

can't reap any Advantage from their new Inspection. But so decrees the Arbitrators of all Property. The Clergy must pay a real Price for an imaginary Advantage, or, rather, they must permit these honest generous Souls the Liberty of cropping One-fifth of their Tobacco, and of putting the Value of it in their own Pockets, without any Consideration in return. This a little, Sir (if Prejudice will give you Leave), of the notorious Injustice: This One fifth they were contented to have deducted, as an Encouragement to promote so beneficial a Regulation, and on Condition that the Remainder might be cropped, and that their Tobacco might increase in Value as the Staple in general improved. But now, Sir, you not only preclude them from the common Privilege of cropping their Tobacco, but also mean to deprive them of Tobacco altogether, and still you retain the Deduction, which conditionally secured to them 32 lb. of inspected Tobacco, and for this 32 lb. you are pleased to pay them 4s. or little more than half Price. Is not this monstrous Injustice? What Right have you to expect or demand 2 lb. per Polt from the Clergy, without paying them for it? Why should you allow them less for their Tobacco than you chuse to rate yours at? Though it is commonly pleaded you oppose no Law, yet let me appeal to your Reason, if this Treatment be not a violent Opposition to the GREAT CHARTER of England, as well as both to the Letter and Spirit of our British and American Laws, which secure to every Man the full and peaceable Possession of his Rights, which, next to Religion and Life, are deemed inviolably sacred and dear.

Your new Association, Sir, drags after it another glaring Encroachment on their civil Liberties: The proposed Alternative is, "either the Clergy must take 4s. a Tax, or we will fort in our Tobacco Houses as usual." *perent Tobacco as we can, to be merchantable as usual.* I suppose, then, that trash Tobacco will do, as that is vendible now there is no legal Inspection Law. This Finesse, Sir, clever as it is, if I guess aright, will hardly take: The Law expressly says, it must be good, not trash or indifferent, Tobacco. But supposing the Gentlemen and Planters are honest and generous enough to give the Clergy good merchantable Tobacco, what shall they do with it? For their Egyptian Talk matters have agreed, that it shall not be purchased, that they shall not crop or store it in Warehouses, which they have done a Part in purchasing, in Repairs or Payment of Rents; they shall not weigh it in their own Scales, nor, with their Weighers, shall the Shipping receive it. An ingenious Dilemma truly! Either Way you are late, and which ever Part of the Alternative they chuse, they are sure to be Losers. Please, Sir, to advert again to these illegal Proceedings. Is not 40 lb. of Tobacco per Polt their lawful Property, as much so as what you have for Sale? Are they not also Members of the Community, and as such, justly entitled to all the Privileges and Immunities of it? If so, have they not a Right to a share in prize their Tobacco in the publick Warehouse, and to sell and ship it as well as you? Why then do you dare to intrude here common Rights of Society? Answer these Queries, and be justified if you can. Only turn the Tables; lay all selfish Prepossessions apart, and place yourselves in the oppressed Circumstances of the Clergy, and then view your own Inhumanity. Supposing, Sir, that the Officers and Clergy had Influence or Villainy enough to compel you Gentlemen of the Association to take 12 s. 6. per Cent. for Tobacco due to you from them, excepting One-fifth Part, which you are to throw into the Bargain, and receive no Value for, while they chuse to sell their Tobacco, and what they get from you at the above low Rates, for the highest Price which can be had; and should those Officers and Clergy further resolve, that unless you dispose of your Tobacco to them on these Terms, they shall lay every possible Embarrassment in your Way, they shall prevent your selling or shipping it, restrain your Liberties as freeborn Englishmen, break off all Commerce with you, and treat you as Aliens, and Enemies of Maryland: Were you, Sir, to be thus treated, how would such infernal Resolves swell your noble patriotic Soul with indignant Resentment against such impudent Invaders of your natural and civil Privileges. And yet, as much as your Mind recoils at such Abuse, when you fancy yourself the Subject of it, this is precisely your Conduct, and that of your Echoes, with respect to the Clergy of this County. Is not their Tobacco, as settled by Law, as much theirs, as what you have in your Warehouses? And is it not as iniquitous for you to lessen their Property, and give them an unequal Value for it, as it would be for the Officers and Clergy in the forementioned Case.

