

Town, Maryland, October 20, 1772.

U B L I C K.

it of the wisest and best Men that  
and Nation; that the Liberty of the  
to the Support of that Constitution  
ve hitherto derived the Blessings of  
comes every one to consider, in the  
ght, this Palladium of our Rights.  
Friend to Liberty and his Coun-  
erally to prevail.—And as nothing  
dehcy to secure to us that inestima-  
the encouraging and supporting well  
pers, which, it is generally acknow-  
nce, the Parent of Slavery, give a  
and cause useful Knowledge to be culti-  
d, I flatter myself a Proposal for  
public Paper in this great commer-  
meet with the Approbation of its  
habitants in general, those of this  
County in particular, and be en-  
ly. The many important Advan-  
om such Institutions, are so well  
Part of Mankind, as well as to  
ure and Coriety, that Arguments  
on this Occasion, to illustrate their

the polite, candid and generous In-  
me since received from many Gen-  
respectable Characters, to establish  
Town, and affected with a lively  
Kindness, as well as for this In-  
urable Opinion of me, I have deter-  
with their Wishes, to very obligingly  
which Purpose, I have engaged a  
eparatur, which will be speedily here,  
of the Publick, I intend to prof-  
Business, in this Place, in all its  
the English and other Languages, in  
in expeditious Manner—and, in par-  
opose to publish, by Subscription,  
pedition, a Weekly News-Paper, un-

YLAND JOURNAL,  
AND  
ORE ADVERTISER:

our large Folio Pages, equal in Size  
Pennsylvania Papers, at the moderate  
TINGS, current Money, per Annum,  
and at the Time of subscribing, and  
the Expiration of the Year—to be  
ly every Saturday Morning, unless  
d appear more agreeable to the Sub-  
bered immediately after to the Col-  
and forwarded to those who live in the  
ces adjacent, by the earliest Opportu-  
tain every material Piece of Intelli-  
gence or domestic, with Accounts of the  
ature of Ships, the current Prices of  
se of Exchange, Deaths, Accidents,  
ry Kind, that may be thought inter-  
ck,—to enable myself to do which,  
ublished an extensive Correspondence,  
lly receive all the different Weekly  
but also the best News-Papers, politi-  
registers, Magazines, and other peri-  
of Great-Britain and Ireland, as well  
ole Papers of German Adverses,—from  
useful and entertaining Extracts shall  
ade.—So that there will be scarce  
Occurrence, extraordinary Phenome-  
entation, or new Discovery in Nature,  
that the Reader will find such Infor-  
mable him to judge for himself con-  
ill also take particular Care to insert  
iginal Essays, in Prose and Verse, of  
ear Subjects, with which I may be fa-  
eared and Ingenious,—and of this I  
ublick, as well as my own particular  
that the Freedom of the Press shall  
the utmost Impartiality observed, and  
en Piece admitted, without Scruple,  
to destroy or impair our excellent  
the Cause of Liberty, disturb the  
y, give Offence to Modesty, or, in  
Scandal on a News-Paper.

shall likewise be accurately publish-  
ous Manner, with great Punctuality,  
Prices.  
promise more than they are able to  
y Objects of Ridicule, I should rather  
ne should exceed than fall short of the  
ect which no Diligence or Attention  
on my Side,—which will, I persuade  
Time with a proportionable Return  
is Publick—as soon therefore as I shall  
t Number of Subscribers barely to de-  
e of the Work, the Paper shall be pub-

are taken in at the Coffee-Houses in  
and Annapolis, and by the several Per-  
Subscription Papers are left,—and I  
bliged to any Gentleman or Lady, in  
y, for his or her good Offices in pro-  
new Undertaking. I am, with be-  
and Respect, the Publick's most ob-  
d humble Servant,

WILLIAM GODDARD.

and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

THE

R Y L A N D

M A N A C K

A N D

E M E R I S

Year of our Lord 1773.

and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

THE

R Y L A N D

M A N A C K

A N D

E M E R I S

Year of our Lord 1773.

and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

THE

R Y L A N D

M A N A C K

A N D

E M E R I S

Year of our Lord 1773.

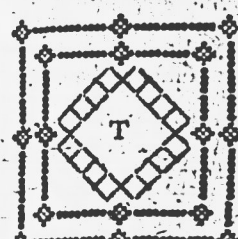
(XXVIII<sup>th</sup> YEAR.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1773.

The FIRST CITIZEN to the editor of the Dialogue between  
TWO CITIZENS.

