

...mourable scheme—that a mere broomstick, and is not a very sorry and useless piece of wood to be rotten at the heart—upon what can we account for, an independent standing down a gallows, which may be fairly a public building, on his own land, and to have been kept sacred, for the use of most virtuous personages, that ever blew of once expiring liberty? and is it not the principle, that, the same person now in day, with a staff shaped into the form of a scepter, thereby signifying his contempt of the most fine and gallant youths, that had a noble readiness, to sacrifice every little mind and vulgar nature's hold and important, to prove his independence with the Hamdens and Sydneys of our age, been observed, that youth rarely breaks into perfection, at the very first setting out; me to be a little hackneyed in experience, I am blest with a most amiable exception. It is known, that, if avarice once gets the fibre in the heart of a youth, virtue sticks upon him for ever, and that not even vice can insinuate itself into his bosom. A detestation of usury, secures him from being tainted with this poison—who so speaking religiously the truth on all occasions may be safe with him in the most trifling point taking his bond—and he is as brave as a tyger; he is withal a most able and judicious, and, when in company, the most sweet, virtuous companion living. But the elegance of living needs not be wondered at, considering that he was brought up, at a time, that, he was playing the fool, in mauling the grammar. I have said before that the inventor aim'd at the honest heart recoils—and as he is to be credited any further than my reason, I thus support my position—did not need and humorous gentleman, some time worth to execute justice on the enemies of usury, with an ax in one hand and an halberd under the signature of Crispin? and what abuse were instantly shot at him from the creant court sycophants? and did they make one flaw in his adamantine heart? Virtue broken in consequence thereof? did cheerfulness fade away from his cheeks? did he now sneak in holes and corners? does he his way as good as ever into all companies he hears himself pointed at, which is the where, with there's Crispin! there goes the patriot not the burning blush of conscious merit patriotic countenance? But to sum up my and dismiss my readers—the liberty of the press in revering as sacred, both the public characters of the lawyers, and their papers in the cause of liberty and religious conduct their characters alone, and that this is justice, and reason, is the sentiment of an old Freeman, and whoever contradicts it is a scoundrel and sycophant, and a mortal enemy to all freedom and independency.

A CUSTOMER.

TO THE PRINTERS.

...I behold those performances in your Gazette which tend to delineate the rights of the people to the extent of prerogative, or which strike laws and measures of administration rather than, I confess myself much pleased. But on the other side, there is no son of Maryland, blessed with any virtue, or with common sense, there is no son animated with the least spark of public spirit, mult burn with rage and indignation to see a breed of men of distinguished abilities, who by their merit the most amiable characters, admitted, nominally to be degraded, and by villified, through the channel of your paper, under an impossibility of redress, by secret author's real signature. The liberty of the press is the essential to free government, but it is false, that a people free as we are, and bold as we are, will ever submit to such indignities, or to private characters of their deputies, wantonly reported with by the hands of a sycophant, and the plunderers of the public to destroy the liberty, with impunity. A Citizen, for his manly, nervous, and spirited opposition, to that ever-to-be-detested measure, I have proclaimed, has received the most insupportable and argument surmounted a refutation by why, truly he was a papist, and consequently a weak, and shallow device, calculated to destroy the force of those truly patriotic petitions, which evidently laid open to our view, the acquiescing to any illegal exertions of power, penetrating eye of the publick will always see through such artifice, and notwithstanding we are honoured with the title of mob, rabble, &c. we long learnt to respect an honest man of no profession, in preference to a knave of our own. Paca, Johnson, Chase, and Hall, for their fidelity to the common cause, for their diligence in opposing the designs of a corruption, tending to the subversion of the policy, economy, of our constitution, for their unflinching and bold endeavours to insulate, and in publick virtue, and resolution in the inactive for these illustrious qualities, which constitute the present distinction, have likewise met the detestable and scurrilous strokes of our late very great and notwithstanding the many and repeated detestable creeps, to render these gentlemen conspicuous, the world is sufficiently satisfied, not only

with their abilities, but the honesty of their hearts; and such feeble attempts shew the authors a confederated machine, set up, and erected, merely for publick scorn and detestation, and serve to discover how obnoxious to the wheel of government, are those men, by whose diligence, and integrity to the cause of liberty, their schemes of oppression rendered abortive.

