

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1774.

On Monday morning last arrived here on their return from Williamsburgh for Philadelphia, the hon. Andrew Allen, and James Tilghman, Esqrs; as also Richard Tilghman, Esq; barrister at law—by whom we are favoured with a Virginia gazette, of the 26th ult. from which we have extracted the following important intelligence.

Williamsburgh, May 26, 1774.

ON Tuesday last, the honourable house of burgesses came to the following resolution, which was directed to be forthwith printed and published: "this house being deeply impressed with apprehension of the great dangers to be derived to British America, from the hostile invasion of the city of Boston in our sister colony of Massachusetts-Bay, whose commerce and harbour are, on the first day of June next, to be stopped by an armed force; deem it highly necessary that the said first day of June be set apart by the members of this house, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, devoutly to implore the divine interposition for averting the heavy calamity which threatens destruction to our civil rights, and the evils of civil war; to give us one heart, and one mind, firmly to oppose by all just and proper means every injury to American rights; and that the minds of his majesty and his parliament, may be inspired from above with wisdom, moderation, and justice; to remove from the loyal people of America all cause of danger, from a continued pursuit of measures pregnant with their ruin.

Ordered therefore, that the members of this house do attend in their places at the hour of ten in the forenoon, on the said first day of June next, in order to proceed with the speaker, and the mace to the church in this city for the purposes aforesaid; and that the reverend Mr. Price be appointed to read prayers, and the reverend Mr. Gwatkin to preach a sermon suitable to the occasion."

Upon the reverend Mr. Gwatkin's petitioning to be excused from complying with his appointment, the reverend Mr. Price, chaplain to the house, was directed to preach in his stead.

Friday, May 27th. Yesterday between three and four o'clock, P. M. the right honourable the earl of Dunmore, sent a message to the honourable the house of burgesses, by the clerk of the council, requiring their immediate attendance in the council chamber, when his excellency spoke to them as follows:

Mr. speaker, and gentlemen of the house of burgesses, I have in my hand a paper published by order of your house, conceived in such terms, as reflect highly upon his majesty, and the parliament of Great-Britain; which makes it necessary for me to dissolve you, and you are dissolved accordingly.

And this day at ten o'clock, the honourable members of the late house of burgesses met by agreement at the long-room in the Raleigh tavern in this city, called the Apollo; when the following agreement was unanimously entered into by that patriotic assembly, in support of the constitutional liberties of America, against the late oppressive act of the British parliament respecting the town of Boston, which in the end must affect all the other colonies.

We his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the late representatives of the good people of this country, having been deprived by the sudden interposition of the executive part of this government, from giving our countrymen the advice we wished to convey to them in a legislative capacity; find ourselves under the hard necessity of adopting this, the only method we have left, of pointing out to our countrymen such measures as in our opinion are best fitted to secure our dearest rights and liberty from destruction, by the heavy hand of power now lifted against North-America. With much grief we find that our dutiful applications to Great-Britain, for security of our just, ancient and constitutional rights, have been not only disregarded, but that a determined system is formed and pressed for reducing the inhabitants of British America to slavery, by subjecting them to the payment of taxes, imposed without the consent of the people or their representatives; and that in pursuit of the system, we find an act of the British parliament lately passed for stopping the harbour and commerce of the town of Boston, in our sister colony of Massachusetts-Bay, until the people there submit to the payment of such unconstitutional taxes, and which act most violently and arbitrarily deprives them of their property, in wharfs erected by private persons at their own great and proper expence; which act is, in our opinion, a most dangerous attempt to destroy the constitutional liberty and rights of all North-America.

It is farther our opinion, that as tea on its importation into America is charged with a duty imposed by parliament for the purpose of raising a revenue, without the consent of the people, it ought not to be used by any person who wishes well to the constitutional rights and liberty of British America. And whereas the India company have ungenerously attempted the ruin of America, by sending many ships loaded with tea into the colonies, thereby intending to fix a precedent in favour of arbitrary taxation; we deem it highly proper, and do accordingly recommend it strongly to our countrymen, not to purchase or use any kind of East-India commodity whatsoever, except saltpetre and

spices, until the grievances of America are redressed. We are farther clearly of opinion that an attack made on one of our sister colonies to compel submission to arbitrary taxes, is an attack made on all British America, and threatens ruin to the rights of all, unless the united wisdom of the whole be applied. And for this purpose it is recommended to the committee of correspondence, that they communicate with their several corresponding committees on the expediency of appointing deputies from the several colonies of British America to meet in general congress, at such place annually as shall be thought most convenient; there to deliberate on those general measures which the united interests of America may from time to time require.

A tender regard for the interest of our fellow subjects, the merchants and manufacturers of Great-Britain, prevents us from going farther at this time; most earnestly hoping that the constitutional principle of taxing the colonies without their consent will not be perished in, thereby to compel us, against our will, to avoid all commercial intercourse with Britain. Wishing them and our people free and happy, we are their affectionate friends the late representatives of Virginia.

The above was immediately signed by the honourable the speaker and all the members of the late house of burgesses, as well as by a number of clergymen and other inhabitants of the colony, who after having maturely considered the contents of the association, did most cordially approve and accede thereto.

This evening there is to be a ball and entertainment at the capital, given by the honourable the house of burgesses, to welcome lady Dunmore and the rest of our governor's family to Virginia.

Extracts of private letters from London, dated April 7 and 8, to persons in New-York and Philadelphia.

WITH the most anxious and deep concern, I sit down to give you some account of the bitter things that are meditated against America, and thro' her against England itself, and that constitution, by which it has long been distinguished among the nations, as a land of freedom and happiness, and an asylum against tyranny and oppression—a distinction, alas! that now subsists no more! and must be for ever lost, unless kind Providence should interpose, to save us from that slavery and darkness, which has well nigh overspread the face of the whole earth. America, the last resort of retiring Freedom, is now to be invaded, and the fugitive driven from her peaceful recesses there, that so she may find no resting place on this side Heaven.

A plan of despotism and arbitrary power, has incessantly been pursued, during the present reign; thro' all the ministerial changes and manœuvres, that has still been the grand object in view; and may explain all those intricate movements of government, which otherwise appear quite mysterious and unaccountable; especially with regard to the colonies, it may account for that obstinate perseverance in measures manifestly inconsistent with every principle of the English constitution, of justice, and of common sense; which have been attended with almost infinite expence, trouble and difficulty, both to the colonies and Great-Britain itself; when at the same time a plain, easy and certain way to peace, harmony and prosperity lies so open before us, that none can mistake it, and yet offers itself in vain. An absolute, arbitrary government, has infinite charms for a multitude of haughty luxurious parasites and flatterers that ever surround a throne, and hope to share with it in tyrannizing over the people, and rioting on their spoils. No wonder that such as these should prevail on a young monarch to be pleased with, to countenance and adopt their plan. Unlimited power is generally a most desirable object, especially to youth and inexperience—and a few are distrustful of themselves, or imagine that it would be unsafe in their hands.

In England almost every obstruction to the execution of this plan, is removed: places of high trust and importance, are bestowed upon those who will act in subserviency to the views of the court; those who might impede those views, are divested of power, and disabled from any effectual opposition. Experience has shewn, that the pensions and places in the gift of the crown have as great an influence, on the nobility, whose estates might set them above dependence, as upon common men—for luxury is boundless, and can render the possessor of the greatest estate as needy as a beggar, and as vulnerable to the influence of a bribe. As for the commons, those natural guardians of the liberties and properties of the people, tho' there are many worthy men among them, who do their utmost to stem the torrent of corruption, and preserve their country; yet their number is too small to answer the end: the influence of a cicerone, the most consummate knowledge of the interests of their country, and zeal for its service, the greatest abilities and integrity, are all rendered entirely useless by a corrupt majority of ministerial tools, who vote just as they are directed: this house, therefore, which used to be the bulwark of the people's freedom, serves now only to give the form or appearance of legality to acts of real tyranny and oppression, by which they are deprived of their liberty and property. A great majority of the house are returned by little venal boroughs, bribed by the nation's own money, to

elect such men as the ministry choose, and afterwards command to vote as they please. A friend well acquainted with the internal state of Great-Britain, assures me, "that many boroughs in the kingdom have scarce ten persons qualified to vote for a representative in parliament, and that all who are qualified are under the influence of some noble man, or squire, who, if he had no person of his own family to put in, transfers the election, or rather nomination, to such adventurers as choose to purchase a seat as a means of climbing the hill of preferment. In some places there is not even the shadow of an election or town meeting. The sovereign, bailiff, or rather returning officer, with two or three burgesses, go privately to the squire's house, and in a moment name such a one, as duly elected, without the appearance of a candidate.

