infortunately arrive, I will take doon me to affirm, that our Liberties are, from that Moment, irrecoverably ruined .-

I will, indeed, admir that the Episcopal Religion is the chief Support of the Monarchical Part of our Government; and so far I with it may always be preserved in its present Condition. But, as I never desire to see the Monarchical Part of our Government enlarged, fo neither do I defire to fee the Episcopal Religion extended beyond its present Bounds. Our Government, as I observed in my lest Letter, par-takes more of a Republic than of a Monarchy. The Episcopalians are the chief Support of the monarchical Part of it; the Different, of the Republican: And therefore I wish, that there may be always a greater Number of Differers than Epifopalians in the British Dominions. The Crown, God knows! does not at present stand in Need of any additional Affishance from the Hierarchy. It is daily receiving fresh Accessions of Strength, from a Variety of other Quarters; Quarters, which, I am afraid, it is not so easy to block up; and which yet, if they are not blocked ap, will, in Time, confer upon it, such an exor-bitant Degree of Power, as will enable it to overturn the Liberties of the Nation.

Let the Ministry, therefore, drap their ill-judged Scheme of establishing Episcopacy in America; and let the Biscop of London, who has lately been appointed one of the L--- of Tr-e and Pl---ns, direct his Attention rather to Temporal than to Spiritual Objects. Nor need he be afraid of being put out of Countenance by the superior Abilities of his fellow Commissioners; for, however ignorant he may be of the Nature of Commerce, I will venture to affure him, that he cannot well be more ignorant than his Colleagues. I am, SIR, Yours, &c.

FROM THE GAZETTEER AMD NEW DAILY ADVERTISER.

The Romans, by destroying others, were themselves destroyed: Incessarily in Adion, in the Heat of Battle, in the wish wickent Attempts, they were out like a Wcason kept tenfantly in Uje. MONTESQUIEU.

THE Romans, not content with the Fruits of their own fertile Country, carried, through a false Notion of Giory, Defolation, Fire and Sword, through Afia, Africa, and the greatest Part of Europe; and when they had, for more than a Thousand Years, at the Expence of Millions of their Subjects Lives, rifled and plundered the World, they turned their Wespons upon themselves, and exposed the feeble Carcaie of their Empire to be torn to Pieces.

The Fate of the inequitable Romans, and the Fall of their vaft Empire, one would think, ought to serve as a Lesson to Britons, and teach them to be content with the Fruits of their own fertile Island, and the Enjoyment of their Virtue and Honour, rather than to rife and plunder not only India and Africa, and there, by destroying others, destroy themselves. But that they should Roman-like, turn their Weapons upon themselves, I mean upon their own Sons and Fellow-Citizens, the Colonies of North-America, is a Step to aftonifhing, that one would think God in his Wrath had confused our Councils, in order that this wide extended Empire should undergo a similar Fate with that at Rome.

If the Reader be defrous of knowing from what Cause the Differences between us, and our Colonies, arifes, I answer, from Duties being imposed on them, for the Purposes of a Revenue; this has occasioned great Uncatiness and Disturbances amongst them, and therefore it is thought necessary to fend Troops, and keep a Standing Army in the Colonies, to ensure the Collection of a Revenue from a People who have none to give, because all they receive by a circuitous Trade, from the rest of the World, is remitted hither to our Merchants, in Payment for the immense Quantities of our Manufactures which they confume.

of our Manufactures which they confume.

I ask then which is most desirable, "that Busies be collected for the Support of a Standing Army in the Colonies, or that their Money pals through the Hands of our Merchants and Manufacturers? The Ablurdity of a Standing Army in the Colonies, and to create Revenue for their Support, will appear full greater, when it is considered, that foch Troops are not only quartered in their resets Fours. but many of them quartered in their great Towns, but many of them employed feveral Hundred Miles back in the Country at Detroit, Prefque-Isle, Michilimackinac, Ofwego, Hil at Detroit, Presque-Ale, Michilmackinac, Oswego, Illinois, the Natches, on the Lakes Hurom and Ontario,
where we have built many Vessels for useless Purposes;
and from whence it is as impossible that Great Builtin
tan ever derive any more Advantage than from a Crulside to the Holy-Land, or from an Expedition to
Faulkener's Hand, the Land of Giahts; yet for such
amazingly, mitaken Enterprizes, not only the People
off England labour under heavy Faxes, but the Colomes must also pay Duties for the Purposes of a Revemies must also pay Duties for the Purposes of a Revenue, in order to pay an Army to penetrate the unknown Regions and endless Forests of America, which ought to be left to the Americans themselves to open

But fuch is the boundless Ambition of Britons, or their mistaken Leaders, that they are grassing at the unexplored Regions of a Continent which most probably extends to Partary, whilst our Colonies which hound ou the Atlantic, can only be uleful to us, but hound ou the Aslanzic, can only be useful to us, but whose Asserbions, by our late Policy, we have in great Measure forfeited, and, by our present Operations, we may totally lose. What therefore have we note, but a first our Troops at Roston, I leave the Reader to conjecture, and shall conclude with may Motto, "That, Roman-like, by deltroying others, we shall destroy our divers, and that being incessantly in Action, or in Battle; he the most violent attempts, we are wearing out, like a Wespon kept confidently in Marcus attempts. PAOM THE PUBLIC LEDUER.

