

There is a Report that the Empress of Russia has made very important Overtures to the Grand Master, and the Knights of Malta, to assist her in her present Rupture with the Turks, and that warlike Community have actually her Imperial Majesty's Proposals under serious Consideration.

Considerable Wagers have been laid at the West-End of the Town that (provided the Fortrefs of Azoph, as reported, is taken from the Turks), the Russians will be Masters of Constantinople before this Day Twelve Months: And large odds have been taken, that the Russian Troops will even Garrison that Capitol the ensuing Winter.

It is reported that the King of Brack, a powerful Chief on the Gold Coast, has commenced Hostilities against the Dutch, and taken one of their Factories: This Rupture is said to have been occasioned by the black Monarch's having discovered, that the French and Dutch had greatly misrepresented the Proceedings of the English, and made Use of very unwarrantable Means, to involve him in a War with the Subjects of Great-Britain.

A Gentleman, who is lately returned from his Travels in Foreign Parts, reports, that the French Trade and Traffic in divers Parts of Arabia and throughout the Holy Land, is exceedingly increased of late Years, inasmuch that in several Capital Places Subject to the Turk, scarce a Merchant of any other Nation meets with the least Encouragement from the Ottoman Porte. This partly Accounts for the Influence of French Politics, notoriously verified in a late Affair.

It is greatly apprehended by the new Quadruple Alliance, that the Empress of Russia will be strongly tempted to carry into Execution her late Husband's Plan, which was to drive the Turks entirely out of Europe, and to establish the Seat of the Russian Empire in Constantinople, as Head of the Greek Empire.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina,) June 20.

An Act of Parliament is passed, for encouraging the Growth and Culture of raw Silk in America, by which a Bounty is granted upon all raw Silk of the Produce of his Majesty's Plantations in America, imported directly from America, under proper Regulations, into the Port of London, for 21 Years, viz. for the first 7 Years 25 per Cent. for the next 7 Years 20 per Cent. and for the last 7 per Cent. on the Value.

By another Act of Parliament, all raw and undressed Hides or Skins, except those of Horses, Mares or Geldings, are allowed to be imported from any of his Majesty's Plantations in America Duty free.

BOSTON, July 6.

Tuesday last the 4th of July, the Committee of both Houses of Assembly, waited upon his Excellency the Governor, at Cambridge, with the following ANSWER to his SPEECH of the 1st of June last, at the Opening of the present Session.

May it please your Excellency,

As your Excellency in your Speech to both Houses, at the Opening of the present Session, has recommended to us "to give our earliest Attention to the Business of the Province," we should have been glad if your Excellency had pointed out what was expected from us.

We agree with you, Sir, "that the Business of the Province is got into such an Arrear, that it will require the utmost Diligence to get it done within the usual Time generally allotted to this Session." Who brought the Province under this Difficulty, your Excellency can be at no loss to determine: Had the Assembly been called in the Fall of the Year past, there would have been no Cause of such Complaint.

Your Excellency has been pleased to tell us "that you shall be ready to concur with us in all Measures proposed for the good of the People that are consistent with the invariable Rule you have laid down, of not departing from the Duty you owe to the King." It is surprising, Sir, that so soon after such a Declaration your Excellency should suspend your Assent to a Resolve for an Establishment for Forts and Garrisons, even for a single Moment, especially as such an Establishment was always a favourite Object with your Excellency—Does the "Duty you owe to the King, or the Regard you have for the Good of the People," forbid your signing it? If so, how could your Excellency recommend this Business to the House in your Message of the Twenty-first Instant, as what was necessary to be immediately done? We are sensible, may it please your Excellency, "that the Service of the Crown and the Interest of the People are Objects very compatible with each other, and that they must be so under a Monarch who makes the general Welfare of all his Subjects the sole End of his Government." This Sentiment is what the Two Houses have adopted, and have always made their Object; and had your Excellency in humble Imitation of your Royal Master during your Administration acted from such noble Principles, many of the Disputes between your Excellency and former Assemblies would have had no Existence.—We shall with all convenient Dispatch finish the Business of the present Session; and we have a just Right to expect that your Excellency will give your Assent to all such Resolves and Acts that may be laid before you as will be for the Interest of the People and the Service of the Crown.

Two of the Vessels that carried to Halifax the Stores, &c. belonging to the Detachment of the Royal Train of Artillery that went from hence, returned the Beginning of last Week. One of them we hear met the Rippon and Rose Men of War, going into Halifax as they came out, having on Board the 65th Regiment from this Place.

Thursday last Major Rogers came to Town from New-York; and set out the same Day for Portsmouth. Early last Saturday Morning 4 Companies of the 64th Regiment embarked on board the Launceston, in order to proceed to Halifax.

NEW-YORK, July 17.

