

ANNAPOLIS, DECEMBER 6.

On Tuesday the 27th of last Month, died, at his House on Patowmack, in the 36th Year of his Age, THOMAS ADDISON, Esq; some time Major of his Majesty's 35th Regiment of Foot—Having betaken himself pretty early in Life to the Honourable Profession of Arms, he was present in several of the sharpest Actions of the late and the preceding War, both in Europe and Spanish and British America, in which he signalized himself by his Bravery, and on every Occasion discharged the Duty of an expert and spirited Officer. In him were united a firm and resolute Spirit, a nice Sense of Honour, and the most tender Feelings of Humanity. If with the most amiable Qualities some human Frailties were blended, the Candid will not fail tenderly to draw the Mantle of Oblivion over them. The Bulk of his Fortune, which was considerable, he hath left to his Nephew, Thomas Addison, Esq; of Oxen-Hill.

The General Assembly of this Province, which stood prorogued to Tuesday next, is further prorogued till Saturday the 22d Instant.

In the *Trotman*, Capt. *Blichenden*, lately arrived from London, with Convicts, we are informed, came over a Number of Coiners, transported for having presented the Publick with too many Specimens of their Ingenuity in that Way; and as some counterfeit Dollars, and a Mill'd Shilling, both badly executed, have already appeared, of their Manufactory, we hope, the Publick will be cautious in receiving as well as paying away.

About Ten Days ago a horrid Murder was committed about Five Miles on this Side Patapsco Ferry: A Person who came from the Back Parts of Virginia with Horses for Sale, having indiscreetly mentioned at a Publick House, that he had sold all his Horses and had then the Money by him, with which he intended to purchase Servants at Baltimore, had that Afternoon his Throat cut, and about 160 l. in Paper Money, besides Gold, taken from him. The Person suspected of having committed the Fact is now in Jail in Baltimore-Town, and on him were found a large Sum of Money; as also some of the Wearing Apparel of the Deceased.

TO THE PRINTER.

Baltimore, November 26, 1770.

BEING absent for some Weeks past, in a neighbouring Colony, I have, by that Means, been prevented from answering a Publication which appeared in your Gazette, No. 1312, until now.

I am there, with some other Gentlemen of this Town, charged with "Inconsistency, and a shameful Disregard to my Engagements and the most sacred Rights and Liberties of America." Now, as I believe every Person would wish to appear to act consistently, and nothing can, in my Opinion, be more injurious to a Merchant, than to have it asserted he pays no Regard to his Engagements, or to a Man of a generous and free Spirit, that he is regardless of the Rights and Liberties of his Country: To obviate these very unjust and illiberal Charges is the Purpose of this Publication; and by the Way, I will just beg Leave to quote the following Lines from *Shakespeare*.

"Who steals my Purse steals Trash; 'tis something, 'tis nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been Slave to Thousands;
"But he that filches from me my good Name,
"Robs me of that which not enriches him,
"And makes me poor indeed."

First, As to the Charge of Inconsistency, I apprehend it will be found groundless, when the following true State of the Case is attended to: The Merchants of Baltimore Town did appoint (and no more was promised) a Committee of Four to attend at Annapolis; they had no Power to compel their Attendance, and if Mr. Jonathan Hudson was the only Person attending, they could not help it. I do also aver that we were consistent in the Instructions we signed, and I am ignorant of any other being given, and I declare, that if Committees had been appointed from the other Counties, and attended, I should have looked upon myself, notwithstanding any Thing Mr. Hudson might have said, as bound by the Determination of such Committee; but I hope it will not be said that Deputies from Four Counties constitute a Majority of Fourteen; and I am of Opinion, that the Merchants and Traders of Baltimore are justifiable, and act consistently in looking upon the Association as dissolved, and going into a general Importation, excepting Tea and other dutiable Goods, in Consequence of their Advertisement.

