H. GRIFFITH NINE PUUNDS REWARD.

R AN away from the Subscribers, living at Mr.

Lersb's Mill near Baltimore-Town, Phrte Ser. vant Men, viz. John Johnson, a fmart young Man, about 24 Years of Age, a little marked with the Small-Pox, wears his own flaxen colour'd Hair, was us'd to the Sea all last War: Had on a blue Pea Jacket, a black Coat rent in the Back, good Shoes and Stockings; fays he has many Relations in La. don, who follow the Grocery Buiness, to which he was brought up. Thomas Berns, about 24 Years of Age, about 4 Fect 10 Inches high, black Har and Beard, of a brown Complexion, and has fone fmall Impediment in his Speech : Had on when he went away, either a coarfe whitish Cloth or a black Coat, a Pair of Buckskin Breeches, a Pair of black Stockings, a Fek Hat, and a Pair of middling good Shoes. Solomon Legich, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 5 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, dota Look, low Speech, has short Hair, and chiesly wears a Cap, or eise a brownish Wig; has lost Two Joints of his fore Finger on his right Hand, his Cloaths but mean: Had on when he went away an Iroz Collar, which it is supposed he has filed off, as he attempted it once before; he may pretend to many Trades, as he was brought up in Birmingbam. They have all been in the Country about 4 Months and may probably have raffes, as Johnson can write a very good Hand. It is supposed they are gone in Company with one Ijaac Pinkeney belonging to Dewid Gerfucb.

Whoever takes up the faid Servants and secures them, so as their Mallers may get them again, shall receive if taken in the Province 50 Shillings, if out of the Province 3 Pounds for each, and reasonable

**b**n.

id-

ew.

ert

m-

4ce-

the

ton nall

me

ks,

get

hat

cell,

ing

71.

in

and

hat

irts,

BN.

Charges if brought Home, paid by JOHN HEESTON and JOHN KAYTON.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD. R AN away from the Subscriber, May 27, 1771, living in Manington Township, Salem County, West New-Jersey, an Irish Servant Man, named RICHARD HANDLEY, about 20 Years of Act, wears his own fair Hair, 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, a likely well-set Fellow, stoops as he walks, speaks in the Irif Dialect, and is remarkable for calling working Cattle Oxen: Had on, and took with him a Felt Hat, old Homespun Cloth Jacket of a light ish Colour, a fine Shirt, a Tow Cloth ditto, 2 Per of Trousers, one of Check Linen, a Pair of Buckfkin Breeches, and Shoes tied with Strings; he may probably have a forged Pass with him. Whoever takes up the faid Servant, and secures him, so that his Master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable Charges, paid by me,

JOHN ROBERTS.

Odober 5, 1771. By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

OTICE is hereby given, that the Committee will attend every Day during this Sefficia, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, in the Room adjoining the Ball-Room, in order to hear fach Mal-ters as may come properly before them.

Signed per Order of the Committee,
WILLIAM WRIGHT, Cik.

To be fold, at the Plantation where Mr. Richard Brooke lived, in Charles County, near Pile's Warehoufe, 12

A Parcel of choice Slaves, confifting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, for Cash or Bills of Exchange on Lenden

LEONARD BROOKE, Executor. General Post-Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771. Is MAJESTY's Post-Master General, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence

between Great-Britain and America) been pleafed to add a Fifth Packet Boat to the Stationbe tween Falath and Now-York : Notice is hereby given, that the Mail for the future will be closed at the Post-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the First Tuesday in every Month, and patched by a Packet the next Day for Falmenth. By Cormand of the D. Post-Master General.
(12m) ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

H

## ( Nº. 1368.) 615 (XXVIIª YEAR.) MARYLAND GAZETTE.

## A Y, November 28, 1771. URS

TO THE PRINTER.

