S REWARD.

Dec. 17, 1771.

. from the Subſcriber's
polis, a Negro Man,
, about Forty Years of
ght Jacket, Oſnabrig
Felt Hat, and a Pair of
ring him to his Maſter
d, paid by
S WALLINGSFORD.

napolis, Dec 16, 1771.
been ſolicited by ſe-
his Place, hereby gives
d a Vendue Houſe in
ill receive Goods of all
es, which he will ſell
oſe Gentlemen whom
ſuch an Undertaking,
will be taken to ren-
may at any Time re-
y ſtored, and at a very
will be on Saturday in
and Kind of Goods
lickly adverti ſed.——
at a great Diſtance,
in that Way, are de-
Subſcriber, living in
r Commands will be
ered with the greateſt
mble Servant,
. HILIP MERONEY.

epkia, May 13, 1771.
S T O R Y
e Publick in general
cular, that he has re-
te for Buſineſs, at the
treets, near the Court-
e has fitted up a con-
ion of Merchandize,
n Commiſſion, on the
either there or at his
treet, (upon certain
will be given) as may

ſineſs as a Broker, to
opean Goods, Bills of
ſſels, Houſes, Lands,
Buſineſs as he may be
ſuch low Terms, as
the Gentlemen, Mer-
ty, and thoſe of the
ploy him.
n, his utmoſt Endea-
ve Satisfaction in the
any Buſineſs that may
and the Favours con-
ly received and grate-

s, being acquainted
cery, are of Opinion,
bilities and Character,
execute the ſeveral
ntioned.
as & Iſaac Wharton,
er & Wharton,
el Morris, junr.
s Wharton.

ſtody as Runaways
; the Man calls him-
n; both ſay they be-
albot County. Their
ges and take them a-
RD THOMAS,
eriff of *Cæcil* County.

unty, July 19, 1771.
ublick, and my kind
, that I have lately
and compleat Aſſort-
nd Country Goods,
ble for Caſh, Wheat,
Plank, and Feathers.
MICHAEL BURKE.

York, Jan. 22, 1771.
ſter General, having
g of Correſpondence
rica) been pleaſed to
Stationbe tween *Fal-*
is hereby given, that
e cloſed at the Poſt-
ve of the Clock at
n every Month, and
Day for *Falmouth*.
Maſter General.
OLDEN, Secretary.

he PRINTING-
ERTISEMENTS,
c. Long Ones
ls of BLANKS,
proper BONDS
RK performed

XVIIth Year.) THE (N°. 1378.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1772.

A LETTER from J. H. N. U. S.

O. Man laments more ſincerely than I do, the unhappy Difference, which has taken place among the Friends of the Peoples, and divided them from each other. The Cauſe has doubtedly ſuffered, as well by the Diminution of that Strength which Union carries with it, as by the ſeparate Loſs of perſonal Reputation, which every Man ſuſtains, when his Character and Conduct are frequently held forth in ſome or contemptible Colours.—Theſe Differences are only advantageous to the common Enemy of the Country.—The hearty Friends of the Cauſe are provoked and diſguſted.—The Jukesarm Advocate avails himſelf of any Pretence to relapſe into that indolent Indifference about every Thing that ought to intereſt an Engliſhman, ſo unjuſtly dignified with the Title of Moderation.—The ſalſe, inſidious Partiſan, who creates or foments the Diſorder, ſees the Fruit of his diſtreſt Induſtry ripen beyond his Hopes, and rejoices in the Promiſe of a Banquet, only delicious to ſuch an Appetite as his own.——It is Time for thoſe, who truly mean the *Cauſe* and the *People*, who have no View or private Advantage, and who have Virtue enough to prefer the general Good of the Community to the Gratification of perſonal Animoſities—it is Time for ſuch Men to interpoſe.—Let us try whether theſe Mortal Diſſentions may not yet be reconciled; or, if that be impracticable, let us guard at leaſt againſt the worſt Effects of Diviſion, and endeavour to perſuade theſe Furious Partiſans, if they will not conſent to draw together, to be ſeparately uſeful to that Cauſe, which they all pretend to be attached to.—Honour and Honeſty muſt not be renounced, although a Thouſand Modes of Right and Wrong were to occupy the Degrees of Morality between Zeno and Epicurus. The Fundamental Principles of Chriſtianity may ſtill be preſerved, though every zealous Sectary adheres to his own exclusive Doctrine, and pious Eccleſiaſtics make Part of their Religion to perſecute one another.——The Civil Conſtitution too, that legal Liberty, that general Creed, which every Engliſhman profeſſes, may ſtill be ſupported, though Wilkes, and Horne, and Townſend, and Sawbridge, ſhould obſtinately refuſe to communicate, and even if the Fathers of the Church, Saville, Richmond, Camden, Rockingham, and Chatham, ſhould diſagree in the Ceremonies of their political Worſhip, and even in the Interpretation of Twenty Texts in Magna Charta.——I ſpeak to the People as one of the People.—Let us employ theſe Men in whatever Departments their various Abilities are beſt ſuited to, and as much to the Advantage of the common Cauſe as their different Inclinations will permit, they cannot ſerve *us*, without eſſentially ſerving themſelves.

