We are told the Speaker of the Houle of Representatives of the Maliacituletts Bry has received a Letter-from Dr. Benjamin F ank in, Agent for the House at the Court of Great Britain, advising, that in case no artitating Accounts are received there from America, all Matters receive to the Colonies would be happily re-established on their former desirable Footing.

N.E. W .. Y O R K, ... June 18.

Captain Harriot, in 38 Days from Made ra, informs us, that Admiral Harlar d, in his Majery's ship and Northumberland, of 70 Guns, with the Buckingham and Urtoid, of 70 Guns each, and Warwick of 50, were to fail from Madeira; for the Eaft-Indies, the Day after him; aif te Juno Frigate, Hound Stoop, and the Florida Store-Ship, for Faikland's Island, at the fame Time.

ANNAPOLI'S, JUNE 20.

ARRIVED, fince our laft,

Brig Fawcurite, Capt. Hetcher, from Dublin; Ship Planters Friend, G. Buchanan, Ship Friendship, John Parker, Slap Thornton, D. M'Dougal, Ship Camber Jesh Rilardjon, from London; Brig Maryland Merchant, arshiba d Grabane, from Cork; and Sloop Poly, John Butten, tron New-Previdence.

Extrall of a Letter from a Gentleman in Virginia, dated June 5.

I am just returned from the South Side of James River, where I have feen the most dicadul Calamity which has ever yet befallen this Country. The Damages done by the late levere Fresh cannot amount to less than Five Hundred Thousand Pounds; upon James River only, not less than Five Hundred Houses nave been swept away, 2000 Hogsheads of Tobacco from Steckhe's, By d's, and near as many more from the To-bacco Haules of different People; the wholesale Store-houses of every Merchant in Seachhee, Recky Ridge, and Warevick: These at Offerne's were assort, but fortu-nately saved, by being tied to large Trees, though all the Goods were damaged, as the Waters were up Five or Six Lengths of Shingres upon the Poots. All the Islands and low Grounds were under Water; their last Year's Corn, and their prefent Crops of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco, with all their Stock, and foine Negroes, not only carried oif, but the very Soil itielt washed away. Upon Reanale they fay it has been still worfe. Shannadae has suffered greatly, and the Crops upon the low Grounds of Pemailiey and Matajony ruined. Fresh hath alfo done great Damage upon Rappabannock, but not to much as upo: Roancke, James River, and Shannader. The Crop of Tobacco now growing must be lessened at least 25,000 Hogsheads.

THE PRINTER TO

The Author of the Two following Letters, as well as the impartial Fublick, will be orliged, if you will give them a Place in this, and your next Week's Gazette,

Madam, your most obedient Servant.

- of Quen-Anne's County, Ef7;

IT being generally faid, and as far as I know, generally believed, that you have had a principal Hand in the Regulations now agreed on, for the Inspection of Tobacco, and for preventing the Officers and Clergy of this County, from profiting by the Laws in their Favour; there feems an evident Propriety, in addressing you, Sir, particularly on this Occasion; as it may be expected, that the whole Strength of this famous Association is collected in you, and confequently you are belt able to support the Measure you have distated: And, that the Publick may be well acquainted with the History of this Association, as well as the Illegality and Injutice of it, let us, if you pleafe, try to trace it to it's Source, and, as we go along, you will pardon me, if, tempted by my Subject, I venture to make fome very free, and, as I truft, just Animadversions upon the obvious Tendency