OYER in his History of the Reign of Queen Anna (fpeaking of Lord Chief Juftice Hotz) Tays, As no Lord Chief Juftice, ever, perhaps, commuted in that high Station to long as its, to there never was an abler, more ambiassed, or mere unright Judge, sinch Esgland was a Nation; he was a perfect, Master of the Common Law; and as his Judgment was most folid, his Capacity, great, and Understanding most clear, to he had a Fisamer's of Mind, and such a Degree of Courage and Resolution, as never to be brought to Courage and Resolution, as never to be brought to swerps in the least from what he thought to be Law and Justice, not even by any Part of the Legislature

There happened in his Time a Riot in Holborn; Notice of this being feat to Whitehall, a Party of Notice of this being fent to Whitehall, a Party of Guards were commanded to march to the Place, but they first sent an Officer to the Chief Justice to acquaint him with the Design, and desired him to fend some of his People to attend the Soldiers, in order to give it a better Countenance. The Officer having delivered his Message, Lurd Chief Justice Hear faid to him, "Suppose the People should not disperse at year.

Appearance, what are you to do then?" Six answer. him, "Suppose the People should not differ the year. Appearance, what are you to do then?" fire, answered the Officer, we have Orders to fire spon them. Have you, Sir, replied his Lordship? Then take Notice of what I say, " If there be one Man killed, and you are tried before me, I will take Care that you, and every seldier of your Party, shall be hanged: Sir, added he, Go back to these who sent you, and acquaint them, that no Officer of mine shall attend Soldiers, and let them know, at the same Time, that the Laws of this Kingdom are not to be executed by the Suggest, these Matters dom are not to be executed by the Saword; these Matters belong to the Civil Power, and you have nothing to

Upon this the Lord Chief Justice ordered his Tip-Raffs, with a few Constables to attend him, and he went himself in Person to the Place where the Tumult was, expostulated with the Mob, affured them that Justice should be done upon the Persons who were the Objects of their Endignation, and thus they an dispersed quietly. I am, Sir, &cc. VERAK.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER, of Aug. 10.

SHALL not pretend to enter into the Merits of Sir J—y A—t's Difmission from his Government of V—a. Every body knows he deserves a great deal of the Public: And if what I have heard be true, even the present A do not refuse it him. But there are a Number of husy Incendiaries, who use every Means to poison the Minds of the good People of England, and to abuse those in Power, whoever they are.

These neither enquire into the Truth of the Matter, nor do they fail to flew the most disagreeable View of every Action of the Ministry. An impudent, Varlet Y. Z. in this Day's Paper, talks of Forty or Fifty Lives lost in St. George's Fields. When was it? Others have heaped together a Parcel of ill-natur'd Lies, and given it the Name of an Account of the Dismission

of Sir J—y A—t.

The Particulars of Sir J—y A—t's Difmiffion, I am told, are as follow: For very urgent Reafons, it had been determed the Governor-General of every Province in America, should reside. Upon which Lord H—— wrote a Letter to Sir I——y, acquainting him of this Resolution. After making very honourable Mention of his Service in America; how much his Country was obliged to him, for that Activity, Steadings, and Courage, which so eminently distinguished the Commander, and which, from his Example, diffufed itself through the whole Army, by which Means the British Arms were crowned with Success, and the War so happily concluded in that Part of the World. He mentioned the very high Opinion his M——y had of him both as a Man and as a Soldier, and how much is would be to his Satisfaction, was it suitable to Sir J——y a Inclinations and Circumstances, to go to Virginia, and take upon him the supreme Command in the Province. But if it was not convenient be might hat Province: But if it was not convenient, he might depend on it, that his Manage would take the earliest Opportunity of doing Justice to his Merits, by making him a Recompence equivalent at least to the Loss of

A—t called at Lord H——h's on fome other Bus-ness. His Lordship took that Opportunity to explain the Intentions of Administration by such a Measure, -h's on fome other Buffthe Intentions of Administration by such a Measure, gave him the Letter, and Sir J—y seemed to be convinced of the Necessity of the Arrangement, acquiesced in the Proposals made to him, and went away to all Appearance well satisfied.

