

The Common Hall was never before known to be opened till one o'clock.

The Minerva, Cole, from Oporto to Falmouth, brings Advice, that the Insurrection at Surinam, and other places, proves to have very disagreeable consequences, inasmuch that it is feared the Commonwealth will be overturned.

ANNAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 17.

On Friday last, as Mr. Henry Child was walking over his Plantation, Part of Anne-Arundel Manor, a Gull suddenly arse; the Rain caused him to take Shelter under a Stack of Straw, which was soon set on Fire by the Lightning; the Family seeing it in a Blaze, his Son went out, and found his Father dead, and his Body containing in the Flames.

On Sunday Night departed this Life, aged 80 Years, at his Seat on the North Side of Severn, the Hon. Charles Hammond, Esq; President of the Council and Treasurer of the Western Shore. He was formerly a Provincial Magistrate, and for many Years a Commissioner of the Loan-Office, in all which Stations he demeaned himself as an honest and upright Man.

His Excellency the Governor, with the Advice of the Council, has been pleased further to prorogue the General Assembly of this Province to the 10th Day of November next.

This Morning arrived here the Nelly Frigate, Capt. Archibald Greig, from London, in whom came Passengers Charles Carroll, Esq; of this City, Barrister, and his Lady.

EXTRACT from Swift's Contests and Diffensions in Athens and Rome. Vol. 3d. p. 51. 1710. Edit.

Excidia veterum populorum lamentatur; sed eorum vestigia ruimus. Quibus pestibus deleti sunt, memorare possumus; sed, iisdem egrotantes, medicina plant Comites, nulli cura incumbimus. Sic nos aliquando exemplo erimus. APULII. Orat.

FROM what hath been deduced of the Diffensions in Rome, between the Two Bodies of Patricians and Plebeians, several Reflections may be made. First, That when the Balance of Power is duly fixed in a State, nothing is more dangerous or unsafe, than to give way to the first Steps of popular Encroachments; which is usually done either in Hopes of procuring Ease and Quiet from some vexatious Clamour, or else made Merchandise, and merely bought and sold. This is breaking into a Constitution to serve a present Expedient, or supply a present Exigency; the Remedy of an Empirick, to stifle present Pain, but with certain Prospect of sudden and terrible Returns. When a Child grows easy and content by being humoured; and when a Lover becomes satisfied by small Compliances, without further Pursuits; then expect to find popular Assemblies content with small Concessions. If there could be One single Example be brought from the whole Compats of History, of any One popular Assembly, who, after beginning to contend for Power, ever sat down quietly with a certain Share: Or, if One Instance could be produced of a popular Assembly, that ever knew, or proposed, or declared, what Share of Power was their Due; then might there be some Hopes, that it were a Matter to be adjusted by Reasonings, by Conferences, or Debates; but since all that is manifestly otherwise, I see no other Course to be taken in a settled State, than a steady constant Resolution in those, to whom the Rest of the Balance is entrusted, never to give Way so far to popular Clamours, as to make the least Breach in the Constitution, through which a Million of Abuses and Encroachments will certainly in Time force their Way.

Again, from this Deduction it will not be difficult to gather and assign certain Marks of popular Encroachments; by observing of which, those who hold the Balance in a State may judge of the Degrees, and, by early Remedies and Application, put a Stop to the fatal Consequences that would otherwise ensue. What those Marks are, hath been at large deduced, and need not be here repeated. Another Consequence is this; that (with all Respect for popular Assemblies be it spoke) it is hard to recollect One Folly, Infirmary, or Vice, to which a single Man is subjected, and from which a Body of Commons either collective or represented, can be wholly exempt. For, besides that they are composed of Men with all their Infirmitates about them, they have also the ill Fortune to be generally led and influenced by the very worst among themselves. I mean, popular Orators, Tribunes, or, as they are now styled, great Speakers, leading Men, and the like. From whence it comes to pass, that in their Refusal and have sometimes found the same Spirit of Cruelty and Revenge, of Malice and Pride, the same ungovernable Rage and Anger, the same Injustice, Sophistry and Fraud, that ever lodged in the Breast of any Individual.

Again, in all free States the Evil to be avoided is Tyranny, that is, to say, the Summa imperii or unlimited Power solely in the Hands of the few, or the many. Now, we have shewn, that although most Resolutions of Government in Greece and Rome began with the Tyranny of the People, yet they generally concluded in that of a single Person; so that an usurping Populace is its own Dupe; a mere Underworker, and a Purchaser in Trust for some single Tyrant, whose State and Power they advanced to their own Ruin, with a blind weaving magnificent Habits for Beings of a superior Nature to their own.

