

S U P P L E M E N T  
T O T H E  
M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E.

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P R O P O S A L S  
F o r P r i n t i n g b y S U B S C R I P T I O N,  
T H E  
F A R M E R ' S A N D M O N I T O R ' S  
L E T T E R S.  
I N O N E V O L U M E.

They will be printed on a new TYPE, and good PAPER.  
••• The Price to Subscribers will be Two SHILLINGS and Six-PENCE, to be paid on the Delivery of them, which shall be as soon as they can possibly be finished.  
It is hoped due Encouragement will be given to this Work, that the just and generous Principles of Liberty, which these LETTERS contain, may be universally infused into the Peoples Minds; and thereby ourselves and our Posterity secured in the Possession of those invaluable Rights which NATURE, REASON, and the CONSTITUTION of our COUNTRY, have given us.  
Such Gentlemen as incline to subscribe, are desired to transmit their Names immediately to Mr. William Green, at the Printing-Office, or the Maryland Coffee-House, where the Pamphlets shall be lodged for the Subscribers.

T o t h e P U B L I C.

I T may perhaps seem strange to slight Consideration, that these LETTERS, which have already passed through all America, should now a Second Time be produced before the Public in their present Form. But a little further Reflection will shew the UTILITY of this WORK. The sacred Cause of Liberty is of too great Consequence, and the Necessity of Freedom for the Security of human Happiness too obvious, not to render every Precaution wise, that tends to prevent the Introduction of Slavery. Notwithstanding therefore, these Letters have been already published, yet here, they have been seen only in the Gazette, which, from the Uncertainty of their Dispersion, and the Length of Time passing between the Reception of News-Papers in the Country, may probably have prevented much of the Benefit to be derived from a Collective, uninterrupted View of the manly Reasoning, the timely Information, and the true constitutional Principles of Liberty, with which these Letters every where abound. Whoever considers again that the Nature of Men in Authority is inclined rather to commit two Errors than to retract one, will not be surpris'd to see the Stamp-Act followed by a Bill of Right, declaring the Power of Parliament to bind us in all Cases whatsoever; and this Act followed again by another imposing a Duty on Paper, Paint, Glass, &c. imported into these Colonies. But however unbanded may be the Wish of Power to extend itself, however unwilling it may be to acknowledge Mistakes, 'tis surely the Duty of every wise and worthy American, who at once wishes the Prosperity of the Mother Country and the Colonies, to point out all Invasions of the Public Liberty, and to shew the proper Methods of obtaining Redress. This has been done by the Authors of the following LETTERS with a Force and Spirit becoming Freemen, English Freemen, contending for our just and legal Possession of Property and Freedom. A Possession that has its Foundation on the clearest Principles of the Law of Nature, the most evident Declarations of the English Constitution, the plainest Contract made between the Crown and our Forefathers, and all these sealed and sanctified by the Usage of near two Hundred Years. American Rights thus resting on the best and strongest Ground, it behoves all her Inhabitants with united Heads, Hearts, and Hands, to guard the sacred Deposit committed by their Fathers to their Care, as well to bless Posterity as to secure the Happiness of the present Generation. In vain 'tis for some few (and very few I hope they are) who, governed either by base Principles of Fear, or led by vile Hopes of Gain, the Reward of prostituted Virtue, to say, "your Rights are indeed invaded, but Great-Britain is too strong. What can we do against superior Strength?" Let these evil designing Men remember what the highest Authority has told us, "that the Race is not always to the swift, nor the Battle to the strong." And if Inspiration needed to receive Assistance from Genius, Shakespeare says, "Thrice is he armed that has his Quarrel just, and he but naked, tho' lock'd up in Steel, whose Conscience, with Injustice, is oppress'd." History also informs us, that Xerxes with his armed Millions could not accomplish his Purpose of reducing to Slavery the much weaker but free States of Greece. Three Hundred brave Men at Thermopylae, contending for Liberty, destroyed Twenty Thousand who attempted its Ruin. In later Times we see the States of Holland free, and the generous Corsicans likely to be so, although the far greater Powers of Spain, Germany, and France, have at different Periods combin'd to enslave these noble Nations.

