18th of this Instant, appointed Officers to take the Command, compelled them to act, and entered into the following Association, which was signed by all the principal Gentlemen, Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of several Counties, viz.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

We the Subscribers, free and natural-born Subjects of George the Third, true and lawful King of Great-Britain, and all its Dependencies, (whom God preserve) whose sacred Person, Crown, and

Dignity, we are ready and willing, at the Expense of our Lives and Fortunes, to defend, being fully convinced of the oppressive and arbitrary Tendency of a late Act of Parliament, imposing Stamp Duties on the Inhabitants of this Province, and fundamentally subversive of the Liberties and Charters of North-America; truly sensible of the inestimable Blessings of a free Constitution, gloriously handed down to us by our brave Forefathers, detesting Rebellion, yet preferring Death to Slavery, do with all Loyalty to our most gracious Sovereign, with all deference to the just Laws of our Country, and with a proper and necessary Regard to Ourselves and Posterity, hereby mutually and solemnly plight our Faith and Honour that we will, at any Risk whatever, and whenever called upon, unite, and truly and faithfully assist each other, to the best of our Power, in preventing entirely the Operation of the Stamp-Act.

Witness our Hands, this 18th Day of Feb. 1766.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 28.

Extract of a Letter from the Gentlemen that went from Bristol to present the Petition of the Merchants there, relative to the Affairs of North-America, to Parliament, dated London, January 14, 1766.

"We have this Moment returned from the House of Commons, and have the Pleasure (tho' but barely Time, as the Post is just going) to inform you, that by what we could observe, there is not the least Doubt but that the late Restrictions on the North-American Trade will be totally taken off, and that Trade both encouraged and extended. We have Reason to think that the Ministry are for repealing the Stamp-Act. Mr. Pitt, at different Times this Afternoon, spoke at least Three Hours, like an Englishman, replete with true Principles of Liberty. He insists upon supporting the Sovereignty of the Mother Country over the Colonies, but as warmly insisted upon the ill Policy, the Injustice, and even Illegality, of taxing a People who were not represented; and concluded with giving it as his Opinion that the Stamp-Act should be totally repealed."

In Letters by Capt. Boyes there is mention made of the Arrival of Col. George Mercer, at London, on the 25th of January last. At the Time these Letters were written nothing had transpired as to the Resolution of the House of Commons concerning America, as they had not then gone through half the Papers that were laid before them; however, it was the general Opinion that the Stamp-Act would be repealed, upon certain Conditions. Mr. Jordan, appointed by Lord Baltimore to dispose of his Lands in Maryland, had a Ship in the River, waiting for the Determination of this important Matter, upon whose Arrival we hope to have the Pleasure of informing our Readers that the Cause of the Colonies has prevailed.

ANNAPOLIS, April 10.

We most heartily congratulate our Readers on the GREAT and IMPORTANT NEWS brought by Capt. Brooke, from London, into Patuxent, of the REPEAL of the STAMP-ACT, which was brought to Town last Saturday Noon, by an Express from Mr. Maxwell of Benedict, and diffus'd a general Joy in every Countenance. The Afternoon was spent in Mirth; and all Loyal and Patriotic Toasts were Drank.

Capt. Brooke says, That after passing some RESOLVES in the Honourable House of Commons, relative to their Right of Taxation, the grand Question for the Repeal, was carried by a Majority of 130 Members, in the Evening of the 7th of February.

In a Letter from Messrs. Richard and John Day, Merchants in London, dated Feb. 8, they write thus "Pray accept our Congratulations on the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, which is just now Resolved by a great Majority in Parliament."

Extract of a Letter dated Feb. 5.

"The Affairs of the Colonies are now under Consideration; a few Days ago both Houses Voted they had a Right to Tax the Colonies; Lord CAMDEN was against it in the House of Peers, and four other Lords. Mr. PITT in the House of Commons: was of Opinion they could not lay an internal Tax, but might an external.—We still hope the odious and oppressive Tax will be Repealed and your Trade open'd as formerly.—A few Days will determine it.—The Mi-

nistry are strenuous for a Repeal.—I am very little Doubt but they will effect it."

Tuesday Evening about VII o'Clock, COMET made its Appearance, at N. V. by W. about 18 Degrees from the Horizon and 18 or 20 below the Pleiades. Last Night appear'd again, nearly in the same Position and Height, and did not disappear 'till it glaz almost below the Horizon.

Yesterday the Provincial Court was adjourn'd to Monday the 21st Day of July next.

Next Monday Three Weeks, the General Assembly of this Province is to meet here. And we are assured that a Motion will be made, to procure from London, at the Expense of the Province, the Statue of the great and good Mr. PITT.

We learn from Joppa, that a special Messenger came to that Town on Sunday last with the agreeable News of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act. The same being immediately communicated to the Inhabitants, the greatest Joy appeared imprinted in every Countenance; the Day could not be celebrated in such a cheerful Manner as the Occasion required; but the Evening usher'd in with the Ringing of Bells, and every other decent Signal of Joy, and even Houes in the Town was illuminated, and the Houes of Mr. Dorsey, and Mr. Tally, on the opposite Side of the River. The Evening concluded with the greatest Decency and Decorum.

Extract of a Letter from a House in London to a Correspondent in Maryland, dated December 14, 1765.

"We have just received here, by the New-York Mail, an Account of your Confusions on Account of the Stamp-Act taking Place. God grant they may happily subside by the Removal of their Cause since in our humble Opinion, a Multiplicity of Taxes, can never consist with the Welfare of Colonies, whose very Existence, in a Trading View, must depend on being able to afford the Produce of their Lands cheap, to which Taxes can no more contribute, than it can be supposed the Stamp-Act, if once admitted, would be the only one which shou'd ever after be laid upon them. No, the Introduction of that would serve as a Precedent for others, 'till the Colonies shou'd be come as much Loaden and Fleeced by ministerial Dependents, as the Mother Country is already.

"The Loss of Trade in General, must be the Consequence of such increasing Burdens, which introducing Poverty, must indeed the more readily subject the Freedom of the Nation to the all-grasping Power of the C—, 'till Englishmen may in Time become as effectually enslaved as those of France are already: May Heaven avert that Worst of Evils, and inspire those in superior Stations with constant Conviction, that they only are the proper Rulers of a Nation, who by their Actions shew the Welfare of the People to be the only true and natural End of all Government!"

Chester-Town, April 7, 1766

To Mr. JONAS GREEN

S I R,
 LAST Evening, on receiving the most agreeable News here, of the REPEAL of the STAMP-ACT, a few GENTLEMEN, that met on that interesting Occasion, opened a Subscription for the Purpose of erecting a Monument at the City of Annapolis, in Maryland, (being the Seat of Government and the most public Place in the Province) to the Honour of Mr. PITT, to stand to latest Time, in grateful Remembrance of his Patriottick Defence and Support of the Rights, Liberties and Privileges of BRITISH-AMERICANS; Thirty Guineas was presently subscribed, and we doubt not a very considerable Sum will soon be raised in our County, and we hope the GENTLEMEN of every County in the Province will do the like. We would propose