If it was next Day or not, I know not, but Sir J—y very soon after this, demanded an Audience of

his M-y, and refigned the Command of his Regi-

This not being accepted of, and the Ministry willing to keep fuch a Man in the Service, and not withing to give Cause for his Relignation, endeavoured to reason with him; upon which he (Sir J—y A—t) delivered or fent to the D. of Gonn the following Arti-

cles of Accommodation.

1. A British Peerage to himself,, and failing Heirs of his Body, to descept to his Brother the Colonel.

2. A Recompence equivalent to the Loss of his Go-

yernment.

3. An exclusive hight of working the Coal Mines on Louishourg, to him, and his Heirs, for ever.

4. A Grant of Lands in America, to a certain Extent.

5. And in Case it should be indeed expedient to create American Percea that he should have the Pre-

create American Peers, that he should have the Preeminence.

The D. of G.—, on receiving this begged to see
Sir J.—, y who fint him Word, if the Inserview
was intended to induce him to lower his Demands, it
was totally unnecessary. His Grace then went to him,
and gave him the following Answers.

E. British Presigns wan generally given to such,
whose opulent Fortunes enabled than to support that
high Dignity. This Reason he apprehended his Josephore
could not plead.

3. It always had been his M.—y's Intention to
make him a Recompense equivalent to his Government.

Reasons, Political and Commercials Torbids the working of the American Coal-Miles at all:

4. He might have a Grant of Lands in America. when, where and to what Extent be pleafed; but he did not apprehend there are the least Realounto make the Fifth Demand, as he supposed a Greation of Ant. Itan Peers would never take Place.

Sir J-y A-t's Regiments are not given

I shall make no Comment on this. I tell it as a Fact, which I have heard, from what People call good Authority. The Difmission of an experienced and deferving Commander, requires some Attention; and there can be no Harm in making the Public acquainted with it. The Number of Fallshoods that have been spread abroad about this Transaction have induced me

to fend you this,

I must tell you, howevery that my Imformation is Second-hand; but it may have this good Effect, ever if not true, to induce those who know the contrain to do as I have done. I shall therefore conclude with this Question: Are these Things true or not?

Lam, SIR, Your humble Servant CLEOFA.

FROM THE G A Z E T T E E B NEW DAILY ADVERTISER.

THE Minds of all who love Peace, and with well to the British Empire, are at present in Distress about the Event of the Dispute between the Mother-Country and Colonies. There are Two Methods of Proceeding in this Affair, either of which is infinitely more eligible, than the vigorous Measures proposed by

1. To offer the Colonifts a Representation in Parliament, which, though incompetent, will place them en the same Footing with the Mother-Country (to which they have an unquestionable Right) and will render them more inexcuseable than they are at present, in refusing Submission to the Laws, which they will then have in some Measure concurred in by their Represen-

t. Or, which is fill more eligible, to restore Things to the peaceful State they were in before the faril Thought of Taxing the Colonies without giving them Representatives, was started. This may be done, and the Authority of Government preserved, by leaving the whole Affair to the K. who has it in his Power to delay the enforcing of the Taxation Laws, and to his-fer the present ill-advised and oppressive Measures to prove ineffectual, and the former Method of Requisition to take Place again, all to be done by Connivance and Understanding between the different Parts of the Legislature, and between the Mother-Country and

O. M. P. R. S. J. A.

E O N D O N, Sept. 10.

IS Majesty's Postmaster-General, has been pleased to effablish a fusicient Number of Packet-Boats to fail between Falmouth and New-York; Charles-Town, and the West-Endra Mands, to support a regu-lar Monthly Correspondence to, and from the King-don of Great-Britain, and all Parts of his Majesty's extensive Dominions in America :- The several Mails for America, upon this new Arrangement, were to be made up at the General Post-Office, in London, on Wednesday the 5th of October,—and will continue to be dispatched from thence in the ame Manner upon the first Wednesday in every Month—The Mulls for New-York to contain the Letter's for all the Pro-by every Opportunity.—And the Mail for the West-Indies to contain the Letters for Barbados, all the Leeward-Islands, and Jamaica, from whence Packet-Boats are, instead of proceeding to Pensacola, to return immediately to Falmouth. Upon the Arrival of the leveral Mans from the General Post Office, it Falmouth, the Packet Bacts are to proceed with them to Sea immediately. Wink and Weather permitting; but, if they should be unavoidably detained One or more Days, such Letters as come to the General Posmore Days, such Letters as come to the General Pos-Office in London, are to be fent every Tuesday, Thurs-day, and Saturday, for Falmouth, for the Chance of the Packets under Sailing Orders; and, if failed, they are to be forwarded by the next Boat in Turn. There was no Mail dispatched for the Month of September, the first expected at New-York, is that which was to be made up the Fifth of October, 20-

cording to the above new Arrangement.