The Largeness of the Parishes is sometimes urged as a Palliation for their rigorous Treatment of the Clergy; but this cannot be the Motive, for the small ones share the same Fate as the large: The Parish of Church Church, even with Tobacco Payments under the Inspection Law, afforded an incompetent Subsistence for the Incumbent; yet some of your Gentlemen, who would (as they say) have Ministers supported according to their Characters as Gentlemen, to enable them to live comfortably, and to entertain you gently and hospitably at their Houses, are pleased to allow Mr. Harris, who has a growing helpless Family to support about £. 130 a Year. But though your Conduct cannot be vindicated by this Prea, yet it must be owned, that many Parishes in this Province are so extensive, as to leave it out of the Power of a great Part of the Parishioners, with any tolerable Convenience, to attend publick Worship: These overgrown Parishes of Course draw a large Annuity, which is collected by the People for an Advantage they do not enjoy; such Parishes should therefore be divided, and a reasonable Application made to the Lord Proprietary to obtain his Consent for a com nodious Division upon the Decree of the Incumbents; And I do imagine, that if a decent Remonstrance was made to the Ministers of such Parishes, they would follow the laudable Example of Mr. Forrester, and cheerfully consent to a Division.

Had you consulted the Interests of the present Age, and the spiritual good of Posterity, methinks you should be for the Salaries continuing as they are, that

the Parishes may be so divided as to make the Churches convenient to all, and that Religion may be more generally propagated; an Object which your Scheme is entirely overthrowing. The Immorality of the Clergy (for I would give every Objection a deliberate Examination) is another Reason urged for reducing their Incomes; it is a great Pity, I own, that this Charge comes; it is a lamentably true; that many of those many Instances is lamentably true; that many of those who profess to be Embassadors of Christ, and Patterns of Holiness, act very inconsistent with their Characters; of Holiness, act very inconsistent with their Characters; and what adds to this publick Grievance is, the Difficulty or displacing such Clergymen. It were indeed to be wish'd, that some Methods, consistent with the ecclesiastical Constitution, were fallen upon, to introduce a proper Discipline, and silence and eject irregular Ministers. But are there not bad Men elsewhere, in other Churches as well as ours? If some degrade their sacred Office, shall you be so regardless of the future Prosperity of Religion, as to discourage all you can, by your rigid Dilike and Opposition to the Ministers of the Establishment, even good Men from turning their Faces towards you? Will you be so disingenuous, as to make the Faults of a few a Pretence for invading the Rights of all? The Clergy are charged with Covetousness, because, forsooth, they will not suffer their Rights to be infringed. To what Excesses and Absurdities does blind Prejudice often lead! It transfers a Crime from the guilty to the innocent; these Gentlemen want to be persuaded the Publick, that the Clergy are avaricious for claiming their legal Property, while they would be thought innocent for invading it; and if Covetousness is the defining another's Right, I leave it to the World to determine, who is guilty in this Respect, the Association or the Clergy? But whatever, or how good your Motives were, they never can justify bad Actions. If the Taxes for the Clergy are a heavy Weight upon the People (and it is no Wonder they should be thought so, where Religion is not in Vogue, and where Money and Ambition are the Deities worshipped), should you therefore commence Tyrants, and make or unmake the Laws as you please. Seek for a proper Remedy, Sir; have them lessened by legal Authority, and they will be satisfied.