"What a farce are such transactions, when the liberties of the people are thus played away at a game, wherein a corrupt government, and an ambitious covetous landlord are the only gainers!" All things being thus ripe in England for the open introduction of arbitrary power, nothing seems to have prevented it, but the struggles of the Americans to preserve their liberties. These struggles have been doubly mortifying to the ministry, as they have thereby been not only prevented from levying a revenue upon America, but from executing their scheme, in its full extent, upon England. And unless that scheme be very soon executed, it is in danger of being blown up entirely; for matters have risen to such a crisis, the uneasiness and distress of the nation are become so general, that some violent commotion seems inevitable, and near at hand; and if a revolution should happen, and fail to establish despotism in England, it would probably be fatal to those who have attempted to introduce it. The most strenuous efforts therefore will now be made, both by force and fraud to reduce the Americans to a conformity with the measures of the ministry, who are enraged and distracted at the obstructions they meet with from that quarter.

I therefore earnestly warn you to firmness and vigilance, every art will be used, both to intimidate, and to deceive you, may God direct you to be wise and faithful to yourselves and to your country, and crown your endeavours with success. You have every thing at stake that can be dear to reasonable creatures; your freedom, your property, your posterity, your honour. The very ministry who are striving to enslave you, in spite of themselves, both honour and fear you; but if they succeed against you, will despise and spurn you.

About a fortnight ago an act of parliament of a most extraordinary kind, to shut up the port of Boston, was passed in a most extraordinary manner, being smuggled through the house in seventeen days only from its introduction. The evidence before the privy council was suppressed, the agents refused a hearing at the bar, and no member for Boston or America in either house. Nor had the merchants and manufacturers in England, who will be deeply affected by the execution of this act, any proper notice of it, or opportunity to remonstrate against it. Indeed it is openly said that many a thousand pounds were issued from the treasury to obtain a majority in the house, and hurry it through before there should be time for opposition: so that when a body of merchants, trading to Boston and America, waited on Lord North with a request that a petition might be heard against the bill, before it passed into a law; they had the mortification to find they were too late, and that the bill had already passed. As his majesty has, by the act, a conditional power to suspend its operation, in case the tea destroyed at Boston should be paid for, the merchants offered Lord North £. 19,000, or a security to the India company to pay for the tea, if that suspension of the act might be procured from his majesty. But these offers were refused, and the merchants went away much dissatisfied—as thinking people are in general, against the proceedings of the ministry, especially in respect to this law, and the manner of getting it passed, which was with as much privacy and haste as possible, so that it is hardly yet known in the manufacturing towns which will be hurt by it. It is expected to raise great clamour and uneasiness as soon as it comes to be generally known, and felt, by the labouring people, and the trade, the stoppage of which, it is imagined, in a few months will convince the ministry they have acted wrong.

Another new bill, as extraordinary as the Boston bill, only more general in its operation, is in agitation, in the privy council; and like the Boston bill it is intended to be smuggled through the house. God grant it may be stopped in its progress, or defeated of its design. It is expected here that America will be surprised or frightened into a compliance with it, by the intended alarming clauses in it, and the spirited manner of enforcing it.

God give us vigilance, fortitude and wisdom to avoid the snare laid for you, and enable you to escape them.

General Gage is appointed governor and commander in chief of Massachusetts Bay, with very extensive powers. Under him are to be a set of officers, approved by the ministry, to be made counsellors, and enforce the parliamentary laws, with the (apparent) consent of the people.

In short, every art will be used to deceive you, and either cheat or frighten you out of your freedom and property: however, I can assure you the commanders have private orders not to fight, unless they can provoke you to appear the aggressors,--nay they have orders not to commence hostilities, without further orders. Put how soon that restriction may be taken off, God only knows; nor do I think that it was from any regard to justice, or tenderness to you, that such a restraint was laid; but purely from fear of the consequences of sanguinary orders; therefore I think, if you are firm and prudent, you have no occasion at this time, to fear any tragical consequences from a refusal to be taxed by the British parliament, who have really no right at all to tax you;--not that I would persuade you to this refusal merely upon a supposition, that the ministry will not proceed to hostile and sanguinary measures--for my opinion is, that there is nothing too absurd or wicked for them to do; but that if they should proceed to such measures, it will be better for you to die than submit to them: however as your cause is just, and all the world must see that you are injured and oppressed, your oppressors will be condemned by all the world, both at home and abroad; and if you are but firm and prudent in your opposition, fear not, but providence will interpose in your behalf, and raise you up friends to support and assist you. Some of the greatest and wisest, as well as best men in England, are already on your side, and will stand by you; your enemies have, nothing but mere power, unjustly obtained, and applied, to support their cause; reason and justice are altogether against them; they therefore stand on slippery ground, and totter in their stations. Lord Camden, exerted himself nobly in the House of lords, in your favour--he told them the Boston bill would be productive of a train of evils, and that they would certainly have cause to repent it. Great care is taken to prevent copies of his speech from getting to America, as well as to deceive you by false intelligence. Every tool of power in America will be called upon, and furnished with means to mislead you by a misrepresentation of facts, and giving a false turn and colouring to every thing that it concerns you to know. Six hundred pounds per annum, are paid to writers of false intelligence, and letters as well as newspapers, that might give you such intelligence as the ministry desire to conceal from you, are all stopped.

It is given out that severe measures are only intended against Boston, to punish their refractory conduct; but depend upon it, if they succeed against Boston, the like measures will be extended to every colony in America; they only begin with Boston, hoping the other colonies will not interpose. But you are all to be visited in turn, and devoured one after another. You may depend upon my intelligence--my office gives me access to the principals, concerned in the measures, and I think it my duty to warn the innocent against the wicked devices that I know to be meditated against them. It behoves the colonies to be united, in their intelligence, councils, and measures; it is a matter of the last importance to them, to stand by and support one another; the most favoured can only expect to be last devoured. The ministry are determined to try your mettle to the utmost. Mansfield and Rutledge are supposed to be the prime directors, and to influence the royal ear as they please. The spoils of England are insufficient to support the luxury of the minions of power, they have fixed their voracious appetites upon the possessions of the Americans, and intend to make a prey of them, in defiance of reason and justice, of the charters of kings, and the divine laws of nature. Depend upon it, every colony is to be subdued into a slavish obedience to the tyrannical impositions of Great Britain; nothing less will suffice, nothing less is intended. After the subjection of Boston and perhaps all the New-England governments, New-Jersey and New-York, are to be the next in course; and they talk of taking away Penn's charter. Look to yourselves, exert all your faculties to the utmost, your virtues will be put to a severe trial, and if they are not genuine and founded, they will not stand the test.

Alas! how is my soul shocked at the present situation of England, my native country--a great, a generous, and late a happy people--but now how changed, how fallen! the men who are really wise and good, deprived of opportunities of acting--the poor and middling people ruined and oppressed, the rich lost in luxury and dissipation, a set of weak and wicked men, misguiding the reins of government, the people taxed to death without mercy, placemen and pensioners without number &c.

Many of the officers on the intended expedition against Boston and America, have nobly thrown up their commissions, and refused to fight against their brethren in the colonies, without a just cause; and it is expected the soldiers will desert in multitudes, from a mere sense of honour and justice.

April 8. News is just now arrived, by a private hand, that the discontent of the people has so far prevailed, that orders are sent to unman the fleet, or at least that it should not sail till further orders. I hope the news will prove true.

The Scots in the house of commons have been your great enemies. I think it would be but just in the Bostonians to withhold every farthing due to them in that town, which I am told is very considerable, especially to the city of Glasgow. Indeed I think as the port is shut up, the whole debt due from them to Great-Britain should be stopped, and reprisals be made by every means in your power.--The preservation of England itself and her excellent constitution, require it of you.