August 10, 1771.
OUGHT to have made an
Apology to the Duke of Grafton, for fuffering any Part of my Attention to be diverted from his Grace to Mr. Horne. I am not juttified by the Similarity of their Dispositions. Private Vices, however de-testable, have not Dignity fufficient to attract the Cen-

fire of the Prefs, unless they are united with the Power of doing fome fignal Mischief to the Commu. -Mr. Horne's Situation does not correspond with his Intentions -In my own Opinion (which, I know, will be attributed to my usual Vanity and Presumption) his Letter to me does not deserve an Answer. Bit I understand that the Publick are not satisfied Ent I understand that the Publick are not latisfied with my Silence;—that an Answer is expected from ze; and that, if I persist in refusing to plead, it will be taken for Conviction. I should be inconsistent with the Principles I profess, if I declined an Appeal to the good Sense of the People, or did not willingly submit myelfs as the Judgment of my Peers.

mit myself to the Judgment of my Peers.

If any coarse Expressions have escaped me, I am rady to agree that they are unsit for Junius to make Ur of, but I fee no Reason to admit that they have

ben improperly applied.

Mr. Horne, it feems, is unable to comprehend how
an extreme Want of Conduct and Diferetion can consettleme Want of Lave allowed him; nor can he
state the Abilities I have allowed him; a very good fit with the Abilities I have allowed him; nor can he conceive that a very honest Man, with a very good Understanding, may be deceived by a Knave. His Knowledge of human Nature must be limitted indeed. Had he never mixed with the World, one would think that even his Books might have taught him better. Did he hear Lord Manssfeld, when he defended his Didrine concerning Libels?—Or when he stated the Law in Prosecutions for criminal Conversation?—Or when he delivered his Reasons for calling the House of Lords together to receive a Copy of his Charge to the Jury in Woodfall's Trial?—Had he been present again any of these Occasions, he would have seen how possible it is for a Man of the First Talents to confound himself in Absurdities, which would disgrace the Lips of an Ideot. Perhaps the Example might have taught him not to value his own Understanding schighls.—Lord Lyttelton's Integrity and Judgment are unquestionable;—yet he is known to admire that cursing Scotchinan, and verily believes him an honest Min.—I speak to Facts, with which all of us are conversant.—I speak to Facts, with which all of us are conversant.—I speak to Men, and to their Experience, and will not descend to answer the little species. conceive that a very honest Man, with a very good versant .- I speak to Men, and to their Experience, and will not descend to answer the little sneering so-phistries of a Collegian.—Distinguished Talents are not necessarily connected with Discretion. If there be any Thing remarkable in the Character of Mr. Horne, it is that extreme Want of Judgment should be united with his very moderate Capacity. Ver I have not forwith his very moderate Capacity. Yet I have not forgotten the Acknowledgement I made him. He owes it to my Bounty; and though his Letter has lowered him in my Opinion, I fcorn to retract the charitable

Denation.

I said it would be very difficult for Mr. Horne to write directly in Defence of a ministerial Measure, and not to be detected;—and even that Difficulty I confined to his particular Situation. He changes the Terms of the Proposition, and supposes me to affert, that it would be impossible for any Man to write for the News-Papers and not be discovered.

He repeatedly affirms, or intimates at least, that he

He repeatedly affirms, or intimates at least, that he knows the Author of these Letters.—With what Colour of Truth then can be pretend that I am no where in be encountered but in a News-Paper?—I shall leave him to his Suspicions. It is not necessary that I should confide in the Honour or Discretion of a Man, who already forms to have a some the honour or Discretion of a Man, who already seems to hate me with as much Rancour, as if I had formerly been his Friend. But he afferts that he has traced me through a Variety of Signatures. To make the Difcovery of any Importance to his Purpofe, he should have proved, either that the sicilitious Character of Junius has not been consistently supported, or that the Author has maintained different Principles under differen ciples under different Signatures. I cannot recal to my Memory the numberless Trifles 1 have written; but I rely upon the Consciousness of my own Integrity, and defy him to fix any colourable Charge of Inconfiftency upon me.

