

of criminals, will contain, among other things, that no person shall hereafter be transported to the colonies, but be either sent to serve in the East Indies, or be shut up for a certain term, or for life, in strong houses, four of which are to be erected in every county, where those who are not bred to trades are to be kept to hard labour. This regulation is said to be in consequence of a remonstrance from the provinces of Virginia, Maryland, and Connecticut, complaining of the inundation of vagabonds from Great Britain and Ireland.

Extra of a letter from Petersburg, June 10.

"We have just received the melancholy intelligence here, of the entire loss of four Russian ships of war in a storm off the coast of Temrock, near the straits of Caffa in the Black sea. They were drove ashore on some rocks, and soon went to pieces; but 34 men escaped out of all the crews, which amount to 1500 men. These men were by a Tartarian vessel landed on the Crimea, and from thence the intelligence was sent to Petersburg."

June 19. Lord North moved an address to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to confer some mark of royal favour upon general Robert Monckton, for his signal services, by granting to him a large quantity of land in the ceded islands, or to shew his royal favour in any other manner his majesty should think fit. It passed demine contradieto.

By accounts from Mequinez, by way of Gibraltar, we learn, that the emperor's son, who had eloped with a large sum of money, is taken and carried back a close prisoner.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.

Extra of a letter from London, dated May 26.

"I take the first opportunity of acquainting you, that the East India company have obtained leave, by act of parliament, to export their teas from England duty free, and in a short time, perhaps a month, a cargo will be sent by them to Boston (subject to the duty payable in America) to be sold in that place on their account; and they mean to keep America so well supplied, that the trade to Holland for that article must be greatly affected."

ANNAPOLIS, August 26.

TO MERCATOR.

THE Jamaica proclamation refers to fees, which had been established by an act of assembly, and prohibits the officers from taking any other or greater fees, than which were established by such proper authority. In a note, you observe, that this act of assembly was obsolete.

Q. What is your idea of an obsolete law?
Do you mean, that the Jamaica act of assembly was an expired or repealed act? If you do, you have adopted a very improper word to express your ideas. If you mean, as the word obsolete legally imports, that the Jamaica act of assembly was discontinued, that is, neglected to be put in execution, by the executive powers, then the act has not expired nor been repealed, but still retains all the validity and binding force of a law; and therefore, the Jamaica proclamation being founded upon it, and not assuming any legislative authority to establish fees, is legal and constitutional.

You speak of the Jamaica proclamation as a PROCLAMATION FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF FEES. You are mistaken: upon your own state of the case an act of assembly subsisted for the settlement of them; and the proclamation was calculated not to establish fees, which is the object of our Maryland proclamation, but solely to prevent the officers from taking any other or greater fees, than what were established by such subsisting act of assembly.

The Jamaica proclamation recites, that many shameful and dishonourable practices had been introduced by the officers of Jamaica in the exaction of fees, to prevent which the officers are forbid to demand any other or greater fees, than what had been established by proper authority. There the act of assembly is alluded to, and spoke of by the king himself as the proper authority, by which fees are to be established.

This act of assembly had been discontinued and neglected to be put in execution, by the executive powers, and plainly discontinued and neglected, by the executive powers, to give scope to the shameful and dishonourable practices complained of.

What says my lord Coke of a proclamation to enforce a law, which has been neglected to be put in execution and discontinued by the executive powers. Mark, Sir, what he says.

"Anno 23 Henry 8.—A proclamation was made for observance of the statutes of employments."

"An usual thing when necessary statutes have been (most commonly for private ends) for a time discontinued, to give all men notice thereof by proclamation, that such statutes for time to come shall be put in execution." 2 Coke's inst. 743.

The Jamaica proclamation, therefore, is founded upon the very principles, that every legal proclamation must be founded. Is the Maryland proclamation founded upon such principles? Does it enforce the observance of any subsisting law for the establishment of fees? Does it not in fact make a law and enforce only its own mandates?

