

red him the mark of their antipa-
rice and ambition are the ruling
aral to hate and envy those, who
nd the good wedefire, "O temporal
s, for the depravity of the times!
eracy). They have endeavoured
ctions of the people from him, by
as a "political parricide," as the
a man attempting to subvert both
If they judge the Citizen's intentions
give strong indications of "corrupt
what rule have they left, whereby
timents of others? One of them, ia
Citizen, hath endeavoured to intimi-
ly of people. "If I have," says
assailant, and directed some resentment
really not privy to, nor approving the
strong reason to disengage from these dark
may involve men in no manner concern-
convinced, it could not be looked
ack; he must have known the gene-
applauded the attack. It would
ation indeed, if one man should med-
y of people, and that his menaces
n into a compliance with his desires.
he calls it, may have "rubbed the
ly advised the measure. The Citizen
urageously) the sentiments of more
of the people, which is manifestly
aimous resolve of our delegates, and
e liberal abuse to largely dealt out
usully flows from his opposition to the
not the principles they have infir-

g the opinion they affect to entertain
his religion, or his knowledge;
the majority of the people entertain
sentiments of him, and think him
by nature than fortune, and that his
with a low edge, but a true stamp of
ity. Let us, my countrymen,
purpose, and be not drawn off by
arguments. Let us not withdraw
the lawyers, who are willing in alle
difficulties. If the bare name of slavery
ow much more (but, alas how vainly
on be raised, when we know—when
consequences—when we have taken
of slavery—when we have submitted
lives, curial, to the arbitrary con-
? Let us then unanimously support
all honest men, in the preservation
s, and the general welfare of both

A PROTESTANT PLANTER.
county.

THE PRINTERS.

A place in your paper to the following
which passed between the same persons
before introduced to the publick.

EDITOR.

be hoped that our party convulsions
drawing towards a period—the 14th
fixed for the election. The patriots
ail, and the courtiers be covered with
an wishes more fervently than myself,
d harmony once more restored: The
uch as are truly so I mean) have my
for the success of all their schemes.
that we still differ as much in our ideas
rtier as heretofore. A gentleman of a
une, deeply concerned in the com-
of this province, has offered himself a
e city, he is espoused by men of every
ife he does not happen to be made of
encourage a hope, that he will be led
prostitute his tongue and understand-
all the base offices, that may be carved
an insolent cabal, some trembling for
a putrid ulcer in his mouth, goes a-
to blacken him as a sycophant and
out to asperse all such as refuse to have
lected by the cabal, thrust down their
no contend, that in all societies com-
of merchants and mechanicks, a
nately the properest person, to be in-
e sacred and important character of a

ou amaze me! You cannot surely have
on a paper signed an **INDEPENDENT**
is the work of an able pen, it was writ-
r. It is there clearly proved that your
threwly hinted to be descended from
e race of tyrants, that suffered death
for endeavouring to fix the yoke of
necks of a free people, the house of
is neither more nor less than an aged
rooted prejudices against the liberties of

the paper you refer to is the work of a
be doubted, thanks to the discretion of
man in whose favour it was fabricated I
something of the ways of the world we are
we choose it. But that it is the work of
the piece itself carries along with it no
deceit. I have heard it pretty generally
that if a boy behind a counter had been
a composition, no sensible merchant,
would have troubled him to pen a
non correspondence; it is nothing but
INDEPENDENT FREEMAN in the Maryland
which the speakers in many different
invasions allude to, and in some quite
It may not be amiss at the same time, to
ward to a paper in the Gazette of Februa-
Editor, about certain threatening letters,
lawyer.

fiely joke and suppose, a phantom of such unequal
mockery, that it is impossible to bind it in the chains
of criticism.

1st Cit. Be cautious of taking liberties with respecta-
ble characters.

2d Cit. That hint is needless to me Sir, it is the
publick Man and the writer alone that I arraign, he evi-
cently pleads against the conviction of his own heart,
or he could not totally have failed to suggest something
like an argument. He professedly enters the list as a
champion; but mark the parade of his defence! He
humbly begs that you will suppose the candidate for
your favour, possessed of every quality requisite to a-
dorn the station he aspires to; he asserts nothing in his
behalf. The moderation of this writer in this respect,
it must be confessed, is of a very different colour from
that of those personages I hinted at before, who have
openly expressed their astonishment, that any man
should dare to solicit the confidence of the people, with-
out first receiving the seal of their approbation. No
MAN OF PRINCIPLE WILL VOTE FOR MR. S—T,
But what effect such insolence ought to have, I leave
to the judgment of every free and spirited man.