The Revival of the late Infrection Law, which took up a great Part of the Bulinels of the last Session, by an unhappy Difference between the Upper and Lower Houses unfortunately miscarried : The fermer, it feems, were willing to all w the Officers 123. 6d. per Cent. referving to the People the Alternative of paying in Tobacco, and the Clergy 4s. per Poll in lieu of their Tobacco. These Terms, though contessed an apparent Saving to the Country, were yet unfarisfactory to the Lower House, who perfilted in their first Purpose, that the Fees of the Officers should first be reduced to the Standard of their new Table, and then paid off at 125. 6d. per Cent. This, as might well! have been foresten, the Upper Housewould not accede to; and as an unanswerable Reply to the loud Combalaries of the Officers. Three of the first and highest in the Province; proposed to take £.600 Sterling fer Ann. in lieu of all Pees, Perquisires and Emoluments whatever: A Sumbearing no Comparison to the long Lifts so industriously pub lithed by the Lower House. This Pioposal; coming fo unexpectedly, puzzled and perplexed, beyond Expression, the Sticklers for the new Regulation. All their Arguments and Reasonings afterwards were the Suggestions of Spleen and Vexation—to give up a favourite Point; about which too they had raised such high Expectations among the People, would have been mortifying; and (after this Overture from the Upper-House) at this Time to content it further, what was it, but to kick against the Pricks? Thus did the Province lofe the most beneficial Law that ever was framed-and thus, whilst this Spirit sublifis, are we likely to continue to lament the Loss of it.

As you, Sir, with much Affectation, frequently talk of your being accountable to the People for your Conduct, allow them to alk, why you did not accept thele

Terms: I shall not need to tell you, that it is a Senti-ment inniverally acknowledged and adopted, both in-England and America; a Sentiment founded upon the rery Nature, and Condition of Representation, that Representatives, in other legislative Capacity, should freak the thinds, and (to the utmost of their Power) and for the Interests of their Constituents. Was it not then, Sir, a flagrant Breach of Duty, a manifest Violation of the a nagrant breach of Duty, a manifest violation or the publick Truft reposed in you, when you knew that the Publick would rather have had the Tobacco Infection revived, even in its former State, than totally to have loft it, and especially when you were convinced, that the Revival of it, with the Amendaments which were agreed to, would fill have been more acceptable to them? How can you reconcile your Conduct with the Principles of common Prudence and found Policy, which would have recommended, had you properly attended to the good of the People, the Expediency, of accepting the Law, it better Terms could not be had, even upon the Terms of the Upper House, as it would at least have advanced that Law, one Step nearer Perfection, and also have been an happy Introduction to a farther Reformation of Abutes, at some future Period, if, according to your Reasoning, Abutes there ttill be, needing further Reformation; and which would moreover have effectually removed those Disorders and Inconveniences, which now too evidently fl.w, and which even then, you could not but foresee, must flow from the ceasing of an Inspection Law. It is trifling for a Gentieman of your Abilities to tell us, by Way of Apology, " fome good Amendments, we own, we've obtained, but more were still wanting;" for, Sir, your indiffensable Duty was to have consulted the Interests and Inclinations of your Conflifuents, who, we may well suppose, are as tenacious of their own Rights, as you can be, and (though you may not perhaps allow it) understand them as well as their Representatives can do. They have therefore a Right to ask, and 'tis your Duty to answer this Question. If Sir, you could not serve them, as well as you wished; why did you not serve them as well as you could? In truth, Sir, when your Duty and Behaviour, in this Instance are compared, to an impartial Eye, it is but too plain you had a great Fondness for the Side of Opposition, an Element (by Report) you like to fixim in; you could not avoid catching the favourable Opportunity, of playing the Game of popular Ambition, of railing at Government, and fowing Diffention, at a Time too, at the very Eve of a War, (as we then apprehended) when the greatest Hammony and Hamiltonia (Gould be when a present Harmony and Unanimity should have been cultivated. I repeat it. It appears from the Circumstances of this whole Affair, that a Thirst for Applause, in ferfinating a first Friend of the People, and a considerable Mixture of sivurice, which baje Passon your Scheme was likely to gratify, were the compound Motive of your noble Struggle for Liberty on the Occasion, and the handfome, legal Means made Ute of to effect it. If this he your Picture, it should be held forth to publick View, to bring about your own Reformation, and to undeto bring shout your own Reformation, and to undeceive a mifguided People. I know Sir, you will tell me, "my Office as — rendered it inconfittent for me to engage in the Debates of the House; I did not, nor could I promote or oppose the Inspection Law." In Doors you mean; but you will not have the Face to deny that your utmost Irsuence was exerted out of Doors, in favour of the Majority's Proceedings, and that you openly approved of them in Queen April. that you openly approved of them in Queen-Anne's County; and therefore in this View you are as accountable to the People as any other Member.