In a former Reign, there were some who were distinguished by the Name of Monarchy Men; but you Gentlemen, who may be fitly contradistinguished as Advocates for Anarchy, as you take a quite different Road, and do not chuse to be troubled with any Government at all; you will either force the Clergy to take an inadequate Price for their Property, or deprive them of the common and allowed Means of disposing of it, with a direct View to starve them out, and oblige them to comply with your tyrannical Overtures. And what can Oppression and Violence not do? *Silent Leges inter Arma.* Your Plots have succeeded to your Wishes. Several Gentlemen have submitted to your imperial Decrees; a few have been waxed and wheedled to a Compliance; others, through a Narrowness of Circumstances, have been obliged to submit; and others again, rather than contend with their Parishioners, who no Doubt were instructed to insist upon the Terms of the Association, were, for the Sake of Peace, contented to accept of almost any Compromise.

But, Sir, a Word in your Ear: It is whispered about, that the Friends of the several Associations, who are Members of Assembly, from their great and honest Candour, intend next Session to produce their forced Submissions, as tacit Acknowledgments of the Clergy, that their Salaries are too much, and to frame a Law from that Precedent; though you must be convinced, that the Frenzy you have raised in the Minds of the People, and the violent Spirit of Opposition you have kept up, together with the Necessities of the Clergy, have reluctantly extorted their Compliance.

The Matters complained of, and which occasioned the late Association, are the exorbitant Fees and Salaries of the Officers and Clergy. These, if well supported, are beyond Doubt a reasonable Ground for Dissatisfaction, and which you should, by every proper Method, endeavour to remedy; and to seek for such a Remedy is very becoming every true Lover of his Country; but, Sir, I believe you will find it extremely difficult, upon any Principles but those of Despotism, to justify your present Mode for Redress. You have an undoubted Right to complain of Grievances, but none, that you or I know of, to invade another's Property, or evade the Force of Law.

Permit me, Sir, before I conclude, to give you a little Advice: Be an entire Patriot. You have opened your Batteries against the Officers and Clergy, as if they were the only Tyrants, while you are quite silent as to the Lawyers, your Compers in the Dance of modern Patriotism, whose Insolence and Oppressions are every Day felt and every where complained of. As I would be as cautious of giving Offence as of suppressing the Truth, I here, and throughout this Section, except from the above Censure those Gentlemen of the Law (some of whom I could name) who act from Principles of Honour and Probity, and only mean those who set no Bounds to their Extortions. Whence then this manifest Partiality? When in your legislative Capacities all this Clamour about the Officers and Clergy, and not a Word about a Set of Men, more truly burdensome and expensive to Maryland, than perhaps all the other Orders of the Community put together. Do not the legal Fees of some of them amount to the extravagant Incomes of some of the great Officers, and as to the meanest Practitioners afford an handsome Competency? But these very Men, contrary to the very Letter of the Law (so 'tis said) exact, as a previous Condition from their Clients, large private Fees, which so swell the Expences attending a Suit, as that oftentimes the Gainer of a Cause gets little or nothing, while the Lawyers generously sweep away almost all. Is not this truly, as a very shrewd and arch true-blue Planter has remarked, *to kill the Blackbirds and spare the Crows? Dat Penam Corvis, vexat Censura Columba.* I will be plain with you: The true Reason of this palpable Inconsistency is, that in all your publick Proceedings (as I am informed there Lawyers rule the Roast) they, in the true Spirit of democratical Despots, dictate every

Measure, and ye tamely follow the Jingle of your Leaders Bells. It is truly surprizing, Sir, since these Gentlemen will not justify themselves at the Tribunal of the Publick, after being so repeatedly called upon; that some Gentlemen of your Independency and Spirit have not devised Means to call them to an Account; for surely Men like these, who violate the Laws themselves, and like Harpies prey upon the People, are very unqualified to be Guardians for the Publick, and to give Laws to a sensible and respectable Province.

Now, Sir, I have delivered myself, I hope, like an impartial and honest Man; I have fairly canvassed the Nature and Tendency of the Association, and the Principles of its Promoters; I have not, according to the customary Mode of conniving at the Imperfections of those Laws which favour, or at the Foibles of (what I must call for Distinction sake) my own Party: The Lawyers, who accidentally slid into my Subject, will, on Account of this disinterested Spirit, excuse the Freedoms I have taken with them; and I request you, Sir, if your Conduct may still seem to yourself to be defensible (as to me it does not), to defend it to the World at large,

I am, Sir,
An impartial Lover of Justice, and
the regular Execution of it.
17th June, 1771. AN OFFICER.

