

declaration of his will have the discerning people of this pro- published opinion will continue to ally is, unanswerable, till it shall be.

AMICUS PATRIÆ.

Mr. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

I were I upon oath to give judge- forty per poll act I should pro- validity of it; that with respect to ed abstractedly from the supple- confident nothing could be pro- it; that the Clergy must rely upon acts; that with respect to them- ly be started and difficulties raised. to say not long since I acknow- upon oath to give judgment upon at a loss how to pronounce. You- upon your own knowledge, because- hour of a personal conversation with &c; you allege it upon information, that I ever made such an acknow- will not contradict it, it is both possi- for this reason, because I publicly n, since my opinion, a doubt upon operation of the supplementary laws; sum for it.

with a gentleman of the bar he said my opinion. I ask'd him upon the original act or the supple- replied upon both. I told him the original act I was not very soli- reasons, but with respect to the s I should be glad to be informed ce could be pointed out of an "act- pliedly confirmed by an act-r act." I understood him that such a case could I confess created a doubt upon my this impression I might have made the am charged with; and if such a case it is not the little censure of parson all prevent me from both privately and ng, that were I upon oath to give the case I should be at a loss how to upon the conversation with that gen- he candidly owned he knows of no d I had mistaken his assertion. I do- nate that this gentleman gave you he says he did not; he has too much ales to a parson. I think I know my caught up the acknowledgment, if whisped it in your ear; but unfor- both the doubt was entertained upon enquiry does not exist, and the im- erazed.

opinion is unmanly and disgusting; ou that it stands unanswered is to boast- mit to the imputation. But, Sir, I u had spoken of it and the author in- fful terms; that you had furnished w books, and had some legal know- challenge you to a publick discussion and give you an opportunity of exist-

in controversy was of a generally in- I took all the pains to inform myself e of the subject required. Before I ith my opinion, I put it into the hands on, Esq; who examined it and ap- plied its parts. I nevertheless kept it by g of the provincial Court: When the- neral, Robert Goldsborough, Esq; lis, I gave it to him; it lay with him for consideration; he was so perfect- ly, that he told me I had expressed his ery part of my argument. Convinced- gment of the legality of my opinion, by the approbation of those eminent e law, I then ventured to give leave- ar in the Gazette for the considera-

red the question—reconsidered my ar- on the firmest conviction do re-assert, is, that the assembly which met and- etted forty per poll law, being called- writ of summons, was illegally and un- onvened, and that therefore no obit- from the said act as a law. hint, Sir, with respect to the history of- ourly way. *Invidiate malice* has licen- the falsity, and dared to publish that my- he measures of government proceeded- tment at court; perhaps you meant to- and adopt the assertion. I publicly- imputation is an egregious falsity, and- n my hands which will evince the fact- bility of a doubt.

erty life, I shall always pay that respect- *Magistrate* which becomes an independ- an under no necessity to bend to the- ment, or to court the huzzas of a po- ent I glory in popularity, when found- ion of my integrity and a natural inclin- my country.

ve, but I hope some impressions of reli- am- bition of the human heart can per- own my God's yet this has been charged- n an anonymous writer publicly in the- or the charge and the villain who

Your humble servant,
WILLIAM PACA.

MRS Chafe and Paca present their com- ts to the Rev. Mr. Boucher, and are ex- ty that their necessary attendance on the

adjourned county courts, hath hitherto prevented them the pleasure of a reply to his publications; they propose the week after next to make him an ample compensation for their delay.

S M Y R N A, Sept. 27.

TWO Turkish incendiaries were taken the 3th of this month, and hung up without any trial. A coffee-house and several other houses where these wretches used to meet were pulled down. This execution has in a great measure established tranquillity among the inhabitants, who have been in continual alarms for some time past.

CADIZ, Oct. 6. The Emperor of Morocco has ordered all Christians to quit the town of Tetuan, and those who were charged to put these orders in execution went about with so much rigour, that one would have thought the place had been taken by storm. The foreign merchants were to go and settle at Tangier, where there were no houses for them; but the Emperor means to force them to build their own habitations. The Spanish Vice-consul and the English were obliged to depart upon very short notice; the former went to Larrache, and the others retired to Gibraltar. The European Jews must undergo the same fate, unless they will take the black habit, like those of the country, and in that case the Emperor will take them for his subjects and slaves.