and some others, have fully convinced me, that that Law hath not the least Existence. And that my Sentiments on that Subject may be generally known, and fully considered, I shall through your Paper, lay them before the Publick, and in so doing, I shall ask what Man of common Understanding, except Jack Frank, or Tim Catch, could have insinuated that the Legislature, at the Time of passing the Act of 1704, which repealed all former Laws except such as were thereby excepted, intended to save the Act of 1700, when it is beyond all Doubt, that it was then believed, that the Act of 1702 was to all Intents and Purposes in full Force, I think no one hereafter can have Face enough even to attempt any such Thing, however if they do they cannot be believed, as the Intention of the Legislature clearly could not be to save the Act of 1700, because it then stood repealed by the Act of 1702, which is since found to have no Force, and therefore it is, that the Act of 1700 in course falls under the general Repeal of 1704; which must I think make it no longer a Question with Jack Frank, "whether upon the supposition of the Nullity of the Act of 1702, the Act of 1700 is not now in full Force?"—And as the Act of 1702 was void ab initio, that is, from the Beginning, by the Death of King William of glorious Memory, it must still remain so, because the Act of 1704 gives no Force whatever to that Law, but only declares it was not amongst the rest repealed, which no way confirm it, and if that be the Case, as in Fact it is, the Clergy have no Right to One Penny more than we think they merit, and I believe most People think 3/9 per Tax a great Plenty.

I must here take upon me to deny that there can be a Revival of a dead or expired Law, but by a Law expressing the Revival and Continuance of it. And although the Act of 1702 has been often recognized by the Three Branches of the Legislature, and thereby had its Force for a Number of Years, and never before objected to, yet it is now found to have had no Existence from the Beginning, it must with all its Supplements fall to the Ground; for suppose the Legislature by Mistake or otherwise were to pass an Act supplementary to any Law actually expired, having no regard to its Expiration, will any one pretend to say that such an Act would be sufficient to revive the expired Law?—I believe not one—therefore I hope I have by this time convinced even the late Logician, notwithstanding his Argumentum ad hominem (which he threw out by Way of much Boasting and Contempt) that there is no Law in being that entitles the Clergy to One Farthing.

RECONCILIATOR.

N. B. It is very clear that the saving Clause in the Act of 1704, only had regard to those who immediately were possessed of Rights and Benefits under the repealed Laws: The Words are, "Saving to all Persons whatsoever was and is his and their Rights."

I have thought upon it, it shall be so. Away, burn all the Records of the Realm; my Mouth shall be the Parliament of the Land. And henceforth all Things shall be in common. CADE. SHAKESPEARE'S HENRY VI.

Addressed to the generous Fraternity of Levellers.

My dear Friends, IT gives me inexpressible Pleasure to hear, that some of our worthy Patriots are resolved to bring about a general Reformation, their first Step towards which will be their determined Opposition to the arbitrary will of their determined Opposition to the arbitrary will of the Act 1702. Let the legal Barrier be destroyed in One Instance, and it will be our Fault if suffered to stand in any. Our whole System of Laws from the Beginning to the End) if indeed it may be said to have an End) is to the End) if indeed it may be said to have an End) is to generate Insolence, inflame Pride, pamper Luxury, protect Oppression, and enforce the most horrid Violations of the Rights of Nature, and therefore I rejoice at the near Prospect of its utter Abolition. If I might presume, with all imaginable Deference, to suggest any Degree of Dissent from the Plan of our able Leaders, it would be in this particular, that, instead of advancing their genuine Principles, they have recourse to Distinctions, good that, and good this Thing. Though Candour obliges me to confess, that these thin Clouds do not conceal the glorious Object from the Eye of an intelligent, attentive Observer; yet why should not every possible Doubt of their generous Design be precluded by their full, and manly Avowal of it? I am most clearly of Opinion, that every Civil Regulation contrary to the Law of Nature is absolutely void; but every Law which secures to one Man more than to another, whether of Land, Stock, Money, &c. is contrary to the Law of Nature, and therefore void, and being void, ought to be resisted, in the Execution, by all the Efforts of a glorious Association. That every such civil Regulation is contrary to the Law of Nature is easily proved in a few Words. All Men are by the Laws of Nature equal, but if one Man in Consequence of civil legal sanctions holds large Tracts of fertile Land, possesses abundant Stocks, employs a great Number of Labourers to work for his Profit, has Money at Command, and fares sumptuously every Day, and another Man has those Articles in a less Degree, or is in Want of some, or all of them, can any one have the Effrontery to deny, that here is an inequality resulting from, and supported by, our Laws, and consequently that the Laws, whence this provoking, degrading Inequality is derived, are plainly contrary to the Laws of Nature, by which all Men are equal.

All Men are by Nature free, and yet are not many Men often deprived of their Freedom by the Merciless Rigour of our Laws? Is it possible any Person can seriously think such unnatural Laws are entitled to Reverence? It is to be expected, selfish Men, as the Parsons do, will exclaim against, what they will call, Innovations; but they who are not selfish, must be very Fools to join in the Querry. What ought to be our Aim will be in properly called Innovations. They are not Innovations: "I repeat it again," they are not Innovations: Our Object is the Restoration of the natural Rights of Mankind, by which all Men are equal & I have most

