; and if stolen and the thief convicted

Annapolis, Sept. 19, 1773. ay from the fubrcriber, last night about o'clock, an indented servant man, named ikins, lately imported in the Lovery Kitty, rell Howard, is a bricklayer by trade, a t man, about 28 years of age, pitted with x, wears his own hair, and i about 5 feet hes high; took with him a Jacker and light coloured bearskin, with olnabrig liok also a new fest hat, a red striped under blue yarn stockings, and copper buckles; charge from the army in the name of John and without doubt will go by that name; as a brother in Philadelphia, and 't's sup-nake that way; 'tis thought he has a forged ever takes up the faid fervant and delivers fubscriber, or secures him in any jail so get him again, shall receive five pounds ides what the law allows.

WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

Chester-town, Kent county, Sept. 254 vay from the subscriber, on Sain day the f June last, a convict servant man na ned s, by country an Englishman, aged about lks hoarfe, much in the west country disabout 5 feet 8 inches high, round thoulos in his walk, has a down look, and is of ark complexion, and has short dark hair. d took with him two ofnabrig thuts, two brig troufers, a-mixed coloured fearnought , a black and white country cloth under ew felt har, a pair of black worlted knit nd a pair of country made shoes almost new. en near five years in the country, and unarming and driving an ox team pretty well, n company with Mary Philips the wife of , and pretend to be man and wife. Mary with her a male child about 7 months old, dle fized, round shouldered, has light cor, thin sharp visage, pale complexion, and t is thought they are gone over the Bay to ettlements. Whoever takes up and secures d fervant man in any jail, to that the subget him again, shall have 5 pounds reward ight home reasonable charges besides the ad, paid by

THOMAS SMYTH.

SOLD, BY THE SUSCRIBBER, hundred acres of patent land, and about acres leafed land for ninety-nine years, all ther, lying in Baltimore county, about ten Bush- Fown, on the main road that goes to York-Town, Pennsylvania, about twelve Joppa, and about eighteen from Baltimoree land is good, and will fuit either for faimanting tobacco; it is likewise well situated n or store, as it lies on the main road that gons from the upper mills go to Baltimore. joins the land of Mr. Abraham Whitaker, now lives, who is building and letting lots people for keeping taverns and stores; it is ed for fuch business, as it lies in the heart of t where there are large quantities of wheat many merchant mills convenient; there land two small plantations; on one of them elling house in middling good repair, a good a large apple orchard of good fruit, well; on the other place there is a midlarge dwelling house in pretty good repair, convenient houses, and a small apple orood fruit; there likewise may be made mesth to support the place with hay, without able. Any person or persons inclinable to may see the above land by applying to Mr. Whitaker, or the subscriber.—Likewise to large two story brick dwelling house in the oppa, on a water lot, the house is almost our rooms on a floor, and eight fire places, ler the whole, and a neat ftore made of one oms, which is quite private from the other ne house, and now rented to Walter Tol-Efq; Any person inclinable to purcha'e the house and lot, may know the terms by apthe subscriber living in the fork of Gun-ear Joppa. The title of the whole indipu-

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY, XEXEXEXEXEXEXEXEXEXEXEXEXE EEN and SON.

(XXIXth YEAR.)

## MARYLAND GAZETI

U H D Y, November 1773.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Annapolis, October 20, 1773. The following extrast of a letter from a gentlem in in Baltimore to his friend in this city, costains, as I conclive, many useful and interesting hints and its publication at this crifis, may not, perhaps, be altogether improperyou will therefore please to give it a place in your next

