

The Maryland GAZETTE Extraordinary.

ANNAPOLIS, June 19, 1766.

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 almost all the Colonies, on Account of the REPEAL OF THE STAMP-ACT, which would take up some time to Republish, with all the Particulars. Letters from Barbados give us most dismal Accounts of the late terrible Fire there: It is said at upwards of a Thousand Dwelling-Houses, Warehouses, and Sheds, were thereby Destroy'd among the Sufferers are Messieurs LUX and OTTS, 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,
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 Bar-
rel, or Hundred Weight; also LINSEED OIL.
(3^d)
RICHARD MACKAY.

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. FORSTEL.

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

His House at Indian-Landing, in which he has
merely kept Store; the House is 26 by 20
feet Part of it ready fitted up for a Store, with two
Rooms with Fire Places in each behind it, and a
Cellar under the Whole.
For further Particulars, enquire of Mr. Augustin
Carr, 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, Patuxent Riv-
er, will take in TOBACCO,
for LONDON, with Liberty of
Consignment, at Seven Pence
per Ton. Those who incline shipping,
please be expeditious in sending their Orders
to the Captain on board (who will likewise attend
convenient Courts) Mr. Anthony Stewart, at
Annapolis; Mr. Robert Mundell, at Port-Tobacco;
William Carr, at Dumfries; Mr. James Har-
rison, or, to the Subscriber, at Frederickburg.
(4th)
ADAM HUNTER.

AN away from the Subscriber, living in St.
Mary's County, near Leonard-Town, on Sa-
turday the 24th 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
brown Coat, with a Velvet Cape, and much
like, a black Calamanco Jacket, and a flower'd
Coat or Chintz Jacket, (his Breeches unknown)
a pair of black Worsted Stockings, a good Cassock,
beside many other Things as yet unknown;
said he can both read and write a little, and
at two Years ago made an Attempt to forge a
Bill, 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
bring him again, shall have a Reward of Twenty
Pounds Currency, if taken in this County; if
elsewhere, Forty Shillings, beside what the
Law allows, and all reasonable Charges, paid by
the Subscriber.
(4th)
JOHN FENWICK.

in Charles-Street: Where all
Advertisements of a moderate
length and long Ones in Proportion.

[Conclusion of the LETTER begun in the MARYLAND
GAZETTE of this Date.]

AS the Replyers upon the Subject of these
Remonstrances have relied a good deal in
fixing upon us the Imputation of a most
shameful Prostitution of Truth, we have in Vindi-
cation of our Characters from so black an Asper-
sion, descended to a more minute Discussion of
them, than we shou'd think requisite to defend the
Court, if they had even paid no kind of Regard
to them; for, altho' Representations of that kind,
under the Influence of a proper Spirit, may sug-
gest many Things for the Use and Convenience of
the Inhabitants, yet we cannot conceive upon
what Principle they build the Constitutional Right
of Grand-Jury Remonstrances. Remonstrances from
the Grand-Jury of this City, as far as we can col-
lect, are so far from being co-eval with the Char-
ter, that they are of a very late Date, and have
rather flow'd from the Recommendation of the
Court; than any Pretence to a Constitutional Right.
When Gentlemen in this Character will confine
themselves to proper Objects, the Redress of real
Grievances, the Repeal of Oppressive, or the Re-
commendation of useful Laws, the Court will ever
receive their Remonstrances with Favour and Re-
gard; for, whatever the Malevolence of Party-
Pique, or the Schemes of Faction, may suggest to
the contrary, no Mortal, with a cool Head, and
honest Heart, can ever assert, that the Individuals
who compose the Court can have any Interest in-
compatible with the Prosperity of the Inhabitants,
and they who can suspect them of a premeditated
Intention to violate their Duty, secured by the
most sacred of all Obligations, where no imagi-
nable Temptations either of Profit or Power can
have any Place, pay but a poor Compliment to
their own Hearts. We beg Leave shortly to recapi-
tulate our Defence on this Head.—In the Remon-
strance it was asserted, "that former Remonstran-
ces of Grand-Jurors have been barely read and
" filed by the Clerk, and no further Notice taken
" of them." In our Answer we declar'd that,
" whenever a Remonstrance has been presented to
" the Court, it has been their constant and in-
" variable Practice (without a single Instance of De-
" viation, to the best of our Recollection) to con-
" vene the Corporation, and to lay it before
" them." The Replyers quote this last Passage
from our Answer, very disingenuously leaving out
the Words, " to the best of our Recollection," which
would have secured us from the Imputation of al-
leging an Untruth, even if they could have pro-
duced Proofs of a contrary Practice, which had
escap'd our Memory. If the Point had rested here,
the considerate Reader would have found very little
Foundation for the Replyers charging us with a
most shameful Prostitution of Truth. But how do
they support the Charge of the Court's having
neglected these Remonstrances? By asserting "that
" the Clerk will verify, and the Records speak,
" that these Remonstrances of former Grand-Ju-
" rors have been barely read and filed by the
" Clerk, and no farther Notice taken of them."
How does the Clerk verify the Assertion? only by
declaring, that he does not particularly remember
that these Remonstrances were laid before the
Corporation, for he does not speak positively about
it. Upon being question'd whether he remember'd
that these Remonstrances were either presented or
read to the Court, he declar'd himself with the
same Uncertainty, and that he had no particular
Remembrance about them. The Evidence there-
fore of the Clerk operating with equal Force both
for and against the Court, verifies nothing to the
Replyers Purpose; for, if the Clerk's not remem-
bering that these Remonstrances were laid before
the Corporation, amounts to a Proof that they
were not laid before the Corporation, his not remem-
bering that they were presented or read to the Court,
concludes as strongly that they were neither present-
ed nor read to the Court, and consequently the
Clerk's Evidence, tending as much to exculpate,
as it does to charge the Court, is totally beside the
Question. If the Clerk's Evidence concludes no-
thing in favour of the Replyers Assertion, we think
it can derive a little Force from the Records,

