

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1773.

Anne's county, May 3, 1773. At measure a stranger to the affate husband, the Rev. Matthias efrous of getting information hereby request that every p rson ted will be kind enough to let tve claims, with the nature of n two months from this date, most prudent steps in order to

HESTER HARRIS.

d of Trust from Captain William r the Benefit of his Creditors, day the 27th of August next, by pub- House of Mrs. Chilton, in Balti-

and well known Tract of Land in, said to contain near 800 patented for 602 Acres. There cleared, being the poorest Part on is built, a framed Dwelling- Feet, with Brick Chimnies, hav- low and Three above, a Kitchen, -House on a Spring, Hen Houfe, es and Barn, and an exceeding rd, about 40 Acres of Meadow under middling Fence; Part ked Marsh, the Rest white Oak ards of 100 Acres more may be l abounds with Locust, Maple, white Oak, and is conveniently ore County, upon Bush River, 4 own and Jeppa, and 22 from Bal- ere is a good Fishery, particularly Season, and plenty of wild Fowl, contain plenty of Iron Ore, from is convenient to many Furnaces, Landing. Twelve Months Credit e Pur-haser, and if any inclinable y, they may know the Terms, r. James Christie, Merchant, in and Capt. William Richardson will nifes to show the Land.

IN LATER and Co. Wheelwrights, of pefite the new Build- ings on the Dock,

erty of acquainting the Publick, that carrying on the various Branches of as Carriages and Wheels of all Kinds lins, Post-Chariots, Curricles, Sul- life Chaises; also Waggon, Carts, rrows, and the nea est Construction, s and Wheels of all Kinds painted e best Manner.

ase to honour them with their Com- ed, that a speedy Execution of their ion to B. Sines will entitle them to. d n f m Measure recommend them ent of the Publick; and they pledge at f r N. aines and Elegance, they, y are able to excel any of the ved in Annapolis. w6

March 10, 1773.

iber gives this publick Notice to all er good Customers, and to other e now lives in the House where tchings lately dwelt, near the Head e City of Annapolis, that he hath f with every Necessary for the Re- emen in the Tavern Way. Those ay be pleased to favour him with their y depend on the best Treatment, as onstant Endeavour to please. I mes be glad to do any Kind of Bu- Customers, as they think proper to me, in the best Manner I can: ick's most obliged humble Servant,

HENRY GASSAWAY.

a very careful Overseer at my Farm, f Town, that understands the Man- orses, if Gentlemen choose to send pasture they shall be taken Care of per Orders; there is a fine large eed in, a good Stable, and other that Gentlemen may have them pro- e best Manner; all Care shall be e do not get away. If they should I m forth coming. H. G.

Baltimore, April 13, 1773.

ose to embark for England either in of the present or spring of next year- ons who yet owe me money for deal- ion and Thompson, and those whose ue for goods bought from myself, o delay and pay me their respective ba- only will prevent their being sued to mber provincial or november county

on hand about £. 3500 coll of well orted dry goods, which I will sell at a all together or in parcels, and will ements convenient to the purchasers.

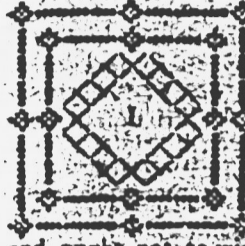
HENRY THOMSON.

for sale a few pipes of excellent Ma- mported by himself, a quantity of e barrels, and a schooner of about 16 mber of 1000 bushels burthen.

N. and SON.

"Aw'd by no shame, by no respect controul'd,
"In scandal busy, in reproaches bold
"With witty malice flitious to defame."

ad illud, 157.



AM in your debt, Mr. Editor, for the part of your last dialogue, that relates to myself, and should have favoured you with some complimentary remarks sooner, had I not been engaged in matters of greater importance. You have made very free with my character as a publick man and a writer, and ought not to wince at recrimination. I make a point not to begin with ill language, but am under no obligation to bear with the effusions of your petulant humour, without telling you your own by way of reply. Puffed up with vanity and self-conceit, the Editor takes airs of importance on himself, and vainly prognosticates that the time will come, when every body will distinguish his merit. Let him however recollect himself and ask this serious question—What consequences have followed from those lubrications, he values himself so much upon? The candid answer must be, that every person he has aimed his sarcasms at, has been rising in the esteem of the people, notwithstanding all his feeble efforts to the contrary. And I may with truth affirm it will be the case, so long as he deals in party scandal and personal invective instead of solid reasoning and manly argument. His friends have no cause to thank him for his over officious zeal, they have been plunged into difficulties and mortified to the last degree. Amillon in particular has felt very severely, or I am much mistaken; the world in general have not been edified by his publications, they are not calculated to convey instruction—how despicable then must he appear as a writer, whose labours promote the cause of his enemies; bring grief of heart on his friends, and give no information to the publick? With regard to myself, all his witticisms are little cavils about words, mere common-places, that would apply with as much truth to any other writer—or trifling observations relative to Mr. S—t, whose name, now the elections are over, will scarce be heard of as a politician, and whose mercantile merit, or that of any other merchant, I wish not to lessen; I shall therefore pass them over in silence as not worth my notice.