Liberty is what we are all contending for, and surely the Gentlemen who met at Mrs. Middleton's cannot deprive any Set of Men of what they prize so highly, by saying they shall not import Goods when they are desirous of doing it, and are convinced they are injuring their Families by refraining. The Merchants of this Town, I believe, were the first in the Province who adopted the Non-importation Agreement upon the Philadelphia Plan, which was much more restricted than the general one of this Province, entered into the 22d of June 1769, and thereby generously evinced their Readiness to do what lay in their Power, to obtain that constitutional Liberty which the Colonies were so justly contending for; and I am convinced, that no Merchants on the Continent adhered more strictly to their Engagement than they did, so long as they thought it could, by any Means, be productive of the End proposed; that is, of bringing about a Repeal of the Act of Parliament complained of; but after the Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia Merchants had broke through their Associations, what End could adhering to our very partial one answer, unless to rob our Employers and Families of the Profits on a considerable Branch of our Business, and to benefit a Set of Men, who risk nothing in the common Cause, by putting it out of their Power to purchase Luxuries, which they are afraid they would not have Virtue or publick Spirit enough to refuse, were they imported? They have it still in their Power to render the Importation Scheme of no Effect, by nobly refusing to purchase the superfluous Articles; for I think I know the Baltimore

Merchants so well, as to venture to assure the Gentlemen who met at Mrs. Middleton's the 25th October last, that they will not continue to import what they cannot sell.

Part of the Second heavy Charge, "a Disregard to my Engagements," I hope is cleared up in the foregoing State of Facts, and as to the Second Part, that "I have shewn a shameful Disregard to the most sacred Rights and Liberties of America," I now take the Liberty to assert, that I am as warm a Friend to the Liberties of America as any Person in it, and have gone greater Lengths to bring about a Repeal of the offensive Act than Nine out of Ten of the Gentlemen whose Names were put to the Hand-Bill containing the Proceedings of some Gentlemen met at Mrs. Middleton's, who have never sacrificed one Farthing of their Property in the common Cause, but, on the contrary, have been considerably benefited. It is such who have always made the greatest Noise, and now ungenerally, not to say ungratefully, raise the Alarm against the Merchants, (who have, without a Murmur, generously sacrificed a considerable Part of their Fortunes in the glorious Struggle) and attempt to hang them out as Enemies to the Liberties of America, for only following the Example of their Brethren to the Northward, and going into a general Importation, when it is evident a contrary Conduct cannot have the desired Effect. I do most sincerely agree with the Gentlemen in their First Resolve.

Also in the Second, if the Non-importation Agreement could have been generally adhered to; but surely they will not say, that adhering to our Agreement, without the Support of the other Colonies, could answer any good Purpose, unless to promote Industry, Frugality and Manufactures, which they will still have as much in their Power to encourage as before, and to which, though an Importer of Goods, I sincerely wish Success.

As to the Fourth, I hope the candid Publick is of a different Opinion.

In the Fifth, I think the Gentlemen do well to confine themselves only to the Resolution of not buying from the Traders of Baltimore. *Spare*, Whether Two-pence extraordinary per Bushel for Wheat would not induce them, notwithstanding their boasted Patriotism and publick Spirit, to give their Market the Preference to any other in the Province?

With Respect to the last, the Gentlemen who prepared the Proceedings for Publication in the Gazette, I think did right in not inserting the Names put to the Hand-Bill, it might have put some to the Trouble of disavowing it; for, if I am rightly informed, many Gentlemen's Names appeared without their signing them, or even giving their Assent. I am also told that others of them have declared their Intention of importing. As to the sacred Intreaty and Conjunction, if the good People of this Province will refuse to purchase Superfluities, they will not be long imported.

I am sorry that the above-mentioned Attempt, to injure my Reputation, obliged me to trouble the Publick, or you, with this Vindication,
And am the Publick's, and your very humble Servant,
EBENEZER MACKIE.

RESOLVED *nemine contradicente*, That the Charge of Fees (estimated at above the annual Amount of 60,000 lb. of Tobacco) by the Commissary-General, upon Administrations granted by his Deputies, and for which they are paid, is an Abuse of the old Regulation of Fees, illegal and oppressive.