The new English Consul arrived at Tetuan, on board an English man of war, but was refused admittance on account of the new order for expelling the Christians. The Consul wrote to the Emperor, that it was the intention of his Court that he should reside at Tetuan, and not at any other place; and the man of war is failed to Mogador, the Consul being determined to make remonstrances on this subject to the Emperor in person.

PETERSBURGH, Oct. 27. An ordinance is published here for raising one man out of 150 throughout this empire. Count de Czernicheff, Minister of War, and Governor of the late acquired provinces in Poland, is raising two regiments of foot, and one of light horse.

VIENNA, Nov. 11. We are informed that the armistice is prolonged to the beginning of April, and that M. Obrenicow is appointed Vice-Ambassador on the part of Russia, to treat with the Grand Vizir's Reis-Effendi, at the new congress which is opened at Bucharest.

Nov. 18. Our advices from Bohemia are truly melancholy, the mortality having broke out again there, not only among the horned cattle, but among the horses.

Nov. 25. A Polish Nobleman of distinction arrived here the day before yesterday, and immediately had the honour of a private audience with his Imperial Majesty, which lasted above three hours. And on the very same day that Nobleman was secured; no body knows who he is, nor the reasons of his imprisonment, or the cause of the expeditious audience on his request at the very hour of his arrival.

LEGHORN, Nov. 13. None of the Russian ships here being in a condition to sail immediately with the dispatches from Petersburg for the Squadron at Paros, the Russian Agent here has sent an English ship with that commission.

PARIS, Nov. 13. Part of the dyke of the port of Rochelle has been thrown down by an extraordinary high tide and violent wind, by which several ships have been lost.

FRANCFORT, Nov. 23. Some letters of good authority mention, that the peace between Russia and the Porte will soon be concluded on, as the former of these powers does no longer insist on the independence of the Crimea.

HAMBURG, Dec. 5. The following anecdote is in all our publick papers. The King of Prussia said to Baron Van Swieten, the Royal Imperial Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, when he took his leave of his Majesty before setting out on a journey for some months to Vienna: "Tell the Empress Queen that she need not be uneasy with respect to the resistance of the Polanders, regarding her part of that kingdom, for there are 100,000 men, with myself at their head, at her service."

L O N D O N, November 11.

The settlement on the banks of the Mississippi, which was so dissonant to Lord Hillsborough's system of politics, is now *sub judice* before the Board of Trade, and from the warm manner it is patronized by Lord Dartmouth, there is the strongest probability of its taking place very shortly.

Nov. 12. Tuesday and yesterday no less than four expresses arrived from a certain northern Court, which has occasioned a meeting of the leaders in the Ministry, at the Premier's.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated October 6.

"Accounts, and very alarming ones, are constantly arriving here of the rising of the natives Indians on the Spaniards, which so frequently occurs, that if the Court of Old Spain do not send over a considerable reinforcement to secure their dominions in Peru, Chili, La Plata, &c. in South America, they will run a great danger of losing them. Not only the Indians, but the Negroes and Mestizes seem disaffected to the Spanish government. The last advices from Lima say, that a considerable body of natives had lately rose in that city, likewise in Caico, and that much blood was spilt before they could be properly brought to subjection."

Nov. 23. It is said that France would not have agreed to the receipt of our hard ware, in consideration of our taking her wines, if she was not apprehensive that our settlements on the Mississippi might be encouraged to rival her vineyards, especially as our Ministry appear extremely attentive to the southern products of colonization.

Nov. 24. It is remarkable, that in 1703 Great-Bri-

tain made a treaty of amity with Portugal, in 1733 she preserved that kingdom from ruin when invaded, in 1752 sent an immense sum to relieve it from the miseries it underwent from the earthquake, in 1762 saved it from falling into the hands of the Spaniards, and in 1772 has mustered up spirit enough to resent, in a proper manner, the ingratitude of these faithless people.

The methods taken by the antiministerial party for prejudicing the inhabitants of a sister kingdom against their new Viceroy, have, it is said, been so far successful as to threaten him with the coolest reception imaginable, as well as a train of spirited opposition to all his measures of government.

