

not been the Practice of the Clerk to take any Notice of them, either in the Minutes of the Court, or the Proceedings of the Corporation, and consequently when they say that the *Records speak* to the Truth of their Charge, they would mislead the Reader into a Belief, that it appears from the *Records*, the Remonstrances were presented to the Court, read and filed without any further Notice. In the *Records* no mention is made about them, and if this *Silence speaks*, that they were never laid before the Corporation, the same *Silence speaks*, that they were never presented to the Court, and consequently the *Records* furnish no express Proof upon the Point, tho' we think from a fair Comparison between the Contents of the Remonstrances, and the Business done by the Corporation, at the very next Meetings, the Inference is strong, that they were both presented to the Court, and laid before the Corporation. We will now proceed to a distinct Consideration of the Remonstrances of 1759, 1760, and 1761, whence it will appear upon what weak Pretences they so roundly charge us with a *most shameful Prostitution of Truth*, by endeavouring to shew that the Court never laid those Remonstrances or either of them, before the Corporation.

The Remonstrance of the Grand-Jury, Feb. 2, 1759, sets forth Two Matters only.

First. That "A Bye Law to prevent Frauds in selling of Butter in this City," is found to be inconvenient to the Inhabitants thereof.

Second. That there are a great many *Bog-Houses* adjoining to the Streets and Alleys of this City, which are found to be very offensive, &c.

The Corporation met on the 26<sup>th</sup> Feb. following, and among other Business past the Two following Laws, viz.

First. A Bye-Law repealing a Bye-Law to prevent Frauds in selling Butter in this City.

Second. A Bye-Law to prevent certain Nuisances therein mention'd, in which is the following Clause, "Be it Ordained and Established, &c. That in Case any Inhabitant within the said City, shall after the 20<sup>th</sup> Day of March next, suffer any *Bog-House*, &c. which shall prove a Nuisance, for the Space of 24 Hours, shall forfeit and pay, &c."

Here we find that every Matter recommended in this Remonstrance, was particularly provided for by Laws of the Corporation, with such a Minute Conformity to the Desires of the Remonstrants, that no Doubt can rest in any unbiass'd Mind, that this Remonstrance was actually laid before the Corporation, which is a full Answer to the *Repliyers* Question,—"What was done with the Remonstrance in 1759?" and also a direct Confutation of their Assertion, that this Remonstrance was never laid before the Corporation.

The Remonstrance of the Grand-Jury in January 1760, sets forth sundry Matters, only Three of which, we apprehend, could come under the Consideration of the Corporation, viz.

First. The confused State of the Bye-Laws, of which they Recommend a Revival and Publication.

Second. That some of the Streets are in a bad Condition, and especially North-East-Street.

Third. That the Balance of the First Lottery Money, be applied to the Dock.

The Corporation met on the 3<sup>d</sup> Day of February following, at which Time, it appears by the Proceedings, that a good deal of Business was done, and among the rest, an Order made, that a Committee appointed for that Purpose, should make a Collection of the Bye-Laws of this Corporation, and make a Report of the State they are in, the next Meeting of the same. It does not appear that any Thing was done in relation to the Streets or Dock at this Meeting, but the Direction given about a Collection of the Bye-Laws, amounts to a strong Presumption (at least) that this Remonstrance was likewise under the Consideration of the Corporation.

The Remonstrance of the Grand-Jury in January 1761, sets forth sundry Matters, of which, the Three following Particulars only came within the Province of the Corporation, viz.

First. That many of the Streets are in a rough and gullied Condition.

Second. That the Dock is every Day filling up, and in a terrible State.

Third. That a Revival of the Bye-Laws is necessary.

The Corporation met on the 20<sup>th</sup> of February following, at which Time, and the Thursday following to which they adjourned, it appears much Business was likewise done.

First. They appointed Three Gentlemen to superintend the Overseer, in repairing North-East-Street, Four Gentlemen to the same Office in Church-Street, Conduit Street, and Francis Street, and also Three others to direct the repairing of West-Street.