Resolved unanimously, That the additional Charge, by the Commissary-General, of order to almost every Service done in his Office, (estimated at above the annual Amount of 40,000 lb. of Tobacco) when, by the same Regulation, it was only allowed in Testamentary Causes, is an Abuse of that Regulation, illegal and oppressive.

Resolved unanimously, That the Charge, by the Secretary and County Clerks of this Province, for recording of Papers, in Actions discontinued, abated, struck off, or agreed, when they are not, nor need be recorded, is an Abuse of the same Regulation, illegal and oppressive.

Resolved unanimously, That the Charge by the Secretary, for making up Issues in the Provincial Court, when the same is done by the Attornies; for issuing a *Venire Facias* for Jurors, when none is issued; for Copy of Judgment on issuing Executions; or for Search and Copy of Judgment on issuing *Scire Facias*, is an Abuse of the same Regulation, illegal and oppressive.

Resolved unanimously, That the Charge of 300 lb. of Tobacco, by Surveyors for laying down adjacent Tracts, merely to correct the Errors of an original Survey, is an Abuse of that Regulation, illegal and oppressive.

Resolved unanimously, That the Charge of 300 lb. of Tobacco, by Surveyors, as for a Resurvey, for surveying or laying down each Tract of Land, on a Warrant of Survey, from the Provincial Court; and of 300 lb. of Tobacco for any Tract of Land laid down only for Illustration, is an Abuse of that Regulation, illegal and oppressive.

Resolved unanimously, That the Charge, by the Examiner General, on every Plat laid down for Illustration, and on every Piece of Vacancy added, as on separate and distinct Tracts, is an Abuse of that Regulation, illegal and oppressive.

Resolved unanimously, That the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, having so far agreed on the Bill for amending the Staple of Tobacco, for preventing Frauds in his Majesty's Customs, and for the Regulation of Officers Fees, as that the County-Levy, Clergy's Dues and Attornies Fees should be payable in Tobacco or Money, at the Election of those who should be chargeable therewith, and it being the Duty of the General Assembly to enact and provide wholesome Laws, for the Ease, Welfare and Happiness of the People of this Province, the Upper House of Assembly, after their Negative on the said Bill, ought to have assented to the Bills formed by this House, to provide for the Payment of the County-Levy, Clergy's Dues and Attornies Fees, in that Manner.

Resolved *nemine contradicente*, That the Upper House, Four Members of which hold the Secretary's, Commissary-General's and Land-Office, and the Fees of

which Offices were attempted to be regulated by the first mentioned Bill, have, in the Intercourse between the Two Houses, on the Subject of that Bill, and by their ultimate Rejection thereof, manifested an unreasonable Attachment to the Emoluments of Office, and by their Rejection of the said other Bills, that House hath evinced an unjustifiable Design to force this Branch of the Legislature, by the Feelings of the People, into a Regulation of Fees more correspondent to those Schemes of Wealth and Power, which it is much to be apprehended are formed by some of the great Officers of this Government, and which, if carried into Execution, will tend to the Oppression of the People, and, in the End, greatly endanger their Liberties.

By the Lower House of Assembly, Nov. 21, 1770. Ordered, That the above Resolves be immediately printed in this Week's Maryland Gazette, and continued therein Three Weeks successively.

Signed by Order, JOHN DUCKETT, Cl. Lo. Ho.

