troth, with much ado,
nat one, and one make two."

he moſt direct terms, contradict all
the influence of a miniſter in Mary-
moſt infamouſly falſe, dictated by the
t, and perſiſted in with the moſt pro-
ce. It is very merciful, indeed, that
mpared Antilon, with Sejanus"—that
ated there is an Apicius, dives, et pro-
uded ſtuprum &c. and that he has
ſome qualities in the character of
have the comfort to know are moſt
haracter of Antilon. How plainly do
ations indicate their putrid ſource?
Citizen, repreſent you to be a man
ibidine, et conſuetus alienas permo-
(of the moſt abandoned luſt accuſ-
h other men's wives) and refer the
Trivetas's character of Clodius, would
o exclaim, "I debauch other men's
at calumny will falſhood, and malice
ch other men's wives! Nothing in the
more remote from my character.

——" Unde petitum"
acis? Eſt auctor quis denique eorum
ibus?
ith whom I live, who know my heart?
t you how to aim your venom'd dart.")

——" Mea ſufficit una."
ver.") Indeed, Mr. Firſt Citizen, I
u are, any more than I believe you to
our, or veracity.
that the proclamation proceeded from
overruling influence of one man, I
ſly contradicted. The governor's de-
contradicted it. The members of the
to be abſolutely falſe—many of them
owed the part they took in the mea-
ſed their reſentment of the indignity of
n. What I have advanced on this
appeal to thoſe, who are acquainted
tion, and the *only* perſons acquainted
you perſiſt in your aſſeverations, as if
hat the moſt pertinacious impudence
deformities of the baſeſt malignity,
ate mendacity.

us ſimulas, furiatâ mente laboras,
& ſtultus nullo moderamine vinctus

emand fool together join'd,
ſtrain, no tie can bind,
lave to fraudful art,
e, and malice ſwell your heart.")

alleges, is with the view of "engaging
, and council in my *quarrel*." A man
n being the ſole author of a meaſure
e act of ſeveral perſons, and theſe *only*
with the origin, progreſs, and conclu-
accuſer was not only no party in the
was entirely excluded from all know-
nner, in which it was conducted. The
s to thoſe who were concerned in, and
nted with, the whole tranſaction, and
attributed to the motive of engaging
uarrel. Again—the members of the
cuſer ſuggeſts, "though ſenſible men,
en *outwitted*," but they muſt ſtill conti-
deluſion, if they were "*outwitted*," or
, as men of honour, avow their opinion
, and expediency of the meaſure, and
equally concerned in it with the ac-
have diſcovered, that they were "*out-*
eir conduct would be very different;
turally expreſs their indignation againſt
had deceived them—to what an aſto-
f impudence has this Citizen arrived!
plication of the maxim, "the king can
g," to the governor ("*becauſe he is unſuſpicious*") accountable for his con-
niſhable by ſtatute for acts of oppreſ-
already ſhewn; but the Citizen, in his
, has introduced another maxim, as he
the king's ſpeech is the miniſter's," and
o the governor ("*becauſe youthful and*
"). There is no end to ſuch babbling—

——" break one cobweb through,
he ſlight, ſelf-pleaſing thread anew:
is lie, or ſophiſtry, in vain,
cure's at his dirty work again."

ſhould I give, if hereafter he ſhould
to aſſert, that the governor ought to be
council out of their own body, becauſe
hoſen by the cardinals. He has given
roofs of a verſatile genius. Though a
eſſion, he can be an advocate for the el-
ch of England, when he ſpeaks of the
uch is his addreſs, that he may hold one
Michael, and another to the dragon.
w me of old." Indeed. Pray, when did
nce begin, how has it been improved in-
? Perhaps your knowledge has been ga-
r flights, when you was gifted with the
el. Hard is it upon a poor mortal to
h ſupernatural intelligences. "I have
ered my miſchievous tricks upon others"
arted; but, what proof have you? An
ch you are, haunted by envy, and ma-

iculi non invenere tyranni;
rmentum"——
tyrants could not ever find
r torment, than an envious mind.")