By several private Letters come in Capt. Salmon, from Gentlemen in London, to their Correspondents here, we are assured, there had appeared great Dispositions in the Parliament to repeal the late Revenue-Act,

could they have done it consistent with their own Pretensions; and they further say, that it will be repealed the next Session, on Condition the Americans behave with Submission, and acknowledge their Right of Taxation:—But if those be the Terms, the Struggle will not be soon over; for tho' the Colonies always have been, and are now, all submissive, yet it is hoped they never will yield an unconstitutional Obedience.

Capt. Davis in the Ship Hope, was to sail in a Day or Two after Capt. Salmon, and we hear he has Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling in Cash on board, for the Use of the King's Forces in these Parts, an Article wanted more than Goods at this Time. The Captains Richards, Kemble, Tingley and Townsend, all of this Port, were up for their Return, and were expected to sail in a few Weeks.—We are told they will have little else on board but Ballast, the Merchants here being determined strictly to adhere to the Non-Importation of Goods, as the most apparent Means of legally saving their distressed Country; and it is said, the very few Goods that are now come, are either to be sent back or stored. In this Ship are come Passengers, Col. Christie and Major Skene of the Regulars; Daniel Cox, Esq; of Trenton, and his Mother; and Dr. Ruth of Philadelphia, with several others.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

On Monday last a Vessel arrived at this Port, from Yarmouth, with a Load of Malt shipped in May last. The Committee of Merchants being informed thereof, immediately convened and sent for Mr. Amos Strettell, to whom, they understood, the Cargo was consigned. Mr. Strettell attending, laid before the Committee the Letter he had received, dated the 5th of May, which, he acquainted them, was all he knew of the Matter; that the Shipper was an entire Stranger to him, and that the first News he had of such a Cargo coming, was by the Arrival of the Vessel. In short, from the Letter, it appeared that the Cargo was principally consigned to the Captain who had Orders to value himself on Mr. Strettell.

The Committee taking the Matter into Consideration, thought it expedient and unanimously resolved, as this was the first Attempt to counteract the Agreements entered into by the Merchants and Traders, on the 6th of February and 10th of March last, to call a general Meeting of the Inhabitants the next Day, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, and take their Advice on the present Occasion.

Notice being sent round, the Inhabitants met at the State-House at the Time appointed. The Captain and Mr. Strettell both attending, the Agreements of the Merchants and Traders were first Read, then the Letter to Mr. Strettell, with the Facts as they appeared to the Committee, were laid before the Assembly of the People, who having taken the same into Consideration,

Unanimously Resolved, That the Importation of the Malt shipped the 5th of May by Christopher Eaton of Yarmouth on board the Charming Polly, James Henderson, Master, is contrary to the Spirit of the Agreements entered into by the Merchants and Traders of this City, on the 6th of February and 10th of March last, that it is an Attempt to counteract the same, and ought to be discouraged.

At this Instant the Brewers of the City attended in a Body, with an Agreement which they had drawn up and signed; wherein they engage that as the Load of Malt, just arrived, was shipped contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants and Traders, they will not purchase any Part of it, nor will they brew the same, or any Part thereof, for any Person whatever.

This Agreement being read, was received with universal Applause, after which,

Unanimously Resolved, That in order effectually to discourage such Attempts for the Future, no Person ought to purchase any Part of this Cargo.

That every Person who shall purchase this Cargo of Malt, or any Part, or Parcel thereof, or who shall assist in the Sale of it, or be any Ways concerned in unloading, storing or removing it, shall be considered as a Person who has not a just Sense of Liberty, and as an Enemy to his Country.

The above Brig, with her Malt, will certainly fail for Cork in Two or Three Days, a little Repair being necessary for her before she can proceed.

A Letter from London, dated May 13, 1769.

"There was a Message came into the City from the Ministry last Tuesday, that the Merchants might be assured, the Revenue-Acts for America would be repealed at the Opening of the next Session, without further Discussion of the Matter of Right, and that the King had given his Consent thereto: It is from undoubted Authority we are informed, this was a Determination in Council; but as it seems to contradict the King's Speech, we cannot advise you, on the Ministry's giving out such Information, to alter your Resolutions respecting Importations: We wish you may stand your Ground; at the same Time flatter ourselves, the Conduct of our Friends in Pennsylvania will be Pacific, and not to run into any tumultuous Proceedings. If your Merchants would Petition as a mercantile Body, without taking any Notice of the Right, we have Reason to expect you would have immediate Redress."

We hear that the above Declaration of the Ministry is looked on in the City of London, as a Ministerial Blind. It therefore behoves every American to take care how he is taken in.

ANNAPOLIS, July 27.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Prince-George's County, July 24, 1769.