HE intelligence you communicated to me respecting the publick transactions at the capital, was extremely agreeable I h ve just now feen the governo, 's ip een at the opening of the present selli ... Your opinion, and mine, you know, in posttical macters, do not always quadrate. We agree however to differ amicably It is in politics, as a legion; and I have ever tho ight it as unreafonable and abfuid, to expect a perfect coincidence of festiments in either, as it would be, were I required to wear the cast of your "countenance, or fifthou of your cloak. -- but to return to h freech-the importance of the subjects there recommended to the confideration of the affeinbly, is exceedingly obvious, and no doubt, win engage their molt ferious deliberation. The advantages, which will be derived to the trading part of the p.ovince from a light-boufe, cannot, I apprehend, be denied by any. Fixing landed p operty by removeable boundaries, may, indeed, leffen the lawyers emolumente, but will certainly remove, or prevent a very general, and vexatious came of expensive law fuits. Public roads too, for the more easy and c eap conveyance of merchandife, is a confideration the most interesting both to land holders, and craders hideed all regulations, tending to the encouragement of trade and navigation, will be tell and acknowledged by every in elligent inhabitant of the pr vince. For the happy effects of fuccessful commerce will extenu to the removest individual, in whatever occupation of life he may be employed. But this occurring, the abundantly evident from un ve sal experience, may be, I know, it has been disputed by many of our pr vinctals, who seem not to have hitherto entered into the spirit of trade with that ardour, and fuccess, which have so remarkably difting ished our more en eiprifting neighbours. Hyrica I have thought, that as inflorica deduction of the rife, progress, and importance of commirce, with the mist propable means of currying it on fuccessfully, would be a speculation not unprofitable to the people. Such a rife I fould be a read of the ble to the people. Such a task I should be goad to fre executed by some one, whose abilities and experience might command attention, and produce conviction. For my own part having not the essure, I pretend not to the q alifi a ions necessary to the full discussion of so complicated a subject. Yet I may venture to suggeth to voo, a few cusfory remarks, which could not all gether cave escaped the observation of the military who have wrote on this subject, agree imasserting, that commerce has ever storaged best among-nations the most renowned for freedom. Thus if we trace its progress that Type, Syranule, Carthag, Venice, Genoa, Holland, Eng and, &c. we shall always and it to have fixt its feat, where the people enjoyed the most extensive liberty. But neither will the general freedom of any people insure success to commerce, unless it can attract the particular attention of the flate, by whole fostering care alone it can be rationally expected to reach to any degree of importance. Among the many internal regulations for attaining this end, none have appeared mo e effen ial than the ereEing of marhet towns and condituting ports in parts of a country the

most convenient for general trade

For unless the staple of a country; and indeed every article of traffic is collected to one certain mart, there remains no folid hope of acquiring any extensive or permanent commerce, especially foreign. This has been the unwarying practice f every wife commercial state from the earliest ages; and in proportion to the immunities granted to these market-towns, and ports, the trade and wealth of the kingdom have uniformly increased, and become respectable. Thus the Hance-towns in Germany, from the peculiar commercial privileges they enjoy, are possessed of immens: wealth and power. The Hansestick league is the most powerful commercial confederacy known in history. "The three greatest trading towns in the world, says "Hume on civil liberty, are London, Amiterdam, and Hamburgh, all free cities."

Another wife policy observed by Europeans, so son as they began to see the vast advantages of commerce and manufactures, was the alluring, and inviting of industrious and ingenious foreigners to settle in their kingdoms. The Italians, about the -13th century, procured a favourable reception in every kingdem of Europe, from their knowledge and addrefs in trade and manufactures. They were established in France with the most extensive immunities.

They not only obtained every indulgence favourable to their commerce, but personal rights and privileges were granted to them, which the natives of the kingdom did not enjoy. The Lombards were likewise

\* Amler fou's biflary of commerce.