which mention nothing expressly about them, and
what may be fairly infer'd from them is directly
against the Replyers, as has been fully shewn by a
Comparison between the several Remonstrances of
1759, 1760, and 1761—and the Laws pass'd, and
other Measures taken by the Corporation very soon
after. The Gentleman who was then Recorder,
and for whom they are pleas'd to express them-
selves with Respect, is a Witness in our Favour,
as far as he can charge his Memory, for he re-
members it to have been his Practice to convene
the Corporation, and lay the Remonstrances of the
Grand Jurors before them, nor can he recol-
lect an Instance to the contrary, and it appears by
the Proceedings that he was present at the Janu-
ary Courts in 1759 and 1760, and likewise at the
subsequent Meetings of the Corporation. Upon
the whole, then, we must submit to the Judgment
of the Reader, whether the Records, which say
nothing expressly to the Point, or the Declaration
of the Clerk, which proves as much for as against
the Court, (and this is all the Evidence the Re-
plyers pretend to) can operate in Opposition to
what we have allerdg'd to the best of our Recollection,
as to the general Practice of the Court, in Oppo-
sition to the Sentiments of the late Recorder upon
the Subject, as far as he can charge his Memory,
and in Opposition to the Proofs fairly deducible
from the Laws and other Proceedings of the Cor-
poration, already laid before the Reader—can
operate, we say, to fix upon us the odious Charge
of a most shameful Prostitution of Truth, or to sup-
port the positive Assertion of the Replyers, "that
" these Remonstrances, nor either of them, were
" ever laid before the Corporation."

In the next Paragraph we have some more In-
stances of the Candor of these Men.—"The
" Gentlemen, say, they, endeavour to apologize
" for their Adjournment before our Remonstrance
" was Finish'd, because they acquainted us with
" their Resolution to break up," &c. Here it is
plainly insinuated, that our Answer contains an
Acknowledgment, that we were privy to their
Design of presenting a Remonstrance, whereas the
very reverse appears from the following Passage in
our Observations.—"If they intended to present
" a Remonstrance to the Court, and wanted some
" Time for that Purpose, why did they not give
" us an Intimation of their Design?" Can it
from this or any other Passage in our Answer, be
infer'd, that we were privy to their Intention of
presenting a Remonstrance? But the Replyers do
not stop here, for by asserting in another Place,
that "the Grand-Jury were prevented from pre-
" senting the Remonstrance, by a crafty Adjourn-
" ment," they plainly insinuate, that we not only
knew of their being engag'd in drawing up a Re-
monstrance, but were actually privy to the Con-
tents of it, which were so disagreeable to us, that
we avail'd ourselves of a crafty Adjournment to
defeat it. Can any one of these Men say, that
there is the least Foundation for these Insinuations?
We solemnly Declare, That we knew nothing of the
Contents of the Remonstrance; That we had
no Suspicion of their being engag'd in Drawing
one up; and, That their Insinuations to the con-
trary, are a gross Imposition on the Public.—But
let it be taken for granted, That we knew of the
Remonstrance, and were fully appriz'd of the Con-
tents,—Does not this Supposition amply justify the
Adjournment? Every Body, acquainted with the
Proceedings of Grand-Juries in this Town, knows
that the Remonstrances are the last Business they
do. If then the Court knew, that the Grand-
Jury were employ'd about a Remonstrance, they
had good Reason to conclude from the general
Practice, that all other Business was done; if,
moreover, they knew it to be fill'd with the gross-
est Misrepresentations of their Conduct, cou'd it
be their Duty to sit, at a great Expence to the
Town, for no other Purpose than to receive such a
Piece of Defamation against themselves? Thus,
by Insinuations, intended to cast a Reflection upon
our Characters, have the Replyers, furnish'd us
with a solid Justification, but as it proceeds upon
false Facts, we desire not to avail ourselves of the
Advantage. That the Grand-Juries have had so