No wonder, this gracious act of the crown should be commemorated by a committee of the lower house of Jamaica with the warmest expressions of gratitude. The people were contending against the shameful and dishonourable practices, which the officers had introduced, totally unwarranted by the act of assembly, which ascertained and established the fees; to prevent such publick injustice and to relieve the people from such distress; his majesty issued his proclamation and confined his officers to such fees, as were established by the act of assembly; for which, he was justly entitled to the thanks of the peoples representatives.

When a man gets out of his element and meddles

with things above his capacity, he generally makes himself ridiculous. You find, Mercator, in the very moment you sneered at our lawyers, you betrayed the most palpable ignorance.

I wish the publick were equally acquainted with all the circumstances of the New-York proclamation.

COMMON SENSE.

August 26, 1773.
To be sold at publick vendue, on the premises, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 13th of September next, at 12 o'clock precisely.

A TRACT or parcel of valuable land, containing about 300 acres, with several houses upon the same. A part of the land is now at present in corn. It lies within three miles of London-Town, on the road leading to Queen-Anne. If any person desires to see the land before the day of sale, by applying to John Beard, he will have an opportunity of viewing it, as he lives near the premises.

RICHARD BEARD.

August 23, 1773.
To be sold by the subscriber at publick vendue, on Friday the 10th day of September, at the house of John Ridgley, on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day after.

TWO hundred and twenty acres of land, known by the name of Ridgley's Rest, and adjoining the land of William Ridgley. The land lies level, is a light quick soil, and in very good repair; there are several convenient houses, and a young apple and peach orchard. Any person inclinable to purchase the said land, may view the premises at any time, by applying to William Woodward, jun. or John Ridgley on the premises.

w2

WESTELL RIDGLEY.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIME COST,
A NEAT eight day clock with a fine mahogany case, to be seen at Mr. Aikman's store any time of the day.

A PETITION will be presented to the assembly at their next meeting, for the removal of Files and Chaptico warehouses, (in case an inspection law should again take place) to the landing of Major Bond, Mr Thomas, or Mr. Barbar, whichever may be found most convenient.

THE subscriber has a compleat boat, suitable for carrying of horses and foot passengers across the bay to Cook's point, in Dorchester County, or to Oxford, Cambridge, or Wye-river; man and horse to Dorchester county, 15s. to Cambridge, 2:2:6. to Oxford, 20s. to Wye-river, 2:5:0. The said boat is to be at Cook's point the second Monday in every month till twelve o'clock, to wait for those that may want to cross to Calvert county, and ciferer, if notice is given to the skipper of said boat. She is always ready to receive passengers at any time at the subscriber's landing, to carry to any of the aforesaid places.

w3

HILLARY WILSON.

August 21, 1773.
STOLEN from the subscriber's pasture a week ago, about five miles from Queen-Anne, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock I M not very perceivable, about five years old, paces, bushy mane, one white hind foot. Twenty shillings reward will be given for bringing home the mare, and five pounds for the thief upon conviction, paid by

w3

JAMES MULLIKIN.

August 23, 1773.
STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber the 8th inst. living near Mr. Stephen Steward's, in the Swamp, a forrel horse, seven years old last May, betwixt 13 and 14 hands high, branded RG on one of his buttocks, has a blaze on his face which runs into one of his nostrils, paces and gallops. Whoever takes up the said horse and brings him home shall have four dollars reward, paid by

w2

JOHN PARSONS.

August 16, 1773.
RAN away yesterday morning from the subscriber, living on Seneca, Frederick county, near the Widow Dowden's tavern, a convict servant man, named John Gardner, about 24 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, gray eyes, is very talkative, and has a very bad scald head: Had on and took with him, old felt hat, of nabrig shirt much patched, old striped linsy jacket, white drab breeches, cotton stockings, and good shoes: he pretends to act the slight of hand, so I imagine he will pass for a show-man, and probably may forge a pass. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that his master gets him again, shall receive twenty shillings reward, besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

w3

GREENBURY GRIFFITH.

August 13, 1773.
To be sold, by the subscriber, at his house in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, on Saturday the 28th of this instant, for sterling money, or bills of exchange,

THREE or four country born slaves, household furniture, hogs, horses, cattle, and sheep. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

w3

STOCKETT WILLIAMS.