It is said, that the growing evil (among the Clergy) of engrossing farms, will undergo a parliamentary inspection this Winter, as they, of all men, ought to be the last to oppress the poor.

Nov. 16. They write from Brest, that the Court have given orders for four ships of the line to be immediately dispatched for Martinico, with building materials, artillery and stores, to make an immediate repair of the damage lately sustained at that island.

ExtraB of a letter from Algiers, October 3.

"The English man of war the *Winchelsea*, of 32 guns, and 128 men, commanded by Capt. Wilkinson, anchored in our road the 28th of last month. Capt. Wilkinson acquainted the regency that it was the intention of the King his master to protect all those who should take refuge on board his ships, and consequently that he should not give up any slaves that should come to him for protection. Upon examining the treaties it appeared that this privilege, which had hitherto been solely enjoyed by the French, was equally the right of the English, though they never yet thought proper to claim it; accordingly the regency consented to it, but in order to defeat Capt. Wilkinson, they ordered all the slaves to be immediately chained, and placed a strong guard to prevent any from making their escape on board his ship. Captain Wilkinson failed from hence the 26th much displeas'd with the treatment he met with."

Nov. 19. They write from Paris, that several very inflammatory and traitorous letters have been dropped about the court; and that one was found even in the King's bed chamber.

Nov. 21. The Moors have already begun the attack of Ceuta; they opened the cannonade at dawn of day, and the fire continued very brisk till noon, when it suddenly ceased. The occasion is not known; and when the post left Spain, they had not renewed the attack.

Nov. 23. It is confidently said that the French have actually 25,000 of their best troops cantoned along their coast, opposite to England, and that they continue to augment the same, but with what view is not known.

A true state of the number and quality of the manufactures at present carrying on in all the British Colonies, we are informed, is now preparing to be laid before an august assembly.

Nov. 24. The disputes subsisting between the Danes and Swedes are likely to be amicably adjusted by the interposition of a certain court, contrary to the desire of the Bourbon family.

Nov. 25. Yesterday, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, Mr. Wilkes was ordered to pay costs to the Orphan charity at Aylebury, for the money he had defrauded it of. What a pity this man lost his election in the city! How glorious would it have been to have had the Lord Mayor of London stigmatized for a petty larceny rogue upon record!

Nov. 26. On Sunday his Majesty's schooner the *Sultana* arrived at Spithead express from Admiral Montagu, and brings advice, that the people of Rhode-Island are so exasperated at the restrictions he has laid on their smuggling, that they will not allow an officer of any King's ships to come on shore. They insist that men of war have no authority to search their ships, or interrupt their trade, and threaten to burn all that the Admiral stations for that purpose.

It is said, that there are upwards of 100 ships of force now in the several ports of this kingdom ready to put to sea at an hour's notice, owing to the good management of Lord Sandwich; whereas when the last war broke out, we could not muster above 40 sail, and many of them in a very indifferent situation.

Nov. 28. The Swan, Captain Banning, from Maryland for London, is safe arrived at Dover. The Lord Baltimore, Capt. Mitchell, from Baltimore in Maryland, with tobacco, for London, arrived safe at the Motherbank the 26th inst, and sailed from thence for the river; she has had a long and tedious passage, with very violent hurricanes, which obliged the Captain to throw a part of her cargo overboard to keep her from sinking; she being in very great danger.

Dec. 11. From Genoa they write, that they had advice from Spain, that orders had been sent to all the dock-yards of that kingdom, and to those belonging to Spain in South-America, to hasten the construction of the new men of war on the stocks, and for putting the old ones into thorough repair.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.

By Capt. Timmons we hear, that a vessel from St. Vincents was arrived at St. Eustatia a few days before he failed, the Captain of which informed him that there were upwards of 3000 negroes employed in cutting a road across the island, in order to pen in the Indians; That the troops under the command of Col. Dalrymple had taken possession of two of their towns and all their craft. The troops are very sickly, and upwards of 1000 were in the hospital at St. Vincents.

ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 25.

The General Assembly of this Province, which stood prorogued to Tuesday the 2d Day of March next, is farther prorogued to Tuesday the 4th Day of May.

THE Members of the LUNATICK CLUB are desired to take Notice, that their Meeting is fixed upon to be at Annapolis, at the Coffee House, on Tuesday the 8th Day of March. (being full Moon) Dinner will be upon Table at Six in the Afternoon precisely.

