

with you: I am mistaken, if every man in the province does not agree in opinion with you; that you have not a *sufficiency of skill* for employments of this sort. Your diffidence, however, does you honour, and, if my judgment of you may aught avail, discovers your good sense. I lament, only, that the conviction had not influence enough on you to prevent your ever writing. But, it is some merit to discover one's error in time: and abrupt as your first visit has been, I confess, that, for your sake, as well as my own, I am pleased that you have *bia me adieu for ever*. I sincerely wish you all that satisfaction in the shade, which, I fear, you would in vain look for in the glare of controversy.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN BOUCHER.

TO THE REV. MR. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

REVEREND SIR,

UPON the paper I published and your observations on it, I cheerfully submit to the impartial purick the truth or falsity of the imputation, that my opposition to some late measures of government proceeded from a disappointment at court. I will not offend his Excellency by asking him the question, which you have been kind enough to draw up for me, but I will content myself with assuring you, I do not believe he is capable of giving a certificate under his hand true in the letter of it, and calculated to convey an idea different from the impressions on his own mind.

Your assertion, that I cannot or will not understand plain English, nay that I cannot even spell, betrays a littleness I did not expect to find in Mr. Boucher. The affair of the malt-kiln I remember, but esteem it too trivial to go into a controversy about the partial state of it and disingenuous turn, which has been given to it. I do not recollect what you allude to concerning the christian era, and therefore will affirm or deny nothing about it; my memory fails me exceedingly, if such an absurdity, as you mention, ever escaped my lips. As to Æsop and Lethe, you are mistaken at least as to my ideas; I never imagined Lethe any way at all belonged to Æsop, otherwise than in fiction. The waters of forgetfulness, I thought, were created by fancy; and I suppose Mr. Garrick no more exceeded his poetic authority in bestowing the distribution of them on Æp, than if his own fancy had originally created them.

You ask, by what authority have I dared to describe you as a *base and wicked slanderer*? I don't remember to have called you by those names, nor yet to have described you as such. I own indeed I accused you of *calumny and defamation*: your public arraignment of my *integrity* and frequent comparisons of me to *culprits and criminals*, your charging me with *chicanery* and representing me as a *temporizer*, were the grounds upon which I brought the accusation against you. Permit me, Sir, in turn to ask, by what authority have you dared to throw out to the publick that my not being a *placeman* has not been owing to any *want of inclination* in me to accept of a place, but solely to a *want of merit* to entitle me to one?

"Both Mr. Chafe and I, you assert, ought to know how quick sighted his Excellency is in discovering disagreeable and disagreeable intimacies, and how resolute in breaking them off."

I am inclined to think, Mr. Boucher, this paragraph was penn'd in an angry hour: candour and cool reflection will surely bid you to blot it out. I will not, therefore, avail myself of a hasty, passionate assertion; but will give you an opportunity of explaining yourself. In the mean time, permit me to assure you, I have never observed any intermission of that civility, politeness and respect, which you are pleased to hint I was once honoured with by governor Eden.

Your allusion to my private character with a threatening *memento*, puts me under the necessity of calling upon you publicly to be explicit. I do not recollect, that I threw any reflections of this nature upon you: point them out and I will do you justice. While, Sir, you profess a becoming regard for your character, you ought not to forget that mine is equally dear to me. I have called upon you and doubt not your readiness to answer.

Before we part permit me to recommend to you a better government of your passions: if not properly check'd, they may hereafter impel you to an unpardonable rudeness in your stile. I grant, Mr. Boucher, we have given reciprocal provocation; but surely he, who attacks, ought to have temper enough to bear a retort. Our altercation, I fear, grows disagreeable to the publick: wipe away the imputations, you hastily threw out in your last, and I will drop the controversy.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM PACA.

HAMBURG, January 5.

DOCTOR Struensee, a brother of the late Count Struensee, who was confined in Copenhagen, and

released on demand of his Prussian Majesty, who has appointed him to be his counsellor of state, and professor of mathematics, was last week at Zell, and had the honour of a very long conference with her Majesty, the Queen Matilda, after which he returned to the Court of Berlin.

PARIS, Jan. 8. Letters from Spain advise, that they are recruiting the troops all over that kingdom and fitting out men of war; particularly 17 at Carthagena, and 7 at Ferrol. The same letters say, that orders are sent to all the naval officers to repair immediately to those two places: and all the general officers in Catalonia were likewise ordered to rendezvous the 11 of this month.

