

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1769.

July 24, 1769. The Two following Convict Servant... IN HILL an Englishman, about Thirty Years of Age, dark Complexion, and short black Hair; he is about Five Feet high; Had on, when he went a red Shirt, Crocus Trowsers, old Cotton Hat, and old Shoes.

THO. SAML. & JOHN SNOWDEN. from the Subscriber, living in Annapolis, an indentured Servant, named JOHN E, by Trade a Clock and Watchmaker in the West of England, about seven Inches high, of a dark Complexion, much with the Small-Pox, and has fair Hair; Had on, and took with him, a Surtout Coat, cut short, Check Shirt, Trowsers, Castor Hat, and Country Shoes. Whoever secures the said Servant, and brings him to the Subscriber, shall have Five Pounds, and reasonable Charges, paid by FRANCES KNAPP.

August 31, 1769. on Sunday last from the Subscriber, in Anne's County, near the Red-Lick, an English Convict Servant Man, named JOHN POWELL, about 30 Years of Age, Fellow, thin Visage, of a dark Complexion, his thick black Hair, which grows in his Forehead, speaks in the West-India Dialect, he is a very brisk Fellow, and has the understanding of Ploughing, Reaping, &c. Had on, when he went away, a light blue Coat, with long Skirts, Check Shirt, a colour'd Breeches, speckled Worsted Holes in the Heels, a Pair of Shoes, and One of the Upper Leathers. He was up said Runaway, and secures him in his own House, and his Master may have him again, and shall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by ROGER COLMAN. The same Person was taken and committed to Prison, by the Name of Nathaniel

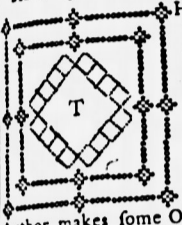
Kent County, August 6, 1769. The Subscriber hereby informs the Public, that he is now in complete Order for keeping at Rock-Hall-Whitehouse to Annapolis, or elsewhere: He has Two of the new deck'd Boats belonging to the Business, with good able experienced Men as he keeps clean Beds, with the best Linen, and carries Passengers at cheaper Rates than other in that Business, he hopes Gentlemen will be inclined to favour him. Mondays and Tuesdays are days from Rock-Hall to Annapolis, and Wednesdays from Annapolis to Rock-Hall. Subscriptions are taken at the Office. Quick Dispatch and civil Usage to all, by Their humble Servant, JAMES HODGES.

A M W H E T C R O F T, and Jeweller in West-Street, Annapolis. purchased the Servants lately belonging to Mr. Knapp with all the Materials for the Watch and Clock-making Business. informs the Public, that he Repairs all Watches, in the best and most expeditious manner; and as he has a complete Apparatus of Wheels with more Expedition and Accuracy, they may depend on having them done in the most careful Manner, and at less than heretofore.

at the Goldsmiths and Jewellers in the most extensive Manner, as he has a great Variety of Materials, and has workmen for the executing the above mentioned Ladies and Gentlemen who please with their Custom, may depend that he has a great Variety of ready made Work, and he will Sell at the most reasonable Rates the best Prices for old Gold, Silver, &c. (tf)

EN, at the PRINTING-Office; ADVERTISEMENTS, of long Continuance. Long Ones of all kinds of BLANKS, with their proper BONDS, and all other PRINTING-WORK, performed

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, July 27, 1769. Extract from a Pamphlet, entitled, THE PRESENT STATE OF LIBERTY IN GREAT-BRITAIN and her COLONIES. By AN ENGLISHMAN.



HIS little Piece is divided into Three Sections, and treats of the following Subjects, by Way of Question and Answer, viz.

1. Of Government in general. 2. Of the State of Liberty in England. Under this Head, after drawing the Out-Lines of the British Constitution, our Author makes some Observations on the late Infringements on the Privileges of Englishmen, by evading the Operation of the Habeas Corpus Act; the Issuing of General Warrants; Seizure of Papers; Restrictions on the Liberty of the Press, by Proceedings by Attachment, Information, Interrogatories, &c. The refusing of the first County in England to judge of the Fitness of the Person who shall represent them in Parliament; the improper Use of a Military Force; &c. 3. Of the Affairs of America. In treating of which, the Question of the Right of Great-Britain to tax her American Colonies is brought on the Tapis, and discussed (in Part) as follows:

Q. Does not the British Parliament make Laws that restrict the Commerce of the Colonies, and may not this Burthen be equivalent to a Tax?