The Truth is, that the great Author of Nature has created nothing in vain, and having with the Life of Man joined Liberty, the virtuous Enjoyment and free Possession of Property honestly gained, has undoubtedly furnished all Nations with the Means of defending their natural Rights, if they have but Wisdom and Fortitude to make the proper Use of such Means. In this Instance we find ourselves Three Thousand Miles removed from Great-Britain, we possess a Country abounding with Woods in all Parts, and in many with Mountains of difficult and dangerous Access. The Ease with which the staple Colonies could put an entire Stop to the Exportation of their Commodities, and the peaceable but vital Injury that this would convey to those who might insit on oppressing them, are Truths so plain as to require no further Animadversion. *Verbum sapienti sat est.* The Nature of the Climate, the Soil, and its various Produce, point out the Ease and Extent with which Manufactures may be conducted here. These Things are mentioned as a Proof of what is above asserted, that the bountiful Author of Nature has furnished his Creatures with the Means of securing their proper Rights, and that the Event depends much upon their own wise and brave Determinations. A benevolent Mind, indeed, cannot but lament, that either Ambition, Avarice, or ill placed Repentment, should ever be so exercised as to force Men into the Investigation of those Methods by which they may be secured from the Operation of these bad Passions. For certain it is, that there is nothing more becoming to human Nature than well ordered Government, or more valuable than Liberty: How ignominious then must his Conduct be who turns the first into Confusion, and the latter into Slavery? But whatever may be the Opinion, or the Design of a rapacious ill-advised Minister, the Americans have in their View this happy Prospect; that the People of Great-Britain are generous and brave, they know the Value of Liberty, because they have purchased that Knowledge with much of their Blood; and therefore they cannot but esteem us their Children for venerating the good old Cause which they themselves have contended for in many a well-fought Field. It is really wonderful that this unhappy Dispute between Great-Britain and her Colonies should ever have existed, when a Moment's Retrospection shews the Mother-Country for near Two Centuries exercising legislative Authority here without Complaint, while she abstained from that single destructive Claim of taking our Money from us without the Consent of our Representatives. The Exercise of which Claim, would indeed reduce America to a State of Slavery, more deplorable and more ignominious than has ever yet been known in the World. But to what Purpose this should be desired, is still more amazing, when Britain from her exclusive Trade to these Colonies, and from the Manner in which she tied up our manufacturing Hands, not only received the entire Produce of the Lands and Labour of these Countries, but has besides involved the People here in a heavy Debt, which Agriculture, without Arts, and a Trade so confined, will probably never pay. Mr. Grenville it seems had the Honour of devising this new System of American Policy.

'Til one shall rise  
Of proud ambitious Heart, who not content  
With fair Equality, fraternal State,  
Will arrogate Dominion undeserv'd  
Over his Brethren, and quite dispossess  
Concord and the Law of Nature from the Earth.  
Hunting  
With War and hostile Snare such as refuse  
Subjection to his Empire tyrannous.  
O execrable Son! so to aspire  
Above his Brethren, to himself assuming  
Authority usurp'd, from God not given:  
He gave us only over Beast, Fish, Fowl,  
Dominion absolute; that Right we hold  
By his Donation; but Man over Men  
He made not Lord; such Title to himself  
Reserving, Human left from Human free.  
Justly thou abhorrest  
That Son, who on the quiet State of Men  
Such Trouble brought.  
MILTON'S PARADISE LOST, B. XII. L. 24. et seq.

Frederick County, April 4, 1769.  
THE Vestry of All-Saints Parish, having Authority to agree with Curates, to officiate in Three different Districts in the said Parish, (one of which is at present supplied) hereby give Notice, That any Clergyman of the Church of England, that can come well recommended, upon Application, shall be entitled to a Salary of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Common Money, exclusive of Perquisites.—To prevent Disappointments, those who apply, are desired to correspond by Letter, to either Mr. Thomas Boules, or George Myrdock, in Frederick-Town, who are to notify the Receipt thereof to the Vestry.  
(if) JOSEPH WOOD, Register.

ALL Persons who have any Accounts against the Estate of the late Dr. Joshua Warfield, are desired to bring them in; likewise those who have open Accounts standing with the said Estate, are desired to settle the same. Those who have it not in their Power to pay off, will have Indulgence given them, on giving their Obligation, with Security, if required. Also those who have their Obligations standing, and near out of Date, are desired to renew the same immediately, otherwise I shall immediately put their Affairs into an Attorney's Hand, which will be very disagreeable to *Their humble Servant,*  
(w6) RACHEL WARFIELD, Executrix.

