

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1768.

January 22, 1768.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY RACES.

ON Wednesday the 4th Day of May next, will be run for over the Course, near Upper Marlborough, a Subscription Purse of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, if rising Four Years old, to carry Eight Stone, (Bridle and Saddle included) if Five Years old, Eight Stone Ten Pounds; if Six, Nine Stone Six Pounds; and, if aged, Ten Stone.

On the Day following will be run for, on the same Terms, a Purse of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS Currency, the winning Horse the preceding Day excepted.

To run for the Purse agreeable to the King's Plate Articles. Start precisely at Two o'Clock each Day, and enter with Mr. BENJAMIN BROOKS, on Monday the Second; when each Party must name and produce a Certificate of the Age of what he proposes to start. Each Jockey to appear with a neat Waistcoat, and Half-Boots. A Horse winning Two clear Heats, shall not be obliged to start a Third. Any Jockey detected in unfair Behaviour, shall be deemed distanced. Non-Subscribers to pay Five Pounds Entrance, for the First Day, and Twenty-five Shillings for the Second. Subscribers, Three Pounds, for the First Day, and Fifteen Shillings for the Second, or double at the Post. Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes; and the Money to be paid as soon as they shall pronounce their Decision.

N. B. On Tuesday the Third of May, a Match will be run over the same Course, for FIFTY GUINEAS. (4\*)

March 4, 1768.

To be SOLD, on reasonable Terms, by James Houghton, living in Worcester County, on Pocomoke River,

SNOW, of about One Hundred and Fifty Tons. The Calking, Carpenters and Joiners Work are not yet finished, but can be completed in Four Months, or less, if required.

Likewise a BRIG, of about One Hundred and Ten Tons. She is all completed except the Calking.

W A N T E D,

A PERSON well acquainted with the Business of a COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. Such a one, on Application to the Printer, will be duly encouraged.

Talbot County, March 1, 1768.

AS a regular Intercourse by Sea, betwixt Maryland and Philadelphia, is generally thought a great Convenience to the Trading Gentlemen of both Provinces, by giving them an Opportunity of getting the Commodities of each Place, from each other, with quick Dispatch, and on safer and easier Terms, than they could before; the Subscriber intends to continue his Schooner, the MARYLAND-PACKET, in that Trade, agreeable to his Advertisement of September last. He hopes the Gentlemen of both Provinces will give him the Encouragement, his Desire to serve, and the Convenience he offers them, may merit. He will receive Goods of all Freight, for any Part of Maryland, on low Terms, provided the Quantity will be sufficient to defray his Expence. The Vessel will be address'd to Bond and Eys, Merchants in Philadelphia, who offer their Service to the Gentlemen of Maryland, who have not an established Correspondency in Philadelphia, and will serve them with the utmost Punctuality, for the usual Commission. Orders to them, will meet with quick Dispatch, if sent to the Care of Col. Fitzhugh, at the Mouth of Patuxent, to John Martin, near Oxford; or by the several Post. The Schooner is now in Philadelphia, and it is expected she will return, and be there again, by the Middle or last of April. (3\*) JOHN MARTIN.

February 27, 1768.

TEN POUNDS REWARD, STOLEN out of the Subscriber's STABLE, a York-Town, last Night, a large dark brown GELDING, about 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer, with a large Star in his Forehead, long Neck, and holds his Head very high. Also a black GELDING with a bald Face, Four white Legs, paces, trots, and had gallops, very sprightly, and of a good Carriage, the Property of Mr. John Ord. The Thief's Name is JAMES BIGGAR; he was Twice whipt in Carlisle, for Horse-stealing, was in Prison in Maryland, and North-Carolina; he is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, fair Complexion, wears his Hair, has an old Blanket-Coat, an old blue Coat, old striped Jacket, red-Flush Breeches, and Leggings. Whoever takes up the Thief and Horses, and brings them to the Subscriber, or to Mr. Swearingham's in Frederick-Town, shall have the above-Reward, or Four Pounds for each Horse. (7\*) JAMES SMITH.

The Thief and Horses were seen, on Saturday Night, at Tawny-Town, and on Sunday crossed Maryland.

March 2, 1768.

