

it failed. By whom was all power engrossed, at that time? Whose influence, then, put to hazard the passing of the Inspection Law, and prevented the diminution of fees, in every respect? Were the fortunes of all the people of Maryland impaired by the Inspection Act, that then passed, though fees were not diminished by it, and the makers of tobacco were obliged to pay in tobacco? Did this Law, which allowed of no diminution of fees, and compelled the planters to pay in tobacco, pass before, or since the unfortunate era, when some body was thrust into office, that all power might centre in one family? From this intimation, as well as other touches in the composition of the Confederates, I am led to suspect, that they have received instruction from the Essay on Diabolism.

"Some awkward epithets, with skill apply'd,  
Some specious hints, that something seem to hide,  
Can right, and wrong most cleverly confound,  
Banditti like, to stun us, e'er they wound."

"But whatever may be the demerits of the father, what has the son done to incur the displeasure of the Confederates, that they already prepare to malign him? As one of the confederated Independent Whigs can hardly entertain any views of personal promotion, to what black passion shall we charge his dislike? Age must have cooled the ardor of ambition; but magnanimity will not cease, 'til life's reck'ning shall be ever cease."

"With the Ethiop white,  
Discharge the leopard's spots, turn day to night,  
Controll the course of nature, bid the deep  
Hush, at thy Pygmy voice; her waves to sleep;  
Perform things passing strange, yet own thy art  
To weak too work a change, in such an heart.  
That envy, which was woven in thy frame  
A: first, will to the last remain the same.  
Reason may droop, may die; but envy's rage  
Improves by time, and gathers strength from age.  
What could persuade thee at thy time of life,  
To launch afresh into the sea of strife?"

What means the other? Is he anxiously looking forward to the event, most devoutly wished for, when he may shake off his fetters, and dazzle the world with the splendour of his talents, and the glory of his political achievements,

"And save his country, whilst he—serves himself.

Let not Sempronius suspect this—to be outwitted by one, whom, from his soul, he despises, after having

"Mouth'd at Cæsar 'till he shook the senate,  
—Cloath'd his feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury,

would drive him to desperation irremediable.

Officers ought to be restrained, and ought not Lawyers? If the former, without restriction, may have it in their power to oppress, may not the latter also? I mean not such a restriction, as the Act of Assembly now in force imposes, an Act which is become a dead letter from its illiberal allowance in causes of difficulty in the superior courts; nor do I mean such a restriction as a reasonable Lawyer would object to—I well know there are men of the profession, who need not the restriction of positive Law to keep them within the bounds of moderation; but since, as Blackstone observes, it may happen that profligate, and illiberal men may sometimes insinuate themselves into the most honourable professions, to check their rapacity, and insolence is not unworthy of the legislative attention.

One may easily imagine that a client, drained of his money, frequently attending with humility to have his business done, insulted with insolence when his pockets are empty, and returning home with disappointment, and chagrin, thinks it hard to be abused, because he cannot answer the demand of *Teet Money*, and heartily wishes the legislature would extend their care, and prevent the extortion of the Lawyer, as well as the Officer.

What do the Confederates mean "by dragging to light—made to feel the resentment of a free people—endeavouring to set the power of the supreme Magistrate above the Laws—punished with infamy, exile, or death—dread of such fate?"

Have they any other measure, besides the Governor's proclamation, to arraign as an attempt to set the supreme Magistrate above the Law? If they have, let them be precise in their charge, and give me another opportunity of shewing them, stripped of disguise, to be, what they are. Has their malice, which all the colours of language are too feeble to express, so extinguished every spark of the little sense, "niggard nature spared them," as to beget a sanguine hope, that the free people of Maryland will become a lawless mob at their instigation, and be the dupes of their infernal rage? When nature's work is so equivocal that we are at a loss to determine, whether she intended to exhibit a man for human humiliation, or a monkey for human diversion, we are inclined to pity, or to laugh, as the object happens to strike the present disposition; but when we behold the animal with the torch, or firebrand, bent on mischief, we should dread its fury, if not out of the reach of it.

One word more to the Confederates, or Independent Whigs, if they choose the signature to their own panegyric on their own excellencies, and then farewell, for the present.