All Receipts given by Mr. James Howard, who will attend every Wednesday at my House, on Account of said Estate, shall be good against me. R. W.

T W E L V E P O U N D S R E W A R D.

RAN away on Sunday Night, the 2d Instant, from the Subscriber, living on Lee's Point, Lancaster County, the Four following Indented servant Men, &c.  
JOHN EVANS, an Englishman, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, 28 or 30 Years of Age, of a fair Complexion, pretty much pitted with the Small-Pox, and wears a light coloured Wig: Had on and took with him, an old light blue Cloth Surtout, a striped Linsey Under-Jacket, old Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and Brafs Buckles.  
JOHN BARBER, an Englishman, about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, 26 or 28 Years of Age, stout made, of a dark Complexion, wears his own straight black Hair, and has a very down Look: Had on and took with him, a good Broad-Cloth Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches, of a Claret, or rather Pompadour Colour, an old blue out-side Jacket, a white Flannel Under ditto, old Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes.—He, and Evans, are both Sawyers by Trade, and took with them a Whip-Saw.  
HENRY WILLIAMS, an Englishman, by Trade a Ship-Carpenter, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, 26 Years of Age, a slim made Fellow, and wears his own short brown Hair: Had on and took with him, a mix'd grey Bearskin Surtout, an old blue Jacket, a striped Linsey Under ditto, Claret colour'd Cloth Breeches, Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes.

WILLIAM ADAIR, a Scotchman, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, a stout lusty well made Fellow, a little mark'd with the Small-Pox, wears his own short brown curl'd Hair, of an easy and pleasant Address, and speaks much in the Scotch Dialect: Had on and took with him, a long light colour'd Outside Jacket, lined with red Flannel, a striped Linsey Under ditto, short white Cotton Trowsers, brown Cloth Breeches, Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and Brafs Buckles.  
They took with them a Boat about 17 Feet Keel, with a Turpentine Coat on her Bottom, and Upper Streaks painted red, her Stem broke off short, and marked with Marking Irons on the Inside of her Stern, with the Letters B D: 'Tis likely they may change their Apparel, and forge a Pass. All Masters of Vessels are forbid harbouring or carrying them off, at their Peril.  
Whoever takes up and secures said Runaways, so that their Master may get them again, shall have, if taken in the County, Twenty Shillings for each, if out of the County Thirty Shillings, and if out of the Province, the above Reward, for all, or in Proportion for either, with reasonable Charges, including what the Law allows, paid by  
GEORGE WELLS.

LONDON, October 13, 1768.

THIS is to give Notice to all whom it may concern, That I, FRANCIS BRERWOOD, of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the County of MIDDLESEX, Esquire, did, by my Letter of Attorney, bearing Date, on, or about July the 6th, 1765, constitute and appoint, JOHN HUNT, of Philadelphia, Merchant, to be my lawful Attorney, with full Powers to sue for, recover, and receive Possession of, my real Estate, called, *The Lady's Manor*, in Baltimore County, in Maryland, descended to me, as Heir at Law to the same, and all Arrears of Rents and Profits thereof; as likewise, to sue for, recover, and receive all Sums of Money, due, and owing to the personal Estate of my late Father, THOMAS BRERWOOD, senior, Esquire, and my late Son WILLIAM BRERWOOD, deceased.—NOW, It is hereby certified, that I have, this Day, revoked the said Letter of Attorney, and every Article, Clause and Thing therein contained, and that the same is now utterly made void and null, which being certified before the Lord Mayor of LONDON, is recorded in the proper Office, for the Register of Deeds, in Maryland; and is now accordingly published, that no one, who is in any Way indebted to me, may be ignorant thereof, and that they may have no further Concern or Transaction with the said JOHN HUNT, on my Account, as I shall not allow of the same.  
Witness my Hand, FRA. BRERWOOD.

is hereby given, that the Subscriber is a very good BLACKSMITH, well acquainted with making Ploughs, Axes, &c. He is acquainted with the Farmers Business, as he is much employed in that Branch at home. He is a very good WHEELWRIGHTS, is well acquainted with making all Kinds of Wheels, and the other has been chiefly employed in all Kind of Cart-Wheels, Drays, &c. Men, that will be pleased to favour me with Commands, either in the Smith, or Wheelwrights, may depend on having their Work well executed, and on the most reasonable Terms.  
(if) NATHANIEL ADAMS.  
Gentleman that will favour me with their have them shod at 3 s. 9 d. a Set.