To be LET and entered on the 1st of December next, THE TENEMENT, whereon Nathaniel Slicer now lives, distant about 8 Miles from George-Town and Bladenburg. For further Particulars apply to the said Slicer, or DANIEL CARROLL. (15)

AM GREEN, at the PRINTING-12 s. 6 d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, each Week's Continuance. Long Ones ready Printed, most kinds of BLANK, several Sorts, with their proper BONDS, manner of PRINTING-WORK performed

THE SPEECH of the SPEAKER of the House of Commons, when he reprimanded Philip Ward, late Mayor of the City of Oxford; John Treacher, Sir Thomas Munday, Thomas Wise, John Nickoles, John Philips, Isaac Lawrence, Richard Tawney, all of said City; Thomas Robinson, and John Brown, late Bailiffs of the said City; upon their Knees, at the Bar of the said House, upon Wednesday, the Tenth Day of February, 1768.

Philip Ward, John Treacher, Sir Thomas Munday, Thomas Wise, John Nickoles, John Philips, Isaac Lawrence, Richard Tawney, Thomas Robinson, John Brown;

HE Offence of which you have been guilty, has justly brought you under the severe Displeasure of this House. A more enormous Crime you could not well commit; since a deeper Wound could not be given to the Constitution itself, than by the open and dangerous Attempt which you have made to subvert the Freedom and Independence of this House.

The Freedom of this House is the Freedom of this Country, which can continue no longer than while the Voices of the Electors are uninfluenced by any base or venal Motive. For if Abilities and Integrity are no Recommendation to the Electors; if those who bid highest for their Voices, are to obtain them from such detestable Considerations; this House will not be the Representatives of the People of Great-Britain. Instead of being the Guardians and Protectors of their Liberties, instead of redressing the Grievances of the Subject, this House itself will be the Authors of the worst of Grievances: They will become the venal Instruments of Power to reduce this happy Nation, the Envy and Admiration of the World, to the lowest State of Misery and Servitude. This is the abject Condition to which you have attempted to bring your Fellow-Subjects.

Many Circumstances concur to aggravate your Offence. The Place of your Residence was a singular Advantage. You had at all Times the Example of one of the most learned and respectable Bodies in Europe before your Eyes. Their Conduct in every Instance, but especially in the Choice of Representatives in Parliament, was well worthy your Imitation.

You are Magistrates of a great City. In such a Station, it was a Duty peculiarly incumbent upon you to watch over the Morals of your Fellow-Citizens; to keep yourselves pure from Venality; and to prevent, by your Influence, those under your Government, from being tainted by this growing and pestiferous Vice. How have you abused this Trust! You yourselves have set the infamous Example of Prostitution, in the most public and daring Manner.

Surely you must have felt some Remorse from the generous Disdain with which your corrupt Offer was rejected by your Representatives. They thought, and justly thought, that a Seat in this House, obtained by a free independent Choice of their Constituents, was the highest Honour to which a Subject can aspire; and that discharging their Duty, as such Representatives, was the noblest of Services. Sorry I am to say, that these Considerations do not appear to have had the least Weight with you.

However, you have at last acknowledged your Guilt; and, by your Petition Yesterday, you seem conscious of the Enormity of your Offence. This House, in the Terror of its Judgments, always thinks upon Mercy; nor do they ever inflict Punishment but for the sake of Example, and to prevent others from becoming the Objects of their Repentment.

The Censure passed upon you will, they hope, have that Effect. You are now the Objects of their Mercy; and are brought to the Bar to be discharged.

May you be penetrated with a due Sense of their Justice and Lenity! May you atone for your past Offence by your constant Endeavours to make a right Use of the invaluable Privileges which you enjoy as Electors; consider these Privileges as a sacred Trust reposed in you. Discharge it with Integrity.

But, before you rise from your present Posture, I do, in Obedience to the Commands of this House, REPRIMAND you.

I am now to acquaint you, that you are discharged, paying your Fees.

L O N D O N.

January 30. Yesterday died Sir Robert Rich, Bart. Field-Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Dragoons.

Feb. 4. Yesterday the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; kissed his Majesty's Hand, on being appointed Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Dragoons, in the room of the late Sir Robert Rich.

Feb. 13. His Majesty went in State to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Bill for the Importation of salted Provisions from Ireland and America, Duty free.

Yesterday some Dispatches were sent off from the Earl of Hillsborough's Office, Secretary of State for the Plantations, for his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; Governor of New-England. An Express arrived the same Day, at the said Office, from New-York.

According to Letters from Archangel, we learn, that on the 17th of October last, an uncommon Vessel, built of Whalebone, and the Skins of Fishes, had been driven on Shore near that Port, with certain Savage

People on board, who spoke an unknown Language, not to be understood either by the Laplanders or the Samoy Indians; and by Signs declared they came from towards the North Pole.