I AM well informed, that Mr. Hepburn has been for some Months past, and is still endeavouring to execute the Infatuation of the *Cassius*, who appeared in your Papers the 12th of January last, in a Manner every Way injurious to my Character, and more especially amongst those who are not acquainted with some very peculiar Circumstances, by propogating, that that Piece was maliciously and revengfully wrote by me, from the Representation he made to our late Governor, of some idle Expressions that fell from me in a drinking Frolic, four or Five Years ago, at *Piscataway*—or rather,

from the Representation he made to the Governor of my having uttered Blasphemy and Treason, and that Reason he should treat me with the Contempt I deserve—and; as this Subject may hereafter give Rise to Chat and Altercation, which would shock and disappoint my Children, I shall, was it for no other Reason, appeal to the World, whether that Transaction alone, abstracted from any Thing else, does not prove him to be most egregiously vile, and contemptibly mean, when he was notoriously known, that all idle Discourse, at that Time, was entirely owing to a foolish Debauch which happened in the parliamenting Way.—Mr. Hepburny Bell, on that Occasion, swore, (and whose Deposition, he, Hepburn, promised me he would lay before the Governor, but never did) that when such a Conversation happened, I was distractedly in Liquor, and that I was aggravated to say what I did; and farther made Oath, that I had drank more strong Liquor that Morning, than he ever see drank by any one in his Life.—Mr. Tobias Beall's Deposition to the same Purpose, he likewise promised to shew the Governor, but never did—therefore the Time, the Occasion, and the Situation I was in, considered, I would ask, who but that sober, honest, upright, impartial, humane, tender-hearted Mr. Hepburn, could have made such an Attack on his Friend's Reputation, as by endeavouring to set up for shocking a Charge against him, as that of Blasphemy and Treason! I say, who but just such a nother depraved cajoling Wretch could have been capable of such mean Baseness, and that too to serve the dirty Purpose of only obliging a very few, by endeavouring to defeat my Election! Indeed had I been a Person whose religious Principles, or whose moral Conduct, had, at any Time in Life, given the least room of Suspicion of Disloyalty, it might in some Measure, have alleviated that Conduct; but he well knew, as did all my Acquaintance, that I had ever been an Enemy to every Sort of Jacobinism and Disloyalty, and that I had on every Occasion shewn myself a firm Friend to our present happy Establishment; and, in short, that I had, as a Volunteer, bore Arms in Defence of his Majesty's Crown and Dignity; yet that Person, after having canvassed the whole County, in Search of Evidence, to Support that base dirty Project, was obliged, at last, to have Recourse to a poor good natured blundering Man in an adjacent County, who well known deprived intellectual Faculties incapacitates him from Rehearsing with any Sort of Accuracy—Our late worthy Governor was kind enough to shew me the Person's Deposition, with a Remark he, himself, had made, "that I was at the Time very much in Liquor," which my very good Friend, with every other mitigating Circumstance, had carefully omitted. What fully convinces me, and, I think, must every one else, that that Scheme was calculated with Design to defeat my Election, or to intimidate me as a Candidate, was his most consummate Impudence in advising me, and that too whilst that vile Matter was still alive, to decline standing, with this most friendly Exhortation, that it would be much better for me, as he was sure in that Cafe the Matter would drop, or go no further; and, that nothing more would be necessary, than to make some small Apology to the Governor, whom he expected in a few Days at his House, and that I should be very welcome to make Use of that Opportunity. I can't help taking Notice here of another Piece of his vile Deceit; after it became past all Doubt that I should be elected, he took an Opportunity, when it was almost dark, to come up to the Poll, when he could not be easily seen by his Patrons, to shake me with both his Hands, and did it with all the Feivency and seeming Joy of a fast Friend, yet soon after forgot to give me his Vote—I was for some Time at a Loss to know how he became the most fitting for that dirty Business, but was soon informed by himself, that I had once used him very ill, and that he had made a Resolution, from that Time, never to spend an Evening with me again. This unfortunate Affair, and which I thought nothing of, as he always after treated me with the same usual Respect, happened at the breaking up of one of our November Courts, when he had entered as usual, to share the Jollity of the Night; and he having drank much deeper than any one else, and having grown unintelligibly troublesome, in his stammering Way, I jokingly beg'd he would either leave off Stammering, or direct his Discourse to some one else, for that I could not understand any Thing he said; and as that Matter happened to take with the Humour of the Company, he was soon laughed out.—We were told the next Morning, it took him but Three Hours to travel from Mr. Brooker's home, which is near One Hundred Yards. I have thus given the Circumstances from whence Mr. Hepburn must have concluded I bore any Malice or Enmity towards him; he has his Choice, either to deny or admit them, if any of them are denied, I shall prove them, if they are admitted, they point out a Conclusion, not much to that Gentleman's Advantage, and but little short of what I have suggested.—The *Cassius* was certainly no Friend to Mr. Hepburn, his Friends would not have stirred any Questions in the public Papers about the blooded Lamb, nor is it usual for any guilty Man's Friends to drag him before the Bar of the Public; and if any supposed Malice in me, is a sufficient Excuse for his taking no Notice of the *Cassius*'s Infatuation, the same Excuse, may, in all Instances, be urged by the Innocent and the Guilty, differently, and with the like Success. I cannot but presume therefore, that the Gentleman, on a Representation of the Matter, must see the Necessity of o-