A. The British Parliament also make Laws that restrict the Commerce of Ireland, and notwithstanding the near Neighbourhood of this Country, whereby we are pretty good Judges of its Circumstances, we never presumed to lay a direct Tax upon it, nor indeed upon North-America, 'til of late. Allowing that, eventually, there is no Difference between these Things, the one is a much more open and undisguis'd Oppression than the other; and there is a Degree to which any People will bear Hardship without Complaint; but Oppression, beyond a certain Degree, will make even a wife Man mad. Such Powers as, from their Nature, must necessarily be lodged in one of the Parts of the whole Empire, the Colonists will never object to in Great-Britain. The most absolute Jurisdiction of this Kind they would never complain of; and, provided the Effects of it were not greatly Oppressive, they would never think of nicely setting Bounds to it. It may perhaps be impossible (if the Subject be Metaphysically considered) to fix precise Boundaries to the Authority of Great-Britain over the Colonies, but the Extremes, in a Thousand Cases of great Importance (as in all Questions concerning Morals, Virtue and Vice) may be obvious, when the exact Medium cannot be ascertained; and, in this Case, Moderation on both Sides would make that very easy in Practice, which is ever so difficult in Theory.

Q. What can the North Americans plead for an Exemption from Taxes imposed by the British Parliament; but such Charters as our Kings have usually given to Corporations, which are all of them liable to be regulated, or set aside by all the Three Estates of the Realm?

A. Admitting that the Privileges of the Colonists had no other Origin, yet the Continuance of this Establishment such a Number of Years, and the fatal Consequence of revoking it, which is nothing less than the absolute Slavery of a whole People, ought to make their Rights to be considered in a very different Light from that of the Charters of common Corporations, the Members of which are generally benefited by their Abrogation. A corporate Town generally bears a very small Proportion to the whole State; whereas all our North-American Colonies bear a very great Proportion to the whole, and, in all Probability, will, at no great distance of Time, be equal to all the rest put together. And it ought not to be forgotten, that it is the good of the whole Empire, considered as one, which should be the Object of Government, and not the Aggrandizement of any particular Part. If other Maxims prevail, one Part of the Empire will be the Seat of Despotism, and all the other Subjects will be Slaves.

Q. In all Disputes between Great-Britain and her Colonies, must not Great-Britain, though she be only one Part of the whole united Empire, be, of Necessity, the Judge; and should not the Colonies, therefore, submit to her Decision? Who can be Umpire between them?

A. It is true, Things are so circumstanced, that, in all Disputes, Great-Britain must, of Course, be the Judge; because she has the Power of enforcing the Sentence; but she cannot act in that Capacity, contrary to the clear Sense of the Colonies, without asserting an undisguis'd Tyranny and arbitrary Power. Though Great Britain be the stronger of the Two, she should let Reason be the Judge between them, and not take Advantage of more Strength, to oppress those who are not able to resist her unjust Decrees. If (to recur to the Case I put before) the Parliament of Great-Britain should lay a Tax upon Leeds, Manchester, or any other Town, that sends no Representatives to Parliament; or if the Three Estates should concur to deprive any particular Subject of his natural and civil Rights (for Instance, his Right of being elected to serve his Country in Parliament) in this Case Great-Britain would, likewise, assume the Office of Judge. There

could be no appeal from the Sentence, and the Town, or the Individual, would submit; but they would give Way as they would to a Tempest, a Torrent, or a Hurricane, which they were not able to resist, and they would relieve themselves the first Opportunity.

Q. But is not the Advantage accruing to Great-Britain from this Taxation of America, a plausible Pretence for having Recourse to so oppressive a Measure?

