

The MARYLAND GAZETTE.

[XXII^d Year.]

THURSDAY, September 18, 1766.

[N^o. 1097.]

Just Imported from Barbados, and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at the House of Capt. James Reith in Annapolis,
CHOICE CANE SPIRIT by the Hoghead or Keg, **RUM** by the Hoghead, **Muscovado SUGAR**, and **LIMES**, by the Barrel, and **Tannins** by the Pot, at the most reasonable Rates.
 RICHARD BUTTON.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Patuxent Ferry, on the 3^d of August last, two Convict Servant Men, viz.

Edward Jenkins, a short well-set Fellow, about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, wears his own short brown Hair, and has a remarkable wide Mouth: Had on and took with him, a good Hat, with a white Metal Button to it, two Check Shirts much wore, one Osnabrig ditto, a striped Flannel lap-pel'd Jacket, lined with white, Leather Breeches, Crocus Trowsers, Osnabrig Petticoat ditto, three Pair of Yarn or Worsted Hoses, some of them ribb'd, and Country made Pumps. As he has been in the Country before, it's probable he will give a good Account of himself, and pass for a Sailor, as he may dress in a Sailor's Habit.

Richard Harbets, a young Fellow, about 20 or 21 Years of Age, smooth Face, and wears his own Hair: Had on and took with him, an old Felt Hat, red Kersey Jacket, old white Shirt, two Osnabrig ditto, short Russia Drab Breeches, Crocus Trowsers, and no Shoes that are known of.

Whoever takes up the said Servants so that their Master may get them again, shall have a Reward of Four Pounds for Jenkins, if taken Twenty Miles from Home, and if taken from on board of any Vessel, outward Bound, Six Pounds, and reasonable Charges if brought Home: And for the other Forty Shillings, paid by

JOSEPH JACOB.

ANNAPOLIS, August 6, 1766.

THE little Regard which has been paid to the Subscriber's Advertisement heretofore published, requesting all Persons, without Exception, who were indebted for Dealings in his Store before Mr. Clarke's Death, or on any other Account, to pay off, or otherwise finally settle their respective Balances, induces him ONCE MORE to acquaint them, that his determin'd Resolution is, soon to depart hence for England, and that every Person neglecting to pay off, or by delay refusing to settle their Accounts to his Satisfaction, may depend, very shortly, upon being Sued without Distinction, as it is his Intention, absolutely to settle every Matter respecting his Property before his Departure, the Time of which will not admit of any further Requisition, so that this must be deemed a legal Demand, preceding Actions being commenced without further Notice by.

CHARLES WALLACE.

N. B. He has a few Remnants of a Cargo still to dispose of, which he will sell very Cheap for ready Money: And a Brigantine to Charter, of 160 Tons Burthen, well found, and Strong, with good Accommodations for Passengers. C. W.

ANNAPOLIS, June 26, 1766.

RAN away from the Subscriber, about a Fortnight ago, a Convict Servant Man, named John Morgan, by Trade a Shoemaker, and pretends to be a Gardener, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a fresh Complexion, short Hair, and one of his Eyes has been lately hurt by a piece of Mortar falling into it: Had on when he went away, a grey Cloth Coat, and Plush Breeches: He has been seen on Elk-Ridge.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so that the Subscriber may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

WILLIAM PACA.

WANTED for the Free-School, in the City of Annapolis, an USHER, capable of Teaching the English Language, WRITING, SURVEYING, and ARITHMETICK, &c. Any Person qualified for the above Purposes, and that will come well Recommended for his Care, and Diligence, may know the Terms, on Application to

JOHN DAVIDSON, Register.

[The Remainder of what we begun last Week, relating to JOHN HUGHES.]

Another Letter from John Hughes, Esq; to the Commissioners of the Stamp-Office in London.

Philadelphia, November 2, 1765.

GENTLEMEN,

SINCE my last, a Copy whereof is herewith sent, nothing very extraordinary has been attempted by the Mob, as the great Men here would fain have it termed, and believed on your Side of the Water, and I make no Doubt, but it will be so represented by the Proprietary Governor and his Friends; but the Truth is, that if the Governor, or any Half Dozen of the Magistrates, had called the Sheriff and Constables to their Assistance, it would have been very easy for them, with the Assistance of my Friends then collected about my House, the Amount of not less than 7 or 800 Men of Reputation, who would have assisted the Civil Officers at the risk of their Lives, as THEY, AND I did to suppress the Paxton Riot, that intended to destroy the Indians at the Barracks.