I wish to see the council of this province composed of gentlemen unconnected with the offices of government, then might they become the guardians of the people, and from principle (they having no interest but the general interest) be induced to join in such measures as most assuredly would center in the happiness of that people, of whom they are a part. I do not mean to reflect censure on any man, or any set of men, but when the measures of government are immediately conducive to the destruction of the general welfare, when a powerful and combined force hath been exercised, when they have, not only projected, but obstinately pursued schemes, big with publick ruin, merely to keep up their own pomp, and magnificence; the mouths of the people cannot, nor will be stopp'd; they will utter such "naughty words" as would induce a good, and a virtuous man, rather to live in an innocent, and safe obscurity, than continue at the helm of affairs, under the present general discontent. I wish most ardently likewise to see the council of this province both respected, and affected; but here is the most certain standard upon which every one may judge; the affections, or disaffections of the people, will always be in proportion to the advantages, or disadvantages, which they reap from administration; they are as sensible of misery, or happiness, as those that govern them, and will always pay due respect to those who do them real services, and abhor, as they ought, those who load them with evils; they have resentment, as well as liberality, sense, as well as power; and as Machiavel somewhere observes, "when the people are dissatisfied with their governors, there is no thing, nor person, which they ought not to fear."

I wish to see, a seminary for the more regular education of our youth—I wish to see, a regulation of our staple, and a limitation of officers fees, and I wish to see, a decent, and honourable provision made for the clergy of the church of England; but I would wish likewise to see, that meekness of spirit, so strongly recommended by our blessed lord, firmly impressed in the breast of every gentleman who hath taken upon him the sacred function, I could wish to see them emulating the mandates of the blessed Paul, and instilling virtue in the hearts of mankind, by an exemplary performance in themselves; let them throw off that veil which has too long been a security for the most wanton attacks, and that badge, under which they have been most commonly distinguished, lewdness, and debauchery; and whilst they raise their thoughts to "things above, let them not connive at villainies below." All these things, Mr. Printer, I honestly wish, and I doubt not, but our wise, and upright representatives, will let slip no opportunity of perpetuating to themselves in the hearts of every son of liberty, a monument of grateful praise, as lasting as time itself.

George-Town, Patowmack river, Oct. 7, 1773.

A VOTER.

LONDON, August 2.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated July 24.

THE disgrace of the Duc D'Aiguillon is at last effected, and the Duc de Choiseuil is appointed to succeed him; the consequence of which cannot but be dreaded, when it is considered, that by this minister's intrigue with the court of Spain a few years since, the three kingdoms were very near involved in a war. The vox populi here indeed seems to be peace, but that in this country is little regarded. It is certain we have sufficient resources for war, thanks to the skill of the Abbe Teray, who, notwithstanding what his enemies may say, must be allowed to be a most accomplished financier.

August 3. The piety and good faith of the empress queen are conspicuous from her behaviour to the king of Poland; at the very time that she sent her troops into that unhappy country, she wrote a letter in her own hand to his Polish majesty, in which she informed him in the strongest terms of her unalterable friendship to him and the republick; she begged him not to be alarmed at the motion of her forces, and concluded her very kind and cordial letter by assuring him, that she never entertained a thought of seizing any part of his dominions, nor would suffer any other power to do so. Good lord! how great princess will live!

August 6. The parliament of Ireland will meet in the second week of October next. It is a fixed measure that government will ask an aid of three hundred and eighty thousand pounds, to discharge the arrears there, occasioned by the revenue failings; and it is as certain, that this sum, large as it is, is not sufficient; owing to the establishment being so heavily burthened with additional placemen, pensioners, &c. Moreover, as the revenue is found to fall so much short of the establishment, government will lay new taxes on that kingdom, to the amount of at least one hundred thousand pounds per ann. What are to be the objects of this new taxation, are, at this time, under the councils in both kingdoms. The linen manufacture in Ireland (which is the principle manufacture there) being so much decayed, many of the capital persons concerned in it have repeatedly and warmly solicited some relief; but government here perseveres against them.