A. By no Means. The Acquisition by Taxes is, and always will be, inconsiderable, and is infinitely overbalanced by the loss of Trade, arising from the Disaffection of the Colonies to their Mother-Country, and their consequent Aversion to take our Commodities.

Q. What is supposed to be the Amount of our Trade to our Colonies?

A. I think I have heard it computed at about one Fourth of our whole Commerce; and provided the Inhabitants of North-America multiply as they have done hitherto (and there is a Prospect of their increasing even faster, as they have now more Room to extend themselves, without fear of the French) in less than a Century, it will not be in the Power of Great-Britain to supply their Demands for Manufactures, were all her Inhabitants employed in them.

Q. But will not the Colonists chuse to manufacture for themselves?

A. It is far from being their Interest to commence Manufactures, and nothing but Necessity can drive them to it. Land is so cheap, that every Man is Ambitious of acquiring Property in it. Few Hands, therefore, being at Liberty to apply to Labour or Manufactures, their Work is so dear, that it will always be for their Interest to purchase of us, rather than supply themselves, 'til the whole Country be fully peopled, which is a Period too remote for Attention.

Q. What seems to be the best, the most equitable, and advantageous Maxims to be observed by Great-Britain, with Respect to our Colonies?

A. The most equitable Maxims, as well as the best Policy, in our Conduct to the Americans, is to lay aside all jealousy of them, not to indulge the Idea of Superiority, and to consult the Good of the whole, as of one united Empire, each Part of which has the same natural Right to Liberty and Happiness with the other; to encourage Agriculture among them, and Manufactures among ourselves, and by no Means interfere in their inferior Government, so far as to lay any Tax upon them, either for the Purpose of raising a Revenue, or for any other Purpose whatever. The Benefits arising spontaneously from our extensive and increasing Commerce with them, will infinitely overbalance all that we shall be able to extort from them by Way of Tax. Thus shall we be mutually the Source of Strength and Opulence to each other, and nothing in the ordinary Course of Divine Providence, but a wrong-headed and tyrannical Administration, can hinder our being the most flourishing, and the happiest State upon the Face of the Earth.

Q. But have we not gone too far to recede, without coming to Extremities?

A. It is never too late for any Man, or Body of Men, to repent of, and rectify, what they are convinced they have done amiss. Let us, at least, virtually acknowledge it, by generously cancelling all that is past, and suffering Things to remain for the Future as they were some Years ago. (Happy Years of mutual Love and Confidence!) This will not fail to secure the Gratitude and Affection of the Colonists. Nay more, having seen our Errors, and repented of them, there will be a better Foundation laid for mutual Confidence than ever.

Amantium ira a moris redintegratio est.

From the LONDON EVENING POST. To the PRINTER,

SIR, LORD H— having demanded whether he is the Paymaster of whom the Livery intended to complain by their Petition, as being the public Defaulter of unaccounted Millions? In his Defence, says, that Mr. Beckford could have shewn in Writing the utter Falshood of that Insinuation. So heavy a Charge against Mr. Beckford (if not founded) is extremely Cruel; and therefore Lord H— is called upon to publish his Quarters, or answer the following Queries. 1. Were you not called upon in the Exchequer to pass your Accounts; and was not the Process stayed by a Sign Manual, or how otherwise? 2. Have you completed the passing your Accounts as Paymaster; or doth a Charge of upwards of Forty Millions still remain against you? A Quietus, or clear explicit Answer to these Queries, may change the Opinion of the Public, who, at present, cannot believe that Mr. Beckford, at a Counten-Hall, countenanced what he knew to be untrue and knowingly dared to present to the Throne an utter Falshood.

A LIVERYMAN.

A C A R D.

SEVERAL Liverymen of London present their Compliments to Lord H—, and acquaint him, if he had addressed his Letter to the Barons of his Majesty's Exchequer, instead of the Lord Mayor, they

might have given him a very satisfactory Answer, who was the Delinquent Paymaster alluded to in the City Petition. London, July 13, 1769. A.

