

(C O P Y.)

East-India house, May 6, 1773.

RESOLVED,

That the chairman and deputy chairman do wait on Lord North, and acquaint his lordship, that as the points on which he has desired an answer are of the greatest importance to the rights and interest of the company, and therefore require as far as possible, the consideration of the whole proprietary, the general court have appointed Wednesday next, as being the earliest day on which such consideration can be had.

May 10. They write from Copenhagen, that the Sieur Martelle, commander of the squadron at Esi-neur, had received orders to proceed immediately with the ships under his command, to the Mediterranean.

Recent advice has confirmed the intelligence that the emperor of Germany, with all the princes of the empire, have consented to the establishment of the society of Jesus, not only in Germany, but in all the Austrian dominions in Italy, &c. so that the holy fathers are likely to flourish once more.

May 11. On Thursday last there was a general court of proprietors of East-India stock, at their house in Leadenhall-street, pursuant to adjournment of Tuesday last. After the clerk had, as usual, read over the minutes of the last meeting, the chairman acquainted the court, "That in pursuance of their directions, he and the deputy had waited on Lord North the day before, with their message, to which they received a written answer, that should be read to them."

After the answer was read, the chairman desired to know whether the court would go into a consideration of that matter, or the business of the day?

Mr. Dempster then rose, and said, "That the answer before them was of that magnitude, that required the most serious consideration; that a reply was necessary to be given to Lord North, and on that depended a great deal; he therefore hoped it would not be precipitated in that court, but that as near a day as possible might be appointed, wherein the consequences on all sides may be weighed, and that reply given, which would at the same time exhibit the firmness as well as prudence of the company."

Governor Johnstone supported Mr. Dempster and entered into a very copious description of the many ill consequences which must arise from the existence of this bill; after which he exhorted the proprietors to steadiness, manliness, and unanimity of conduct (the effects of which he illustrated by two opposite cases) as the only grounds they had to maintain their rights as proprietors or Englishmen.

Mr. Gordon spoke next, and observed, "That as the point seemed to turn on, whether the company were to receive those resolutions of Lord North, or be refused the loan, he had a plan to offer to the proprietors, of raising the sum of money required of government, without applying to them; that he had not at present this plan about him, but that he would communicate it to the proprietors the first general court."

This proposal was received with great satisfaction by the court, on the opinion that such resolutions as the minister proposed, would never be offered but on the presumption, that the company were in that distress they must comply with any terms, sooner than do without the loan.

A motion was then made, and unanimously approved of, that Wednesday next be appointed for the "consideration of Lord North's message."

Last Saturday's Gazette contains his majesty's proclamation for discontinuing the bounties offered for seamen and landmen to enter on board his majesty's ships of war.

By recent advices from Copenhagen, we learn, that his Danish majesty has lately been troubled with a great dejection of spirits and despondency of mind, attended with very dangerous symptoms.

Extrait of a letter from the Hague, dated May 3.

"We hear that his Prussian majesty, informed of the contents of the message of the Dantzick magistrates to Holland, has sent to his ambassador a memorial in answer, which has been communicated to the diplomatic body, and to the assembly of the general states. It represents, that having a right to a great part of the Polish kingdom, he should have been chosen protector of Dantzick, in preference to the king of Poland, who being elective, was consequently a stranger to a kingdom conferred on him by the electors: his Prussian majesty further declares, that if the republic of Dantzick are willing to take him for a protector, he is ready to settle with them in a satisfactory manner. The magistrates disagree with him upon that point, and insist on remaining as they have been since the establishment of the kingdom of Poland, under the Polish king's protection."

Letters from Barcelona and Carthagena, brought by yesterday's mail, confirm, that the fitting out the ships at those ports, and the enrolment of sailors on the coast of Spain, had been countermanded by orders from the Spanish court.

The bill to allow a drawback of the duties of customs on the exportation of teas to any of his majesty's colonies or plantations in America, received the royal assent yesterday.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

On Tuesday night arrived one of the transports, which left Chatham the 6th of May, having on board two companies of the fourth battalion of the royal regiment of artillery, under the command of col. Cleveland, who landed at this city on Wednesday morning, with captains Farrington, Le Moine and Wood; lieutenants Shand, Laye, Boscawen and Shutteworth, and lieutenant Cleveland, son of the colonel, who goes to join his regiment at Quebec.