1st Cit. It is not to be wondered at, that the staunch
friends of the constitution should declare their indig-
nant resentment, at seeing the court setting up and
supporting a man, who is to work their own purposes.

2d Cit. There are a kind of men to whom declara-
tions are so habitual, that they not only become re-
gardless of consistency, but sometimes disclose that
blatant neglect of truth, which manifest its determi-
nation, not to let any obstacles retard them in their
progress to their desired end, though indeed they
sometimes so far overshoot the mark, as to be driven to
make very unseemly acknowledgements, even to men
in high stations. When these sort of characters fall
in my way, it always brings to my recollection a
coup de vers. I have read in Buckingham,

A life so infamous 'tis better quitting,

Spent in base injuring and mean submitting.

But how does it appear, that this same aged mer-
chant, is so pliant a malle, as to fit him for the
purposes of a court administration. If this picture
of him were drawn by those, whose judgment, from
their intimate acquaintance with his temper and cha-
racter, ought to be decisive, it would be a strong and
effective objection to him. But the contrary, from
what I have been able to learn, seems to be the case.
A readiness to sacrifice his own opinions is not the
virtue for which he is most celebrated by his friends,
the other extreme seems rather to be apprehended by
them. But that he should be accused of a devotion to
the court, and that too by men, whose open and un-
guarded court familiarities, whose court voyages and jeas-
tings not very long ago, exposed them to the derision of
the world, is so farcical, that it is amazing it should
pass upon the most stupid. It is well known that if
any respectable opposition had been formed at a cer-
tain election, some well grounded suspicions would
have extinguished for ever one of our political stars;
but that business has been already clearly and fairly
stated in the news papers, and the publick observation
appealed to.

1st Cit. Why then does not your candidate appear at
the meetings of the people? Why does he not declare
his publick principles? I have heard a lawyer, re-
markable both for his candour and abilities, declare be-
fore the people, that if Mr S—T will confess himself,
and promise to act and think just as he would have him,
he will not only give him his voice, but all the weight
of his interest.

2d Cit. Your question is no other than this. Why has
not Mr. S—T mounted the tub, and suffered himself
to be confounded and trepanned by a combination of
lawyers, whose trade it is to puzzle, ensnare, and bot-
tom the clear light of truth? Why has he not openly
declared that he will rush on in one system of publick
measures, and a system too, drawn up for him by his
worth enemies, let whatever conviction arise to produce
a change in his sentiments? It is high time to let these
lawyers see, that their word is not of such mighty and
irresistible force, as they have the vanity to imagine.
The declaration of your candid and able lawyer, whose
publick candour by the bye, I would trust as the tears
of the crocodile that weeps whilst it devours, and
whose abilities I cannot do such violence to myself as
to idolize, is of a piece with that modesty which cha-
racterizes many of his profession. The talent of harangu-
ing in publick is to be acquired by practice alone; a
basefaced shallow fellow, provided he be tolerably well
trained, is in these kind of tongue engagements, an
overmatch for the wisest model man upon earth.
I humbly think that all the declaration to be expected
from a candidate is, that he will on all occasions act
boldly and honestly to the best of his judgment for the
publick good, without favour or affection to court or
faction, but if there is any particular point, which his
constituents have immediately at heart, that he will
religiously obey the instructions of the majority of
them when given in writing. He who mouths about
the great things he will do is the object of my scorn;
danger or a bribe will at any time prove that man to be
a coward or a traitor. But our present political con-
telt; when truly stated, is precisely this. Shall the citi-
zens of Annapolis think and act for themselves? Or
shall two or three lawyers mount upon their backs, and
ride their whip and spur, as amusement or profit, and
dictate? For observe the conduct that has been pur-
sued upon this occasion. A lawyer has been honoured
with a seat in the assembly by the voice of the city;
he has no reason to think that the same honour will not
be continued to him, but a man of spirit and ambi-
tion forsooth cannot be content with representing a set
of paltry mechanicks, besides his conscience revolts at
it, the city is too deeply tainted with court principles;
he does not think his seat any longer worth holding;
and bids you vote for the young gentleman that he has sent
to you from his office; he will do well enough for you;
he intends to come for the county himself; he and his
brethren have agreed it; they do not choose that Mr.
H—T shall continue to be troublesome to them