If *Mr. Naſh* be elected, he will hardly venture, after ſo recent a Mark of the perſonal Eſteem of his Fellow-Citizens, to declare himſelf immediately a Courtier. The Spirit and Activity of the Sheriffs will, I hope, be ſufficient to counteract any ſiniſter Intentions of the Lord Mayor. In Colliſion with *their* Virtue, perhaps he may take Fire.

It is not neceſſary to exact from Mr. Wilkes the Virtues of a Stoic. They were inconſiſtent with themſelves, who, almoſt at the ſame Moment, repreſented him as the baſeſt of Mankind, yet ſeemed to expect from him ſuch Inſtances of Fortitude and Self-denial, as would do Honour to an Apoſtle. It is not however Flattery to ſay, that he is obſtinate, intrepid, and fertile in Expedients.—That he has no poſſible Reſource but in the publick Favour, is, in my Judgment, a conſiderable Recommendation of him. I wiſh that every Man, who pretended to Popularity, were in the ſame Predicament. I wiſh that a Retreat to St. James's were not ſo eaſy and open, as Patriots have found it. To Mr. Wilkes there is no Alternative. The Favour of his Country conſtitutes the Shield, which defends him againſt a Thouſand Daggers.—Defection would diſarm him. However he may be miſled by Paſſion or Imprudence, I think he cannot be guilty of a deliberate Treachery to the Publick.

I can more readily admire the Liberal Spirit and Integrity than the ſound Judgment of any Man, who preſers a republican Form of Government, in this or any other Empire of equal Extent, to a Monarchy ſo qualified and limited as ours. I am convinced that neither is it in Theory the wiſeſt Syſtem of Government, nor practicable in this Country. Yet, though I hope the Engliſh Conſtitution will for ever preſerve its original monarchical Form, I would have the Manners of the People purely and ſtrictly republican.—I do not mean the licentious Spirit of Anarchy, but I mean a general Attachment to thoſe Principles, diſtinct from any partial Attachment to Perſons or Families;—an implicit Submiſſion to the Laws, an Affection to the Magiſtrate, proportioned to the Integrity and Wiſdom with which he diſpenſes Juſtice to his People, and adminiſters their Affairs. This preſent Habit of our political Body appears to me the very Reverſe of what it ought to be. The Form of the Con-

ſtitution [illegible] Branches, while in the Manners of the People of [illegible] Country, inſtilling [illegible] Dependence upon the Crown. The real Friends of arbitrary Power combine the Faſhion, and [illegible] Principles, which they [illegible] the unwarrantable Proceedings aſſumed by the Houſe of Commons.——In theſe Circumſtances, it were more to be deſired that we had many Men like Mr. Sawbridge to repreſent us in Parliament.—I ſpeak from common Report and Opinion only, when I impute to him a ſpeculative Predilection in favour of a Republick. In the perſonal Conduct and Manners of the Man I cannot be miſtaken. He has ſhewn himſelf poſſeſſed of that republican Firmneſs, which the Times require, and by which an Engliſh Gentleman may be as uſeful and as honourably diſtinguiſhed, as any Citizen of ancient Rome, of Athens, or Lacedæmon.

Mr. Townſend complains that the publick Gratitude has not been anſwerable to his Deſerts.—It is not difficult to trace the Artifices, which have ſuggeſted to him a Language ſo unworthy of his Underſtanding. A great Man commands the Affections of the People. A prudent Man does not complain when he has loſt them. Yet they are far from being loſt to Mr. Townſend. He has treated our Opinion a little too cavalierly. A young Man is apt to rely too confidently upon himſelf, to be as attentive to his Miſtreſs, as a polite and paſſionate Lover ought to be. Perhaps he found her at firſt too eaſy a Conqueſt. Yet, I fancy, ſhe will be ready to receive him, whenever he thinks proper to renew his Addreſſes to her. With all his Youth, his Spirit, and his Appearance, it would be indecent in the Lady to ſolicit his Return.