ALTONA, Jan. 8. There is in our jail an Englishman, who, being settled here, and married to a printer's daughter, set up a news paper, in which, making a little too free with state affairs, he is likely soon to be sent out of the world a head too short. His process is going on, which with us is the same as his condemnation; and the most favourable end it can have is, that he be condemned for life to work with the other chained slaves upon some of the fortifications; yet his whole crime is copying verbatim, and that in English too, an account of the revolution at Copenhagen, which appeared in the London Chronicle.

LONDON, January 5.

It is said to be undoubtedly fact that there is a woman now living in the town of Ilington, who was born in New Prison, (where her father a d mother were committed, and afterwards suffered at Tyburn for coining) whose brother was transported, whose first husband was shot in attempting to rob a gentleman's coach, and whose two last husbands were executed within these few years for different felonies.

Jan. 14. Since the late failures in Holland near 16 considerable merchants have stopped in this city, some with very large families, and of great property, which are wrecked in the storm abroad.

Jan. 19. An universal petition it is thought will soon be presented to the throne, containing a catalogue of the very insupportable grievances the subjects labour under, and praying for a speedy redress, for the safety of both king and kingdom.

In a great many boroughs as well as counties, there are persons now very active in making interest against the next general election; from whence, it is not unreasonable to conjecture, that the ministry have a design of taking the people unawares, and jockeying the nation, by dissolving the present parliament at the end of this session, and packing another next summer. But if the people of Eng and have any virtue, any regard for their freedom, any love for themselves and their posterity remaining, they will exert their utmost endeavours to frustrate so iniquitous an intention.

Jan. 20. Letters from Copenhagen mention, that the Queen of Denmark has, after much earnest intreaty, at length prevailed upon the King to permit her Majesty to receive a visit from her children, and that they are very shortly to set out for Zell, accompanied by several of the Danish nobility, where they are to remain a month.

They write from Lisbon, that advices are just received, by a vessel from the South-Sea, that the insurrection in the Brazils is nearly quelled, but that, on a moderate computation, the number of lives lost is upwards of 7000.

Letters from Barbados mention, that certain advices had been received in St. Vincent's, that the Governor finding it impracticable to dislodge the Caribbees, had agreed to a cessation of arms; and that it had been agreed to let them remain quiet in the mountainous parts of the island, which they originally occupied.

Jan. 23. By the master of the ship Samuel, arrived in the river, we are advised, that being bound from New York to Jamaica, in October last, and being in want of water, he went into the Havannah with his boat, in order to get a supply, but was immediately ordered out; the water, however, was sent after him. He couated in the harbour twenty ships of the line, besides other vessels of inferior force, and says that a number of people were at work upon the fortifications.

Different accounts from Spain inform, that there never was known greater expedition made in the several sea-ports of that kingdom, in building and fitting out ships of war than at present. Their marine are more numerous and in better order, than it has been for these 60 years last past. What all these preparations are for, our ministry no doubt well know, which must be the reason of our fitting out a fleet of 16 sail of the line to be commanded by Admiral Pye this spring, and intended for the Mediterranean.

Orders are given for all the ships of war in commission, to take on board their full complement of men, as in time of war.

Orders are issued for shipping off immediately 3000 stands of arms with proper accoutrements, for Hanover.

We have advice by a person arrived from Gibraltar, that a Russian and French man of war have had an engagement in the Mediterranean, and after an hour's contest the latter was set on fire, and the flames reaching the magazine, the Frenchman blew up, and all on board perished.

The crop of potatoes on four acres, for which a gold medal was adjudged to Anthony Wharton, of Car-house, in Yorkshire, Esq; at the last Midsummer meeting, produced 2000 bushels.

The measures are actually taking for calling the Nabobs to a strict and dreadful account for their tyrannies and speculations; ten of them, at least, are already enrolled in the Chancery list.

BOSTON, March 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this town, dated January 5th 1773.