engage you in a quarrel with the gover-
ouncil." I have, indeed, been led by
d impudent accuſations to take notice of
ſult you had offered them; but *the know-*

ledge of *their own conduct*, and *the feelings* of *their own honour*, not my ſuggeſtions, or inſtigation, will influence their behaviour towards you. I have no ſpleen againſt Mr. Hume (as you ſtupidly ſuppoſed) by whom I have often been entertained, and whoſe ingenuity, and literary talents I admire; but that his hiſtory is a ſtudied apology for the Stuarts, and particularly Charles the firſt, all men, converſant with the Engliſh hiſtory, and conſtitution, and not blinded by prejudice muſt acknowledge. Without having recourſe to the "letters written upon his hiſtory," I could point out very many inſtances to fix this character, if ſuitable to the deſign, and limits of this reply. The bill of rights, which Charles the firſt endeavoured to evade by mean prevarication, ſhews that the conſtitution was moſt clearly ſettled in the very point infringed by the ſhip money levy. That the abdication "*rather* followed, than preceded the revolution," is the aſſertion of ignorance, or prejudice—the very defence of jacobitiſm. The principle of it was ſtated in my former letter, from the reaſoning of Hampden, Sommers, Holt, Maynard, and Treby. The Citizen may profeſs his attachment to the principles of the revolution, his regard for the eſtabliſhed church of England, and his perſuaſion that it is inconſiſtent with the ſecurity of Britiſh liberty, a prince on the throne ſhould be a papiſt, and expect his aſſurances (though he is a papiſt by profeſſion) will be credited, becauſe, as he informs us, "his ſpeculative opinions, in matters of "religion, have no relation to, or influence over, his "political tenets;" but we are taught otherwiſe and put upon our guard by our laws, and conſtitution, which have laid him under diſabilities, becauſe he is a papiſt, and his religious principles are ſuſpected to have ſo great influence, as to make it unſafe to permit his interference, in any degree, when the intereſts of the eſtabliſhed religion, or the civil government, may be concerned. When, in the ardour of his zeal, the Citizen aſcribed to the reſolves of one branch of the legiſlature an operation, which is the attribute only of a perfect legiſlative act, to check his temerity, I referred to former reſolves of the ſame branch, on a ſubject, towards which, I imagined, he was not indifferent, and left him to reflect, what would have been the conſequence of theſe reſolves, *on his principle*.

The Citizen's remark, on this intimation, is in general, evaſive words, his uſual manner. "The unprejudiced will diſcern a wide difference between "the two proceedings"—popery and officers fees were not compared. The force of the reſolves was the conſideration, not the ſubjects of them; and whatever conſtitutional force reſolves may have on the ſubject of officers fees, the ſame they can't but have, on the ſubject of popery; but ſays the Citizen, "meminimus & "ignoſcimus"—"*we* remember, and *we* forgive." This is rather too much in the imperial ſtyle. *We!* It is as little my wiſh, as the Citizen's, to rekindle extinguiſhed animoſities; tho' I think his conduct, very inconſiſtent with the ſituation of a man, who owes even the toleration, he enjoys, to the favour of government. His threats, of what the next aſſembly may do, as if his influence would ſway, his aſſiſtance be ſought, or his advice admitted, in the proceedings of the delegates, notwithſtanding he is not even allowed by our conſtitution to vote for, or, in any manner, to interfere in the choice of, a delegate, are extremely impertinent. If, indeed, there ſhould be a meeting of very different perſons, at a very different place, Stentor, animated by the "ear-piercing fife, and ſpirit-ſtirring drum," and "mounted high on ſtage or table," might perform wonderous feats, *demonſtrate by loud aſſertion*, and *condemn by furious obloquy*, his exertions invogorated by the applauſes of ſurrounding admirers.

——" Magno veluti cum flamma ſonore
"Virgea ſuggeritur coſtis undantis aheni,
"Exultantque æſtu latices; furit intus aquæ vis
"Fumidus, atque alte ſpumis exuberat amnis:
"Nec jam ſe capit unda, volat vaporater ad auras."
——" As when to the boiling cauldron's ſide
"A crackling flame of bruſhwood is apply'd,
"The bubbling liquors there, like ſprings, are ſeen
"To ſwell, and foam to higher tides within,
"Above the brims they force their fiery way,
"Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day."