If the Governor, in issuing the proclamation, acted on a conviction of its propriety (and he has most expressly declared, he did) he derives a satisfaction, and honour from his firm, and open avowal, which he will hardly be induced to relinquish and shelter himself under the infamous doctrine of your most servile adula-

"A tribute exacted by some Turkish tyrants of the poor people, whom they plunder of provision, for the trouble of using their Teeth in eating it. Such plunderers vehemently decain against regular dues, that there may be the more for themselves to spoil."

tion—"that a Governor is a King, and can do no wrong." † So rash is your solicitude to make your court, that you do not perceive the affront you offer, even, to his teracity in the very nature of your address. Such patriotism now it is explained, to be sure, must command the utmost confidence of the free people of Maryland.

What would John Hampden, if alive here, say to such patriots?

With what indignation must the confederated Independent Whigs be inflamed, when informed that fees in England have been settled by the courts, that the doctrine has been there advanced, "no Officer is bound to act unless his fee be paid;" that a Chancellor has "stopp'd the very bearing of a cause, because fees were not paid;" and that a Chief Justice has declared, even from the bench, that a suitor is "liable to an Attachment of Contempt, on his refusal to pay fees?" Such Tyranny has, verily, been practised without any dread of Infamy, Exile, or Death. O Tempora, O Mores.

ANTILON.

### A C A R D

THE BODY OF MERCHANTS present their compliments to Messrs. the Editor of the Dialogue, and the Independent Freeman, they request the favour of the Editor not to become their advocate or fatigue himself in their vindication, he will have enough to do to settle his own accounts with his acquaintance the 1st Citizen before he comes to a reckoning with the Freeman and the Lower House of Assembly, whom he has wantonly attacked.—The body of Merchants are no way injured by the Independent Freeman, they and thousands of his other Friends know THE MAN too well to fear any injury from his conduct, or believe any thing to his prejudice that may come from so partial and unqualified a writer as the Editor, and it may be very properly asked of the Editor—"If you did know a little more of your subject before you began to write, pray what harm would it do you?"

CRISPIN.

Crispin thinketh he hath as much right to "answer for the" Body of Merchants as his Brother the Editor to represent them, and it were better for such respective writers as the Editor and himself to mind their proper business.—The Editor makes very free to bedeck himself with the Ornaments of that GREAT FRIEND to America, Mr. Pitt, whom he always affected to despise—that truly GREAT MAN in the House of Commons observed, "CREDULITY was a plant of slow growth in an aged bosom"—see gentle reader our Editor's patch work,—cautions to believe is a plant of slow growth—&c.—O cry mercy—earnest to believe a PLANT; a sweet flower indeed; our Editor is again unfortunate in his allusion to his brethren the Calves of Jeroboam.

When Archbishop Laud was condemned to be hanged for the many acts of tyranny and oppression he had been guilty of (and the REMEMBRANCE at this time may be useful—) he complained at his execution that he suffered because he would not follow, the bleatings of Jeroboam's calves, &c.—Now that the Editor and his peers, the olive coloured man, &c. should by a borrowed allusion abuse their real nursing mother, the can-bri-dled crew, and kindred, and pretend affinity; and affectation of the fair Mrs. Bull (except for her estate) is ingratitude and presumption in the highest degree; but for Crispin's part, he is determined to mind his own proper calling, stick to his last, strap, and paring knife, and bid adieu to party writing, pride, affectation, and his brother the Editor.

Ne sutor ultra crepidam.

### TO THE PRINTERS.

A REPORT has been propagated, that anonymous threatening letters have been found at the doors of two Gentlemen in this city, and that they have been presented to the press, and rejected. If this be the fact, I cannot comprehend upon what principle your proceeding is grounded; if either of the Gentlemen, against whom vengeance was denounced, has personally applied for your assistance, to trace the author, and drag the trembling ruffian to the light, I conceive you have been over delicate in denying his request. In respect to myself I cannot help lamenting the refusal you have given, whatever apparent reasons of prudence moved you to it, as I despair of being indulged with a perusal of these letters through any other channel. If the intended publication was prefaced with abuse in the extreme, and any particular person pointed out by the clearest designation, he would, if he were a man of honour, have received the highest gratification from the slander. Innocence rises with additional lustre from every trial, and it is for the interest of virtue, that no fair appellant be precluded from the