"Some circumstances are working in favour of America, with regard to the duties; it is found by the

last year's account, transmitted by the commissioners, that the balance in favour of Britain is but about 85 pounds, after payment of salaries, &c. exclusive of the charge of a fleet to enforce the collection. It is further observed, that the India company is so out of their observed, that the bills drawn upon it, and cash that it cannot pay the credit that the Bank does not care to assist them; whence they find themselves obliged to lower their dividend, the apprehension of which has sunk their stock from 280 to 160, whereby several millions of property are annihilated, occasioning private bankruptcies and other distresses, besides a loss to the publick treasury of 400,000 l. per annum, which the company by agreement are not to pay into it as heretofore, if they are not able to keep up their dividend at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; and as they have at the same time tea and other India goods in their warehouses, to the amount of four millions as some say, for which they want a market, and which if it had been sold, would have kept up their credit. This shews the great importance of losing the American market, by keeping up the duties on tea, which has thrown the trade into the hands of foreigners. This gives some alarm, and begins to convince people more and more of the impropriety of quarrelling with the Americans."

ANNAPOLIS, April 8.

On Tuesday last a valuable young Negro was digging away a Bank in a Gentleman's Garden in this City, he very imprudently undermined the Surface so much that the Earth fell upon him and killed him on the Spot. A Boy at a little Distance was also much bruised.

The same Evening a Difference arose between a Man and a Woman, both supposed to be treated with Liquor, when the Woman picked up the Handle of a Broom and beat him with so much Violence as to fracture his skull; a few Hours afterwards he was found dead. She has been committed and is to take her Trial the ensuing Provincial Court.

Lately died, after a very short Illness, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Alkin, Rector of St. John's Parish in Queen Anne's County. His Remains were attended to the Grave by a great Number of his Parishioners, by whom he was generally esteemed.

Annapolis, April 6, 1773.

TO BE SOLD, HOUSE and Lot in this City, lately the Property of Capt. James Keith, deceased, well known for its pleasant Situation. For Terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS, Administrator.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of James Keith, deceased, are once more desired to make immediate Payment, otherwise will be dealt with as the Law directs.

Said Williams has a good Billiard Table and single Horse Chaise for Sale.

March 30, 1773.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Monday the 12th of April next,

PART of a Tract of Land called Warringsford's Purchase, containing 140 Acres, adjoining Adam Crauyard's, within Four Miles of Bladensburg, in Prince George's County, Maryland, for Cash or Bills of Exchange. BENJAMIN WARRINGSFORD.

April 6, 1773.

THE Subscriber gives this publick Notice to all Gentlemen, particularly his old Acquaintance, that he now lives in the House where Mr. John Brewer lately lived, near the Head of the Dock in the City of Annapolis; where he keeps wet and dry Goods for Sale. He hath also provided himself with every Necessary for the Reception of Gentlemen in private Lodgings; those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Company may depend on the best Treatment, as it shall be his constant Endeavour to please, and their Horses will be taken Care of. He would at all Times be glad to do any Kind of Business, that lies in his Power, for his Friends, as they shall think proper to communicate to him by Letter, in the best Manner he is able.

THOMAS HINCKES.

JOHN FINLATER and Co. Late from Europe, Wheelwrights, opposite the new Buildings on the Dock,

TAKE the Liberty of acquainting the Publick, that they propose carrying on the various Branches of the Business, such as Carriages and Wheels of all Kinds for Coaches, Berlins, Post-Chariots, Curricles, Sulkeys, and single Horse Chaises; also Waggon, Carts, Ploughs, and Harrows, on the neatest Construction; likewise Carriages and Wheels of all Kinds painted and varnished in the best Manner.

Those who please to honour them with their Commands may be assured, that a speedy Execution of their Work and Attention to Business will entitle them to their Favours, and in some Measure recommend them to the Encouragement of the Publick; and they pledge their Honour that for Neatness and Elegance, they flatter themselves, they are able to excel any of the Business ever arrived in Annapolis.

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Annapolis, April 5, 1773.

BROKE Jail, in the Night of the 4th Instant, Timothy Ragan, committed for Horse-stealing; the said Ragan is about 20 Years of Age, about Six Feet high, of a fair Complexion; Had on when he made his Escape a blue Coat and Waistcoat of the same, Country made Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings and Country made Slides. Francis Sellars, committed on Suspicion of Felony: Had on when he made his Escape a brown Cloth Coat, Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings, Country made Shoes, all very much worn. The said Sellars is about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, with black straight Hair. Whoever apprehends and secures the said Ragan and Sellars, so that they may be had again, shall receive Five Pounds Reward, or Fifty Shillings for either of them.

WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff of Anne Arundel County.