Second. As to the Dock, the Corporation directed nothing therein, that appears from the Proceedings, probably from an Opinion that the Balance of the First Lottery was too inconsiderable, to be applied to that Purpose with any Effect, and a Conviction that they had nothing to do with the Application of the last Lottery Money, and it appears by Mr. Brice's Narrative, that the Balance of that Lottery, was appropriated by the Managers on the 16<sup>th</sup> of February 1761, to the Building of a Wharf round the Dock, under the Direction of Messieurs Nicholas Maccubbin, Lancelot Jacques, William Roberts, and Samuel Middleton.

Third. The Corporation directed nothing at this Meeting about a Revival of the Bye-Laws, because, as we presume, they had appointed a Committee for that Purpose, in Consequence of a former Remonstrance.

We must submit to the Public, whether the Measure taken by the Corporation, in regard to the Repairing of the Streets, does not likewise furnish a very strong Presumption, that this Remonstrance also was laid before them, and whether their Silence, as to the Two other Particulars, is not accounted for in such a Manner as to obviate the Conclusion, from their directing nothing about them, that this Remonstrance was never laid before the Corporation.

[The Remainder of this LETTER will be Publish'd, either this Evening or To-morrow, in a GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY: And those distant Customers who do not receive it with this Sheet, will have it sent them with next Week's.]

FROM THE BARBADOS MERCURY.

BRIDGE-TOWN, May 24, 1766.

ON Wednesday the 14<sup>th</sup> Instant, there happen'd here a most dreadful Conflagration: It began at the House of Mr. William Chase, in High-Street, about half after Eleven o'Clock at Night, by what Means we cannot yet learn: The Flames were next communicated to the House of Jonathan Blenman, Esq; Attorney-General; and the Wind blowing very fresh from the N. E. the Fire took its Course (with the greatest Rapidity almost ever known) through Phillips's Alley into Broad-Street, Swan-Street, and the Wharf; and in the Course of about four Hours laid waste every Dwelling-House and Store as far as the Old Church-Yard. The Wind then shifting to the Southward, the Flames returned to the Back Streets and Alleys at the lower End of Broad-Street, carrying every Thing before it till about Nine o'Clock on Thursday Morning, when it was providentially got the better of. The Confusion and Distress of the Inhabitants on this Occasion may be better conceived than described, many losing not only their Habitations, but the major Part of their Furniture and Goods, by not having sufficient Time to remove, or by being obliged to remove them two or three Times. We hear of no Person being burnt, but Capt. David Frearson, Commander of the Ship John and Mary, from Liverpool, who lodged in the House where it began. The Number of principal Houses consumed, including the Custom-House, and other public Offices, is about 440, the annual Rents of which were 16,421 l. beside a great Number of Stores and Sheds.

Many principal Stores at the East End of the Town, well filled with Provisions, have, by GOD's great Goodness, escap'd the Fire; and no Day has pass'd since, without the Arrival of one or more Provision Vessels, which have entirely relieved us from the dreadful Apprehensions of immediate Want.

ANNAPOLIS, June 19.

By the last Northern Papers, we have no very important Articles of Intelligence from the other Side of the Atlantick, more than what has been already Publish'd. The Papers being replete with Accounts of the great Rejoicings in almost all the Cities, Towns, and Villages in his Majesty's Colonies, on Account of the REPEAL OF THE STAMP-ACT, which would take Quire to Republish, with all the Particulars.

Letters from Barbados give us most dismal Accounts of the late terrible Fire there: It is said that upwards of a Thousand Dwelling-Houses, Warehouses, and Sheds, were thereby Destroy'd. Among the Sufferers are Messieurs LUX and POTTS, formerly of this Province. And it is said that the other Part of the Town was Three Times afterwards attempted to be Burnt by the Negroes.

STEWART and RICHARDSON,

At their Store in Church-Street, have for Sale, BARBADOS RUM by the Hoghead, and MUSCOVADO SUGAR by the Barrel, for ready Money, or short Credit.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, very cheap for Cash,

GOOD BARBADOS RUM by the Hoghead, or Barrel; MUSCOVADO SUGAR by the Barrel, or Hundred Weight; also LINSEED OIL, (3<sup>rd</sup>) RICHARD MACKUBIN.

JUST IMPORTED in the Planters, Richard Carr, from LONDON, and to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at Pig-Point on Patuxent, for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco,

GREAT Variety of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the different Seasons. R. FORSTER.