I am now informed the Governor has taken the Oath prescribed by the Stamp-Act, but his Friends keep it a Secret, and say, Who knows what he has? But it will soon appear here, for that will alter his Conduct. The Commissioners and Government may depend that I will communicate things as they happen, though it is at the Risk of my Life, for the Party by their Tools frequently give out, that if they knew the Man that would so far desert Britain, as to INFORM against any Man in this or any other Province, he should not live many Hours; and I do assure the Government and Commissioners, that all positive Charges made by me, can be proved by reputable Witnesses. But whether his Majesty, or his Ministry, can or will stand at and over look these insults and Outrages, and permit their Colonists to refuse Obedience to AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT, and also declare it ILLEGAL and UNCONSTITUTIONAL; and also permit the Printers here to publish weekly the most violent and inflammatory Pieces that ever were wrote; and I am of Opinion, that if the Continental Papers for these two or three Months past were examined, many of them would be found rather to exceed the North-Briton, N^o. 45, in alienating the Affections of the People from his Majesty, and animating them to REBELLION, and yet at the same Time call themselves Englishmen, and profess the highest Degree of Loyalty to his Majesty. I sometimes tell some of our WARM BLADES, that this is a Piece of Inconsistency in them to call themselves Englishmen, because, Gentlemen, say I, if you are Englishmen, you must be bound by Acts of Parliament, until that Parliament releases you from that Obedience, which has not yet been done, as I know of; to this they reply, Our Charters have done it absolutely. No, Gentlemen, your Charters are but the Declarations of the Kings that granted them, and they can't be tortured to mean so more than that the Kings of Great-Britain would not arbitrarily, and without Law raise Money on the Subject in America, and this is all our Fathers seem'd to have asked when they left Britain, and indeed it is all the Kings of Britain can legally promise, for the King cannot bar the Rights of the Lords and Commons any more than they can his Prerogatives. The Answer then is, YOU ARE AN ENEMY TO AMERICA, AND OUGHT TO HAVE YOUR BRAINS BEAT OUT, &c. and indeed there is nothing has saved me, but the great Number of Friends and Relations I have in this Country, and had it not been for their Numbers, I must have resigned my Office absolutely, or else not only me, but my Family and Fortune, would have fallen a Sacrifice. I believe I am the ONLY STAMP DISTRIBUTOR that has not either resigned absolutely, or left the Province, between Virginia and Halifax; and if the Virginia Officer had been there, I think he must have resigned also, for there the Fire began. It is my private Opinion, that if the Province of Pennsylvania was changed from Proprietary to a Royal Government, and SOME PERSON

appointed to govern it that had both Interest among the People, and a PERFECT KNOWLEDGE OF THEM, so as to be ABLE TO DISPLACE THE DISLOYAL, and put in Power and Commission such only as could be depended on, and have demonstrated their Loyalty to their King, SUCH A PERSON, after the Changes aforesaid, might easily Govern this Province, and preserve the Peace of it, and KEEP IT IN SUBJECTION to his Majesty, which I think we hardly are at this Time. One Reason assigned for not paying Obedience to this Act of Parliament, is, that we have no Representative in Parliament. I then say, let us petition for Representatives. O no, we will not agree to that, because we have Representatives of our own, and have always given Money when we have been called upon by the King or his Ministers, and if that will not do, let us have a House of Commons in America, to settle what shall be the Quota of each Colony when Money is wanted, &c. No Gentlemen, you have fore-closed yourselves of that, for you have demonstrated YOUR PROPENSITY to REBELLION to that Degree that it is MY OPINION the Ministry never can advise his Majesty to unite you more than you now are, but if they KNOW'D our Circumstances rightly, they'd divide us yet more by forming new Colonies out of Virginia, and perhaps some OTHERS, that are already but too large; but these Things are at a Distance, for Great-Britain must first determine whether she is to govern us or not, and whether she will permit us to put ourselves under the Protection of France or Spain, as many upon the Continent declare they will ward off the Stamp-Act until they can get France or Spain to protect them, and some few have gone so far in this Province. I must now contradict your Allegation of our giving Money when called upon. Pray has MARYLAND given [*] ONE SHILLING all the last War, and did not most of the Colonies, except Pennsylvania, refuse both Men and Money for Col. Bouquet's last Expedition against the Indians to the Westward, and when Col. Bouquet, by his Friends, got some Volunteers raised for that Purpose in Virginia, was he not obliged to apply to the Commissioners of this Province to pay them, or else he must have paid them out of his private Fortune, although the War was on the Virginia Frontier, and their People frequently murdered at that Time.