† By statute, if a Governor, or deputy Governor of any plantation, or colony, be guilty of oppressing any subject within his government, or any other crime, or offence contrary to the Laws of the Realm; such oppression &c. shall be enquired of and determined in the Court of King's Bench, or before Commissioners assigned by the Crown, and such punishments inflicted as are usually inflicted for offences of the like nature committed in England—and yet the Confederates apply the maxim, "the King can do no wrong;" to a Governor—what gross ignorance, what miserable flattery!

unprejudiced tribunal of the Publick; for though absolute conviction should not result from the inquiry; strong and probable suspicions at least would cleave to those, the colour of whose lives warrants a presumption, that they alone could descend to a stratagem as dastardly as rash, and which could have no other possible consequence, but to outrage the timidity of women, and rouse the indignation of every generous and discerning man.

EDITOR.

THE Publishers of this Gazette, favourably accept the above information, as it gives them an opportunity of justifying their conduct by a most solemn declaration, that no anonymous threatening letters have been presented to them for publication, by any person or persons whatever; and as the author or authors of such letters are enemies to the peace of society, if a publication shall be thought conducive towards bringing the offender or offenders to justice, the contents, if furnished, shall with pleasure be inserted gratis.—They have now only to desire the person who has wantonly sported with their characters, to do an act of common justice, by a candid publick acknowledgment of his guilt.

THE Subscriber will attend the ensuing March Courts at Leonard-Town, Port-Tobacco, and Upper Marlborough, to collect all Balances due for this Gazette, Advertisements, &c.—Those who are in arrears for more than one Year, must not only expect to receive no more Gazettes, but that immediate Steps will be taken to compel Payment.

FREDERICK GREEN.

February 8, 1773.

To be sold to the highest Bidder, on the 25th Instant, if fair, or if not, the next good Day after, at the Plantation of Mr. Thomas Contee, near Port-Tobacco, where Dr. Joseph Aderton now lives, for ready Cash, or good London Bills of Exchange.

A PARCEL of likely Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls; a Pair of likely bright bay Geldings, well matched, and used to a Carriage, Draft Horses, Oxen, Hogs, and Plantation Utensils; likewise valuable Household Furniture, consisting of Plate and China, Mahogany Chairs and Tables, Chimney and Pier Looking Glasss, a Mahogany Bureau and Book Case, with Looking Glass Doors, a Mahogany Corner Cupboard, a Chimney Clock, Wilton Carpets, Beds and Bedding, and a Variety of Kitchen and other Furniture too tedious to mention; also a Quantity of dry Goods, and a Sloop that will carry 1200 Bushels of Grain.

JERE ADERTON.

February 10, 1773.

To be sold on the Saturday in the First Week of next Provincial Court,

ABOUT Thirty Country born Slaves, bred up to planting and farming. Credit will be given on good Security.

BENNETT CHEW.

February 15, 1773.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Saturday, the 6th Day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair Day, at the Subscriber's Dwelling Place,

SUNDRY Negroes, and sundry Household Furniture, and many Plantation Utensils; and likewise Stock of almost all Kinds; a good Blacksmith who hath Four Years and a Half to serve; a compleat Set of Smiths Tools, One new Waggon finished in the neatest Manner, One good Cart.

The above Articles will be sold for Cash or London Bills of Exchange.

The Subscriber had stolen from him about the middle of September last, One gray Mare, branded with H S but One Letter on the Shoulder, the other on the Buttock, is a natural pacer, about nine Years old, about Fourteen Hands high. Whoever secures the said Mare, so as the Subscriber may get her again, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and if the Thief be brought to Conviction, Five Pounds more, paid by

RICHARD YEATES.

N. B. The Subscriber had some Time past assigned to him, the Indentures of a certain William Noble, who indented himself to a certain Dr. John M'Donald, for the space of Three Years and Three Months; and as it appears he never served his Time: These are therefore to acquaint the Publick, that if any Person will apprehend the said William Noble, and bring him to the Subscriber, that he will have good Compensation for their Trouble, and all reasonable Expences, paid by

R. Y.

COMMITTED to my Custody as a Runaway, a certain James Clarke, who says he belongs to James Martin, on Kent-Island; he had a Collar round his Neck, and his left Hand is much deformed; he crossed the Bay in a Yawl with Two other Persons. His Master is requested to take him away and pay Charges.

WILLIAM NOKE,

Sheriff of Anne-Arundel County.

Advertisements omitted will be inserted in our next.