To the PRINTER,

SIR, IT appears that not one Article of the Petition militates against the Conduct of the present Ministry. The first lies with the Court of King's-Bench; the Second was a Measure of Mr. Grenville's; the Third is an unjust Accusation of an uninfluenced Court of Justice; the Fourth Article has no Foundation in Fact, or the Remedy of the aggrieved Remains in the Hands of a Jury; the Fifth is a Complaint of a Measure, authorized by uninterrupted Custom, and the Statute Law of the Land; the Sixth is an Act of Mercy of the S—'s own mere Motion; the Seventh lies at the Door of Grenville; the Eighth arises from a legal Decision of the Representatives of the People of Great-Britain; and the Ninth is either an absolute Untruth, or the Blame lies with the Predecessors in Office of the present Administration. The Petition of the Livery, therefore, instead of being any unjust Accusation of the Ministry, is a strong Proof of their Ability and Integrity; as their most inveterate Enemies have not, with all their Assiduity, been able to carry home to them one single Article of the pretended Grievances. We may, therefore, conclude, that the Duke of Grafton, and his Associates in the high Departments of Government, are not only worthy of the Confidence of their Sovereign, for their Abilities, but also of the Love of the People, for their Patriotism and Regard of the Constitution. CREON.

L O N D O N, August 3.

IT is reported Sir John Lindsay will be promoted to the Post of Rear Admiral, in Consequence of the Vacancy by the Death of Admiral Townsend, which will introduce a Promotion of Flag-Officers.

It was Yesterday reported that the Marquis de Bussy is again appointed Ambassador to this Court from that of France, and he is expected to arrive here soon after Michaelmas.

By a Letter received last Post from Edinburgh we are informed that on Thursday Night last, a Quarter before Nine o'Clock, 100 Feet of the Abutment of the new Bridge there, suddenly fell down; whereby about Twelve Persons were killed, among whom were Mr. Fergus, a Writer to the Signet, and One of his Nieces. Had this Accident happened Three Quarters of an Hour sooner, many more Lives must have been lost, as at Eight o'Clock about 10,000 People were on the Bridge, returning from hearing Mr. Townsend, a favourite Preacher. This bridge, which was looked upon as a masterly Piece of Architecture, cost the City of Edinburgh 10,000 l. in erecting.

A Letter from Copenhagen mentions, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester proposes being in England some Time next Month, accompanied by his Sister the Princess of Brunswick, and her young Princess.

It is said a Petition is prepared in the County of Essex, supported by upwards of Fifty Gentlemen of great Property in that County.

The Earl of Clatham is expected in Town Tomorrow, to assist at the grand Council then to be held at St. James's.

Extract of a Letter from London, July 25. "There is no particular News, except that it is now a pretty general Opinion that the Duke of Grafton and his Party will be routed next Session. George Grenville is now almost as warm in favour of America as he was formerly against it."

Extract of a Letter from London, July 26. "Your Trade now will soon be opened, as the Acts will be repealed when the Parliament meets again; and the Report of to Day is that Lord Hillsborough goes out, and Lord Dartmouth will be in his room."

Extract of a Letter from London, August 2. "Every Thing is quiet here at present. We have a very fine and plentiful Season, which will probably lower the Price of the Necessaries of Life, and of Course tend to keep the labouring Part of the People quiet and in good Humour. Wilkes is now hardly mentioned, but the Committee of Grievances and Apprehensions are still very assiduous to promote sending up similar Petitions to that of Middlesex from the other Counties throughout the Kingdom. No Change in the Ministry; the present Set seem to have nothing to apprehend, but rather to be on a very firm Footing. You will see in the Papers several Hints thrown out as if Offers of Pardon had been made to Wilkes, which he had rejected, but there is not a Syllable of Truth in any of them. North-American Affairs stand exactly where the Parliament left them."

B O S T O N, October 5.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated Sept. 22. "Last Night arrived a Vessel from Pool, laden chiefly with Dry Goods, as I am told, consigned to the Captain; who says, he will, contrary to any Resolves among the Merchants here, land and dispose of said Goods to the best Advantage. None are yet come on Shore, being closely watched by the Sons of Liberty."