Nov. 3^d, Being Sunday Evening, I was called upon by the Collector to let me know that he and the other Custom-House Officers would call upon me next Day, but they afterwards changed their Plan, and on

Tuesday the 5th, I received the Paper (N^o. 1) and that Afternoon returned for Answer the Paper (N^o. 2) and I now understand that the Party are much dissatisfied with my Answer, and say I had no Need to say more than three Words, viz. "I have none," this they could have protested upon, and sent home to the Custom-House, but I believe they have no great Inclination to send home this Letter, however I think it my Duty to send it to you, with a Copy of theirs also, I wish I knew

[*] As Printer to MARYLAND, I cannot avoid taking Notice of this vile and false Insinuation, relating to the Province. This great Advocate for the STAMP ACT, not Content with abusing, vilifying, and misrepresenting the good People of the Province wherein he Lives, must needs too throw out his base Calumnies against MARYLAND, by implicitly telling the World, That they had not given One Shilling all the last War. Surely this Stickler must have "KNOW'D" better, or else, to use his own Expression, he must have been [unacquainted with the Things that have come to Pass in our DAYS] Had he Read that excellent Pamphlet, entitled CONSIDERATIONS ON THE PROPRIETY OF IMPOSING TAXES, &c. Page 21, he would there have found the LIE flatly given him, and "that Maryland had contributed near 50,000*l.* and incurred besides a considerable Expence, which is now a Debt upon the Public Journal of the Colony, by putting her Militia into actual Service; and that an unhappy Dispute, attended with a very heavy Provincial Charge, on some Topic of Privilege, was the real Cause why the Grants of Maryland were not more liberal." It will be but a Piece of Justice to this Province in such of my Brethren of the Type as shall publish this notable Correspondence of Mr. Hughes after seeing this Note, to insert it in their Gazettes, or so much of it at least as to clear this Colony from the vile Misrepresentation above-mention'd. J. G.

whether the Act would be enforced or not, for if it is to be repealed I might resign voluntarily in Time, and thereby escape the Violence of the Party, for if the Act is not enforced, nor I do not resign in Time, I shall not be able to go into some of the neighbouring Colonies, and look after my Interest during my Life Time, for they threaten me already in Maryland and Virginia, that if they ever catch me there they will make a Sacrifice of me, but if they should be made subject to Great-Britain, I shall then be in no Danger, FOR THE ISSUE OF THIS ACT WILL ABSOLUTELY DETERMINE BRITAIN'S SOVEREIGNTY IN AMERICA, for if by THESE REBELLIOUS ACTIONS WE CAN GET THIS ACT REPEALED, I have no Doubt but some of my Children may live to see a Duty laid by Americans on some Things imported from Britain, for I do not know an Instance of a MOB'S SITTING DOWN CONTENTED WITH ONE THING, UNLESS THEY HAVE A FORCE ABLE TO QUELL THEM.

I presume when the Remonstrances from the grand Committee (who meet at New-York) come home, it will be easy to judge what we would be at, for even in this Province, some few say, if we stick by one another it is not in the Power of Britain to enforce it, and say, that Ireland did the same formerly, and by that Means have escaped the Burthen AS THEY CALL IT. I am unable at this Time to give a more full Account of the Proceedings in America, being not recovered from my late Illness.

Nov. 7th, 1765. } I am, Gentlemen, with Respect,
 Your most obedient,
 Humble Servant,
 JOHN HUGHES.
 (N^o. 1.)
 Mr. JOHN HUGHES.

SIR,
 "We have heard from Public Report, that you are the Officer appointed to distribute Stamp Papers and Parchment in the Province, pursuant to an Act of Parliament lately published in England, and we now apply to you to know, whether you can supply us with Stamp Papers proper for Cockets and Clearances, on which a Duty of 4d. Sterling is imposed: (if the Copy we have seen of the Act be genuine.) We apprehend it is our Duty to apply to you for them, as we cannot proceed regularly in the Business of our Office without them. Please to let us have your Answer in Writing as soon as possible, in order to prevent any Mistake or Misunderstanding that may happen from a verbal Conference between us. We beg you will be pleased to have a direct Answer, whether you will or not let us have the Stamp-Papers for the Purposes above-mentioned.

We are, Sir,
 Your most humble Servants,
 J. SWIFT, D. Collector,
 ALEX. BARCLAY, Compt.
 THO. GRANE, Naval-Officer.
 (N^o. 2.)

GENTLEMEN,
 "I received yours of the 4th Instant, and cannot but infer from the Contents that you are Strangers in Pennsylvania, since by the Tenor of your Letter you seem to be unacquainted with the Things that are come to Pass in these OUR DAYS. Therefore I think it necessary, before I proceed in Answer to it, to give you a brief detail of what has happened. First then, I am to inform you, that on Saturday the 5th of October last, the State-House and Christ-Church Bells were Rung Muffled, and two Negro Drummers, one of whom belonged to Alderman Samuel Miffin, beat through all Parts of the City with muffled Drums, thereby alarming the Inhabitants, in consequence whereof a large Number of People was raised and assembled at the State-house, where it was publicly declared, as I am informed, that if I did not immediately Resign my Office, my House should be pulled down and my Substance destroyed; but, before the Convention broke up, the Gentlemen assembled there, in Part, changed their Resolution, and, by a Note they at Night sent me, indulged me till Ten o'Clock the Monday Morning following, to satisfy them whether I would or not resign my Office as Stamp Distributor for this Province. Secondly, Altho' it was

OFFICE, in Charles-Street: Where all near; and Advertisements of a moderate ter: And long Ones in Proportion.