I ſhall ſtill adhere to the document of Minucius, "let "us not wiſh to injure thoſe, who do not wiſh to in-"jure us," and I ſincerely believe, that there are but few papiſts, natives of Maryland, who are not juſtly entitled to indulgence, on this principle. The Citizen's expoſition of the quotation exceeds his uſual abſurdity, and is too contemptible for animadverſion.

I ſhewed at large the Citizen's ſcandalous miſrepreſentation of Petyt, and what is his anſwer? He could not mean to miſlead, becauſe he referred to the jus parliamentarium, ſo that the reader was to turn to the work (which is in the hands of very few) to eſcape deception. Again—in anſwer to the rebuke I gave him for the extreme ignorance, his reflection on the proceedings of the houſe of commons in 1752 betrayed, he denies that he meant what his words imported. The commons enquired into the abuſes committed by officers, and the Citizen's reflection on this proceeding was in theſe words, "if *the commons* had a right to en-"quire into the abuſes committed by the officers, "*they* had (no doubt) *the power* of correcting thoſe "abuſes, and of eſtabliſhing the fees, had *they thought* "*proper*." His extreme ignorance having been expoſed, he ſeeks to cover it by this pitiful prevarication, that he did not ſay the *commons, alone*, but that *the commons* had the power, and meant that *they* had *not* the power, but with the concurrence of the other branches—for ſhame! I ſaid in my laſt letter, that the Citizen had been conſtrained to admit, fees had been ſettled by the judges; but this he denies, and quotes a paſſage from his letter, to which I did not allude, to juſtify his denial. I had obſerved, "if the idea of "tax be proper, then fees can be ſettled in *no* inſtance, "except by the legiſlature; but the lords, the com-"mons, the courts of law, and equity in Weſtmin-"ſter-hall, the upper, and lower houſes in Maryland "have each of them ſettled fees." Having himſelf quoted this part of my letter, his words are, "*they* "*have ſo*." Was not this then a direct admiſſion? How pitiful the evaſion, when he was preſſed with the conſequence of his direct admiſſion?

He having quoted Monteſquieu, I obſerved, how crude the Citizen's ideas of the Britiſh polity were, and ſhewed how little countenance was given to his ſuggeſtions by that celebrated writer; but let him have his way, and he will always have an anſwer in ſome tiny evaſion, or puny cavil—"Antilon's ſtric-"tures on the Citizen's crude notions fall entirely "(ſays he) on Monteſquieu, and the writer of a pam-"phlet."

——" Velut ægri ſomnia, vanæ
"Tingentur ſpecies"——
——("He, like a ſick man's dreams,
"Varies all ſhapes, and mixes all extremes."

But here I take my leave of him, till he ſhall have made a new collection of law from the bounty of his learned aſſociates in politicks, as little ſchool-boys do of *ſenſe*, by *begging it* of their ſeniors, when their maſters ſet them themes. "Id maximè quemque decet, "quod eſt cujuſque ſuum maximè," (that moſt becomes a man, which is moſt properly his own) was the ſaying of a wiſe man; but a fool may chooſe,

——" in florid impotence, to ſpeak,
"And, as the prompter breathes, like a poor pup-
"pet ſqueak."

ANTILON.

P. S. The Firſt Citizen has admitted my account of the ſhip-money to be, "*in the main, true*, and yet "*(he ſays)* it is *not entirely impartial: for* there *may* be "a relation of *facts, generally true*, and *yet* by *ſuppreſſ-*"*ing* ſome circumſtances, the writer may either *exag-*"*gerate*, or *diminiſh*, and, *ſo, greatly alter their charac-*"*ter*, and *complexion*." *Thus*, reader, according to this Citizen's *conſcience*, an account of a tranſaction may be, "*in the main*," or *ſubſtantially*, true, though "the *character*, and *complexion* of it be *altered* by *ex-*"*aggeration*, or *diminution*"—unwarily, has he betrayed the principle, on which he has *affirmed*, or *denied*, with the *moſt infamous mendacity*.