Annapolis, June 26, 1771.
At their Stores in Annapolis and London-Town, have just imported, in the Ship Planters Friend, Captain George Buchanan, from London,
A Large Assortment of European and East-India Goods, which they will sell cheap for ready Money or short Credit, by Wholesale or Retail. They have likewise for Sale, Madeira Wine by the Pipe, Hogshead, or Quarter Cask, West-India Rum by the Hogshead, Muscovado Sugar by the Barrel, Spermaceti Candles by the Box, Castile Soap, Pimento, London double refined Sugar, London and Philadelphia single ditto. Also, Sail Duck of all Numbers, Anchors and Grapnels, Hexton's Drafts of the Bay, Mariners Compasses, Spy Glasses, Hadley's and Davis's Quadrants, and all Sorts of Ship Chandlery—and Cordage made at Newington Rope-Walk, where all Orders are complied with in the most speedy Manner. (w)

To be SOLD, by William Wilkins, at his Houfe in Annapolis,
BARBADOES Spirit, West-India and Continent Rum, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar of different Prices and Qualities, Window Glafs of different Sizes, Indigo Blue, Chocolate, Mustard, Soap and Candles, London Steel, Powder and Shot, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg, Allspice and Mace, Bohea and common Green Tea, Dry Drugs and patent Medicines. Ofnabrig and brown Rolls, Pins, a few coarse Woollens and Irish Linens, &c. &c. All which Articles he will sell remarkably low for ready Money.
N. B. He has also a Mare to dispose of, fit for Saddle or Draught. (w2)

To be SOLD cheap for ready Money,
DR. JAMES'S Fever Powders and Pills, with Papers of Direction. Enquire at the Printing-Office.
THOMAS MORGAN,
Begs leave to inform the Publick, that he has opened a Shop in Gay-Street, opposite Mr. Melcher Kiener's Tavern.
WHERE he intends to carry on the Business of Watch and Clock-making, in all its various Branches. Those Gentlemen that will please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on being carefully served, and with Dispatch. Likewise he intends repairing and cleaning all Kinds of Watches and Clocks after the best Manner: He further proposes to engage his Performante for One Year, provided the Owner don't abuse the same. (w3)

Annapolis, June 26, 1771.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber is authorized to receive his Lordship's Quit-rents of Anne-Arundel and Calvert Counties, payable from the 29th of last September. I do therefore earnestly request all Persons indebted, to be very punctual in their Payments, otherwise I shall be obliged to act in such a Manner, as will not be agreeable to them. Constant Attendance will be given at my Houfe in Annapolis, and at Calvert County Court-Houfe every Court, for the receiving of the same.
WILLIAM NOKE.
(w4)

WHEREAS a certain Frederick Frife, has received of me 3 Bonds, in Consideration of a Tract of Land, of a certain Number of Acres, which Land it appears does not amount to the Quantity; I do hereby forewarn all Persons from taking any Assignment on the said Bonds; as I shall without Doubt dispute the Payment.
CASPER LOCHMAN.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1771.
THE Subscribers to the Pennsylvania Chronicle, are requested to make Payment to James Hackman, of the City of Annapolis, whose Receipt shall be a sufficient Discharge for whatever they may pay. Their Compliance, with a Continuance of their Custom, will much oblige their humble Servant,
WILLIAM GODDARD.

ALL those who are indebted to Mr. Thomas Philpot, of Wenden, Merchant, for Dealings with Mr. Charles Digger, deceased, at his Store in Upper-Marlborough, are hereby requested to make speedy Payment. As the Debts have been a long Time due. Those who fail may depend on being sued immediately after the 10th Day of August next, without respect of Persons.
FRANK LEEKE, Attorney in Fact, for THOMAS PHILPOT.