The foreign Agent, who is committed to Prison for enticing several Journey-men Tanners in Southwark to go abroad, to teach the Art of Tanning Leather, has offered 5000 l. Bail for his Appearance at the Assize, but it is not accepted of.

Feb. 20. The Parliament of Ireland have voted Two Addresses of Thanks, one to his Majesty, and one to their Lord Lieutenant, in consequence of the Royal Assent to their favourite Bill, for Octennial Parliaments.

It is said that the Irish House of Commons intend to distinguish Lord Townshend, on Account of his generous Behaviour, in supporting the afore-mentioned Bill, with more extraordinary Honours than have been hitherto paid to the most popular Chief Governor.

We hear that an Account of the several Manufactures, which have been set up in all North-America, since the Year 1730, and the Encouragement which have been given to them, are immediately to be transmitted to England, and to be continued every Year in future.

A great Number of Artificers in the Stocking Branch of Business, have, within these few Days, engaged themselves for Boston and New-York, to be employed in that Manufactory, now carrying on with Success in those Places.

Feb. 23. A Querist desires to be informed, whether the Orders, or the major Part of them, mentioned in our Paper of Wednesday, for the 413,000 l. exported and exporting for Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston, arrived since the famous Association at BOSTON!

Feb. 25. France is said to have built, since the Peace, 46 capital Ships of War, besides Frigates, in the Ports of that Kingdom; and Spain hath increased her Navy in Proportion.

We hear that on Monday some Dispatches were sent away to his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York, in consequence, it is said, of some late Resolutions.

Feb. 26. Letters from Damascus, by Way of Constantinople, make mention of a Jew, who gave himself out to be the Messiah, and had got a Number of Adherents; but that the Pacha had caused him to be arrested, and sent to Prison, from whence, probably, he will never be released, unless he embraces the Alcoran.

Feb. 29. Last Night there was a very grand Levee at the Duke of Newcastle's, in Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

Yesterday Richard Sutton, William Blair, and William Frazer, Esqrs. were sworn in before the Privy Council, to execute the Office of Keeper of the Great-Seal, for Six Weeks, or further, during his Majesty's Pleasure.

It is now thought the Parliament will break up on Thursday Evening.

They write from Rochfort, that the Duc de Mayne, a Second Rate Man of War, upon the Stocks, had, by some Accident, taken Fire, which consumed great Part of her Upper-Works, before it could be extinguished.

The Earl of Halifax Packet-Boat, Jefferys, from New-York, is arrived at Falmouth.

Arrived at Bristol, Pitt, Osborne, from Rhode-Island.

March 1. We hear there is a Reconciliation between Two noble Personages, not only in their Families, but in the Ministerial Way, which it is thought will cause some Changes in the Administration.

Yesterday died Dr. Mitchell, who made the Map of North-America.

We hear the Writs will be issued for a new Parliament the 12th of next Month.

Private Letters from Rome mention, that it was expected not only the Society of Jesuits, but even the Inquisition itself, would soon be abolished in the Dominions of his Holiness, notwithstanding the present Opposition by several Cardinals.

Among the many Advantages which will result to the Irish, from the Duration of their Parliaments, it is not by any Means the least, that it will greatly diminish that Distance and supercilious Haughtiness, with which the Men of Fortune of that Kingdom have hitherto behaved to their Superiors.

A Sample of the Labrador Tea has been sent from Boston. It is something like Wild Rosemary, has a very physical Taste, and is of a deep brown Colour, and generally disliked by those who tasted it.

It is talked that the important Office of Secretary of State for the East-Indies, will be put under the Direction of the Right Hon. Lord Clive, who is to have the Appointment of all the Crown Officers, with a Salary equal to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

B O S T O N.

The following is a Copy of a LETTER sent from the Honourable House of Representatives of this Province, to the Right Hon. the Earl of CHATHAM.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, Feb. 13, 1768.

MY LORD,

THE particular Attention you were pleased to give to the Interest of the American Subjects when their Rights were in Danger; and your noble and successful Efforts in Support of them, have left in the Breasts of all, the indelible Marks of Gratitude. The House of Representatives of this his Majesty's Pro-

vince, having Reason to be assured, that in every Instance of your public Conduct, you are influenced by the Principles of Virtue, and a disinterested Public Affection, beg leave to manifest to your Lordship, a Testimony of their full Confidence in you, by imploring your repeated Aid and Patronage, at this Time, when the Cloud again gathers thick over them.