To Meſſieurs THOMAS SPRIGG WOOTTON, CHARLES BEATTY, JONATHAN HAGAR, and HENRY GRIFFITH.

Gent'emen,

I BEG you will preſent my ſincere, and grateful thanks to your conſtituents, the freemen of Frederick county, for the publick declaration, with which they have been pleaſed to honour my attempts to expoſe the dangerous tendency of the proclamation for ſettling officers fees. Convinced of its illegality, I rejoice to find that I have ſucceeded in convincing others. As I am perſonally known to very few of your conſtituents, their approbation cannot be ſuppoſed to flow from intereſted motives, or the partiality of friendſhip, but muſt be conſidered as the pure reſult of the generous ſentiment, that they, who in defence of publick liberty have expoſed themſelves to the malice, and reſentment of men in power, ought to meet with the publick encouragement, and ſupport.

I ſhould betray the utmoſt ingratitude, were I not duly ſenſible of the very obliging manner in which, gentlemen, you have communicated your ſentiments, and thoſe of your electors, to

Your moſt obliged,

And obedient ſervant,

The FIRST CITIZEN.

To Meſſieurs BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON, THOMAS JOHNSON, jun. SAMUEL CHASE, and JOHN HALL.

Gentlemen,

THE man, who acts on publick principles is moſt charmed with publick applauſe, the nobleſt of all rewards. Wealth, title, and power, which a monarch may beſtow, are contemptible compared to the praiſes of one's country. Men perverted by ambition, or avarice, may think differently; if endued with ordinary capacities, we pity or deſpiſe them; if diſtinguiſhed by ſhining abilities, we regret the miſapplication of talents, which might be greatly ſerviceable to the community, and dread the baneful influence of paſſions incompatible with the general good.

The commendations with which the freemen of Anne-Arundel county have thought proper to reward my oppoſition to an arbitrary exertion of prerogative, are highly flattering; I ſhall ever retain the moſt grateful ſenſe of the obligation, which they have conferred on me, heightened by the publick teſtimony of your approbation. I remain with the greateſt reſpect,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obliged,

And humble ſervant,

The FIRST CITIZEN.

HAGUE, *March* 1.

WE have learnt here, that an Engliſh ſhip, employed in the Greenland fiſhery, has ſailed ſo far as to the 84th deg. N. conſequently was not more than ſix degrees from the pole, where are united all the meridians of the earth. The ſea at this latitude was found calm, free from ice, and might be navigated with the greateſt ſafety. We are aſſured that, in conſequence of this eſſay, which is moſt certainly fact, ſome Engliſh gentlemen (among whom is Mr. Bankes, already known by his voyages) are determined to ſail this year towards the pole, from whence they intend to ſail weſtward, towards America, and particularly to try to gain the coaſts of California. If another nation, equally anxious for the glory of diſcoveries, ſhould attempt to terminate the voyage of Baron de Benyoſki by the way of Kamtſchataka, two paſſages may be diſcovered inſtead of one, and there may probably be found two routs to the Indies by the north, as there are already two by the ſouth, one by the Cape of Good Hope, and the other by the way of Cape Horn.

PARIS, *March* 16. They write from Marſeilles, that at a country houſe where ſome proteſtants uſed to meet, near Notre Dame de la Garde, all the benches, books and pulpit, were lately burnt by order of the parliament of Provence; and the doors and windows of the houſe faſtened up. The miniſters who officiated at theſe meetings are put in priſon at Aix, and will be proſecuted.

LONDON,

March 23. From authority, ſo truly reſpectable as to render the fact paſt diſpute, we are deſired to acquaint the publick, that the triple alliance between Great Britain, France, and Spain, has been long upon the tapis, but is now finally and concluſively ſettled. This alliance is entered into in order to form a counterpoiſe againſt the northern confederacy, and was ſuggeſted as the beſt expedient in the ſcheme of politicks, for preſerving the European balance of power.