established in England about the same period, and a considerable street in the city of London still bears their name. This policy feems to be peculially well adapted to the circumstances of a young country, where inhabitants are wanted, and all arts are still in their infincy. Not can I think it would greatly detract from the wildom of Americans, were they, in this inflance at least, to imita e the example of more experienced Europeans. Indeed no degree of encou ragement thould be deemed excessive, which might tend in any manner to support and confirm our fluctu ating and uncertain commerce. But besides the great advantages which are certainly derived to commerce in particular from large towns invelted with extenfive privileges, other nenchits of the most interesting nature to mankind in general, may be fortunately in -Let us, for a moment, i dul e i in re ex tended view of this fabject, and confiler it in its offiber confiquences.—Liberty, feience, and com-They are intimately, indeed infept aby come cted og ther, and arways take up their chief left ence in tree cities. Inteller the greatest confuses of the age generally refort, and incited by emulation, or fired \$ by am "tio, they ilimulate each other to fucces ful exerti no of native talents; which might have otherwife can domnat, and forever deprived mankind of muca useful instruction. To them repair the patriots, the men of letters, and the merchants, w o become the guardians of the people's rights, the protectors of learning, the supporters of their countries trace. Thus tree cities, confide ed in this light, are the repofilmies, preferva ives, and nurteries of commerce, liberry, and knowledge.

In homon affaire, philosophers remark, there is a perpetural advance, or decline, to and from the ul.i-

mate point of perf ction.

Having arrived in their climax to a certain achme, they geturn again to their field rude and barbar-ustta e, with a declettion proportionate to the rapidity of their for per property. The influence of cities in these evolutions is very remarkable, and deserves the at ention of every contemplative mind. To illustrate my meaning, let us take a furvey of the Rate of Europe from the decleration of the Roman empire, and almost t tai exti ction of all the arts and sciences, till their revival a our the 12 h century. During t is torbulent period of frudal anarchy; the human mind, neglected, and depressed, funk into the most profound ignorance. In this designable fituation of things, the latent feeds of science, and civil treed in, which lay buried un er the general wreck, first resan to vegitate in civies. In these, and in these alone, there still remained form precious sparks, obscured indeed, but not wholly extinguished. In these the faced fire began first to burn. They became impatient, says an elegant historian, to shake off the yoke of flave y, and establish among themselves such a free and equal government, as would render property fecure; and industry flourishing. ‡ Laws, and subordination, continues the fame author, spraking of this very period; took their rife in cities, and diffused themselves insensibly thro' the rife of the society.—Of such immense consequence to the happiness of mankind were cities at that gloomy period.—Whether the improvement of the human minds woich both here is sensible. the human mind," woich hach been alvancing ever fince that memorable ep cha, is now at its funmit, or ratner as some think; on the decline, is a question; en which I will not hazard a decision. But however dif-those rude and barbarous days, we descend to the pre-fent more enlightened age, still we may observe that, the civil liberty of mankind, literature, polished manners, and commerce have ever been preserved, pro-tected, and persected by the influence of cities. I am not fingular in my opinion, when I affert that, the city of London hath been the great bulwark of English liberty, time immemorial—Were it not for the early, and vigorous opposition of the intrepid citizens to every assault on the freedom of the subject, it is much to be doubted whether at this day, there would be found a fingle feeman in all the British dominions. Every civilized flate has its capital, from whence, in great degree, it derives its importance, and commands the respect of its neighbours. Ever in this new, and as yet, uninformed American world, a B. Ron, a New-York, and a Philadelphia add luftre and dignity

+ From the grand principle of sympathy in human nature, ewbich, by communicating the passions all to all, increase their joint force, towns are ventrally the feats wike of li-liberty, and enthuhafm, where enthuhafm prevails in a na-tion. Dalrymple's memoirs of Great-Britain and Ireland,

p. 18.

† The republican form of government in which towns are conducted, the natural equality which takes place among fellow citizens, the necessity for that security of property which is the basis of commerce, and the continual opportunities and babits which men-living in public bave to converse these and babits which men-living in public bave to converse. upon public interests, all contribute to spread and fortify the fentiments of liberty. Dalrymple's review of the political flate of England, p. 14.