I have too much Reſpect for the Abilities of Mr. Horne, to flatter myſelf that theſe Gentlemen will ever be cordially re-united. It is not however unreaſonable to expect, that each of them ſhould act his ſeparate Part, with Honour and Integrity to the Publick. As for Differences of Opinion upon ſpeculative Queſtions, if we wait until *they* are reconciled, the Action of human Affairs muſt be ſuſpended for ever. But neither are we to look for Perfection in any One Man, nor for Agreement among many.—When *Lord Chatham* affirms that the Authority of the Britiſh Legiſlature is not ſupreme over the Colonies, in the ſame Senſe in which it is ſupreme over Great-Britain;—when *Lord Camden* ſuppoſes a Neceſſity, (which the King is to judge of) and, founded upon that Neceſſity, attributes to the Crown a legal Power (not given by the Act itſelf) to ſuſpend the Operation of an Act of the Legiſlature,—I liſten to them both with Diffidence and Reſpect, but without the ſmalleſt Degree of Conviction or Aſſent. Yet, I doubt not, they delivered their real Sentiments, and they ought not to be haſtily condemned. I ſee have a Claim to the candid Interpretation of my Country, when I acknowledge an involuntary, compulſive Aſſent to one very unpopular Opinion. I lament the unhappy Neceſſity, whenever it ariſes, of providing for the Safety of the State by a temporary Invaſion of the perſonal Liberty of the Subject. Would to God it were practicable to reconcile theſe important Objects, in every poſſible Situation of publick Affairs. I regard the legal Liberty of the meaneſt Man in Britain, as much as my own, and would defend it with the ſame Zeal. I know we muſt ſtand or fall together. But I never can doubt, that the Community has a Right to command, as well as to purchaſe the Service of its Members. I ſee that Right founded on [illegible] upon a Neceſſity, which ſuperſedes all Argument, and I ſee it eſtabliſhed by Uſage immemorial, and [illegible] by more than a tacit Aſſent of the Legiſlature. I conclude there is no Remedy, in the Nature of Things, for the Grievance complained of, for, if there were, it muſt long ſince have been redreſſed. Though numberleſs Opportunities have preſented themſelves, highly favourable to publick Liberty, no ſucceſſful Attempt has ever been made for the Relief of the Subject in this Article. Yet it has been felt and complained of, ever ſince Engliſhmen had a Navy. The Conditions which conſtitute this Right muſt be taken together. Separately they have little Weight. It is not fair to argue from any Abuſe in the Execution to the Illegality of the Power; much leſs is a Concluſion to be drawn from the Hardſhip in the Laſt Inſtance. A Seaman can never be employed but againſt the Enemies of his Country. The only Caſe in which the King can have a Right to arm his Subjects in General, is that of a foreign Force being actually landed upon our Coaſt. Whenever this Caſe happens, no true Engliſhman will queſtion, whether the King has a Right to compel him to defend his Country be the Cuſtom of England, or a Decree of the Legiſlature. With [illegible] Freedom, it does not follow that the Symptoms may not be ſoftened, although the Diſtemper cannot be cured. Let Bounties be [illegible] as far as the publick Purſe can ſupply them, [illegible] Time, and when every reaſonable Expectation ſhall be exceeded, it will be found, in Fact, that the Spirit of the People is wanted to give Operation to the Remedy.