Wednesday night arrived the other royal artillery transport, with Capt. Huddleston, and several other officers.

ANNAPOLIS, JULY 21.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Multa renascentur, quae jam cecidere, cadentque,
Quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula.

IN every living language, there are certain heterogeneous words and anomalous expressions, which are perpetually fluctuating. Of ours, in particular, it may truly be said, that we have no standard to fix it with accuracy and precision: it varies almost as often as the fashion of our cloaths. We have, moreover, many terms and phrases which, like the universal language of the free-masons, or the sacred alphabet of the Chinese, convey, as used by different persons and on different occasions, totally different meanings. I think it would be well, were you, in your paper, every now and then, as occasion should require, to give the publick a glossary, of the current fashionable words, as is done in Philadelphia, and some other places, with respect to the current prices of the commodities of the country. Having been a very constant attendant on our great speakers, both at the bar and in the senate, as well as their harangues *sub die*, I offer you my service, as caterer in this article. I have a large collection of *tip-top*, fashionable phrases, with sundry specimens of modern orthoepy and syntax, all equally novel and extraordinary, which you may command, whenever you please. What I now offer, is given on the authority of our very best speakers, and is absolutely necessary, for the thorough understanding of our present political debates.

Governor. The distributor of posts and places, which, however numerous, are far from being sufficient to gratify every expectation. It is a word, of very vague and variable import. As spoken by men yearning after these good things, it means—"A little God below." Used by one so awkwardly circumstanced as to wish for the smiles of the court, at the same time that he is panting for the buzzes of the mob, it means one who is "generous, of a good heart, and well disposed to promote the welfare of the province;" whilst he also is such a "youthful and un-suspicious" simpleton, as not to be able to comprehend a clear and plain position, which lies level to the capacities of even barbers and cobblers.

Government. "Conjuratio contra republicam facta."

Cicero. A confederacy of a few, to enslave the many.

Council of state. Ten fools, and one knave.

Officers. Men who, having no interest in common with their fellow-subjects, care not what becomes of their country: men, in short, who oppose all "useful laws," of which they have lately given a very striking proof, in the part they took respecting the "act concerning estates-tail, and the jurisdiction of county courts;" and therefore justly defined to be "enemies to the peace, welfare, and happiness of this province and the laws and constitution thereof."

Patriots. The lawyers, and the first citizen; and, in a subordinate degree, all their admirers, the *dii minores gentium*, who, like silly sheep, are proud to follow the jingle of these bell-weather's of the flock. A stronger instance cannot be given of the infatuation of language: this word, Johnson defines to be *one who loves his country*, whereas it now means *one who loves himself only*, and pretending a regard to his country, foments popular discontents, merely to gratify some private passion of his own.

The people. A ladder, whereby patriots climb into notice and distinction: the ostensible pretext of all our commotions, and the only sufferers. In tub-harangues, it means only the most noisy, insignificant, and worthless of the rabble, who attend the speechful levees of the patriots aforesaid, and who, after their example, lend their voices, Cade-like, to exclaim, "down, down with them all! leave not an officer, or a parson, a scholar, or a gentleman."

A great man. "Sordidæ originis, maleficæ vitæ, sed validus orandi." Tacit. annal. lib. 4. cap. 21. *one of mean birth, mischievous life, but a powerful speaker.*

Liberty. The watch-word of levellers, white-boys, regulators, and patriots, when they "cry, havoc, and let slip the dogs of war."

The lawyers. The four great men, and patriots of Anne-Arundel county. Men of great natural abilities, and profound erudition; by far the best speakers and writers in this province, the first citizen excepted. Of irreproachable integrity in private, as well as publick life; rigid observers of the laws, themselves, and therefore, becomingly impatient of whatever looks like extortion, or illegal exaction in others: in short, the main props, and pillars of liberty in Maryland.

Parson. A name of the utmost obloquy and contempt, instead of being, as Blackstone thought it "the most honourable title." Illiterate, and of licentious morals—"ministerial hirelings, and court sycophants." And no longer of any other use in this province, than as they serve a papist, and his gang of patriots to recommend themselves to the people, by maltreating and abusing.