May God direct and prosper your councils.

THE extracts of letters from London, dated the 7th and 8th of April, and printed on the back of the Boston port-act, which was distributed about town last Saturday, having been pronounced by some ignorant persons to be spurious and fabricated here; it is necessary to assert that they were last Thursday received by the Sampson, Capt. Coupar, that they are genuine, and

that any person doubting the verity of this declaration, may, by applying to Mr. Holt, the printer of the New-York journal, receive ample confirmation of it.

L O N D O N.

The following are extracted from the latest English newspapers.

The marquis de Noailles is very soon to succeed count Guignes as ambassador in England from the court of France. Admiral Keppel has given the ministry strong assurances that the French Squadron is almost ready to sail from Toulon to act against the Russians in the Levant; but their ships are greatly worn-out, and otherwise in very bad condition: the admiral wrote this account from Nice in Italy. Dr. Goldsmith, the poet and historian, died very unexpectedly, greatly regretted. Governor Mountford Brown, lately appointed to the Bahamas, was married the 25th March, to Miss Charlotte Inglis, a relation of the earl of Dartmouth. Serjeant Burland succeeds baron Adams as one of the exchequer barons; the latter died lately of the jail distemper. The Spaniards at all their ports, and at Majorca, in particular, the Genoese, Florentines and Venetians, are fitting out ships and other vessels, and raising forces; all the states of Barbary are likewise fitting out naval armaments, which will be productive of terrible events in the Turkish seas. The generals Clavering and Moulton, with the judges, are all embarked on board the Anion and Athburnham, for the East-Indies; they lie at Spithead, waiting for a fair wind. It is asserted, that by the taking of the city of Tanjour, in the East-Indies, no less than seven millions of sterling money will be produced to the East-India company and the captors; general Smith's proportion of it will amount to 150,000 pounds. Tiger Koch, who killed Capt. Farquhar at the Cape of Good Hope was not impaled, as reported, but is on his return to England, with his own state of that transaction. General Gage took leave of the king on the 6th of April, and on the 7th set out for Portsmouth, to embark with major Sheriff, on board the Lively man of war, Capt. Bishop, for Boston; his excellency's commission, as governor of Massachusetts-Bay, with an appointment of £2000 a year, is the most extensive that ever any English governor and commander in chief was hitherto invested with; such power could not be delegated to a more humane, intelligent and upright gentleman. All officers in England belonging to the regiments in America, are ordered for Portsmouth, to embark on board a transport waiting there to carry them to Boston. A fleet of observation will, in the summer be sent to cruise in the bay of Biscay, and another stationed between Lisbon and Gibraltar. The French, determined at length to aid the Turks, are preparing, under the administration of the hitherto pacific duke D'Aguillon, both by land and sea, to attack the Russians; this calls for the most vigilant and jealous attention to every motion of their forces, and at Paris nothing is now talked of but war, and at every port in France, from Calais and Bayonne: so that no person can leave the Kingdom without a royal pass; the Spaniards will act in concert with them in all their enterprises. The young prince was christened at St. James's by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 24th of March, and named Adolphus Frederick. The 4th, 5th, 38th, and 53d regiments are ordered to Boston. The bill for the better regulating the government of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, was recommended and passed by lord Mansfield; sir Charles Whitworth, lord North, Mr. Rice, with the attorney and solicitor general, prepared and brought it into the house of commons. The ticket, No. 1917, in the lottery of Mellis. Adam, proved to be their own property, being an unfold ticket; it was, on the 25th of March, drawn a prize of 50,000 pounds sterling. General Monckton is chosen member for Pontefract, in the room of lord Galway, his nephew, deceased. The Boston port bill in the house of lords, was supported by the lords Mansfield, Gower, Lyttleton, Weymouth, and Suffolk; it was opposed by the dukes of Richmond and Manchester, the marquis of Rockingham, and the lords Temple, Shelburne, Camden and Stair, but the principal arguments were between the lords Mansfield and Camden: lord Shelburne presented a petition against it, signed by sundry gentlemen of America, then resident in London. His majesty has declared his intention of being present at a review of the royal navy at Portsmouth or Plymouth, next July. Bishop Moles is removed from St. David's to the see of Bath and Wells; Dr. York is consecrated bishop of St. David's; Dr. Dampier is Dean of Durham, vice Dr. Cooper, deceased; Dr. Majendie, is canon of Windsor; the Rev. Mr. Courney is prebendary of Worcester; and it is said, the Rev. Dr. Hurd is to have the living of St. George's, Hanover-Square. Lord Viscount Pitt, eldest son of the earl of Chatham, is on his passage to join the 47th regiment at Perth, Amboy, in New-Jersey, he being appointed an ensign in that corps. Lieutenant Col. James Hamilton, from half-pay, is now lieutenant Col. of the 21st regiment. His majesty has appointed general Murray to be lieutenant governor of Minorca, in the room of general Moftyn.

N E W - Y O R K, May 19.

On Tuesday evening an express arrived in town from Boston, with an account that the inhabitants of that place had received, on the 10th instant, by Capt. Jenkins, the act of parliament for shutting up their port. On Wednesday the committees of correspondence, from eight of the adjacent towns, were summoned; and on Thursday they met at Fanueil-Hall, and wrote circular letters to the several committees of correspondence in the other colonies: on Friday the inhabitants of the town of Boston met, and agreed to send letters to every town in the Massachusetts-government, and to every colony on the continent; acquainting them, that they were determined to stop all exports and imports to Great Britain and the West-Indies, they chose other committees, to confer with the inhabitants of Salem, Marblehead, &c. to collect

subscriptions for the employment of the artificers, &c. and for effectually securing the peace of the city. In short, the inhabitants, who had assembled in prodigious numbers, were all united in a firm resolution, not to comply with the act of parliament. The purport of their letter to the committees of correspondence at this city and in Philadelphia, is to acquaint them with their resolutions; and to desire they may be supported by their hearty concurrence in the measures which have hitherto been concerted by them.

His excellency general Gage, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in North-America, and governor of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, arrived and landed on Friday last, with major Sheriff, at Castle-William, where he was received by Mr. Hutchinson, who resigned the government into general Gage's hands; and on Saturday noon a council was held there.

The inhabitants of Salem have declared, that they will not sell, or let an house or lodgings, to any persons that may remove thither, in consequence of the pulling of the Boston port act, they being determined to shew their distressed brethren in the capital city, every possible mark of their sincere sympathy.

T O T H E P U B L I C.

"An advertisement having appeared at the coffee-house, in consequence of the late extraordinary and very alarming advices received from England, inviting the merchants to meet at the house of Mr. Samuel Francis, on Monday evening last, in order to consult on measures proper to be pursued on the present critical and important occasion.

"A very respectable and large number of the merchants and other inhabitants did accordingly appear at the time and place appointed, and then and there nominated, for the approbation of the public, a committee of fifty persons, of which, fifteen to be a sufficient number to do business.

"That therefore no formality may be wanting to constitute a committee duly chosen: the inhabitants of this city and county, are requested to attend at the coffee-house this day, at one o'clock (the same having been also notified by hand-bills, prior to the printing of this paper) to approve of the committee nominated as aforesaid, or to appoint such other persons, as in their discretion and wisdom may see meet."

A N N A P O L I S, June 2, 1774.

On Saturday evening his excellency governor Eden set out from this city for Patuxent, to embark on board the Annapolis, Capt. Eden, for London.

His excellency proposes to return in a few months, with his lady and family, to this province.

The general assembly of this province, which stood prorogued to Monday the 11th day of July, is further prorogued to Monday the 24th day of October next.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 25th day of May, 1774, after notice given of the time, place, and occasion of this meeting;

R E S O L V E D, that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of America, and that it is incumbent on every colony in America, to unite in effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from, and exportations to, Great-Britain, till the said act be repealed, the same will preserve North America and her liberties.

R E S O L V E D therefore, that the inhabitants of this city will join in an association with the several counties of this province, and the principal colonies of America, to put an immediate stop to all exports to Great-Britain, and that after a short day hereafter to be agreed on, that there be no imports from Great-Britain till the said act be repealed, and that such association be on oath.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the gentlemen of the law of this province bring no suit for the recovery of any debt due from any inhabitant of this province to any inhabitant of Great-Britain, until the said act be repealed.