S I R,



HE intention of this address is  
not to intice you to throw off  
a fictitious, and to assume a  
real character: for I am not  
one of those who have puzzled  
themselves with endless con-  
jectures about your mysterious  
perforance, a secret too deep  
for me to pry into, and if  
known, not of much moment;  
as little is it in my opinion whether your complexion  
be olive or fair, your eyes black or gray, your person  
slender or incurvated, your deportment easy and natural,  
insolent, or affected; you have therefore my consent  
to remain concealed under a borrowed name, as long  
as you may think proper, I see no great detriment that  
will thereby accrue to the publick; you will be the  
greatest I say! the only sufferer; your fellow citizens,  
ignorant to whom they stand indebted for such excel-  
lent lucubrations, will not know at what shrine to of-  
fer up their incense, and tribute of praise; to you this  
sacrifice of glory will be the less painful, as you are not  
aduated by vanity or a lust of fame; and in obscurity you  
will have this consolation still left, the enjoyment of  
conscious merit, and of self-applause. Modest men of  
real worth are subject to a certain diffidence, called by  
the French *la mauvaïse honte*, which frequently pre-  
vents their rising in the world; you are not likely, I  
must own, to be guilty of that fault; in *vitium ducit  
culpa fuga*; you seem fatter to have fallen into the o-  
ther extreme, and to be fully sensible of the wisdom of  
the French maxim, *il faut se faire valoir*, which for  
the benefit of my English readers, I will venture to  
translate thus—“A man ought to set a high value on his  
own talents.” This saying is somewhat analogous to  
that of Horace—*summe superbiam quæritam meriti*. As  
your manner of writing discovers vast erudition, and  
extensive reading, I make no doubt you are thoroughly  
acquainted with the Latin and French languages; and  
therefore a citation or two from each may not be un-  
palatable.

Having paid these compliments to your literary  
merit, I wish it were in my power to say as much in fa-  
vour of your candour and sincerity. The editor of the  
dialogue between two Citizens, it seems, is the  
same person, who overheard and committed to writing the  
conversation. I was willing to suppose the editor had  
his relation at second hand, for I could not otherwise  
account for the lame, mutilated, and imperfect part  
of the conversation attributed to me, without ascribing  
the publication to downright malice, and wilful mis-  
representation. Where I can, I am always willing to  
give the mildest construction to a dubious action.—The  
editor has now put it out of my power of judging thus  
favourably of him, and as I have not the least room to  
trust to his impartiality a second time, I find myself  
under the necessity of making a direct application to  
the press, to vindicate my intellectual faculties, which  
no doubt, have suffered much in the opinion of the  
publick (notwithstanding its great good nature) from  
the publication of the abovementioned dialogue.

The sentiments of the first Citizen are so miserably  
mangled and disfigured, that he scarce can trace the  
smallest likeness of those, which really fell from  
him in the course of that conversation; and what have  
been put into his mouth.

The first Citizen has not the vanity to think his  
thoughts, communicated to a fellow citizen in private,  
of sufficient importance to be made publick, nor would  
he have had the presumption to trouble that awful tri-  
bunal with his crude and indigested notions of poli-  
tics, had they not already been thus egregiously mis-  
represented in print. Whether they appear to more  
advantage in their present dress, others must deter-  
mine; the newness of the fashion gives them a quite  
different air and appearance; let the decision be what  
it will, since much depends on the manner of relating  
facts, the first Citizen thinks he ought to be permitted  
to relate them his own way.

I am sorry that party attachments and con-  
sensions have induced you to abandon old principles;  
there was a time, Sir, when you had not so favourable  
an opinion of the integrity and good intentions of Go-  
vernment, as you now seem to have. Your conduct  
on this occasion makes me suspect that formerly *hinc  
non, non mensures*, were disagreeable to you. Have we  
reason to place a greater confidence in our present tal-  
lers, than in those to whom I allude? Some of the pre-  
sent set (it is true) were then in power, others indeed  
were not yet provided for, and therefore a push was to  
be made to thrust them into office, that all power  
might centre in one family. Is all your patriotism come  
to this?

An awkward bashfulness.  
The avoiding one fault is apt to lead us into another.  
In the text these words have received a liberal inter-  
pretation; they mean *tridly*—That a person should assume  
a proper consequence.  
May be translated—Assume a pride to merit justly due.

I do not like such home expostulations, con-  
vince me that I act wrong in supporting Government  
and I will alter my conduct, no man is more open to  
conviction than myself.—(Vide Dialogue to the words  
—“*would be all fair argument*.”)