To be SOLD, or RENTED for a Term of Years,

HIS House at Indian-Landing, in which he formerly kept Store; the House is 26 by 22, one Part of it ready fitted up for a Store, with two Rooms with Fire Places in each behind it, and a Stone Cellar under the Whole.

For further Particulars, enquire of Mr. Augustin Gambrell, Inspector, at Indian Landing, who has the Key and will shew the House.



THE CHARMING SALLY, WILLIAM ROBINSON, MASTER, a new SHIP, British built, Burthen 400 Tons, lying at Boyd's-Hole, Patowmack River, will take in TOBACCO, for LONDON, with Liberty of Consignment, at Seven Pence

Sterling per Ton. Those who incline shipping, will please be expeditious in sending their Orders to the Captain on board (who will likewise attend all convenient Courts) M<sup>r</sup>. Anthony Stewart, at Annapolis; M<sup>r</sup>. Robert Mundell, at Port-Tobacco; M<sup>r</sup>. William Carr, at Dumfries; M<sup>r</sup>. James Hunter; or, to the Subscriber, at Frederickburg. (4<sup>th</sup>) ADAM HUNTER.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in St. Mary's County, near Leonard-Town, on Saturday the 24<sup>th</sup> of May, a yellowish Negro Man, named Joe, about 36 or 37 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, slender made, and speaks very plain, unless when made angry, and then very thick. Had on, and carried with him, a dark brown Coat, with a Velvet Cape, and mack wore, a black Calamanco Jacket, and a flowered Calico or Chintz Jacket, (his Breeches unknown) a Pair of black Worsted Stockings, a good Castor Hat, beside many other Things as yet unknown; 'tis said he can both read and write a little, and about two Years ago made an Attempt to forge a Pass, and run to Virginia, and there pretend to be a Free Negro.

Whoever will take up said Negro, and bring him to his Master, or secure him so as he may get him again, shall have a Reward of Twenty Shillings Currency, if taken in this County; if taken out of it, Forty Shillings, beside what the Law allows, and all reasonable Charges, paid by (4<sup>th</sup>) JOHN FENWICK.

The Ma

[Conclusion of the LETTER begun in the GAZETTE of this 19<sup>th</sup>]

As the Repliyers upon the Remonstrances have re fixing upon us the Im

provement of our Characters from

tion, descended to a more mi them, than we should think require; for, altho' Representa

under the Influence of a proper gest many Things for the Use a the Inhabitants, yet we can

what Principle they build the of Grand-Jury Remonstrances. R

the Grand-Jury of this City, as left, are so far from being co-act

ter, that they are of a very late rather flow'd from the Recon Court; than any Pretence to a

When Gentlemen in this Char themselves to proper Objects, Grievances, the Repeal of Opp

commendation of useful Laws, th receive their Remonstrances with

ward; for, whatever the Male Pique, or the Schemes of Fachi

the contrary, no Mortal, with a honest Heart, can ever assert, th

who compose the Court can ha compatible with the Prosperity

and they who can suspect them Intention to violate their Duty,

most sacred of all Obligations, nable Temptations either of Pr

have any Place, pay but a pe their own Hearts. We beg Lea

stipulate our Defence on this Hea stance it was asserted, "that fo

ces of Grand-Jurors have be "filed by the Clerk, and no fu

"of them." In our Answer "whenever a Remonstrance ha

"the Court, it has been their c riable Practice (without a sing

"violation, to the best of our R "vene the-Corporation, and

"them." The Repliyers quot from our Answer, very disingen

the Words, "to the best of our R would have secured us from the

ledging an Untruth, even if th duced Proofs of a contrary Pr

escap'd our Memory. If the Po the considerate Reader would ha

Foundation for the Repliyers e most shameful Prostitution of Tr

they support the Charge of th neglected these Remonstrances?

"the Clerk will verify, and t "that these Remonstrances of

"rors have been barely read "Clerk; and no farther Notice

How does the Clerk verify th declaring, that he does not par

that these Remonstrances we Corporation, for he does not spe

it. Upon being question'd whe that these Remonstrances were

read to the COURT, he declar'd some Uncertainty, and that he Remembrance about them. T

fore of the Clerk operating wi for and against the Court, veri

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