That the inhabitants of this city will, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that this province ought immediately to break off all trade and dealings with that colony or province which shall refuse or decline to come into similar resolutions with a majority of the colonies.

That Messieurs John Hall, Charles Carroll, Thomas Johnson, jun. William Paca, Matthias Hammond, and Samuel Chase, be a committee for this city, to join with those who shall be appointed for Baltimore-Town, and other parts of this province, to constitute one general committee, and that the gentlemen appointed for this city immediately correspond with Baltimore-Town, and other parts of this province, to effect such association as will best secure American liberty.

T O T H E P R I N T E R S.

Y O U R Gazette of the 26th inst. contains an anonymous publication of the resolutions entered into by the meeting of the inhabitants of this city, held for the purpose of taking into consideration, letters from Boston and Philadelphia, which it is presumed is entitled to no other than an anonymous answer. The public are desired to suspend forming any judgment of the sentiments of this city on a subject of so momentous a concern, until they are furnished with more authentic grounds.

Annapolis, May 26, 1774.

Annapolis, May 27, 1774.

A. M. 11 o'clock.

A P A P E R having been circulated this morning, in this city, and distributed with the Gazette, desiring the public to suspend forming any judgment of the sentiments of this city, on the subject matter of letters from Boston and Philadelphia, until they are furnished with more authentic grounds, than the resolutions entered into by the meeting of the inhabitants, held for that purpose--ALL the CITIZENS, and particu-

larly those who earnestly request a meeting of the people in reading the from Boston third resolution distinctly read on them, was unanimously moved, and the division resolved to be not expunged and on the question was unanimously resolved to be printed.

A publication of the number will, it is for determining the last impression of the city.

W city and most invincible explicit display held on the 2nd of the world.

"I hat it gentlemen for the rec tant of this town, until D I S S

I. Because that this resolution, in to those int with unlimited ty, have making them u influence wit ton, without influence won their conduct

II. Because are partially what is justly rent us from ternal suits, mercy of do treating our event, in th with horror.

III. Because expire under folly re rep most arowed to be bound on can suggest

Lloyd Dulac Anthony David Ste Thomas S Gordon, Unworth Ranken, Selevan, Robert L Elie Vall James Fr John Hep William John San John How John Nor Thomas William ky, Mar bers, Jan son, Th Dulany, William Archibald Alexander David A son, Rol Morrison Hendley, Charles James M Thomas James Ha Maw, J Owens, Lewis Jo Prew, I Donalds Worthin Wilkins, Gordon, Thomas Ball, Th Mackab Hammon Hincks, son, Ric ton, Ric Wilmot Spriggs, Bull, A John W Alexander

lary those who dissent from the printed resolutions, are earnestly requested to meet at the play-house, precisely at three o'clock, this afternoon.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis in consequence of the foregoing notice, after reading the several letters and papers communicated from Boston and Philadelphia, the first, second, and third resolutions of this city on Wednesday last were distinctly read, one by one, and the question being put on them, severally, that they be confirmed, the first was unanimously confirmed, and on a division the second and third were also confirmed, very few dissenting. The fourth resolution being read, the question was moved, and put, that the same be expunged, and on a division resolved, by a considerable majority, that it be not expunged. The other resolutions were read, and on the question being put on each, were confirmed without any division.

Resolved, That this day's proceedings be immediately printed and made public.

Per order,

JOHN DUCKETT, Clk.
TO THE PRINTERS.

Annapolis, May 30, 1774.

A publication of the inclosed protest, supported by a considerable number of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, will, it is presumed, furnish the most authentic grounds, for determining the sense of the majority, on a question of the last importance.

WE whose names are subscribed, inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, conceive it our clear right, and most incumbent duty, to express our cordial and explicit disapprobation, of a resolution which was carried by forty-seven against thirty-one at the meeting, held on the 27th instant.

The resolution against which we protest in the face of the world is the following.

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that, the gentlemen of the law of this province, bring no suit for the recovery of any debt, due from any inhabitant of this province, to any inhabitant of Great-Britain, until the said act be repealed."

DISSENTIENT.

I. Because we are impressed with a full conviction, that this resolution is founded in treachery, and rancour, inasmuch as it is big with bankruptcy and ruin, to those inhabitants of Great-Britain, who, relying on unlimited security on our good faith and integrity, have made us masters of their fortunes; condemning them UNHEARD, for not having interposed their influence with parliament in favour of the town of Boston, without duly weighing the force, with which that influence would probably have operated, or whether, in their conduct, they were actuated by wisdom and policy, or by CORRUPTION and AVARICE.

II. Because whilst the inhabitants of Great-Britain are partially deposed of every legal remedy to recover what is justly due to them, no provision is made, to prevent us from being barratrous, by the prosecution of internal suits, but our fortunes and persons are left at the mercy of domestic creditors, without a possibility of extricating ourselves, unless by a general convulsion; an event, in the contemplation of sober reason, replete with horror.

III. Because our credit as a commercial people will expire under the wound; for what confidence can possibly be reposed in those, who shall have exhibited the most avowed and most striking proof, that they are not to be bound by obligations as sacred as human invention can suggest!

Lloyd Dulany, William Cooke, James Tilghman, Anthony Stewart, William Stewart, Charles Stewart, David Stewart, Jonathan Pinkney, William Tuck, Thomas Sparrow, John Green, James Brice, George Gordon, John Chalmers, John Anderson, John Unsworth, James Taylor, William Cayton, George Ranken, Robert Moor, Jonathan Parker, Brite Selven, John Varndel, John Annis, Robert Ridge, Robert Nixon, Thomas Kirby, William Edwards, Robert Lambert, William Eddis, John Clapham, Elie Vallette, Robert Buchanan, William Noke, James Brooks, Richard Murrow, John Brown, John Hepburn, Colin Campbell, Nathaniel Ross, William Niven, James Kingbury, James Barnes, John Sands, James Williams, Joseph Williams, John Howard, William Munroe, John D. Jaquet, John Norris, John Steele, N. Maccubbin, Thome. Thomas Hammond, Thomas Pipeir, Thomas Neal, William Tonry, James McKenzie, Nicholas Minick, Martin Water, John Warren, William Chambers, James Clarke, Denton Jacques, Joseph Dowson, Thomas Macken, Richard Eurland, Dan. Dulany, of Dan. R. Mollen, Robert Couden, William Aikman, George French, John Parker, Archibald Smith, Thomas Bonner, Matthias Mac, Alexander McDonald, David Cinnig, John Timmis, David Atchison, James Maynard, William Harrison, Robert Kirkland, William Ashton, Robert Morrison, Charles Bryan, John Haragan, Hugh Hendley, Richard Thompson, Reverdy Ghiselin, Charles Marckel, John Randall, William Stiff, James Mitchell, Charles Roberts, Samuel Skingle, Thomas Stiff, Henry Jackson, William Devenish, James Hackman, Charles Barber, John Everts, James Maw, Jordan Steiger, Joseph Richards, Edward Owens, Thomas Pryle, J. Wilkinson, Robert Key, Lewis Jones, William Willatt, John King, William Prew, Thomas Towson, William Howard, John Donaldson, Dan. Dulany, of Walter, William Worthington, Thomas Br. Hodgkin, William Wilkins, Thomas French, Joseph Selby, William Gordon, Thomas Hyde, John Maconochie, Philip Thomas Lee, John Ball, Samuel Owens, Samuel Ball, Thomas Braithwaite, James Murray, Richard Mackubin, Michael Wallace, William Hyde, Nathan Hammond, Peter Pfalter, Joseph Browning, Thomas Hincks, Lewis Neth, Edward Dogan, J. H. Anderson, Richard Burt, Henry Horley, Cornelius Fenton, Richard Addams, George Ranken, sen. Edward Wilmot, Robert Lang, George Nicholson, Benjamin Spriggs, John Horton, Charles Wright, Constantine Bull, Amos Edmons, Henry Sibell, Joshua Cross, John Woolford, Sam. H. Howard, Oliver Weedon, Alexander Finlater, Con McCarty, Jonathan Simpson.