June 7, 1771.
ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Nicholas Greenbury Ridgely, late of Anne-Arundel County, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment, and those who have just Claims against the said Estate, are desired to make them known to Mr. Greenbury Ridgely, who is authorized to settle with those that apply; all who neglect to discharge their Balances before the 20th of July next, may depend on being sued or warranted, as no Indulgence can be given.
JANF RIDGE Y. Executor.

WANTED, a single Man who understands the Business of a Skinner and Breeches-maker; any single Man who can be well recommended, may meet with good Encouragement, by leaving a Line with Mr. Charles Lansdale, Post-rider from St. Mary's County to Annapolis, directed to William Sears, Tavern-keeper at Broad-Creek, Prince George's County.

COMMITTED to my Custody as a Runaway, Negro Jee, who says he belongs to Barnaby Egan, of Calvert County, he is about Five Feet Nine or Ten Inches high: Has on, a mixt Country Cloth Jacket, white Country Cloth Breeches, old blue worsted Stockings, and an Ofnabrig Shirt. His Master is desired to take him away and pay Charges, to
JENIFER TAYLOR, Sheriff of St. Mary's County.
(3w)

June 15, 1771.
COMMITTED to Talbot County Jail, as a Runaway, a Man by the Name of William Bradshaw, who says he belongs to a certain John M Kenzie, of Anne-Arundel County. His Master is desired to take him away and pay Charges.
JOSEPH BRASSUP, Jailer.

Kent County, Maryland, June 23, 1771.
RAN away last Night, Two English Convict Servant Men, viz.
WILLIAM JAMES, about Twenty one Years of Age, about Five Feet Nine Inche high, he is a stout well set Fellow, wears his Hair short, fair Complexion, has had the Small-Pox; he has a large Scar on One of his Knees.
THOMAS DYER, about Twenty-two Years of Age, about Five Feet Six Inches high, fair Complexion, wears his Hair short, has a large Scar on the inside of One of his Legs; they talk much in the West Country Dialect. They had on, and took with them, Four white Shirts, Four Ofnabrig ditto, Seven Pair of Cotton and Thread Stockings, Three Pair of Trowsers, One striped, One Ofnabrig, One brown Roll; Five Pair of Shoes, Three Hats, Three Handkerchiefs, Two Coats, One blue Broad Cloth, One Wilton; Six Jackets, One blue Fearnought, One Wilton, One blue Cloth, One Damask, Two Linen; Five Pair of Breeches, One Pair Buckskin, and a Gun.

Whoever takes up and secures the said Convicts, if in the County, Three Dollars, and if out of the County, Six Dollars Reward for each of them, exclusive of what the Law allows, and if brought home, reasonable Satisfaction, made by
JOHN CARVILL HYNSON, RICHARD HYNSON.
N. B. We suspect they will attempt to cross the Bay, and those that have Vessels we beg will take care of them.

June 23, 1771.
STRAYED from the Subscriber on the 5th Inst. a dark ferrel Horse, about 13 Hands 3 Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder F W p. es flow, trots and gallops, has a small Star in his Forehead, and walks lame.
Whoever brings the said Horse to Capt Francis King, in Piscataway, or the Subscriber living in Pemonkey Neck, shall receive 10 Shillings Reward.
RICHARD BRAND.

June 20, 1771.
STRAYED or STOLEN from Port Tobacco, Charles County, on the 30th of May, an Iron gray Station, half blooded, about Fourteen Hands high, Three or Four Years old this June, he has some saddle Spots, and a small black Spot on One of his Buttocks or both, there is but One of his Stones down, his Brand I can't remember, if any, as I but lately bought him. Any Person that brings the said Horse to Port-Tobacco, shall have Fifty Shillings, or if any Person sends Word, so that I can get the said Horse, shall receive Thirty Shillings, of
PRIOR THEOBALD.

THERE is at the Plantation of Joseph Warden, lying in Prince-George's County, near Magruder's Warehouse, taken up as a Stray, a black Horse, branded on the near Buttock thus B.
The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)