I am not bound to assign the secret Motives of his apparent Hatred of Mr. Wilkes; nor does it follow that I may not judge fairly of his Conduct, though it were true that I had no Cenduct of my own.—Mr. Horne enlarges, with Rapture, upon the Importance of his Services;—the dreadful Battles which he might have been engaged in, and the Dangers he has escaped. In Support of the formidable Description, he quotes Verses without Mercy. The Gentleman deals in Fiction, and naturally appeals to the Evidence of the Poets:—Taking him at his Word, he cannot but ad-Poets:—Taking him at his Word, he cannot but admit the Superiority of Mr. Wilkes in this Line of Service. On one Side we see nothing but imaginary.

Diffresses. On the other we see real Prosecution:

real Penalties ;-real Imprisonment ;-Life repeatedly hazarded; and, at one Moment, almost the Certainty of Death. Thanks are undoubtedly due to every Man who does his Duty in the Engagement; but it is the wounded Soldier who deferves the Reward. I did not mean to deny that Mr. Horne had been

an active Partizan. It would defeat my own Purpose not to allow him a Degree of Merit, which aggravates his Guilt. The very Charge of contributing his atmost Efforts to support a ministerial Measure, implies an Acknowledgement of his former Services. If he had not once been diffinguished by his apparent Zeal in Degree to the support of the support o knowledgement of his former Services. It he had not once been diftinguished by his apparent Zeal in Defence of the Common Cause, he could not now be distinguished by deserting it.—As for myself, it is no longer a Question whether I shall mix with the Throng, and take a single Share in the Danger. Whenever Janus appears, he must encounter a Host of Enemies. But it there no honourable Way to Gene the Publick. But is there no honourable Way to ferve the Publick, But is there no honourable Way to serve the Publick, without engaging in personal Quarrels with intignificant Individuals, or submitting to the Drudgery of canvassing Votes for an Election? Is there no Merit in dedicating my Life to the Information of my Fellow-Subjects?—What publick Question have I declined?—What Villain have I spared?—Is there no Labour in the Composition of these Letters? Mr. Houne, I fear, is partial to me, and measures the Fa-

Labour in the Composition of these Letters? Mr. Horne, I sear, is partial to me, and measures the Facility of my Writings, by the Fluency of his own.

He talks to us, in high Terms, of the gallant Feats he would have performed, if he had lived in the last Century. The unhappy Charles could hardly have eleaned him. But living Princes have a Claim to his Attachment and Respect. Upon these Terms, there is no Danger in being a Patriot. But, if he means any Thing more than a pompous Rhapsody, let us try how well his Argument holds together.—I presume he is not yet so much a Courtier as to affirm that the Conhow well his Argument holds together is not yet is much a Courtier as to affirm that the Confitution has not been grossly and daringly violated under the present Reign. He will not say, that the flitution has not been grossly and daringly violated under the present Reign. He will not say, that the Laws have not been shamefully broken or perverted; that the Rights of the Subject have not been invaded, or that Redress has not been repeatedly folicited and refused. Grievances like these were the Foundation of the Rebellion in the last Century; and, if I understand Mr. Horne, they would, at that Period, have justified him to his own Mind; in deliberately attacking the Life of his Sovereign. I still not alk him to what political Contitution this Doctrine can be reconciled. But, at least, it is incumbent upon him to shew, But, at leaft, it is incumbent upon him to fhew, that the prefent King has better Excuses, than Charles the First, for the Errors of his Government. He ought to demonstrate to us, that the Constitution was better understood a Hundred Years ago than it is at present; that the legal Rights of the Subject, and the Limits of the Prerogative were more accurately defined, and more clearly comprehended. If Propositions like these cannot be fairly maintained, I do not see how he can reconcile it to his Conscience, not to ask immediately with the same Freedom with which he speaks. I reverence the Character of Charles the First as little as Mr. Hoppe, but I will not insulate he had as little as Mr. Horne; but I will not infult the Me-mory of his Misfortunes, by a Comparison that would

mory of his Mistortunes, by a Comparison that would degrade him.