Chester Town, May 19, 1774.
To the Printers of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Your giving the following a place in your useful gazette, is earnestly requested by the inhabitants of Kent county;

Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights,
The generous plan of pow'r deliver'd down
From age to age, by your renown'd forefathers;
So dearly bought, the price of so much blood!
O! let it never perish in your hands,
But piously transmit it to your children.

ADDISON'S CATO.

IT must be universally allowed, that the essential circumstance, which constitutes the political happiness of a free people, consists in their being governed by laws of their own making, or to which their consent is given by delegates of their own choice and nomination. This maxim, founded on the genius of the British constitution--the most perfect under heaven--cannot be supposed partial or confined; but must be as extensively diffusive, in its benign operations, as are the regions subordinate to, and claiming protection, under that constitution.

The act of parliament, therefore, subjecting the british colonies in America, to the payment of a duty on tea, for the purpose of raising a revenue, being passed without their consent, and calculated to enslave them, cannot but be deemed unconstitutional and oppressive; from whence it clearly follows, that it highly behoves the Americans, as loyal and trueborn subjects of Great-Britain, to take every prudent and justifiable measure in order to evade its baneful effects; thus to baffle the designs of a corrupt and despotic ministry. Our brethren of the Northern colonies have already declared their opposition to this act;--and as it equally affects the good people of this loyal province of Maryland, a number of respectable gentlemen--friends to liberty, met at a public-house in Chester town, on Friday the 13th of May, 1774, when a chairman was chosen, a committee appointed, and it was agreed upon to have a general meeting of the inhabitants of the county on Wednesday the 18th of the same month, to declare their sentiments respecting the importation of tea, while subject to a duty. A numerous and very respectable meeting was accordingly held, when the committee was enlarged, and the following resolutions were repeatedly read, and unanimously agreed to, viz.

First. RESOLVED, that we acknowledge his majesty George the third, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland--to be our rightful, and lawful sovereign, to whom we owe and promise all dutiful allegiance and submission.

2d. RESOLVED, that no duties or taxes can constitutionally be imposed on us, but by our own consent, given personally, or by our representatives.

3d. RESOLVED, that the act of the British parliament of the 7th of George the third, chapter 46th, subjecting the colonies to the payment of a duty on tea, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, is unconstitutional, oppressive, and calculated to enslave the Americans.

4th. RESOLVED, therefore, that whoever shall import, or in any way aid or assist in importing, or introducing from any part of Great Britain, or any other place whatsoever, into this town or county, any tea, subject to the payment of a duty imposed by the aforesaid act of parliament. Or, whoever shall wilfully and knowingly sell, buy, or consume, or in any way assist in the sale, purchase, or consumption of any tea imported as aforesaid subject to a duty, he, or they, shall be stigmatized as enemies to the liberties of America.

5th. RESOLVED, that we will not only steadily adhere to the foregoing resolves, but will endeavour to excite our worthy neighbours to a like patriotic conduct, and whoever, amongst us, shall refuse his concurrence, or after complying, shall desert the cause, and knowingly deviate from the true spirit and meaning of these our resolutions, we will mark him out, as inimical to the liberties of America, an unworthy member of the community, and a person not deserving our notice or regard.

6th. RESOLVED, that the foregoing resolves be printed, that our brethren in this and the other colonies, may know our sentiments as they are therein contained.

Signed by order

of the committee,

W. WRIGHT, Clerk.

N. B. The above resolves were entered into upon a discovery of a late importation of the dutiable tea, (in the brigantine Geddes, of this port) for some of the neighbouring counties. Further measures are in contemplation, in consequence of a late and very alarming act of parliament.

Talbot Court House, May 24, 1774.

ALARMED at the present situation of America, and impressed with the most tender feelings for the distresses of their brethren and fellow subjects in Boston, a number of gentlemen having met at this place, took into their serious consideration the part they ought to act, as friends to liberty, and to the general interests of mankind.

To preserve the rights, and to secure the property of the subject, they apprehend, is the end of government. But when those rights are invaded--when the mode prescribed by the laws for the punishment of offences, and obtaining justice, is disregarded and spurned--when, without being heard in their defence, force is employed, and the severest penalties are inflicted; the people, they clearly conceive, have a right not only to complain, but likewise to exert their utmost endeavours to prevent the effect of such measures, as may be adopted by a weak or corrupt ministry to destroy their liberties, deprive them of their property, and rob them of their dearest birthright as Britons.

Impressed with the warmest zeal for, and loyalty to their most gracious sovereign, and with the most sincere affection for their fellow subjects in Great-Britain, They are determined, calmly and steadily, to unite with their fellow subjects, in pursuing every legal and constitutional measure, to avert the evils threatened by

the late act of parliament for shutting up the port and harbour of Boston; to support the common rights of America; and to promote that union and harmony between the mother country and her colonies, on which the preservation of both must finally depend.

The conclusion of the essay on the advantages of a classical education, is postponed for want of room. Advertisements omitted will be inserted next week.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Schooner Peggy and Betsey, Elijah Luce, from St. Vincent.
Ship Richmond, Thomas Hutchinson, from Liverpool.
Brig Industry, Charles Kenney, from Waterford.
Ship Peggy, William Barron, from Falmouth.
Ship Baltimore, James Handrick, from London.
Ship Camden, Joseph Richardson, from London.

CLEARED.

Sloop Baltimore Packet, John Gwinn, for Virginia.
Ship Speedwell, William Clark, for Bristol.
Schooner Two Brothers, Thomas Cullmore, for New-
Providence.
Sloop Lucy, Samuel M'Lellan, for Casco Bay.
Ship Sidney, Thomas Drysdale, for Lisbon.

Annapolis, May 28, 1774.

ALL the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, are earnestly requested to meet at the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 4th day of June next, to take into consideration sundry letters and papers from the town of Boston, and the city of Philadelphia; and to consult on the most effectual means to preserve the liberty of America.

JUST IMPORTED.

In the ship Patuxent, Capt. Lewis, from London, and the ship Cicely, Capt. Hornby, from Liverpool; and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store on the dock.

A LARGE and general assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable to the season; among which are fine and super-fine broad-clothes--fine cassimer--wilton cloth--German serges-- $\frac{1}{2}$ yard, and $\frac{1}{2}$ ell wide fustians--jeans--jeanets--hickies--cotton denims--corduroys--Italian and Dutch cords--yard wide drawboys--royal ribs--stock and fatinets--velvet and velverets--yard wide corded dimities--yard wide flowered petticoating-- $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and yard wide Irish linens--long lawns--white and brown Irish sheeting--white and brown Russia ditto--Russia shabs--brown and striped cotton holland--dowls--bed-bunks--Flanders ticks--Holland beds and pillows--mattresses--cotton counterpanes-- $\frac{1}{2}$ and yard wide cotton chints--lunette check-- $\frac{1}{2}$ ell, and $\frac{1}{2}$ striped and plain lutestrings--striped and bobined ducapes--black and white ditto--flowered brocade--armazeen--corded tabby--China taffeta--black and white fustins, and satin pelongs-- $\frac{1}{2}$ ell and ell wide mule and alameda-- $\frac{1}{2}$ ell and ell wide Persian, and Persian taffeta--gold waistcoat shapes--silk Persian and satin petticoats--fine patent aprons--silk gauze--cypress ditto--parisnet--catgut--cambricks and lawns--blond and thread lace--thread edging--taste--head and breast flowers--ear-rings and hair-pins--black and white silk handkerchiefs and cravats--black love handkerchiefs--Italian crapes--bombazeen--Womens and childrens fashionable silk bonnets--cane and straw hats--silk cloaks--mens and boys fashionable beaver hats--adies riding beaver ditto, with turban-bands, and Oilrich feathers--3 4 and 5 threaded mens and womens thread, cotton, and silk hose--boys thread, ditto--mens, womens, and girls gloves and mitts--womens silk ditto--printed calicoes and linens--India chints--white calicoes--six fourth humbuns--ell wide plain and flowered muslins--ditto book muslins--nankeens--womens calimanco and white leather shoes--mens best shoes--red Morocco, and neat japanned decanter stands--violins--strings for ditto--Poland starch--indigo and fig blue--spices of all kinds--sago--epsum and glauber salts--best powdered Jesuits bark--almonds--sun-raifins, and currants in jarre--fugar-candy--Spanish juice--spirits of wine--spirits of turpentine--Flourance oil--lintseed ditto--painter's colours of all sorts--Walton snuff--baker salt--double and single refined loaf sugar--sail cloth--seams and feat twine--porter--old red port, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

JUST IMPORTED

By WILLIAM AIKMAN, bookseller and stationer in Annapolis.