We learn from Brest, that such frigates of war, from 32 to 36 guns, as shall henceforth be built in any of the ports of France, are ordered to be lengthened by the keel, and breadth in proportion; by which means they will be enabled to carry on one deck a weight of metal equal to the lower tier of an English 30 gun ship.

August 8. Thursday night an express arrived from his Excellency Sir Joseph Yorke, at the Hague, since which it is reported that a large body of Imperialists have marched to join the Russian army, under the command of Count Romanow.

Letters from Copenhagen, dated July 24, advise, that there were then seven Russian men of war at anchor in the waters of Gotland, waiting for a favourable wind to pass the Sound in their way to the Mediterranean.

Extract of a letter from Genoa, July 1.

The behaviour of the Russians in the Mediterranean towards the little states of Italy is very extraordinary. They in a manner compel the inhabitants where they land to furnish them with provisions, &c. on what terms they choose to give; and in many respects afford occasion, by their behaviour, to raise apprehensions of a serious nature. A Russian frigate, called the St. Basil, has just arrived here from Count Orlov's rendezvous at the Isle of Chios, with an officer of some distinction on board, who has a commission to solicit leave for the Russian ships to harbour in any of the ports belonging to the Genoese. But his commission wears the appearance of command rather than solicitation. The republick has not as yet given its answer.

Letters from Copenhagen advise, that his Danish majesty had just signed a testamentary disposition, concerning the administration of the state, if his majesty should die before the hereditary prince arrives at a proper age to take upon himself the reins of government.

A proposal has been laid before the Earl of Dartmouth, for abolishing the different forms of government in America, and forming them into one; New-York, as it is central, to be the metropolis, and each province to send representatives in the manner of our counties. Some other proposals were made at the same time for producing a reconciliation, which it is hoped will be attended to.

August 9. By a letter from Spain we have advice, that the king, being informed that a fleet was coming from the Baltic with timber, &c. fit for ship building, for the states of Barbary, had sent orders to Cadiz for five men of war to put to sea immediately to intercept the said ships in the straits of Gibraltar, and to take their cargoes, and pay ready money for them.

The Hon. Charles Fox has been offered the office of secretary of state, in the room of lord Rochford, but he refused it. This department has laid upon the minister's hands for some time, none being willing to accept it.

Should the war between the Russians and Turks continue another campaign, the following seems to be the system to be adopted in the north: the imperialists having joined the Russians, Sweden is immediately to break with Russia, and to make a diversion in favour of the Turks, by entering Finland, and in case of being worsted, France will then publicly declare herself, even at the risque of a general war in Europe.

August 10. Some visits that have been lately paid to Lord Chatham incline many to think that that nobleman is, by some means or other connected with government. Indeed this has been suspected by some knowing ones for some time.

Certain advices are received from the continent, that four regiments of Prussian hussars have invested the imperial city of Francfort on the lower Rhine.

August 11. Private letters from Paris mention, that the court of France, alarmed at the rising state of manufactures in the north, particularly those of Denmark and Sweden, come to a resolution to reduce the price of wages in the several branches of business throughout the kingdom, with a view to retain the balance of trade at all foreign markets in their own hands, by under selling.

A bill is preparing to be brought into parliament the next meeting for preventing the discharges of officers in the army or navy, unless by judgment or court martial. This bill, in which are several very curious particulars, is said to be the joint production of a noble Duke near Cavendish square, and a renowned general, and is to be extended to Ireland as well as Great-Britain.

A code of laws for the government of Canada is at last completed, and will be laid by the Premier before parliament for its approbation next session.

ANNAPOLIS, October 21.

To his EXCELLENCY ROBERT EDEN, Esq; Governor and commander in chief in and over the province of MARYLAND.

The humble ADDRESS of the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Excellency, WE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the upper house of assembly, beg your Excellency's acceptance of our hearty thanks for convening the general assembly at this season, and for the speech you were pleased to make to both houses at the opening of the session.