Now, Sir, in order to put a better Face upon the Conduct of the Majority, who opposed the passing of a new Inspection Law, and to secure the future Suffrages of the People, by amufing them with Notions of a dif-interested Zeal for their Welfare, (among other Things) they talk very contemptuously of the Mineri-ty, who were from truly patriotick Motives, for the Kevival of it; they loudly exclaim (I speak the circu-lating Language of the Day), again the exception. lating Language of the Day) against the exorbitant Fees of the Officers, and excessive Saharies of the Clergy, who, (efficiently the former) we are told, are my Lord Proprieter's Creatures, and arrowed Enemies of the People; and that therefore they could not, without a Forfeiture of their Honour and Fidelity, confent to the passing of a new Infection Law, till the Exceptences of the the old were dept off. How much of all this is true, it is not for me now to determine. If Things really appeared for to you, and you and your Party had Proofs for ittefe digraceful Charges, I acquit you of having any fettled Aim of abuting your Truft, though I must still say that you should have acted agreeable to the general Sentiments and known Delires of your Conflituents and I will add, that as to your present Endeavours, it is peculially unseemly in you to attempt the effecting by Chicane, what you failed to effect in the House of Assembly. If the Fees of the Officers are excessive jian. I am incertly opposed to every Kind of Oppression, I wish, with all my Hears, some regular Expedients were fallen upon to have them retrenched. M Every: regular Expedient, perhaps you may say, has been tried; but the Upper House, of which many of the tried; but the Upper House, of which many of the great Officers are Members, and who must necessarily be affected by the proposed Alterations, will not submit to them." Weil, Sir, if you can make it appear, that their Claims are unreasonable and oppressive, you have still a Resource left, a much better one, than you have fallen upon; the Charter of Maryland empowers: you to appeal to his Majesty: Do to; humbly reprefent that the Officers Fees are unreasonable, and injurious to his Maryland Subjects, and pray to be relieved: But you chuse to take a conciler Method. The Officers, for Instance, even by the Rules of commutative Justice, are entitled to a Quantity of Tobacco for certain Services: Their Claim is allowed by the several Affociations—supposing they receive it, what then? Though the Laws and Customs of Great-Britain and America give them all the Advantages of a free Trade in common with other Members of Society, yet, fays your famous Affociation, "we will notwithflanding intringe their Rights; we will fell our Tobacon, and hinder the Sale of theirs, and this popular Step (I had)