A LARGE collection of books--amongst which are Blackstone's commentaries on the laws of England, 4 vol. New dictionary of arts and sciences, 3 vol. 4to. Beattie's essay on truth. Buchan's domestic medicine, best London edition. Hume's essays, 2 vols. octavo. Lord Kaams's elements of criticism, 1 vol. Ferguson's essay on civil society. Dickson on agriculture, 2 vols. last edition. Hoyle's games. An elegant edition of Ruffon's works, 10 vols. translated from the French. Sketches of the history of man, 2 vol. 4to. by Lord Kaams, newly published. Millar on the distinction of ranks in society. Man of feel g. Man of the world, 2 vols. A complete assortment of the British poets. Latin, Greek, and French school-books, small histories for children, &c. &c. with a large quantity of royal, medium, demy, treasury, and tomb pet, fonticap, and pot writing papers; Dutch quills, best red and black sealing wax, and lith wafers.

Just published, and to be sold at W. Aikman's shop, the following new comedies, price 1s. 6d. each,

The Maccaroni.

The Man of Business.

The School for Wives.

A large assortment of all the late publications are expected from London by the first ship, for the use of the Annapolis circulating library.

W. Aikman has likewise imported a few grossles of red and white port wine, of the first quality,

N. B. Books for accounts ruled and bound in the neatest manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Catalogues of the books given gratis.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And ready to be delivered to the subscribers, neatly
bound, at the respective places where they were sub-
scribed for,

THE
DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S GUIDE;

At which places, non-subscribers may also be sup-
plied with a few remaining books, at the same
price of 12s. 6d. ready bound.

By THE COMMISSARY GENERAL,
Having perused Mr. Vallette's collection, entitled
"The Deputy Commissary's Guide," and approving of
the regulations therein made with regard to the pro-
ceedings of the prerogative office; I do hereby recom-
mend to the several deputy commissaries within this
province, to govern their future official proceedings
agreeable thereto; to administer and take the several
oaths and probats therein prescribed, where they are
applicable, and to make use of the form of bonds and
letters of administration contained in that collection.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Baltimore, April 27, 1774.
I Having obtained letters testamentary on the estate
of the late Philip Weatherall, of Talbot county;
do request all persons indebted to the said estate; to
apply for a settlement of their accounts, and dis-
charge the same to Mr. George Gleave of Talbot
county; and those indebted for dealings at his late
store in Frederick town, Cecil county, are desired to
apply to Messrs. Williamson and Luby, in Frederick
town; who are empowered to settle and receive all
balances due to the estate, by

w 6 THOMAS PLACE, Administrator.

To be sold at George Town upon Patowmack, for
cash, bills of exchange, or country produce,
ABOUT £1800 celt of goods, which may be had a
bargain for ready pay, or at a low advance on
credit; the purchasers to give bond with security if
required. Apply to Mr. Thomas Conner, merchant
at Nottingham, or to Mr. William DeKins, jun. at
George Town, who will shew the goods. w 4

London Town, April the 12th, 1774.
THIS is to inform the public, and my old custo-
mers in particular, that I still continue to carry
on the itaymaking business in all its branches; as I
have furnished my self with the best materials for that
purpose, those ladies that choose to favour me with
their custom, may depend upon being served in the
neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice,
by the public's humble servant,

ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

N. B. She also keeps good entertainment for man
and horse.

April 14, 1774.
To be sold all together, pursuant to the last will and
testament of doct^r William Wheland, late of Dor-
chester county, deceased, the following tracts and
parcels of land, situate in the said county, near the
mouth of Trentquaque River; viz: Middleton in
the Oaks, 224 acres; Cold or Cool-Spring, 200 acres
more or less; addition to Cool-Spring, 51 acres more
or less; Part of Marsh-Range, 318 acres more or less;
part of Middleton's Grange, supposed to contain 10
acres; and Hard Putt, 836 acres more or less. Most
of the lands are adjoining, and form a valuable body
of up-land and marsh, containing as it is thought,
some surplus. The improvements are two planta-
tions containing about 120 acres; on one of which
are, a framed dwelling-house with a brick chimney,
two framed barns and other out houses; also bearing
orchards, and large nurseries of apple-trees and peach-
trees. Levi Oram who lives on the premises, or Wil-
liam White who lives near, will shew the same, and
Jane Wheland, widow of the testator, dwelling at Vi-
enna, will exhibit the title papers and plots, together
with a copy of the will to such as may apply.

The said will directs, that this advertisement be in-
serted eight successive weeks in the Maryland gazette;
that those who incline to purchase, do deliver their
respective bids in writing to one or more of us, and
that the lands be by us conveyed to him, or her, who
shall in that manner bid most within six months after
the date of the last gazette, containing such adver-
tisement, he or she having first paid the purchase mo-
ney, or secured it to be paid to our satisfaction.

We have appointed Friday the 2d day of December
next, for closing the sale at the house of Joseph
McClenny in Vienna aforesaid, and on the same day
we shall, if we conveniently can (on receiving satis-
faction as aforesaid) execute to the purchaser, a deed
for the lands with special warranty, as ordered by the
will: the sale to be in common money, and the lands
entered on by the purchaser the first day of January
next.

HENRY STEELE,
JOHN HENRY,
EPHRAIM KING,

Trustees for
the Sale.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD,

Harford county, Maryland, May 7, 1774.
DRIFTED away last week from the landing of the
subscriber, living on the western side of the head
of Chesapeake Bay, two miles below the mouth of Su-
quehanna, a large fishing boat, about 18 feet keel, with
four oars in her, and a platform on her stern, on which
was a new seine (except a few fathoms on each wing)
about 65 fathom long, the lead and cork lines are old,
and spliced in several places, the floats are made of
cypress; in said boat were near 300 fathom of tarred
rope new last season, she had a long painter or head
sail with a pig of iron for an anchor, but it is uncer-
tain whether it was put out or not. Whoever takes
up said boat, seine, and ropes, and delivers them or
gives information of them to the subscriber, so that he
may get them again, shall receive the above reward.

w 6 JACOB GILES, jun.

W A N T E D

For KING WILLIAM'S SCHOOL,
A PERSON capable of discharging the office of
usher, to whom will be given £50 common cur-
rency per annum, with £2:10:0 to be paid by each
scholar. To prevent trouble it is desired that no per-
son will make application who is not properly qua-
lified.

Annapolis, May 4, 1774.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG and WILLIAM HOW-
ARD take this method to inform their friends
and the public in general, that they now carry on the
tallow chandlery and soap boiling business, in all
their different branches, at their house in East-street,
near the market; where those who may be pleased to
favour them with their custom may depend on their
punctuality. They flatter themselves, that the quality
of their goods, and easy terms, will sufficiently recom-
mend them to the notice and favour of the public.

N. B. Common dippt'd candles, by the box eleven
pence halfpenny; ditto, under thirty weight, one shil-
ling per pound; mold candles, fourteen pence by the
box, ditto by the single pound fifteen pence. Hard
soap by the pound nine pence; soft ditto by the gallon
one shilling. Cash for tallow and myrtle wax.

DORCHESTER COUNTY,
CAMBRIDGE RACES.

ON Thursday the 9th day of June next will be run
for, a give and take purse of 50 pounds common
money, free for any horse, mare, or gelding,
on the following terms, viz. Aged horses 14 hands
high to carry 9 stone, allowing 7 lb. for every year un-
der age, and 7 lb. for every inch under 14 hands, but
for every inch above 14 hands to carry 7 lb. extraordi-
nary; heats 2 miles each.