The several matters you have now recommended to our attention, are, we think, of great importance, and as such, will, we flatter ourselves, be by both houses taken into serious consideration.

We thank you, Sir, for the kind assurance you give us, that you shall with the greatest pleasure cooperate with the other branches of the legislature in ordaining such laws as may be conducive to the welfare of Maryland; confident we are that nothing will ever be wanting on your Excellency's part to render this province flourishing and happy, and you may always depend upon the readiness of this house to concur in every measure likely to promote the true interest of our country.

October 15, 1773. BENEDICT CALVERT.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Upper House

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your very obliging address, and cannot entertain the least doubt of your cordially joining with the other house with regard to those important subjects recommended by me to your attention.

I am happy in the assurances you give me of your opinion that nothing will be wanting on my part to render this province flourishing and happy. The ready concurrence of the upper house, which I have ever experienced, on all occasions, with every measure that could tend to promote the same, merits my confidence, and is an agreeable testimony of their approbation of my past conduct.

October 15, 1773.

ROBERT EDEN.

To his EXCELLENCY ROBERT EDEN, Esq; Governor and Commander in chief in and over the province of MARYLAND,

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the delegates of the freemen of Maryland, in general assembly convened, return your Excellency thanks for your speech at the opening of this session.

The different topics which your Excellency has been pleased to recommend to our notice, are of consequence, and require a very deliberate consideration, but matters of an important nature, more immediately affecting the welfare of the province, demand a previous attention.

This season of the year being the most convenient to our private affairs, we shall cheerfully proceed now in a general course of business, and shall be extremely happy to find your Excellency co-operating with us in ordaining such laws as may be conducive to the welfare of the province.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Speaker.

October 14, 1773.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the Lower House,

I THANK you for your address, and am glad to find that you agree in opinion with me as to the consequence of the subjects I recommended to your consideration; and I cannot help hoping, that as you admit the convenience of the season, you will find time to give a proper attention thereto, without interrupting your deliberation on those important matters more immediately affecting the welfare of the province, which my real wish is to promote.

ROBERT EDEN.

JUST IMPORTED, In the Molly and Betsey, Captain Nicholson, from London, and to be sold, by the subscribers, at their store on the dock, in Annapolis, on very reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

A NEAT and general assortment of European and East-India goods.

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON.

ON Wednesday the 6th inst. in the bay between the mouths of Chester and Patapsco rivers, a Moses built boat broke loose and went adrift from a sloop of mine; she is about 14 feet keel, her frame all of mulberry, except the stern, she is lined with pine plank, has a black bottom, and her gunwale painted yellow on the outside, and red on the inside as well as her stern sheets. As the wind blew fresh from the northward it is supposed she has drifted a good way down the bay. Whoever takes up and secures the said boat, and gives such notice thereof as that the subscriber may get her again, shall receive fifteen shillings reward, and if delivered to Mr. James Chefton, in Baltimore-town, or to Mr. Charles Wallace in Annapolis, twenty shillings will be paid them, for account of

THOMAS RINGGOLD.

To be sold at publick vendue, on tuesday the 2d of November next,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying within three miles of Elk-Ridge Landing, known by the name of Harbert's Care, containing 250 acres; there are on the plantation 10 acres of good meadow ground clear'd and sow'd with timothy, and 40 more may be made with little trouble, a good apple and a peach orchard, two good dwelling houses with brick and stone chimnies, and sundry out houses, all in good repair. At the same time will be exposed to sale, all the household furniture, plantation utensils, horses, cattle, hogs, and a very likely young negro woman that can do any sort of work. The terms may be known on the day of sale.

DAVID SCOTT.

To be sold for ready money, at Baltimore-town, on Wednesday the third day of November,

A LARGE schooner boat, burthen 900 bushels, about three months old, supposed to sail as fast as any boat in the bay. At the same time will be sold, a few hogheads of old Lisbon wine.

ROBERT READ.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a person who calls himself William Wood, says he belongs to Humphry Godman, of Frederick county. His master is desired to pay charges and take him from

RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff of Prince-George's County.