any longer; and in opposition to all this no creature
must dare to wag his tongue; but we are, to suppose,
that, the catalogue of supposals, respecting the quali-
fications of his young gentleman is to be supposed the
very thing it ought to be supposed. I have the In-
dependent Freeman in my pocket; here Sir take it and
feel for your friend: The Independent Freeman in
the triumphant gaiety of his heart, has let fly a joke
or two at the understanding of Mr. S—T, but that
I suppose will be readily forgiven, as it is generally sup-
posed, and I really suppose, justly, that he is at bottom
a good natured man, given a little too much to joking.
His reflection on the honour of the house of repre-
sentatives I think demands some atonement; note his
words—If Mr. S—T should make a motion of real utility
to his country, numbers would hesitate to divide on his
side of the question because they would suspect him of being
under the influence of others. This I know is the doctrine
of the children of distraction, wide popularity
LIVES BUT IN CONVULSION and uproar; but when
such sentiments are inculcated by the moderate
Independent Freeman, I am willing to suppose that this
sentence too was intended to be uttered in with a
suppose which was omitted by the blunder of the press.
There is an habitual kind of contempt which these
lawyers for the most part contract for every other or-
der of men; mercantile merit is esteemed at the In-
dependent Freeman; the most respectable body of men
of the face of the earth are nothing worth in the eyes
of a lawyer. Mr. S—T is bid to plume himself on mer-
cantile merit; these are his words, which, when fairly
considered, have no other meaning than this, mer-
cantile merit is so far from being a sufficient plea, in fa-
vour of the man, who aspires to the confidence of his
country, that the very mention of it is the height of
insolence. If Mr. S—T had been bid to plume him-
self on his mercantile merit, it might have been quibbled
perhaps into an insinuation that he retended to a species
of merit, which, though great in itself, he had not
the least title to. This guilty merchant is then doom-
ed by his crime, by the Independent Freeman, to as se-
vere a punishment as can be well imagined; he is e-
tensely to drudge in the old table of fees, to acquaint him-
self with the manner of charging under it, though he is
not to be permitted to bring into publick action the
knowledge he may have received, from performing the
office allotted him, by his cruel task-master. But it is vain
to reprehend even the publick writer when the pri-
vate man is clear and unblemished; I shall therefore
quit this ink me topic, with just observing upon the
Independent Freeman, that if he converted a little
more largely with the world himself, he would have
known, that the gentleman he so weakly attacks, is
not closely attached to his own circle of acquaintance, but
that his dispassionate and social disposition,
have won him in no small degree the respect and fair
report of strangers. In truth, mercantile merit is in
our present situation the strongest recommendation.
A merchant is less subject to the influence and con-
trol of government than any member of the commu-
nity; from the very nature of the thing it behoves him
to be particularly vigilant over the encroachments of
power, on the liberties of the subject; it is his pecu-
liar line of service; his post that he must defend at the
hazard of all he holds dear. Commerce has ever been
planted by the hand of liberty; intemperate climates
and rugged soils have never been able to check or im-
pede its growth, when Freedom has shed its influence
over it; tyranny ever did and ever will blast it. You
have the strongest hold upon the merchant; it is his
true and proper interest to preserve the nice balance of
the constitution; he can receive no price that is equal
to what he will lose by destroying it; he is not ac-
quainted with the tricks and mazes of the law; a cor-
rupt administration can make no use of him; he is
only of importance whilst he continues honest; the mer-
chant and the mechanic of every rank and denomina-
tion are bound together by one great chain, of which the
merchant is the first link. In opposition to the mer-
chant's success and activity in business, the mecha-
nick finds his means of acquiring a comfortable sub-
sistence for his family increased. The merchant's way
of life makes him daily feel the connection; his fa-
miliarities are not confined to the mere approaches of
an election, nor accompanied with baughtiness; I must
be observed too, that men acquainted even with the
common business of the counting-house are now great-
ly wanted in the assembly from the death of some, and
the declining of others, who have been active in the af-
fair of accounts. The commercial advantages which
nature has lavished on this province beyond any other,
have been hitherto fatally neglected, and ever will be
so, whilst the lawyers, who are now grown into a bo-
dy, with distinct and separate interests of their own,
have the sole management of the popular branch of
the legislature. It seems indeed a kind of insatiation
that we do not turn our eyes towards the flourishing
state of Pennsylvania, and profit by an example that
astonishes the whole world; that province is before us
in all great improvements, almost an hundred years;
and this prodigious superiority of theirs is immedi-
ately owing to the influence of merchants in their house
of assembly; they have opened the field to industry;
the industrious mechanic has risen, by his honest
toil, not only to comfortable circumstances, but to
riches; and when this influence shall spring up among
us, and not till then, shall we see the same field open-
ed, the same happy consequences ensue; and the com-
plaint which is now so justly founded, that wealth is
the portion of the officers, the lawyer and usurer alone,
shall then be heard no more.