On Friday the 10th will be run for, whatever may
be subscribed more than the above 50 pounds, and the
entrance money of the first day, free for any horse,
mare, or gelding, carrying 9 stone; heats 2 miles each.

The horses the first day to enter at the house of Mr.
John Manning in Cambridge, on Wednesday the 8th
Day of June. Entrance to non-subscribers 3 pounds,
to subscribers 1 guinea. Tiole for the second day to
enter on Thursday afternoon, between the hours of 4
and 8. Entrance 30 shillings each. To start each day
precisely at 11 o'clock, and to allow 15 minutes be-
tween each heat. There will be judges appointed to
determine all disputes that may arise. w 4

Prince-George's county, April 28, 1774.

To be let to the lowest bidder,
THE building an assembly room of wood near the
free-school, 50 feet by 24, 10 feet pitch and
arched. Any person willing to undertake the said
building is desired to attend at Queen-Anne, on the
26th day of May, in order to give in their proposals to

ADDISON MURDOCK,
BENJAMIN HALL, son of FRANCIS,
EDWARD HALL, son of HENRY,
HUMPHRY BELT,
RICHARD DUCKETT, jun.
THOMAS SPRIGG, jun.
THOMAS DUCKETT.

Baltimore, May 9, 1774.

To be sold, on Wednesday the third day of August
next, by public sale, at the house of Mrs. Sarah
Chilton, in Baltimore-Town,

THAT valuable tract of land called Colrain, for-
merly belonging to capt. William Richardson,
patented for 602 acres, but said to contain more;
whereon are built a framed dwelling house 30 feet by
20, with brick chimnies, two rooms below, three a-
bove, with a kitchen, meat house, milk house, hen
house, corn house, stable and barn, and a good apple
orchard. There are about 40 acres of meadow ground
cleared, and under middling fence, part whereof is
embanked marsh, the rest white oak bottom, and up-
wards of 100 acres more may be made. This land a-
bounds with locust, maple, hickory, red and white
oak, is conveniently situated in Harford county, upon
Bush river, four miles from Bush and Joppa, and 22
from Baltimore-Town. There is a good herring fish-
ery, and plenty of wild fowl on it, and said to contain
iron ore, being convenient to many furnaces and a
good landing. Twelve months credit will be given to
the purchaser, who, if he inclines to make a private
bargain, may apply to James Christie, jun. merchant
in Baltimore-Town, and capt. William Richardson,
who now lives on the premises, will shew the land. ts

NOTICE is hereby given, if capt. John Posey be
living, who married Miss Elizabeth Adair, in
the year 1769, and will apply to me the subscriber,
living in Charles-Town, South Carolina, he will hear
of something greatly to his advantage. If capt. Posey
should be dead, and has any children living, it would
be kind of their friends to apply as soon as possible
they can, to take care of the estate left capt. Posey and
children. Given under my hand at Charles-Town,
this 10th day of February, 1774.

w 3

JONATHAN WADDLE.

To be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder, on
Monday the 20th of June next,

A TRACT or parcel of land called Spreddoxes
Forest, containing one hundred acres, lying in
Prince-George's county, about nine miles from Bla-
denburg, and about four miles from Mess. Snowdens
iron works; whereon are a new dwelling house 24 feet
square, three tobacco houses, corn house, milk house,
and sundry other out houses, a very good apple or-
chard containing upwards of two hundred fine bearing
trees, a small peach orchard, and many other fruit
trees. The land lays level and is fit either for plau-
ting or farming; the plantation is in very good repair.

3w

JEREMIAH FOWLER.

Baltimore Town, April 1774.
TO be sold by the subscriber, a valuable tract of
land called the Adventure, formerly belonging to
Corbin Lee, Esq; containing 1000 acres, lying on the
great Falls of Gunpowder, about 13 miles from Balti-
more Town, six miles from Joppa, 2 and a half from
the Nottingham Forges, within 4 and 5 miles of feve-
ral merchant mills; the improvements consist of a large
elegant brick house 65 by 45, two story high, four
rooms on a floor, with a large passage, the cellar dry
and good, the inside work of the house not finished;
a large stone kitchen 40 by 30, two story high, com-
pletely finished; a store house 35 by 22, two story
high; a framed house two story, 25 by 22, with a pi-
azza well finished; a garden of three acres with a plea-
sant summer house; a large frame barn with brick
stables underneath, and sundry other convenient out
houses; there are about 350 acres of land cleared and
under good fence, about 70 acres in wheat. This
tract is pleasantly situated in a healthy country, and
the whole commands an extensive prospect of the coun-
try and Bay, and from its vicinity to the iron works,
the wood of which there is a large quantity, will find
a ready sale; The soil is remarkable good, and abounds
with locust, poplars, hickory, white oak, and black
walnut; it is well watered, and 70 acres of good wa-
tered meadow may be made at a small expence: it is
contiguous to an extensive range of 10 or 12 miles
circuit of uncultivated land; from whence any number
of cattle may be raised: the main branch of the river
Gunpowder runs through the tract forming a very
fine mill seat. The valuable improvements on this
land, with the goodness of the soil, render it a con-
venient seat, either for a gentleman, miller or farmer;
time will be given for the payment of 2 thirds of the
purchase money, on giving bond on interest, with se-
curity if required.

w 5 ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.
THE subscriber's salary being lessened in value
almost one half by an act passed the last
session, for the support of the clergy of the church
of England in this province; he finds it necessary
for the support of his family and other purposes, to
join to his ministerial office some other business.
He has therefore opened a grammar school at his
house in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-
Hall, where gentlemen may have their sons board-
ed, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and
other parts of literature in the best manner, at
thirty pounds per annum, and the greatest care
taken of them.

tf ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.
SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay-ma-
kers and ladies habit-makers, take this method
to inform the public, that they have just imported
from London a large quantity of the best materials
for carrying on the stay-making business, and are
now removed into the house where Mr. Robert Pink-
ney lately lived. All orders from their customers
and others in either of the above branches of busi-
ness will be thankfully received and speedily exe-
cuted.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country
are desired to send the cash for such goods as they
may be pleased to order.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in
Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's
creek, on the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant
man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age,
born in the west of England, a spare slim fellow, a-
bout 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion,
short black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth;
he had on, and took with him, a white cotton
jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of
leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts,
two pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat;
it's possible he may have changed his name and
apparel, as he has a sum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings
him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above
said plantation, or to the subscriber living in Anne-
Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have
the above reward for their trouble, besides what the
law allows, paid by HENRY RIDGELY

LAND TO BE SOLD.

TWO tracts of land at the mouth of Conneco-
cheague, containing five hundred thirty
three acres and three quarters of an acre, which
purchased at the sale of the manor, whereon
Mr. Minor keeps public house, and where my bro-
ther George lived; whereon is a house two story
high with brick chimnies, three fire rooms below
and three above, with collars, barns, outhouse
&c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to sup-
port it for many, many years. But it is so well
known to every Jersey or Pennsylvania man, who
ever went to the southward to look out for land for
his children, that there is no occasion to say of
word in praise of it. Whoever buys it shall have
possession of it next fall, time enough to put a crop
of winter grain in the ground.

tf DAVID ROS

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1774.

THOUGHTS on the necessary advantages of a CLASSICAL education. [Concluded.]