\* I do declare he always appeared to me to be a first Friend.  
† I think he swore that I said, if I was Supreme Being I would send a good many to Old Nick, or some such nonsense, and as to the Matter of Treason, it is too foolish to mention, he, or some one swore I cursed Bute.  
‡ Mr. Bradley was privy to all this Advice—which happened after he knew the Governor despised being seen in it—and whilst he was strongly insinuating, that I may give Security to answer, and as the Time I was called on to do it.  
§ Mr. Jacobs was Witness to this.  
¶ Mr. Bradley was also Witness to this.

twice manifesting his Innocency, and the Trouble of a long, and perhaps disagreeable Execution of the Trust, will, I think, only request short pointed Answers to the Questions.

Did you Mr. Hepburn send the very same Waring, which was sent to your Country? I am told he declared to Mr. Waring that he never had such a Sheep at his Plantation.

Had you not a Quarter Blood from a Lamb told you had.  
Did you send Mr. Waring the Lamb that of Mr. Digges? I am told you did not.  
Have you not a Ram that runs in the same Ewes? It is said you have, and that they are exactly in Breed alike.

Why do you keep the Two Rams in the same Ewes, if one is inferior in Breed to the other, that has not been always vastly peculiar to your Sheep? I am told you have.

I am informed, that at the Time you was the Person so much talked of, you would not conceive that you was meant by that Name, why was you not told what was meant by that Name, Neighbours were? I can venture to say, that you and your Family were never heard of, till you was forced, which was Months after the *Cassius* appeared: How did you know, who were his special Friends? He informed the Public; who besides this County, danced Attendance to the Occasion, that it may be seen at first Principles they acted on.

I shall only add, that as Mr. Hepburn made the Attack on me, as I have recited out regard to my Reputation or my Family, I will endeavour to injure me, as I mentioned, I hope I shall stand fully exalted for this Vindication of myself, but all becoming thus far a Party in the Affair, I am, &c.

ROBERT

THE Manufactory of SNUFF and Tobacco, being now carried on at a great Expence, the Owner thereof takes to inform the Public, that he will use all his Endeavours to furnish, both in Wholesale and Retail, his good Customers, at the accustomed Price, as those who may hereafter chuse to be supplied, acknowledge himself much obliged for their Favours, and hopes he shall always be able to answer the same.

The Public is desired to remember that he has long laboured under, from that People in general have heretofore used of all imported Snuff; this, he hopes, will be removed, as he has the Satisfaction, that those who have constantly used him, since the first Attempt to establish a Manufactory, are, he can truly say, unalterably attached to him. He is at a Loss to know, whether it is necessary to mention the Necessity he will be of packing his Snuff in Country cannot get Bottles, by Subscribing an Edition of Liberty, to which Subscription he is desirous to adhere, and therefore sincerely acquiescence in this Proposal, being a friendly Friend to America.

He is convinced, that many Gentlemen who live remote from this Manufactory, and who have their Custom, if the Difficulty was no Hindrance; to remove which, he entreats them to send, or to some Merchant in the next adjacent convenient Landing, who, he thereby encouraged to become a Wholesale Dealer.

The Gentlemen Merchants, who wish to receive Orders for him, are requested to send him what empty Snuff Bottles they please, especially, and to convey them to the Office. The Price at *Bladenburg* per Dozen.

He has for Sale, Two well improved Farms, now rented for Twenty Years, a Tract of Land, about 60 Acres, called *Capen*, containing about Sixty of which is fit for a Farm; The Title indisputable for Sale, a healthy strong Negro (4w) RICHARD

Upper-Maribowun

THE Subscriber intends to depart on the first Ship that sails in September, therefore prays all Persons who had any Business at the above Place, with Mr. Edwards, or with Mr. Samuel Hepburn, on Account of Mr. James Russell, their respective Balances in Cash, Bills, or Tobacco.—He will allow the Maribowun in Discharge of any Debts a few Persons as cannot pay by the Court, will, he hopes, settle their Accounts, and give their Bonds, or Notes of Hand, at the Time allowed for Payment shall be reasonably expected. He hopes ever to see the Propriety of settling with him, and ascertaining the respective Balances of his Employer, before he leaves the Country, who do not comply with the above will have no Reason to be offended, and are put into the Hands of a Lawyer, Claims against the above Concerning bringing them in.

(4w)

CHRISTOPHER