almost said knavish Artifice! will incressify less as the value of our and we shall moreover oblige them at last to subsite our own Terms. Let your own cool Restaun, it let the unbiased Reader lyage of the Justice. Honesty objuch a Procedure it don't man tooks you; nor would I have you offended at me, though aim no Favourer of Anarchy, yet am I as much Friend of the People as you are; and not their stee. Friend of the People as you are and not their alo but of the whole Body Politick; in a Word Patriot : But perhaps you and I may differ about the Definition of the Term: In my Apprehension, he one who is a Lover of his Country, as composed King, Lords, and Commons, or which is answered Governor, Council, and Burgeffes; it is not bu Protice or Defire to be attached to the Common ! right or wrong, and to make a Merit of opposing to other Orders of Legislation, and attacking the point fory Rights, and the Measures of Government, how ever falutary; but a'tine Patriot' is rather one, no wiffies well to, and aims to promote the diffind I terefts of every Branch of the Legislature, and it every ready refoutely to oppose that Part, which except the proper Limits of its Order, or invales the print of the Order of the Print of the Print of the Order of the Print of the Print of the Print of the Order of the Print of leger of another. If the Officers are the Proprietor Creatures in your degrading Sense of the Word, the are a Set of mean Creatures indeed; were it true, would heartily despite them; but till Proofs are pe duced of their Venality and Corruption, I find pe duced of their Venality and Respite Sections and Relative them all that Respect their Stations and Behario demand of me, if in any wife I may have Caule to alter my good Opinion of them? I shall not be afrii openly to declare my Disapprobation, and expection Conduct. But, they have too much for their Services perhaps to, and perhaps not: The People, headed by Man of your liberal Sentiments, are not always Judge how much is enough to fill important Offices; they a generally for lessening those Profits they have no that in, especially if they are the unwilling Contributor I should imagine Sir you are too much a P. litician wish all Distinctions leveiled, especially if by some suc Authority as your Afficiation has assumed, it we made a Condition that you must part with your super flucus Acres and mouldy Cash, to rettore an Equ brium of Property, or elfe forego that Support and Security you defire from Society. It has ever Sir her the Wisdom and Policy of every well ordered State liberally to provide for the governmental Officers in de Proportion to their respective. Ranks, to add a Digit to their Charafters and Weight to their Professor. to their Characters and Weight to their Decisions, as to encourage an impartial Administration of Julia by removing every I emptation to Bribery and Cor. suption; this was the Reason given a few Yearsago for encreasing the Salaries of the Judges in England But as abutes may fometimes cre-p into the bell Go-ve nmente, and undue Influence be exerted to the Injury of the Publick, and the Aggrandizement of few by extravagant Taxations; I cheerfully aid, if the Salaries are enormous, and need another Regulation, will to have it made. Let their Incomes be leftened Way, not by the Force of a Club Law, or any privace Cabal; and if upon a proper Application for Redrig you perceive the Minds of the Upper House military against the Good of the Community, either by pre venting the passing of good Laws, or the repealing d bad ones, humbly petition the Throne at once, and every honest Man will wish you Success, and highly commend your Conduct, I shall ere long do myself the Honour of addresses

another Letter to you on the Subject of this Afficiation, as it concerns the Clergy; in the mean Time,

I am, Sir,
A Lover of Justice and constitutional Libert

Queen-Anne's County, June 17, 1771.

[The Officer's Second Letter will be inferted in our next.]

Annapolis, June 19, 177 Juft imported, in the Betley, Capt Henrick, fra London, and to be fold by the Subsection very ches, for Bills of Exchange or Current Meney,

Great Variety of European and East-Inla A Goods, fuitable to each Season. Also may be had as usual, Wine, Rum, Molasses, Chocoluc, Coffee, and Sugar, &c. &c PHILIP HAMMOND, jent.

There, is to be fold, at the Shop lately kept by
Ha: c Pierce, deceased,

AIROUT. Four Hogsh ads full of Blocks, some wanting Sheaves fitted, a large Stock of Lignum vita, and Sendries in the Block-making Way also a compleat Set of Block and Pump-maken Tools Any inclining to purchase all or part of the above, may have them upon the most reasonable. Terms, if applied for immeditely: As there is no Block-maker-upon this River, any inclining to come will meet with good Encouragement.

No. A. All Persons indebted to the Estate of Ifam Pierce, deceased, are defired to make immediate Pdyreent; also any that have any just Claims are defired to bring in their Accounts, in order for Settiement, to Francis Robins, who has Power to receive the fame.

LL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are de fired to come, settle and pay off their he counts; and those who have any Demands on him will please to send them in, that they may be park Constant Attendance will be given at his Store the First of Angust next; and those who do not pays or feule by that Time, need not expect 27 longer Indulgence. ... (6w) < 15 :

JOSEPH MULLAN.

Many Maller Tous, after lately had an irthoight we proper Exami ions as may their Childre my,depend. nce and A Morals. Go 73. 18, 17 BUND Rin Seat, a and a Saddle agiin by ant

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