It is worth observing, by what gentle Degrees, the furious, persecuting Zeal of Mr. Horne has sostened into Moderation. Men and Measures were Yesterday his Object. What Pains did he once take to bring that great State Criminal Macquirk to Execution!—Today he confines himself to Measures only.—No penal Example is to be left to the Successor of the Duke of Example is to be left to the Successors of the Duke of Example is to be left to the Successors of the Duke of Grafton.—To morrow, I presume, both Men and Measures will be forgiven. The staming Patriot, who so lately scorched us in the Meridian, finks temperately to the West, and is hardly selt as he descends.

I comprehend the Policy of endeavouring to communicate to Mr. Oliver and Mr. Sawbridge a Share in the Reproaches, with which he supposes me to have

municate to Mr. Oliver and Mr. Sawbridge a Share in the Reproaches, with which he supposes me to have loaded him. My Memory sails me, if I have mentioned their Names with Disrepect;—unless it be reproachful to acknowledge a fincere Respect for the Character of Mr. Sawbridge, and not to have questioned the Innocence of Mr. Oliver's Intentions.

It seems I am a Partizan of the great Leader of the Opposition. If the Charge had been a Reproach, it should have been better supported. I did not intend to make a publick Declaration of the Respect I bear Lord Chatham. I well knew what unworthy Concsu-

Lord Chatham. I well knew what unworthy Conclu-fions would be drawn from it. But I am called upon fions would be drawn from it. But I am called upon to deliver my Opinion; and furely it is not in the little Censure of Mr. Horne to deter me from doing fignal Justice to a Man, who, I confess, has grown upon my Esteem. As southe common, fordid Views of Avarice, or any Purpose of vulgar Ambition, I question whether the Applause of Junius would be of Service to Lord Chatham. My Vote will hardly recommend him to an Increase of his Pension, or to a Seat in the Cabinet. But if his Ambition be upon a Level with his Understanding;—if he judges of what is truly honourable for himself, with the same superior Genius, which animates and directs him, to Eloquence in Debate, to Wissom in Decision, even the Pen of Junius shall contribute to reward him. Recorded Honours shall gather round his Monument, and ed Honours shall gather round his Monument, and thicken over him. It is a folid Fabrick, and will sup-

port the Laurels that adorn it.—I am not conversant in the Language of Panegyrick.—These Praises are extorted from meg but they will wear well; for they

have been dearly earned.

My Deteffation of the Duke of Grafton is not found-My Detestation of the Duke of Graston is not sounded upon his Treachery to any Individual: Though I am willing enough to suppose that, in publick Affairs, it would be impossible to defert or betray Lord Chatham, without doing an essential Injury to his Country. My Abhorrence of the Duke arises from an ultimate Knowledge of his Character, and from a thomough Conviction, that his Baseness has been the Cause of greater Mischief to England, than even the unfortunate Ambition of Lord Bute. unfortunate Ambition of Lord Bute.

unfortunate Ambition of Lord Bute.

The shortening the Duration of Parliaments is a Subject, on which Mr. Horne cannor enlarge too warmly; nor will I question his Sincerity. If I did not profess the same Sentiments, I should be shamefully inconsistent with myself. It is unnecessary to bind Lord Chatham by the written Formally of an Engagement. He has publickly declared himself a Convert to triennial Parliaments: and, though I have gagement. He has publickly deciared himself a Convert to triennial Parliaments; and, though I have long been convinced that this is the only possible Resource we have left to preserve the substantial Freedom of the Constitution, I do not think we have a Right to determine against the Integrity of Lord Rockingh m or his Friends. Other Measures may undoubtedly be supported in Argument, as better adapted to the Disorder, or more likely to be obtained. Mr. Horne is well assured, that I never was the Champion of Mr. Wilkes. But, though I am not obliged to answer for the Firmness of his suture Adherence to the Principles he professes, I have no Reason