The only objection I shall touch upon is the wonderful discovery the Editor has made, that I am a lawyer; a term of reproach with the respectable personages of our day. Let us listen with candor to the voice of reason, and reflect on the conduct of the lawyers since civil dissensions have run so high amongst us, and we shall find they are not deserving of the load of obloquy that has been thrown upon them by the Editor and his compeers—all of them have omitted to give the lawyers the praise due to them for their generous behaviour in regard to their attorney's fees. 'Tis a fact too notorious to be denied, that, upon the expiration of the inspection-law in the year 1770, divers gentlemen of the bar, who were members of the lower house, and one or two others, at their request, entered into a voluntary agreement to receive money for their fees at 10th common currency by the hundred—by which means they relieved the suitors in the courts of law and equity from a very considerable burthen that the lois of the law would otherwise have brought upon them—for 'tis most certain that, under the old act, they might have demanded tobacco 100 or 200 in the county courts according to the plaintiff's case, 400 in the provincial, 600 in the chancery and court of appeals, without distinction between farmers and planters—for the law made no difference. I will venture to set this up as an instance of self-denial, that, singly considered, takes off the force of every objection, urged by their enemies against the lawyers, as men studying only their own interest. Every practicing attorney gives up, on an average, one third of his annual income—the whole business of the courts of justice, in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, has been regulated by this agreement, and the attorney's fees in most instances demanded and paid accordingly. If there be some few cases of difficulty in the provincial and superior courts, where the council concerned accept of gratuities beyond the attorney's fees, for extraordinary trouble and application; how can this be prevented by law, unless you will at the same time compel the lawyers to undertake every cause that is offered them for the attorney's fee only. What has been the usage, let me ask, without interruption, save only from the year 1775 to 1770, in cases that ought to be remembered? Has not the same practice been adopted heretofore by our ancestors, and by some gentlemen now clamorous against lawyers? I would not have it understood that I am an advocate for the extravagant demands lawyers are sometimes said to make; how truly I know not, the proper punishment is to leave them without business, and apply to others; there are plenty that attend the bar, a man may have his choice should it be true then that I am a lawyer, which I never did nor ever shall deny—I look upon the profes-

ion to be no disgrace, but reputable, and consistent with virtue and integrity.

I am thankful to the Editor that he has not meddled with my private character—therein I have endeavoured to follow his example, and do expect every thing I have said will be understood as levelled against him in his assumed character. I have no ambition to shine as a writer; to qualify myself for that arduous task, I ought to have read over and digested the modern political pamphlets, and other such publications, and made a collection of all their sweet flowers, to retail on my adversary or astonish the gaping multitude—I have other duties to perform more worthy of my attention. The Editor himself and his best friends the officers and clergy ought to have been obliged to the Freeman for treating them with civility, and leaving controverted points to subside, that when men came to converse together with temper, they might at last agree upon such useful laws as would conduce to the happiness and prosperity of the province; I wish to see order and harmony once more restored as fervently as any individual in the society, but I differ with the Editor as to the means proper to bring about so desirable an end—his abilities are displayed to lash up the resentment and inflame the passions of all those, that dare espouse the country interest, and in the midst of the storm, he talks of peace and harmony—I cannot believe him in earnest—If he really is, he is the most wrong headed mortal I ever knew, freemen are not to be treated in that manner—gentle methods may do much, but no man chooses to be driven unless he is an abject slave indeed—Unhappy man! I cannot help feeling for him when I reflect how long he has been racking his brains to no purpose, and at last has made use of the vilest misrepresentation, to say no worse, against the person he would willingly destroy, who never designedly did him an injury. Thanks to that Almighty Being, that governs the universe, he remains tranquil and serene, blessed with the confidence of his friends, he disdains the smiles or censures of such insignificant—and doubts not having the approbation of the wife and the worthy who know—

THE INDEPENDENT FREEMAN.

TO THE FIRST CITIZEN.

S I R,

THE honourable service, in which you have been employed, the eloquence and animating spirit with which you have performed it, claim our highest approbation. A generous and free people seldom fail to be impressed with gratitude for the advocates of their liberty; and we rejoice in thus publicly testifying at the request of the freeholders of Baltimore county (who have lately honoured us with the publick character of being their representatives) our thanks to you, by acknowledging the great esteem, in which both they, and we, hold your judicious and manly opposition to the proclamation, which we are convinced, if established, would, by its pernicious tendency, involve in ruin the most sacred rights of a free people. Alarmed at its consequences, we agree with you, that it cannot—must not—be endured.

We are, Sir,

Most respectfully,

Baltimore county, 18 June, 1773.

Your very humble servants,
CHARLES RIDGELY,
THO. COCKEY DEYE,
AQUILA HALL,
WALTER TOLLEY, jun.

Woodsford, 30th May, 1773.

Please to insert the following in your next Gazette, and oblige your,

B. W. E. S. T.

NOTHING could be more despicable in my opinion than to enter into a paper controversy with Mr. Coolidge; it was impudently trespassing upon the publick; no honour can be gained from an adversary who substitutes falsehoods for facts, nonsense, scurrility and abuse, instead of sound reason and argument. I said enough in the two pieces I was obliged to publish, if he had any share of understanding, to shew him the absurdity of his conduct; but he can neither read nor reason; and according to his usual method brings others into his disputes.