A place. The true cause of all our disputes. And, what would more effectually stop the mouths, and lull to rest our blustering patriots,

than poppy or mandragora,

Or, all the drowsy syrups of the East.

A publick writer. If an advocate for the lawyers, however frivolous, impertinent, or nonsensical his productions may be, "they extol him to the clouds," call him "a man of abilities" and admire his "manly spirit" and "nervous stile." But, if, unfortunately, he happens to be of a spirit to think for himself, and refuses to bow the knee to these golden calves, then is he "a tool and unprincipled creature" of Antilon's, or, an echo, whom, when they cannot reply to in publick, they gallantly affect to laugh at, in private.

The first citizen. The greatest genius that has ever arisen in this our western world. One, who as far surpasses all cotemporary writers, in juridical, political, and critical knowledge,

—velut inter ignes,

"Luna minores."

One in whom contradictions are reconciled, a papist and yet a friend to civil and religious liberty—a receiver of compound-interest, and yet an enemy to illegal exactions; of a noble and elevated mind, tho'

—curtail'd of fair proportion,
"Cheated of feature, by dissembling nature,
"Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before his time,
"Into this breathing world, scarce half made up,"

The writer of this paper. One who is "very scurrilous—very scurrilous indeed! very, very scurrilous!" whose invectives flowing from malice, and destitute "of truth, deserve contempt, tho' not treated with contempt by the persons attacked." One, however, who thinks it the duty of every honest man, in times like these, to resist not with patriots, but with Cicero, "resistere et levitati multitudinis, et perditio-rum temeritati," alike to oppose the insatiation of the multitude, and the rashness of their abandoned leaders.

LEXIPHANES.

TO THE PUBLICK.
THE
DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S
GUIDE.

Is now in the Press, and will be speedily published.

IN gratitude to the publick in general, who so generously and extensively subscribed to, and countenanced this my undertaking, I solicited, and readily obtained the favour, from the several gentlemen of the law, in this place, to peruse the performance; they have been so obliging to do it, and as a mark of their approbation, have permitted my publishing the following letter, with their signature.

Mr. Vallette,

WE have perused your manuscript, entitled "The deputy Commissary's Guide," &c. and do much approve of it; we apprehend that performance will be of general utility, and that it well deserves the encouragement of the publick.

We are your's &c.

THOS. JENINGS,
J. HALL,
THOS. JOHNSON, jun.
SAMUEL CHASE,
Wm. PACA,
J. TILGHMAN, 3d.
W. COOKE.

The fundamental principles on which testamentary proceedings depend, being derived from laws, in most cases uncontrollable by any local acts of assembly, the treatise can be little affected, by any future internal regulation—In some few instances, however, the testamentary laws now existing, may, and probably will, soon undergo the revival of the legislature—To amend and correct which eventual alteration or addition, a number of blank leaves will be added to each book, in which, every possessor of a copy may himself enter the proper alteration or addition, agreeable to the advertisements I shall from time to time insert in the Gazette, whenever any such alteration shall take place.

The subscription having increased far beyond what was conjectured, and provision made for, there will remain but a small number of copies to be disposed of: Those therefore, who still chuse to become subscribers, are requested to be speedy in their application, as none but such can have their names printed in the title page.

I am,

The publick's

Devoted servant,

ELIE VALLETTE.

The gentlemen who have been so obliging to take in subscriptions, are requested to send in the original papers by the last day of August, to

Their obliged servant,
E. V.

Baltimore, July 14, 1773.

To be sold by auction at the London-coffee-house, on Fell's point, on Thursday the 5th of August next, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the benefit of the owners,

THE ship Great Duke Leopold, 250 tons or thereabouts, Larkin Hammond, master, with all her materials as she now lies in the N. W. branch of Patapsco river. Inventories with terms of sale may be seen at the coffee-houses in Annapolis and Baltimore, and by applying to

THOMAS BRERETON, Broker.

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Annopolis, July 22, 1773.

ALL persons indebted to Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan, for dealings at their store in Annapolis, whose accounts have been standing 12 months and upwards, are requested to make immediate payment, and thereby prevent suits being brought against them, which they may be assured will be done if this requisition is not complied with.

THOMAS GASSAWAY, junr.