obliged to aniwer for the Firmnels of his tuture Adherence to the Principles he profelles, I have no Reason to prefume that he will hereafter differece them. As for all those imaginary Cases, which Mr. Horne so petulantly urges against me, I have one plain, honest Answer to make to him.—Whenever Mr. Wilkes shall be convicted of soliciting a Pension, an Embassy, and Convergence, he must denote from the Situation. or a Government, he must depart from that Situation, or a Government, ne mun depart from and renounce that Character, which he affumes at prefent, and which, in my Opinion, entitle him to the Support of the Publick. By the same Act, and at the present, and which, in my Opinion, entitle nim to the Support of the Publick. By the same Act, and at the same Moment, he will forfeit his Power of mortifying the King; and though he can never be a Favourite at St. James's, his Baseness may administer a solid Satisfaction to the Royal Mind. The Man, I speak of, has not a Heart to feel for the Frailties of his Fellow-Creatures. It is their Virtues that assist, it is their Virtues that assist, it is their

Creatures. It is their Virtues that amict, it is their Vices that confole.

I give every possible Advantage to Mr. Horne, when I take the Facts he refers to for granted. That they are the Produce of his Invention, seems highly probable;—that they are exaggerated I have no Doubt. At the worst, what do they amount to, but that Mr. Wilkes, who never was thought of as a perfect Pattern of Morality, has not been at all Times Proof against the Extremity of Distress. How shameful is it, in a Man who has lived in Friendship with him, to repreach him with Failings, too naturally connected reproach him with Failings, too naturally connected with Despair! Is no Allowance to be made for Banishment and Ruin? Does a Two Years Prison make nishment and Ruin? Does a Two Years Prison make no Attonement for his Crimes?—The Resentment of a Priest is implacable. No Sufferings can soften, no Penitence can appease him.—Yet he himself, I think, upon his own System, has a Multitude of political Offences to atone for. I will not insist upon the nausseous Detail, with which he so long disgusted the Publick. He seems to be assamed of it. But what Excuse will he make to the Friends of the Constitution for labouring to promote this consummately had Man to a Station of the highest national Trust and Importance y Upon what honourable Motives did he recommend him to the Livery of London for their Representative;—to the Ward of Farringdon for their Aldermen;—to the County of Middlesex for their dermen;—to the Ward of Farringdon for their Aldermen;—to the County of Middlefex for their Knight? Will be affirm that, at that Time, he was ignorant of Mr. Wilkes's Solicitations to the Ministry? That he should say so, is indeed very necessary for his own Jultification; but where will he find Credulity to believe him ?

In what School this Gentleman got his Ethics I know not. His Logic feems to have been fludied under Mr. Dyson. That miserable Pamphleteer, by dividing the only Precedent in Point, and taking as much of it as suited his Purpose, had reduced his Argument upon the Middlefex Election to fomething like the Shape of a Syllogism. Mr. Horne has conducted himfelf with something like the same Ingenuity and Candour. I had affirmed that Mr. Wilkes would preserve the publick Favour, "as long as he stood softh against a Ministry and Parliament, who were doing every Thing they could to enslave the Country, and as long as he was a Thorn in the King's Side." Yet, from the exulting Triumph of Mr. Horne's Reply, one would think that I had rested my Expessarion, that Mr. Wilkes would be supported by the Publick, upon the single Condition of his mortifying the King. This may be Logick at Cambridge or at the Treassury, but, among Men of Sense and Honour, it is Folly or Villainy in the Extreme.

I see the pitiful Advantage he has taken of a single

Villainy in the Extreme.

I see the pitiful Advantage he has taken of a single unguarded Expression, in a Letter not intended for the Publick. Yet it is only the Expression that is unguard-

HARINE GREEN.