March 31, 1769.  
D, on Monday the 5th Day of June, 1769.

Præmissis,  
a Tract of LAND, called KNAVE'S DISTRICT, adjoining to George-Town, on the River, containing about 210 Acres, and a good Dwelling-House, at present in the Occupation of Mr. Cornelius Davis: Also a Water-Grill at Town, adjoining the Subscriber's Farms, apply to STEPHEN WEST, for several valuable Tracts of Land in Maryland, to sell, rent or lease. (w6)

or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel County, the Three following, viz. In April 1768, a bright bay Horse, 15 1/2 Hands high, branded on the neck with the Letters J. H. in June 1768, a dark bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, is mealy nos'd, and branded near Buttock E. They have both been sold to Mr. Stephen West, for 100 l. each, and Ten Pounds for the Thief, if he be taken. (w3) JOSHUA DORSEY.

T I M P O R T E D,  
By, Capt. JOHN KILTY, and to be sold by Retail, on the most reasonable Terms, in ANNAPOLIS,  
of EUROPEAN, and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to both Seasons.—He has a quantity of JESUIT'S Bark, in Two and Three Pound Bottles, and a Parcel of Thread and Linings, which he will sell at a low Price. (6w) THOMAS HALL.  
Considerable Difference will be made in the Goods, to those who pay ready Cash.

Annapolis, April 19, 1769.  
D away by Mistake, from the Subscriber's last WhitSun-Monday, or Tuesday, a Drab close-bodied Great-Coat, bound with Edges and Buttonholes, and left in Lieu of the Drab Great Coat, of the same make with the Subscriber. The Person who made the same desired to come for his own, and return the same. (3w) WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

April 21, 1769.  
Persons indebted to the Estate of Charles late of Prince-George's County Merchant, either on his private Account, or on Account of Partnership with Mr. Thomas Philips, are desired to discharge the same; and likewise all that have any Claims against the said Estate desired to bring them in, that they may be paid. Administrators.  
GEORGE DIGGES,  
FRANK LEEKE,

H N B O Y D  
ready received, and expelling, in the first London, an additional SUPPLY continues to sell, at his Medicinal STORE, in  
Town,  
Drugs and Medicines, of every Kind.  
Oil, and Paints of all Sorts.  
Quack, commonly call'd Patent Medicines, as, Schomburg's, Greenough's, &c's Nostriums, are desired for the Tooth-Ach—infallible—celebrated Fever and Ague Pills, which, for a long Number of Cures they have performed, are Specific.  
Medicines of any Price, for Masters of Vessels, Negro-Quarters, and private Families, and Doctors, and any Gentleman choosing to cure their Negroes, may have added to the preparatory Medicines for that Purpose, put up in Blisters, proper for any Age, with full and easy Directions to perform the Operation, and manage the Disorder every Stage of the Disorder.

April 3, 1769.  
ay from the Subscriber living near Piscataway in Prince-George's County, on, or about the 10th of December last, a very likely Country-bred Negro, named CHARLES, about 22 Years of Age, formerly belonged to the late Mr. Thomas Green, of Prince-George's County, and was by him mostly employed as a Servant Man, at which Business he is very expert.—He is now the Property of Amy the Daughter of the late Mr. Gilbert Spring, who appointed Guardian by the Court of this Negro. Since he left me, I understand he has been in the Upper Part of Prince-George's County, and has conveyed the Fellow to Baltimore. It is thought he has either hired or sold himself to some Person, and was seen passing by Messrs. Green and Works with him, about 3 Weeks ago. Time I have not heard of him.  
Whoever apprehends the said Negro, and will deliver him to me, shall have a Reward of Forty Shillings besides what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges.  
WILLIAM FOARD, sen.

S U P P L E M E N T

Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.