I am not surprised that the threadbare topics  
of arbitrary princes, and proclamations, should give  
you uneasiness; you have insinuated that the repeti-  
tion of them is tiresome, but I suspect the true cause  
of your aversion proceeds from another quarter. You  
are afraid of a comparison between the present ministers  
of this province, and those, who influenced Charles the  
first, and brought him to the block; the resemblance I  
assure you would be striking. You insinuate that “*The  
opinions of the greatest Council in England*” are come to  
hand, in favour of the proclamation; and 40 per poll;  
and you seem to lay great stress on those opinions. A  
little reflection, and acquaintance with history will  
teach you, that the opinions of Court Lawyers are not  
always to be relied on; remember the issue at Hamb-  
den’s trial; “*The prejudiced or prostituted Judge*” (says  
Hume) “*gave sentence in favour of  
the Crown*.” The opinion, even of a Camden, will  
have no weight with me, should it contradict a settled  
point of constitutional doctrine. On this occasion I  
cannot forbear citing a sentence or two from the justly  
admired author of the Considerations, which have  
made a deep impression on my memory. “*In a ques-  
tion*” (says that writer) “*of publick concernment, the  
opinion of no Court Lawyer, however respectable for  
his candor and abilities, ought to weigh more than the  
reasons adduced in support of it*.” He then gives his rea-  
sons for this assertion; to avoid prolixity I must refer  
you to the pamphlet; if I am not mistaken you will  
find them in page 12. Speaking shortly after of the  
opinions of Court Lawyers upon “*American affairs*,” he  
makes this pertinent remark: “*They*” (Court Lawyers  
opinions) “*have been all strongly marked with the same  
character; they have been generally very sententious, and  
the same observation may be applied to them all, they  
have declared THAT to be LEGAL which the minister  
for the time being has deemed to be EXPELIENT*.”  
Will you admit this to be fair argument?

I confess it carries some weight with it; I  
cannot with propriety dispute the authority, on which  
it is founded; make therefore the most of my con-  
cession, should I admit your reasoning on this head to  
be just, does it follow, that the Court and Country in-  
terests are incompatible; that Government and Liberty  
are irreconcilable? Is every man, who thinks differ-  
ently from you on publick measures, influenced or  
corrupted?

God forbid it should be the case of every indi-  
vidual. I have already hinted at the cause of your  
attachment to Government; it proceeds, I fear, more  
from personal considerations, than from a persuasion  
of the rectitude of our Court measures; but I would  
not have you confound Government, with the Officers  
of Government; they are things really distinct, and  
yet in your idea they seem to be one and the same.

Government was instituted for the general good, but  
Officers, intrusted with its powers, have most commonly  
perverted them to the selfish views of avarice and am-  
bition; hence the Country and Court interests, which  
ought to be the same, have been too often opposite, as  
must be acknowledged and lamented by every true  
friend to Liberty. You ask me, are Government and  
Liberty incompatible? Your question arises from an  
abuse of words, and confusion of ideas; I answer, they  
so far from being incompatible, I think they cannot  
subsist independent of each other. A few great and  
good princes have found the means of reconciling them  
even in despotic states; Tacitus says of Nerva, “*Re-  
s olim diffidatibus insensit, principatus, ac libertatem*.”  
a wicked minister has endeavoured, and is now  
endeavouring in this free government, to set the power  
of the supreme magistrate above the laws; in our mo-  
ther country such ministers have been punished for the  
attempt with infamy, death, or exile. I am surprised,  
that he who imitates their example, should not dread  
their fate.

This is not coming to the point, you talk at  
random of dangers threatening liberty, and of in-  
fringements of the constitution, which exist only in  
your imagination. Prove, I say, our ministers to have  
advised unconstitutional measures, and I am ready to  
abandon them and their causes; but upon your *ipse  
dixit*, I shall not admit those measures to be unconsti-  
tutional, which you are pleased to call so, nor can I  
allow all those to be Court hirelings, whom you think  
proper to stigmatise with that opprobrious appellation,  
and for no other reason, but that they dare exercise  
their own judgment in opposition to *jaures*. (Read the  
ad Citizen’s harangue from the last words of *opposition* to  
yours) to the following inclusive; *juvent of his brow*.)