to the colonies to which they belong, and are advancing with rapidity towards perfection in arts and fciences, commerce and mechanics. To wnat possible cause shall it be alligned, that Maryland is so far outtirip, ed hy her younger filter coionies in those dieful improve-ments? the genius of her fons is naturally as along; in her fituation, climate, and foil she is as happy as any of her neighbours. And yet it is a ruth to notorious to be denied, or concealed, that we live tupine and contented, unanimated and una armed by the activity, fue ets, and glory of our r val coson es .- Can this be attributed to the want of a respectab e commercial capital, where a more intimate into course with foreigners and themr ives might take piace among the peo, is, that so their seeping geniuses being it used by consistent from their torpor, might be five to successful emuration? whatever minus ce this defect may be allowed to have on manners and the spirit of enterpille, if larely will not b denied that, it is attended with the most rum us effect, on our commerce and landed property. Why else thould lands, immediately without the boundary of Ma yiand, be estimated, and actually porchared at five to the pounts per acre; while inofe within our line, can with difficulty be fold for half that price? or looking farther for the late it caule of fuch amazing uifference, first we fear to find it interwoven in the coult utum of our government itle f, and in impolitic taks, discouraging to all trade and population? a fauit must certainly lie fomewhere; and lurery it is a buffiels, not be on the notice or the vigilant guardians of Ma ylane; to dilcover; and if pufficie, to apply an effectual remedy. Wietrer a p. int to devousy to be wished for; can be at uned; by reviling an interally correcting our provincial laws-by citabi flung, and keeping in repair, publicroads-by aduring industrious foreigners and others. to stade and settle among us—encouraging commerce, popula ion, and agriculture—and by electing a pariclear market forwn, becom-s not me to juggen, while we can to te ure y confide in the diff to ened without of a legislature; ever attentive to the public good of their & untry.

. Ware I am affiguing the probable reasons why this ovince hat himeiro made no better fig e in the Larnet and commercial world, may 1.6. perintte 1 to ot learning is oy no means the least a public jeminary of learning is oy no means the least the parties. arining to the community in general from the opportunity of a liberal ed casion; few will difpute. E.en in private arrairs, the inconveniences, and mic lafe : flowing from the ignorance and natharifin of the commona ), are severely felt by society; an same ted by the neiler informed. But hele se sifes sight as air" when compared to the more a airr rs, which may oe committed in the public walks if ine; in l'a thameful deficiency of general knowledge. The man who enters into the frighted offices of the state, with allthe prejudices of his nurte and prieft about then, well for ever flounder on from bounder to bouneer, theckied. in the tram neis of a cheumfeithed education; nis country in the mean time goodning under the fatality of ms permicious influence. His ideas of persons, and this gs; being confined within the microwell limits, ner never will be able, even perhaps with a confiderable fliare of natural good iente, to diveth it infer of matiwak pigotry with which has flyouth had been unhappily rainted. With a difposition perhaps to premote; what to him may appear a public good, his benevous lent defign may be defeated by a fuperfittious adherence to unfubitantial forms, no way effential to the general weal of the common weal h But an intimate. acquantiance with the liberaraets and terences; tends to elevate the mind above the paneful influence of und enlightened knowledge, and the more digraceful at tachments of party and prejudice - I hus; my friends have I freely communicated to y if, the observations which occurred to me on reading he governor's speech The arguments with which I have endeavoured to fupport my opinions, are of a public; and general nad ture; and therefore will not. I hop b firbjefte to the injustice of a perverted application to particular characters. Acrimonious publications, indecent in themselves, are offensive to every moderate man, who fincerely delires to fee a termination of those thing prais feurls which have littely to miferably diffracted this una happy province .- Adieu my friend-Amidit ine pub ic thocks of contending parties, let the peaceful temple of private frindship, ever remain unfurt. Balt. 17th Oct. 1773.

A Que semel est imbutu; recens, servabit oderem HORACE,

To the ELECTORS of Anne-Arundel county. West-River, Nov. 2, 1773.

HE late adjournment of the lower house of assembly, to take the advice and instructions of their constituents on the distressed circumstances of the province, has given us a fair opportunity of exercising one of the most valuable rights, we claim under our Constitution. As an elector I have an equal right,