N. B. Circular Letters are sent to the Members, which perhaps may not be received. Attention therefore is desired to this Notice.

St. Mary's County, February 12, 1773.
To be rented for any Term of Time, and may be entered on immediately,

A VERY good Store-House, with a Lumber-House nearly adjoining, situated on Britton's Bay, and within Three Miles of Leonard Town; and on the Land where Mr. John Fenwick now lives, has an extraordinary good landing Place, where ships may lye with safety, and load within Thirty Feet of the Shore; there is lately erected thereon a Warehouse, by Joseph Fenwick, for the Reception and Inspection of Tobacco; where it is generally supposed, Three Hundred Hogheads will at least be brought this Year; it is remarkably healthy, has excellent Water, is very convenient either for the Tobacco or West-India Trade; and in a Neighbourhood, where there are large Crops made both of Corn and Tobacco, and who in general it is believed, will encourage to the utmost of their power, any Gentleman who might incline to fix among them, in witness to the truth of the above Particulars we the Subscribers living in the said Neighbourhood, have hereto set our Hands,

PHILIP MIDLEY,
BENNET COMBS,
JOHN GREENWILL, junr.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
JAMES WILLIAMS,
ROBERT MANNING.

N. B. Any Gentleman whom this may suit may have Board, Washing, &c. for any Number he pleases, at Mr. John Fenwick's, close to the Store, upon the most reasonable Terms For further Particulars enquire of Mr. John Fenwick,

Or of their humble Servant,
JOSEPH FENWICK.

February 18, 1773.
To be sold at publick Vendue, on Thursday the Eighteenth Day of March next,

THE Four following Tracts of Land, adjacent to each other, lying within Twelve Miles of Frederick-Town, and within Four of Patowmack River, near Kittuckton Creek, viz. Forest of Nead-russ'd, 300 Acres; Hawkins's Plains, 390 Acres; Sward's March, 300 Acres; Fertile Meadows, 100 Acres. There are very good Improvements on them, together with an Apple Orchard, consisting of 300 Trees of excellent Fruit. The Land is level, clear of Stones, extremely well timbered, plentifully supplied with constant Springs of Water; and the Soil well adapted to Tobacco, or Grain of any Kind. It is generally reputed to be the best Land in that Settlement. Any Person or Persons inclinable to purchase the Whole, or any Part thereof, may view the same any Time before the Day of Sale, by applying to Nicholas Hook, who lives on the Premises. An indisputable Title will be made to the Purchaser, by
2w FIELDER GAUNTT.

Annapolis, February 15, 1773.
JOSHUA COLLINS,

Musical-Instrument-maker and Turner from MAN- CHESTER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Publick, that he has commenced the said Branches of Business, at Messrs. Shaw and Chisholm's Cabinet-Shop; where all Sorts of Turner's Work is executed in the compleat Manner; also German and common Flutes, Hautboys, Fifes, &c. of all Sorts and Sizes; all Sorts of Musical Instruments repaired, Harpsicords, Forte Pianos, or any stringed Instruments put in tune. He has opened an Evening School for Music, at Mr. John Heppner's, where he teaches the most modern and approved Methods of playing the German Flute, Hautboy, Clarinet, Basson, &c. Having been educated in that science, under the Care of some of the greatest Masters in England. Those whom it may please to encourage the Subscriber may depend on being served on the most reasonable Terms; and such Gentlemen as cannot attend his Evening School may be waited on in the Day Time at their own Apartments,

By their very humble Servant,
JOSHUA COLLINS.

Alexandria, February 19, 1773
BAYBOLTON,

Imported last October, Six Years old this Spring, WILL stand at Falsboro, my Plantation, about Three Miles from Alexandria, and cover this Season at One Guinea the Leap, and Five Shillings to the Groom, or Two Guineas the Season, and Ten Shillings to the Groom; and Pasturage Mares may have good Pasturage, but I will not be answerable in case of Loss; though the same Care shall be taken of them as my own.

He was got by that beautiful Horse *Sterling*, out of a full blooded Hunter Mare; he is near Sixteen Hands, a dark bay, stout, and well formed.

JOHN CARLYLE