What a flow of words! how pregnant with  
thought and deep reasoning! If you expect an answer  
to all the points, on which you have spoken, you  
must excuse my prolixity, and impute it to the va-  
riety of matter laid before me; I shall endeavour to be

(Thus translated by Gordon.) Nervy blended together  
two things, once found irreconcilable—Publick Liberty and  
Government.

concise, and if possible, a void obscurity—you say  
“*I know not what or whom I mean by you, and the friends  
of the constitution*—I will tell you, Sir, whom I do  
mean, from whence you may guess at those, who do  
not. By friends of the constitution, I mean not those  
whose selfish attachment to their interest has deprived  
the publick of a most beneficial Law, from the want  
of which by your own account, “*Our people is fallen  
into disgrace in foreign markets and every man’s prop-  
erty is in a degree detaching and mouldering away*.” I  
mean not those few, out of tenderness and regard to  
whom, the general welfare of this province has been  
sacrificed; to preserve whose salaries from diminution,  
the fortunes of all their countrymen have been suffered  
to be impaired; I mean not those, who advised a mea-  
sure, which cost the first Charles his crown and life,  
and who have dared to defend it upon principles more  
unjustifiable and injurious than those, under which it  
was at first pretentiously palliated. You see Sir I adopt  
the maxim of the British constitution—*The King can do  
no wrong*, I impute all the blame to his ministers, who  
if found guilty, and dragged to light, I hope will be  
made to feel the resentment of a free people. But it  
seems from your suggestion that we are to place an  
unlimited trust in the men, whom I have pretty plain-  
ly pointed out, because they are men of great wealth  
and have “*as deep a stake in the safety of the constitution  
as any of us*.” Property even in private life, is not  
always a security against dishonesty, in publick, it is  
much less so: The ministers, who have made the  
boldest attacks on liberty, have been most of them  
men of effluence; from whence I infer, that riches so  
far from insuring a minister’s honesty, ought rather  
to make us more watchful of his conduct.

You go on with this argument, and urge me thus  
—“*Do I conceive that such men can possibly be hired un-  
less they be overtaken by insatiation, to engage to pull  
down a fair and stately edifice, with the ruin of which  
as soon as it is levelled to the ground, they and their fa-  
milies are to be stoned to death*.” I have read of hum-  
berless instances of such insatiation; there are now  
living examples of it; the history of mankind is full of  
them; men in the gratification of sensual appetites,  
are apt to overlook their future consequences; thus  
for the present enjoyment of wealth and power—liberty  
in reversion will be easily given up; besides, a perpe-  
tuity in office may be aimed at, hopes may be enter-  
tained that the good thing, like a precious jewel will be  
handed down from father to son. I have known men  
of such meanness, and of such insolence, (qualities  
often met with in the same person) who exclusive of  
the above motives, would wish to be the first slave of a  
sultan, to lord it over all the rest; power Sir, power  
is apt to pervert the best of natures; with too much of  
it, I would not trust the milkiest man on earth; and  
shall we place confidence in a minister too long inured  
to rule, grown old, callous, and hackneyed in the  
crooked paths of policy?

I do not chuse to answer this last question—  
you grow warm and press me too close. But why is  
all your indignation poured out against our ministers,  
and no part of it reserved for the lawyers—those cut-  
throats, extortioners—those enemies to peace and  
honesty, those *republicke portents, ac pœne funera*—  
those energetic words of Tully, because I can find  
none in english to convey my full meaning, but by  
comparing our barpies to those two monsters of iniquity  
—Piso, and Gabinus.

From this vehemence of yours, I perceive  
you are one of those, who have joined in the late cry  
against lawyers; from what cause does all this rancour  
and animosity against these gentlemen proceed? Is it  
real tenderness for the people, which has occasioned  
such scurrility and abuse? or does your hatred, and  
that of your kidney, arise from disappointment and  
the unexpected alliance between the lawyers and the  
people, in opposition to officers. This alliance, I  
know, has been termed unnatural, because it was  
thought contrary to the lawyer’s interests; to separate  
themselves from the officers, since a close and firm  
union between the two, would probably secure success  
against all patriotic attempts to relieve the people from  
their late heavy burthens, of which too great a part  
still subsists.

For heaven’s sake to what purpose is all this  
“*idle talk*”? you well know it does not touch us, we are  
not galled and therefore need not wince.” But reconcile,  
if you can the inconsistency of conduct, with which  
some of your favourites may be justly reproached; I  
have one or two in my eye (great patriots) whose con-  
duct, I am sure, will not bear a strict scrutiny; “*I  
can tell them with truth*.” (Vide dialogue from the  
last words, to these) *sternus and patriotic parties*  
—last.

Mr. Melmoth, the elegant translator of Cicero’s fami-  
lar letters, makes this remark in his notes on the 31<sup>st</sup> letter  
of the first book, Vol. I.—“*Cicero has delineated the char-  
acters at large of those confule (Piso and Gabinus) in  
several of his orations, but he has in two words given  
the most adown picture of them that exasperated eloquence  
perhaps ever drew, where he calls them “*divo rei-  
publice portents ac pœne funera*.”—an expression  
for which modern language can furnish no equivalent*.”