much Business upon their Hands of late, has not
proceeded from the unwarrantable Neglect of the
Court to sit and do Business at the April, July,
and October Courts. The real Cause is no Secret
to the Inhabitants, and altho' we admit it to be
the Duty of the Court to see the Laws duly admi-
nister'd, for the Preservation of Order and Regu-
larity in the City, yet we cannot think it Right to
prosecute the Inhabitants with an Inquisitorial Se-
verity, and more especially wou'd a rigorous Exe-
cution of the Laws have been improper, if the
Declaration of these Men is to be relied upon,
that "some of them are a Restriction upon the Li-
" berty of the Subject, oppressive and unjust."

We have now laid before the Reader, every
Observation upon the Reply, which we think ma-
terial to his full Information of the real Merits of
the Dispute, and must submit to his candid and
unbias'd Judgment, whether we have not in every
essential Article, defended ourselves against the on-
ragious Attacks of these licentious Men. If after
all, it shou'd appear, that we have fallen into some
Errors, we flatter ourselves, that they are of the most
pardonable Kind, and that we have offend'd more
thro' Lenity than a rigorous and arbitrary Exer-
cise of our Power. If the Replyers, after so
much Canvassing and Scrutiny, have even succeed-
ed in fixing upon us some Instances of Neglect, we
have the Consolation to think, that public Bodies
of Men of a much higher Rank may sometimes be
liable to the same Charge, altho' from the Circum-
stance of not having insidious Spies, and malignant
Informers in their Officers and Servants, they
have not been represented to the Public in the
same odious Colours, for we must observe, for the
Honour of Human Nature, that to be tortur'd by
such Kind of Engines, is a very rare and peculiar
Case. It gives us Concern, that we have not been
able to contract our Defence within a smaller Com-
pass. The intelligent Reader must perceive, that
the Disingenuity of the Replyers, in frequently
changing the Question, and mis stating the real
Points in Dispute, made it necessary on our Parts,
to clear the Subject of all impertinent Matter, and
to lay before the Public, the simple Merits of the
Controversy, by which we have been oblig'd to
extend our Observations, we fear, beyond the
Limits of the Reader's Patience. We have pur-
posely avoided to take any Notice of those Flow-
ers of Billinggate, with which they have so pro-
fusely bedeck'd their Performance, for as the
lowest Rank of Insects are instinctively directed
to discover where their Strength is plac'd, it was
very pardonable in the Replyers to use their nat-
ural and proper Weapons. That they have
been misled by an Ill Adviser, we will not pre-
sume to insinuate, since a Suggestion of the like
kind with Regard to the Remonstrance has ex-
pos'd us to the heavy Penalty of the Disdain
and Contempt of these high-minded Worthies. The
great Dexterity in the noble Art of Quibbling, the
Love of Truth and Candor, the Decency of Lan-
guage, the Talent at Declamation and other Ac-
complishments of the Pettifogging Cast, so amply
display'd in their whole Composition, are so con-
sistent with those Habits and Train of Thinking,
incident to Men of their Occupations, that all the
World must pronounce it to be the genuine Off-
spring of their own Brains. May they, then,
enjoy the exclusive and unrival'd Glory of being
the sole Authors of it!—With this Circumstance
of Felicity they will enjoy it,—that no Mortal
will envy them one Title of the Honours due to
so finish'd and masterly a Production.

Before we take our Leave of the Reader, we
must observe, that the most mortifying Incident
which has happened in this whole Controversy, is,
that we have fallen under the Displeasure, and in-
curred the Contempt of a most respectable Member of
Society, by intimating in our Answer, that the late
Remonstrants were misled by the Influence of an Ill
Adviser, in publishing so many severe Reflections
upon our Conduct. How cou'd that worthy Perso-
nage entertain so humble an Opinion of the Respect
and Veneration due to his Character, as to surmise
that he cou'd possibly be the Gentleman aim'd at?
We printed at a busy restless incendiary—a Ring-
leader.