I think I may say properly enough say of Mr. Coolidge and his volunteer swiss, "These two make a pair," such a pair as "beggars all description," truth will out; the great crime I have committed against these noble personages is that of being a "TO-SUCCESS-MERCHANT," and therefore they will by any means drive me out of the world—they have no reason for their enmity, and I solemnly assure them, if they will let me peaceably continue my business of a "TO-SUCCESS-MERCHANT," as I am totally unqualified, so am I equally unwilling to interfere in those of TO-SUCCESS-MERCHANTS. Doth this pair of fellow-labourers in dirt think, contemptible as they are, that I will sit

silent and bear their insolence without retort? Their slanderous injustice, all nature, malice, ill manners, falsehoods, blindness, and pragmatical upstart self-conceit, are conspicuous, and expose them to the abhorrence, ridicule and contempt of all judicious and well disposed men; their publications outrage all decorum, disgrace the printer, and affront their customers. Shylock, of ever infamous memory, never desired with more inveteracy to cut our the heart of the Venetian merchant, than this modern Shylock has aimed at mine, and adding he could not compass the horrible exploit by himself, he procures, Italian-like, an efficient conspirator; a birching bravo to abet him; Iago and Rodrigo it seems will not for the future be malicious characters; I knew of the conspiracy these malignant have been long hatching against me, their low, dirty, sneaking and unmanly calumnies; relying on the Providence of God and the uprightness of my own heart, I for a long time despised them in silence; but when their pride, impudence and ignorant malevolence led them into print, it became necessary for me to take some notice of them—"A stone is heavy and the sand weighty, but a fool's wrath is heavier than them both. Wrath is cruel and anger is outrageous; but who is able to stand before en-ry?"

I know I have been guilty of crimes in their eyes for which I never can be forgiven; it is true that I am guilty of being an AMERICAN by birth; that I sucked in with my milk an affection for the land I live in, for the natural rights of mankind, and for men of all ranks and nations; it is also true that I have, as far as my small abilities extended, endeavoured to spirit up, by precept and by example, our young men to industry, frugality, agriculture, manufactures and commerce; to spread themselves over America and Europe, wherever the produce of our lands could be transported; and not rely altogether on the precarious negotiation of foreigners; it is also true, that I have endeavoured to excite in my countrymen an ardent affection for their fair native fields, and not to lie supine and see them ploughed by the iron hands of strangers, who fatten, bask and riot in their spoils; it is also true, that whenever it has been essentially necessary, I have avowed these principles, and would in no instance and on no consideration be warped so as to give countenance to any breach of publick faith or any avaricious designs whatever; nor have I yet learned the art of calling good evil, or evil good; to flatter, caress and associate with, for convenience, those, who for their evil actions I from my soul despise; it is likewise true that I have, in pursuance of my lawful calling as a merchant, placed a worthy young man, AN AMERICAN, as my partner in London; the great center of business, in order to transact our own affairs more conveniently, which has met with encouragement from some of our SENSIBLE, FREE-BORNED and GENEROUS countrymen; these are my CRIMES, these the REAL OFFENCES I have committed against this foreign monopolizing turk like BASHAW—whose heart is so perverse and narrow as to think God made this whole country for this TURK and his associates only; and that it is HIGH TREASON for any country born to presume to be a trader in it; there never yet was a country but some false brethren might be found, it is possible he may find some worshippers of Malick here; but for the honour of the province and common humanity, I hope the number is but small; in this time of general distress, when all hands should be united, they hope to raise a storm and sink me, my little bark, and all my family and hopes to the bottom.

Amongst other opprobrious epithets these seditious partners have bestowed upon me is that of "AN ATACK." Now though I am satisfied that neither of them know the meaning of the term "ATACK," yet I will freely confess they have as much right to charge me with being a fanatick as any other they have made against me, and they might as properly have called me a bigamist, tarantula, viper, toad, scorpion, tumbler, or any other little black rypile that infects the earth and air, as fanatick—and for this I appeal to the common sense and observation of every man that knows me.

I have little time to throw away upon them; but if they have a mind to see something similar to themselves and their writings, I may refer them to—

"Much ado about nothing."

John and Borachio—Dialogues of Dogberry and Verges, though honest Dogberry may justly complain of me that comparisons are odorous.

"Enter D. and V."

Dogb. "A good old man Sir, he will be talking as they say, when the age as in the wit is out; God help us it is a world to see; well; an two men ride on a horse one must ride behind; an honest soul I faith Sir."

Verges. "Yes I thank God I am as honest as any man living, that is an old man and no honest than I."

Dogb. "Comparisons are odorous"—&c.

This Malick ada, with Shylock's behaviour to the merchant of Venice, Iago and Rodrigo, George Barnwell in the London merchant, Scroop to Henry Vth, Blial to Jones, may serve as a compendium of what I have suffered and what has been attempted against me.