clearly proved (and have produced my Reasons fairly without Disguise, Reserve, or Subterfuge) upon the undeniable Principle, that all Men are by Nature equal, the Laws, which protect Inequality, to be contrary to Nature, and who will dare to maintain the damnable Doctrine and Position, that Laws contrary to Nature are upheld with Justice? In fine—let us unite Hearts, and Hands, and the Completion of the grand Plan; in the fullest Extent, will necessarily follow the Downfall of the 40 per Poll: For if we demolish the Law in the oppressive unnatural System, why may we not another? Why not every one? Away with narrow Prejudices, and let us think, and speak, and act as becomes us, assert the Honour of our Cause, the Dignity of our Nature, and the noble Character of Freedom. The Laws are galling Fetters on the inherent Rights of Mankind, they are debasing Impositions, I repeat it again, they are Fetters, they are Impositions, and when the happy Opportunity for calling them off presents itself with such animating Invitation, will you chool to wear Fetters, to submit to Impositions? Cecil County, Aug. 31, 1772. REGULATOR.

Advertisements omitted this Week will be inserted in the next.

September 8, 1772.

To be sold at publick Sale, on Wednesday, the 4th Day of November next ensuing, pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Samuel Bailey, deceased, in Baltimore County,

A Plantation containing 120 Acres of Land, pleasantly situated in a healthy Part of the Country, about Three and a Half Miles from Baltimore-Town. There are on the Premises, a Dwelling-house, Kitchen, and all other necessary Buildings: Also, a large Apple Orchard of the best Fruit; Likewise 20 Acres of good Meadow in Timothy, and 20 more may be cleared with a trifling Expence. There are also to be sold, several valuable white Servants, and Four Negro Men, young Fellows, and a large Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, and continue till all sold, by CHARLES RIDGELY, Son of John, } Executor. BENJAMIN WELLS, senr if

August 18, 1772.

To be sold to the highest Bidder, on Friday the 18th of September next, at the Plantation of the Subscriber, on Rock-Creek, in Frederick County,

THREE Hundred and Seventy-two Acres of Land, lying on Rock-Creek, whereon is a Plantation in tenantable Order, and a considerable Quantity of Meadow Ground; Also the half Part of a Grist Mill, on Rock-Creek, the Mill will be sold or rented on reasonable Terms, being in Partnership with Mrs. Barbara Williams and the Subscriber. The whole of the Mill may be leased for 7 or 8 Years, at the same Time will exposed to Sale, sundry Household Furniture and Stock. The Sale will begin at 10 o'clock, and continue till all be disposed of. WILLIAM DENT.

THE Ship Patuxent, David Lewis, Master, now lying in Patuxent River, takes Tobacco at the usual Freight, with Liberty of Consignment to any Merchant in London: She has good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail by the 15th October without fail. Apply to Messrs. Lux and Beach, at Baltimore-Town, to Messrs. Gaiber and Norwalk, at Elk-Ridge, or said Master on board. I intend to Ship on board the above Vessel, a considerable Quantity of Tobacco left out by Robertson and Richardson, and all Tobaccoes consigned to West and Hobbs by this Ship, will be insured at Seven Pounds per Hoghead. STEPHEN WEST.

WAS left at Mrs. Middleton's in Annapolis, April last, and taken away, by some Person unknown, Bacon's Abridgment of the Law of Maryland. Any Person who will return said Book to the Subscriber, living in Queen's-Town, in Queen Anne's County, or give such Information as he may get it again, shall be properly rewarded. CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH.

WHEREAS Doctor John Shuttleworth, late of the City of Annapolis, hath authorized me the Subscriber, to settle and adjust all his Accounts in this Province which remains unsettled. I therefore request all Persons indebted to the said Doctor John Shuttleworth, either by Bond, Note, or other Account, to make Payment as they shall become due, and all those who have any Demands against the said Doctor Shuttleworth, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted. WILLIAM NORWICH.

N. B. To be sold, a middling Sixe Still of Worm, a Mahogany Medicine Case, (complete) fitted up with white Flint Bottles, fit for a private Family, and a large Marble Mortar and Pestle. WILLIAM NORWICH.

THE Sub to leave has come to a the following before the Colony, the first Day of the that and the and in Hampd said Colony, vendances will will be immed of any Person purchase, and chase Money, will be given will the first of first of April, dred Acres of ling per Annum tion the differ fore shall only ties. Those in ble Season of chuse, between in F Acres 1177 On Sle of the V 516 On Bac Yellow Warm 400 On Bro Springs 391 On Pat said Sp 943 On Mi towmad on whi 400 On Ti Winch 647 On Ita chester 279 On Tu Isaac Z 329 On B chester 51 Joining from V 81 Joining chest: r 178 Joining from V 150 In Lou Town Winch Those in H Acres. 1046; Know Valley Cresfa Land ferent 668 In T Land, 400 Joinin 400 Joinin Pater 332 Joinin 400 Joinin 400 Joinin 458 Joinin terfon 700 In T Esq; 396 On Land 400 On joining 1100 On N is a M 976 On Col 270 On B 350 On t Caca 91 Unde the S 1200 In T Craik 400 On C 400 On t 425 On S 295 Calle 200 On Bran 300 On Ram 448 In L Bran 150 On t with 600 In T hals, Byrd said reate