**TO THE GENTLEMEN, FREEMEN, and VOTERS
OF THE CITY of ANNAPOLIS.**

WHEN I perceive such uncommon arts practised
by publick meetings, parading with drums,
and publick orations to rouse your passions, and in-
fluence your judgments against one of the candidates
for the approaching election, I cannot but believe

these people are influenced more by the spirit of party,
than a desire of promoting the publick peace, welfare,
and happiness. I have often heard, and many of you
must have remarked that it is a common saying of
some men, the people when left to themselves seldom
err; and yet, these very persons are afraid to trust
their own maxims. It is the noblest privilege of hu-
manity to think, and speak for ourselves, and the man
who endeavours to influence another's judgment, in-
flicts his understanding by supposing him incapable of
judging for himself, or what is worse, wanting spirit
and resolution to assert his opinion. I will not add to
the insults you have already received, by recommend-
ing to your favour the merits of either of the gentle-
men, but with every man to pursue the same principle
I mean to follow myself, by voting my real sentiments
such as they are: in doing so, I hope to render the
publick a benefit by sending a man to represent us
whose experience, abilities, and integrity I know qual-
ify him to be of some service; for my own part I do
not understand the doctrine that now prevails, of spe-
culating in a case of this nature, (by) taking a man
upon trial) as if we were bartering for a horse. With-
out fear or favour I shall therefore assert that freedom
of judging for myself which I esteem the greatest bless-
ing of an independent freeman, and hope such men may
be elected to represent you who are capable of dis-
charging that great trust with such ability, and integ-
rity, as to promote the real interest and prosperity of
the community in general and this city in particular.
TRADESMAN.

L O N D O N,

March 3. The ——— sloop, from Maryland, for
Liverpool, laden with tobacco, Lewis F. Richardson,
master, is put ashore, but safe; and it is expected will
be got off.

The fourth battalion of the royal regiment of ar-
tillery, now quartered in Chatham barracks, and
commanded by Colonel Ord, are ordered to hold
themselves in readiness to embark for America, in or-
der to relieve the first battalion of the said regiment,
commanded by Lieutenant General Belford.

March 5. Lord Clive declared the other day in the
house of commons, that if the King or the minister
should have the nomination of all officers, civil and
military, in the East Indies, or even of the major part
of them, it would add such a weight to the power of
the crown, as would effectually overturn the English
constitution.

March 8. The vessel lost in Tenby bay, from Vir-
ginia, proves to be the Pomroy, Yeama's, bound to
London; a few of the materials of the ship will be
saved.

March 10. Sir Basil Keith (brother to Sir Robert
Keith) is appointed Governor of Jamaica.

A vessel just arrived from Jamaica says, that both
the French and Spaniards have, for some time past,
been employed in doubly fortifying all their ports and
islands in the West-Indies.

The Parliament man of war is sailed for the West-
Indies with some particular ships, &c.

March 13. It is remarkable that the new appointed
governor of Jamaica is not only a very young officer
in the navy, but that the government of that island
was applied for by the admiral on that station, as well
as by a late secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ire-
land, who were both refused.

The government of the island of Jamaica is said to
be worth from ten to twelve thousand a year, and is
accounted the most desirable thing in the gift of the
King, except the viceroyship of Ireland.

March 17. As the Dutch with their natural allies
the English, are resolved on a perfect neutrality, it
seems a stunning block to the politicians at the
Hague, what mighty business the states have at present
in contemplation.

March 18. We learn from Copenhagen, that there
is nothing more to fear from Denmark with respect
to a rupture with Sweden, his Danish Majesty having or-
dered eight out of the twelve men of war that were
fitting out to be disarmed; and the four others are
only to be employed in exercising the sailors.

March 19. They write from Jamaica, that the go-
vernor of the Havannah had received orders to oblige
all the natives of England, who may be there, to e-
vacuate the island of Cuba.

ANNAPOLIS, May 13.

Yesterday arrived in this port, the Adventure,
Maynard, from London; she sailed in company
with Capt. Frost, The Sibella, Smith, for Patuxent,
and the Friendship, Eden, for Patowmack, were to
sail in a few days.

To be sold by publick vendue, on Wednesday the
eleventh day of August next, agreeable to the last
will and testament of Arthur Charlton,

ALL that valuable lot of ground where the de-
ceased lived, on which is a good two story
brick dwelling house, with two out-houses, one
bricked and the other framed, with a good stable-
smoke-house and kitchen; one half the purchase
money to be paid down; the other half not, on
giving bond with interest, and security if required,
to
ELIZABETH CHARLTON, Executrix.

April 16. 1773.

WHEREAS the subscriber and his wife, hath
jointly agreed to part, and I the said sub-
scriber, hath allowed my said wife a separate main-
tenance for life, this is therefore to forward any
person to credit her on my account.
JACOB VALENTINE.