Lately died, near Corke in Ireland, James M'Donald; he was 117 years and two months old, and of uncommon ſtature, being ſeven feet ſix inches high. When in health, he could eat four pounds of ſolid meat at a meal, and drink in proportion of ſtrong liquor, without being intoxicated. His limbs were larger than his height required; and his hands and fingers ſeemed of that prodigious ſize, that a lady's bracelet might have ſerved him for a ring. He was formerly ſhewn for profit; but that way of life obliged him to be much confined; and his health requiring a good deal of exerciſe, he took to the leſs profitable employment of a ſoldier, and ſerved as a grenadier till after the rebellion.

March 25. Yeſterday afternoon died, at his houſe in Hertford-ſtreet, May-fair, the Right Hon. Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of Cheſterfield, aged 78 years. His title deſcends to Maſter Philip Stanhope, a minor, about eighteen years of age, now at Leipſic univerſity.

March 27. Yeſterday at two o'clock the Lord Mayor, attended by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Recorder, Alderman Bull, Mr. Sheriff Lewes, City Remembrancer, Common Serjeant, Town-Clerk, eight of the Livery, and the reſt of the city officers, went to St. James's, where the Recorder read to his Majeſty the addreſs, petition and remonſtrance from the city of London: To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the following anſwer:

I HAVE the ſatisfaction to think that my people don't doubt of my readineſs to attend to their complaints, or of my ardent deſire to promote their happineſs, which I cannot more effectually do, than by reſiſting every attempt to ſow groundleſs jealouſies among them.

Your petition is void of foundation, and is beſides conceived in ſuch diſreſpectful terms, that I am convinced you do not ſeriouſly imagine it can be complied with.

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 3.

Since our laſt we have heard of the following elections of repreſentatives:

In Talbot county, Meſſ. Matthew Tilghman, James Lloyd Chamberlaine, Nicholas Thomas, and Edward Lloyd.

In Dorcheſter county, Meſſ. William Ennalls, John Ennalls, William Richardſon, and Thomas White.

In Kent county, Meſſ. Robert Buchanan, William Ringgold, John Maxwell, and Emory Sudler.

In Queen-Anne's county, Meſſ. John Brown, Solomon Wright, Turbutt Wright, and Richard Tilghman Earle.

In Baltimore county, Meſſ. Charles Ridgely, Thomas Cockey Deye, Aquila Hall, and Walter Tolly.

In St. Mary's county, Meſſ. John Reeder, jun. Richard Barnes, Thomas Bond, and Philip Key.

In Charles county, Meſſ. Francis Ware, Robert Henley Courts, Joſias Hawkins, and William Smallwood.

The Gentlemens Subſcription Purſe of Fifty Pounds, at Nottingham, on Tueſdy laſt, was won by his Excellency Governor Eden's bay horſe *Why-not*, aged; beating Dr. Hamilton's bay mare *Harmony*, ſix years old; and Mr. Baynes's gray horſe *Regulus*, aged; both of whom were diſtanced the firſt heat, by the ſuperiority of *Why-not*, who had run three very hard 4 mile heats at Philadelphia, on that day fortnight, and had ſince travelled from thence, in very hot weather, which was ſuppoſed to be much againſt him; nevertheleſs he won very eaſy, and the knowing ones were greatly taken in.

** *Mr. Weſt's Piece, and an Addreſs to the* Firſt Citizen *from the Delegates of Baltimore county, came too late to be inſerted this week, but will have a place in our next.*

Erratum. In the piece ſigned A PROTESTANT PLANTER, No. 1444. *in the third line of the ſecond paragraph, for* citius r. ſitis.

May 21, 1773.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on the 15th of June next, on the premiſes, for ſterling money or bills of exchange, agreeable to the will of the late John Pye, Eſq;

ABOUT 500 acres of fine land, being part of a tract, called Cornwallis Neck, lying on Mattawoman Branch in Charles county.

HENRIETTA PYE, executrix,
WALTER PYE, executor.