Upon the whole, I ſaw, and a Doubt about the Strict Right of preſſing, [illegible] Lord Mansfield had applauded Lord Chatham for delivering ſome thing like this Doctrine in the Houſe of Lords. That Conſideration ſtaggered me not a little. But, upon Reflection, his Conduct accounts naturally for itſelf. He knew the Doctrine was unpopular, and was eager to fix it upon the Man, who is the laſt Object of his Fear and Deteſtation. The cunning Scotchman never ſpeaks Truth without a fraudulent Deſign. In Council, he generally affects to take a moderate Part. Beſides his natural Frigidity, it makes Part of his political Plan, never to be known to recommend violent Meaſures. When the Guards are called forth to murder their Fellow-Subjects, it is not by the oſtenſible Advice of Lord Mansfield. That odious Office, his Prudence tells him, is better left to ſuch Men as Gower and Weymouth, as Barrington and Grafton. Lord Hillſborough wiſely confines his Firmneſs to the diſtant Americans.—The Deſigns of Mansfield are more ſubtle, more effectual, and ſecure. Who attacks the Liberty of the Preſs? Lord Mansfield. Who invades the conſtitutional Power of Juries? Lord Mansfield. What Judge ever challenged a Juryman, but Lord Mansfield?——Who was that Judge, who, to ſave the King's Brother, affirmed that a Man of the firſt Rank and Quality, who obtains a Verdict in a Suit for criminal Converſation, is intitled to no greater Damages than the meaneſt Mechanick? Lord Mansfield. Who is it makes Commiſſioners of the Great Seal? Lord Mansfield? Who is it forms a Decree for theſe Commiſſioners, deciding againſt Lord Chatham, and afterwards (finding himſelf oppoſed by the Judges) declares in Parliament, that he never had a Doubt that the Law was in direct Oppoſition to that Decree? Lord Mansfield. Who is he, that made it the Study and Practice of his Life to undermine and alter the whole Syſtem of Juriſprudence in the Court of King's Bench? Lord Mansfield. There never exiſted a Man but himſelf, who anſwered exactly to ſo complicated a Deſcription. Compared to theſe Enormities, his original Attachment to the Pretender (to whom his deareſt Brother was confidential Secretary) is a Virtue of the firſt Magnitude. But the Hour of Impeachment *will* come, and neither he nor Grafton ſhall eſcape me. Now let them make common Cauſe againſt England and the Houſe of Hanover. A Stuart and a Murray ſhould ſympathize with each other.

When I refer to ſignal Inſtances of unpopular Opinions delivered and maintained by Men, who may well be ſuppoſed to have no View but the publick Good, I do not mean to renew the Diſcuſſion of ſuch Opinions. I ſhould be ſorry to revive the dormant Queſtions of *Stamp Act*, *Corn Bill*, or *Preſs Warrant*. I mean only to illuſtrate one uſeful Propoſition, which it is the Intention of this Paper to inculcate;—*That we ſhould not generally reject the Friendſhip or Services of any Man, becauſe he differs from us in a particular Opinion.* This will not appear a ſuperfluous Caution, if we obſerve the ordinary Conduct of Mankind. In publick Affairs, there is the leaſt Chance of a perfect Concurrence of Sentiment or Inclination. Yet every Man is able to contribute ſomething to the common Stock, and no Man's Contribution ſhould be rejected. If Individuals have no Virtues, their Vices may be of Uſe to us. I care not with what Principle the new-born Patriot is animated, if the Meaſures he ſupports are beneficial to the Community. The Nation is intereſted in his *Conduct*. His Motives are his own. The Properties of a Patriot are perſonable in the Individual, but there is a quick Succeſſion of Subjects, and the Breed is worth preſerving.—The Spirit of the Americans may be an uſeful Example to us. Our Dogs and Horſes are only Engliſh upon Engliſh Ground. But Patriotiſm, it ſeems, may be improved by tranſplanting.—I will not reject a Bill, which tends to confine parliamentary Privilege within reaſonable Bounds, though it ſhould be ſtolen from the Houſe of Cavendiſh, and introduced by Mr. Onſlow. The Features of the Infant are a Proof of the Deſcent, and vindicate the noble Birth, from the Baſeneſs of the Adoption.—I willingly accept of a Sarcaſm from Colonel Barre, or a Simile from Mr. Bourke. Even the ſilent Vote of Mr. Calcraft is worth reckoning in a Diviſion.—What though he Riots in the Plunder of the Army, and has only determined to be a Patriot when he could not be a Peer!—Let us profit by the Aſſiſtance of ſuch Men, while they are with us, and place them, if it be poſſible, in the Poſt of Danger, to prevent Deſertion. The wary Wedderburne, the gentle Suffolk never threw away the Scabbard, nor ever went upon a forlorn Hope. They always treated the King's Servants as Men, with whom, ſome Time or other, they might poſſibly be in Friendſhip.—When a Man, who ſtands forth for the Publick, has gone that Length, from which there is no practicable Retreat,—when he has given that Kind of perſonal Offence, which a pious Monarch never pardons, I then begin to think him in earneſt, and that he never will have Occaſion to ſolicit the Forgiveneſs of his Country.—But Inſtances of a Determination ſo intire and unreſerved are rarely met with. Let us take Mankind, *as they are*. Let us diſtribute the Virtues and Abilities of Individuals, according to the Offices they affect, and when they quit the Service, let us endeavour to ſupply their Places with better Men than we have loſt. In this Country, there are always Candidates enough for popular Fa-