There is now living in a Village in Kent, a Woman-aged 91, who has a Daughter aged 71, 2 Grand-Daughter 54, a Great-Grand Daughter 36, which lake has a Daughter, aged 17, and on the Point of Mar-

has a Daughter, aged 17, and on the Point of Marriage.

There is now living at Rocheffer, Three Maidea Anna, and Three at Town-Maiden, in Kent, all Sifters, whose Agestogether amount to 470 Years.

There is now living at Lifle, in Hinders, a Man & ged 72, who has had by Two Wives 42 Children, He lately invited a Menchant of that Place to dine with him, i He replied, he did not like Company, but, on his afforing the Merchant, there would be Nobody at home but his own Family, he accepted the Invitation, but, on his entering the Room, he was furprized to find at Places on the Table, whereupon he was going to retire, when the old Gentleman afford him, that there would be only himfelf, his Wife, and 42 Sons and Daughters, who confundly dined with him on hir Birth day. The Merchant thaid, and Joan the Day with great Mirth and Feftivity.

Estraß, and Translation of a Letter from Rome, dated

Katenett and Transation of a Letter from Rome, dated

Mguff 1.
We are informed that a noble Personage, a near Relation of his Holines, will soon set out see Englands

on Matters of very interesting Political

this State.

"A That a Permillion may be obtained from Indian to railed in Ireland, Four Batta tholicks, and in Scotland. Two Battations derk, each confiffing of too Men, and to by Natives from those Countried. That I lions are to garrifon the Town of Chylar others the Town of Ancona. These Battailly to be paid by us, but in Fact by G. The Treasury of Loretto is to be Security sayment of that Sum. And, that the TANCONA and Civita Vecchia, are to be determined. payment of that Sum. And, that the T Ancona and Civita Vecchia, are to be d Ports, only to the English, with certain I Trade, and likewise at Rome, that will put had Benefit to the Two States, and partic Commerce of Great Britain. "This Political Arrangement can only the Langour of your Ministry, in tamely the French fo easily to become Malkers of more Importance to your Trade in the Me

more Importance to your Trade in the Me as well as to the Levant, than you are now

"How happy a Profect for Rome! So under your Protection, we may fee Eng fixed in the Campagnia, furely as good a Florida, where they will never prove for the Americans."

NEWCASTLE, Aggul 17. A few Days Men were paffing through Long-Benton they observed some Bees rising out of the having a Spade with them, one of them of Curiofity, firuck the Spade into the finding the Bees come out thicker, the de he continued digging until he unexpected ne conunued digging until he unexpected Coffin (there being no Similitude on the Grave) which one of them firuck with the immediately mouldered into Duft: They to a Lump of Honeycomb, which One of the up, and in breaking the fame, found a horn the Cavity of which, the Bees had made to

ANNAPOLIS, DECE

Some Days ago, a Man, belonging the Ferry-Boat, as he was fitting on the fame, and the Thowl Pin breaking, of his Stroke, he fell backwards, and tunately drowned.

. The Northern Paft is not yet o

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VEN fuant to the Last Will and Testament Brooks, late of Prince-George's Con day the 2d Day of January next, HE whole Personal Estate of t

confishing of NEGROES, HOP TLE, HOGS, SHEEP, HOUSEI NITURE, & St. The Sale to con is fold off. The whole to be fold for S Persons, having any just Claims age Estate, are desired to bring in their gally proved; and all Persons indebted Estate, are defired to make speedy Pays further Trouble.

CHARLES BOON

To be SOLD by the SUBSC WO Hundred Acres of LAND lying in dan-drandel County, about from Herring-Bay. For Title and Tei Themas Gassawen Howard, living near FRANCIS

TO BE S O. L WO Country-born Negro BOYS Eight, and have both had the Small Person wanting such, may know the I quiring of the Printers.

Likewise a good HOUSE-C.

who has near Five Years to serve.

BROKE out of Anne-Arendel Co ing Men, wir.
WILLIAM RUSSPLL, a Sailor, black Hair, was committed as a Ran His Dress uncertain.

THOMAS LEWIS, a Middle for Complexion, fair Hair: Had on, away, an old Bearthin Coat, fed Eve with Metal Bursons, and a Pair of Le and is by Trade a Shoemaker last Afril Affice Court, on Suspicion Toba Free, and was committed by Want of Security; for his good Schar Whoever ferures the above Montal

Reward the Law allows, paid by (3W)

THERE is at the Plantation of Streetings, tisken up as Strays, lowing COWS, win one black, with her Flank, marked with a Crop in he side her right. The other Plank'd with a Crop in the right Ruder Keal in the left Ras; and the with a Crop and Two Shits in each I with a Crop and Two Shits in each I would be come the Counter of the Counter of Counters. ner, Dir Owners, may this in The Om on proving Property, and paying Ch