It must afford the utmost Satisfaction to the distressed Colonists, to find your Lordship so explicitly declaring your Sentiments in that grand Principle in Nature, that what a Man hath honestly acquired, is absolutely and uncontrollably his own. This Principle is established as a fundamental Rule in the British Constitution, which eminently hath its Foundation in the Laws of Nature; and consequently it is the indisputable Right of all Men, more especially of a British Subject, to be present in Person, or by Representation, in the Body where he is taxed.

But, however fixed your Lordship, and some others may be, in this cardinal Point, it is truly mortifying to many of his Majesty's free and loyal Subjects, that even in the British Parliament, that Sanctuary of Liberty and Justice, a different Sentiment seems of late to have prevailed.

Unwilling to intrude upon your Attention to the great Affairs of State, the House would only refer your Lordship to an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the present Reign, and another in the last Session of Parliament; both imposing Duties on the Americans, who were not represented, with the sole and express Purpose of raising a Revenue! What, my Lord, have the Colonists done, to forfeit the Character and Privilege of Subjects, and to be reduced in Effect to a tributary State? This House may appeal to the Nation, that the utmost Aid of the People has been cheerfully given, when his Majesty required it: Often, on their own Motion, and when almost ready to succumb under the Expence of defending their own Borders, their Zeal has carried them abroad, for the Honour of their Sovereign; and the Defence of his Rights: Of this, my Lord, not to mention any more, the Reduction of Louisbourg, in the Year 1745, and the Defence of his Majesty's Garrison at Annapolis, and of all Nova-Scotia, will be a standing Monument. Can there then be a Necessity for so great a Change, and in its Nature so delicate and important, that instead of having the Honour of his Majesty's Requisitions laid before their Representatives here, as has been invariably the Usage, the Parliament should now tax them without their Consent?

The Enemies of the Colonists, for such they unfortunately have, may have represented them to his Majesty's Ministers, and the Parliament, as factious, undutiful, disloyal: They, my Lord, are equally the Enemies of Britain: Such is your extensive Knowledge of Mankind, and the Sentiments and Disposition of the Colonies in general, that this House would freely venture to rest the Character of their Constituents in your Lordship's Judgment: Surely, it is no ill Disposition in the loyal Subjects of a patriotic King, with a Decency and Firmness, adapted to their Character, to assert their Freedom.

The Colonies, as this House humbly conceive, cannot be represented in the British Parliament: Their local Circumstances, at the Distance of a Thousand Leagues beyond the Seas, forbids, and will for ever render it impracticable: This, they apprehend, was the Reason, that his Majesty's royal Predecessors saw fit to erect subordinate legislative Bodies in America, as perfectly free as the Nature of Things would admit, that their remote Subjects might enjoy that inestimable Right, a Representation. Such a Legislative is constituted by the royal Charter of this Province. In this Charter, the King, for himself, his Heirs and Successors, grants to the Inhabitants all the Lands and Territories therein described, in free and common Socage; as ample Estate as the Subjects can hold under the Crown: Together with all the Rights, Liberties, Privileges and Immunities of his natural Subjects, born within the Realm; of which the most essential, is a Power invested in the General Assembly, to levy proportionable and reasonable Taxes on the Estates and Persons of the Inhabitants, for the Service of his Majesty, and the necessary Defence and Support of his Government of the Province, and the Protection and Preservation of the Inhabitants. But, though they were originally, and always, since their Settlement, have been considered as Subjects remote, they have ever cherished a warm Affection for the Mother-State, and a Regard for the Interest and Happiness of their Fellow Subjects in Britain. If then the Colonies are charged with the most distant Thought of an Independency, your Lordship may be assured, that with respect to the People of this Province, and it is presumed, of all the Colonies, the Charge is unjust.

Nothing would have prevailed upon the House to have given your Lordship this Trouble, but the Necessity of a powerful Advocate, when their Liberty is in Danger: Such they have more than once found you to be; and as they humbly hope they have never forfeited your Patronage, they intreat that your great Interest in the national Councils may still be employed in their Behalf, that they may be restored to the Standing of free Subjects.

That your Lordship may enjoy a firm State of Health, and long be continued a great Blessing to the Nation and her Colonies, is the ardent Wish of this House.

Signed by the SPEAKER.