ON the Twenty-sixth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy, came before me the Subscriber, one of his Lordship's Justices of the Provincial Court, *Reverely Gbrielin*, Gent. Clerk of the said Court, and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists, that the Charges in the Secretary's Office, for filing and recording Papers in Actions discontinued, abated, struck off, or agreed; for all Issues made up; for issuing a *Venire Facias* for Jurors; for Copy Judgment on issuing Executions, and for Search and Copy of Judgment on issuing *Scire Facias*, have, in every Instance, to the best of this Deponent's Memory and Belief, been the same in every Respect, (according to the Nature of the Case) for and during the Time of the present Secretary, as they uniformly had been before his Appointment to the Office of Secretary, from the Time that this Deponent was first appointed Clerk of the Provincial Court, and also for many Years before. That when this Deponent first entered on his Office of Clerk of the said Court, he had Recourse to the Fee Books in the Office, for his Direction how to make out the Charges, and among others, several Fee Books in the Hands Writing of Mr. *Richard Burdus*, late Clerk of the said Court, and of Mr. *Thomas Johnson*, Junr. as he this Deponent verily believes, lodged in the said Office, by which Fee Books this Deponent has been principally guided in his Manner of charging Fees; that particularly the Charges above-mentioned, for recording and filing Papers in Actions discontinued, abated, struck off, or agreed; for all Issues made up; for issuing a *Venire facias* for Jurors; for Copy of Judgment on issuing Executions, and for Search and Copy Judgment on issuing *Scire Facias*, which have been made by this Deponent, have always, ever since this Deponent hath been Clerk of the Provincial Court, been, to the best of this Deponent's Judgment and Belief, agreeable to the said Fee Books.

And this Deponent further saith, that he never has been, in any Manner or Way, or at any Time whatever, directed by the present Secretary, to charge any Fee or Fees; but that this Deponent hath been entirely left to pursue his own Methods, except in the following Instance, to wit, when a Sheriff has returned any Fee denied by the Party charged, this Deponent hath received the Secretary's Directions, carefully to examine, whether the Fee denied had been justly or erroneously charged, and if justly, to write to the Sheriff to compel Payment, if erroneously, not to compel it.

And this Deponent also saith, That at the Beginning of last October Session, this Deponent was instructed by the Secretary, to give any Members of the Lower House, who should apply for the same, all the Information this Deponent was able, of the Proceedings in the Secretary's Office, which this Deponent accordingly did, in every Respect, where desired. And this Deponent saith, that he never, to the best of his Memory and Belief, heard, before the last Session of Assembly, any Complaint, that any Fees charged in the Secretary's Office were illegally or improperly charged, except in Two Instances, wherein Mr. *Thomas Ringgold*, about a Year or Two ago, objected to the Charge of short Copy Judgment, on issuing an Execution, and also for a Charge of Three Pounds of Tobacco, for entering a Release (on a Bond) of the Penalty, on Payment of Principal, Interest, and Cost. Sworn before

PHILIP THOMAS LE3.

Port-Tobacco, November 15, 1770.

THE Inspection Law being expired, we, the Buyers of Tobacco, whose Names are underwritten, believing it agreeable to the Sentiments of the People, think it expedient to publish the Method we intend to pursue, in Case there be no Inspection Law made by the Assembly now sitting. As we think it will be advantageous to the Country, that the Tobacco should go soon to Market, and of as good Quality as before the Expiration of the Inspection-Law, and that the Exportation of Virginia Trunk from Maryland should be as much as possible prevented, we therefore agree as follows:

First, That we will not buy any Tobacco but what shall be brought to some of the Warehouses now built, (or which may be built by us in Case the present Proprietors refuse to rent their Houses) and there viewed from the First Day of November, till the last Day of July, inclusive, as was customary under the late Law, by some Person or Persons, to be appointed by us as Receivers; which Person or Persons, shall give Bond and Security, and be upon Oath, if the People require, to receive only Tobacco, sound, well conditioned,

By the Office of the Secretary, the following list of names and amounts is visible: SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769. Two of your Account answered, in of Fees but could on to their Account able to do your Com Commissary's from him, th leaving his I formation in membrane about 224,000 to 1769, to Papers not ceding Year Your Cor lette was bet a sight of h added up or the Amount Letters, the being acqu Thofe Fee B amine, part mount 236, 588, 149. The Am Land-Office 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 All which ourable H O2. 3, 1 S R BY Office their Depu Amount of Offices of