August 24, 1773.
STOLEN or strayed from Annapolis, on Sunday night the 8th instant, a small black mare and filly foal about three months old; the mare about 13 hands high, low in flesh, trots and gallops, branded on her near buttock with some kind of brand not in the form of any letter, had lately a very fore back near her withers, the skin much chafed upon each hip from carrying panniers, the hair on the upper part of her tail rubbed off, which was beginning to grow again; the foal had a large star on her forehead, was beginning to shed her first coat, and the latter growth of hair appeared much darker than the former, it was remarkably tame, and familiar with every body when it came about the house, it would eat bread, cakes, and every thing it could come at in the house, particularly gingerbread it was extremely fond of. Whoever brings them (or gives intelligence so as they may be had) shall receive seven shillings and six pence, if got within ten miles of Annapolis, if twenty miles fifteen shillings, and if out of the county thirty shillings, with reasonable expences bore, to be paid by the owner,

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WILLIAM HARDY.

Baltimore, August 15, 1773.
THE following persons were lately committed to my custody as runaways. John Gambel, a German, appears to be insane, when in his senses which he is at times, his jargon is not to be understood. Thomas Morris, a seafaring man, who says he belonged to the Sims, Capt. Boucher, lying in the eastern branch of Patowmack, he had money concealed about him, and much spare apparel, and is supposed to have robbed some vessel. Richard Slade, says he is a servant to Mr. Levin Lawrence, of Elk-Ridge. Their masters (if any they have) are desired to fetch them away and pay charges, or they will be sold agreeable to law, by

JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY,

Sheriff of Baltimore county.

THE subscriber will lump off the goods he has at his store in the city of Annapolis, upon very reasonable terms, for ready tobacco, received at any warehouse in the province.

tf

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Anne-Arundel county, st. August 14, 1773.
ORDERED, by the Justices of the county court, that publick notice be given in the Maryland gazette, that they intend to apply to the next general assembly for an act of assembly to enable them to levy a sum of tobacco on the taxable inhabitants of the said county, for the building and erecting a court-house for the use of the said county, Signed per order,

JOHN BRICE, clerk.

Prince-George's county, August 12, 1773.
To be sold to the highest bidder, on the twenty-second of September next,

A PARCEL of land supposed to contain about 300 acres, about seven miles below Piscataway, and about two from Patowmack-river, for sterling or current money. The sale to be on the premises, at the house where John Holly now lives as a tenant, who will shew the land to any person who shall incline to view the same before the day of sale, when the exact quantity will be made out, by

w4

ZACHARIAH MACCUBBIN.

Annopolis, August 14, 1773.
JERVIS BURFORD AND DAVID JONES,

TAILORS and HAT-MAKERS, from LONDON, TAKE this method to acquaint the publick, that they have opened shop at the house of Mrs. Maw, near the church, where they intend carrying on their business in all its branches, hoping that, by a strict adherence and constant endeavour to give satisfaction, they will merit the approbation of all ladies and gentlemen who may think proper to favour them with their custom; and as ability in tradesmen is generally deemed a sufficient recommendation, they flatter themselves their merit will find access to the good will of the publick, and all favours grounded on that principle they will most gratefully acknowledge.

w4

THE subscribers being now confined languishing prisoners in Anne-Arundel county jail, hereby take this method to inform their creditors, that they intend to apply to the next general assembly for relief.

w3

CHARLES HOMEWOOD,
RICHARD GRACE,
EDWARD KNOWLES.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

July 30, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in the fork of Gunpowder, in Baltimore county, a servant man, named Edward Humphreys, about 5 feet 11 inches high, about 40 years of age; he pretends to be a shoemaker, of a brown complexion, well built, and short brown hair, a very mild sober look: had on when he went away, of nabrig shirt and trousers, felt hat, and old shoes. Whoever takes up the said servant, so that his master gets him again, shall receive if taken in the county, six dollars; if out of the county, ten dollars; and if out of the province, the above reward, paid by

w2

JAMES BAKER.