THESE observations are so clear, that it would be unnecessary to illustrate or confirm them by instances deduced from ancient or modern tongues. The use which I mean to make of them is, that I may have an opportunity of showing how impracticable it will be found, by any person who possesses one language alone, to ascertain the various periods of its progress; to investigate the causes of those changes that are past; or to find out, from analogy or other circumstances, what future improvements may be made, and how most effectually introduced. But, before we become real masters even of our own maternal tongue, we shall find many and arduous discoveries essentially previous to this attainment. To know, that 'a verb agrees with its nominative in number and person,' necessarily implies the ideas of an agent, an action, and a relation between them. How many logical operations must the understanding perform; what abstruse philosophical researches must the scholar pursue, before he can repeat with intelligence this simple rule, 'That an adjective agrees with a substantive in gender, number, and case?' must he not have distinguished ideas of things from ideas of qualities? must he not have acknowledged that the one belongs to the other, and that no language can be intelligible without marking this relation, either by rendering the accidents of such words as signify things or qualities coincident, or by joining them so close in their position, that their relation may be determined by their contiguity? to this I know, it will be objected, that these rules are generally repeated and applied in a mechanical manner. I deny not the possibility of a grammatical automaton. Coincidence of termination or proximity of position may, in some of the simpler concordances and governments, lead a boy to answer right. But, it is only in glaring and in plain cases that such a machine can go with tolerable accuracy. When the construction becomes more complex, and the inflection of words more various, before we can be acquainted with the formal relations which subsist between them, we must feel the necessity of their subsistence, and consequently understand the natural relations of our ideas upon which these verbal alliances are founded; otherwise, our mechanical grammarian will give a thousand wrong answers for one that is right. But young humanists or grammarians are not so much in the character of parrots as they may be generally thought. I once attended the Latin school of a neighbouring town, with no other design than to procure the boys a holiday, if their proficiency appeared to deserve it. When they had analyzed their sentences according to the manner prescribed in their accidence, I examined them till more minutely concerning the nature and offices of the different parts of speech. The questions appeared new; they hesitated and deliberated for some time: but what was my astonishment and pleasure to find, that, when their answers were given, the definitions had exactly, or nearly the same meaning with those of the most reputed universal grammars in every period of literature! but, if these are supposed to be acquired by the medium of any single modern language, in how many different manners must they be explained before they are understood, and how frequently reiterated before they are impressed?

It deserves likewise to be considered, that no modern tongue derives its riches from itself. All the technical terms which it uses have been generally introduced with the sciences transfused to it. Besides this, commerce, and the necessary intercourse betwixt men of different nations, have concurred in augmenting the wealth of each particular language with stores not its own. For the real etymology and proper use of these exotic words, the native of any given language can have no other recourse but to masters and dictionaries. How jejune, how laborious, and how inadequate to its proper end this last will prove, no person can doubt who has observed the ignorance and carelessness of lexicographers. But, let it be granted that they will yield us all the improvement which we propose, yet the toil of repeating our scrutiny will be found almost equally difficult, and much more disagreeable and unsatisfactory, than learning the languages themselves from whence these foreign words are derived. From all this, what we formerly said must appear evident, that living languages have ever proved, and will ever prove, faithful and inadequate vehicles of knowledge. They are faithful, because of the various revolutions to which they are obnoxious; they are inadequate, because they can only diffuse the ideas which they contain, in a very imperfect manner, beyond the regions where they are spoken. Were I know we shall be told of translations; but I would only ask, whether the abilities of translators have been always equal to the task which they pretend to execute? in mere narrations and matters of fact, a translator must indeed be an egregious blunderer, if he cannot convey the ideas of his original. Yet even such translators are no rare phenomena. But, in philosophical disquisitions, it may frequently happen,

that the original words do not convey to a translator the intermediate ideas by which the reasoning is connected, and from whence the conclusions are deduced. Nay, though a translator should feel the full force of the argument, it is extremely possible that he may not be able to express it in his own language, without such a degree of obscurity or prolixity as will greatly destroy or lessen its effect. Whoever doubts this assertion, may be fully satisfied, either by attempting to translate some of Aristotle's argumentative pieces themselves, or by observing the ill success with which his Latin translators, though men of real abilities, have accomplished their enterprise. But, if the sense of mere didactic performances be lost in translation, what must become of those whose essential and ultimate perfection consists in the spirit in which they are written? I mean such works as are addressed to the heart and the fancy. How does the subtle flame, the ineffable energy, which constitutes the soul of such compositions, evaporate in the labour of translation, even though the translator should be allowed to possess the same pathetic talents, the same degree of taste and enthusiasm, which inspired the original author. There is indeed, a formidable presumption against every translation of this kind; nor can we easily be persuaded that a man, who is conscious of talents for original composition, will descend to the severe and phlegmatic drudgery of expressing another's ideas. It were to be wished that this observation, *a priori*, were less confirmed by experience. For my own part, in a course of reading, which has continued more than twenty years, the greatest number of translations which have fallen into my hands, rather appear to deserve the name of burlesque. Nor have I met with above one or two which could bear the remotest comparison with their originals. Readers, therefore, must, in this case, either be satisfied with the authors which are found in their own vernacular language, or form ideas of others extremely imperfect. But, were they accustomed to learn other languages; they would not only improve their taste and discernment to judge concerning the propriety and elegance of their own, but likewise concerning the original signification of those foreign words which it has adopted; certainly in a much better, and perhaps in a much easier manner than by revolving dictionaries. For, though this labour be necessary in acquiring other languages, it is a toil we bear with less uneasiness, because we expect it, and are conscious of its necessity; whereas, in improving our knowledge of our own, we either entirely neglect it, or consider it as the most disagreeable means which we can use. In a word, by endeavouring with too much violence to elude the difficulties, and throw away the redundancies of learning, we render the mind effeminate, we deprive it of that indefatigable vigour, that noble elasticity, that assiduous application which are necessary to its progress, not merely in words, but even in ideas and things. We render its knowledge extremely confined, and the means of its improvement precarious and uncertain. For, if living languages are confined to the nations where they are spoken; if they are never fixed, but continually fluctuating from one state and character to another, surely, the knowledge which they endeavour to impart must partake of the same disadvantages.

It is, perhaps, to the stability of ancient languages, that we must ascribe the permanency of ancient wisdom, and the universality of its empire. And so sensible of this were the moderns, that, from the first restoration of learning in Europe, till a very late era, every performance which seemed to merit the public attention was written in Latin. The Roman language began to be inculcated at a very early period of life; it constituted no small part of our scholastic exercises, to exert ourselves in speaking and writing it with correctness and facility. Nor was any person esteemed qualified to be an author till he could express his ideas with propriety, perspicuity, and elegance, in that language; not only because of its fecundity, energy, and grammatical precision, but because, being no longer liable to those vicissitudes which are the unavoidable destiny of living languages, and universally cultivated, the knowledge intrusted to its tuition was diffused to the remotest climes, and transmitted to the latest periods. What then shall we say of those universities and academies, which, being once the faithful nurseries of philological studies, have at once abandoned their charge, and deliver their dictates in the language of the place where they are situated? we know that prudential and lucrative considerations have been urged in favour of this custom. The gentlemen concerned to support it inform us, that colleges have been more frequented since it took place; that the general sources of knowledge are more accessible, and science more diffused than before. But, though novelty may attract a number of students, though it may become more fashionable and popular to skim the surface of literature, and taste the pierian spring, will it be pretended, that the depths of learning are more generally explored and understood? will it be affirmed, that intercourse between literary nations can be maintained with the same facility? will any person venture even to hint, that pupils educated in this trifling manner have acquired sufficient

solidity from their studies, to balance their minds, to fix their notions, and ascertain their characters? have we not seen the soul relaxed both with regard to its moral and intellectual discipline, in proportion to the indulgencies given by the mistaken lenity of parents and masters? in a word, it appears to me, that, if we would cultivate our internal powers with success, they must be exercised in such researches as will rouse and actuate their full vigour. They must not, were it even possible, be flattered and amused into perfection. Such a meridian of intelligence would be premature, and expire in a temporary blaze, if not exhale in smoke. Characters impressed on the intellect, like those engraved on metal or stone, in order to be durable, must be deep; they must be made with difficulty, and frequently reiterated. Thus I think it may appear, if literary occupations and pursuits are allowed proper for men at all, that the time spent in learning dead languages, even independent of the treasures which they may be thought to contain, is far from being, as we are apt to conclude too rashly, lost or thrown away.

Edinburg.

COSMOPHYLUS.

LONDON, April 4.

Extra of a letter from Vienna, dated March 13.

"Last Friday morning arrived here, the common courier from Constantinople: the advices he brought from that quarter are not yet publicly known, as he was not admitted to appear, nor to speak to any body until his dispatches were perused and forwarded to different courts. The private letters which he brought with him for several merchants of this place, from their correspondents at Constantinople, are stopped, and will not be delivered till Friday next; nay, even the dispatches which he brought for several foreign ministers shared the same fate; but on particular and repeated request of some foreign ministers, they obtained leave to have their dispatches delivered to-morrow; a circumstance which is not less suspicious than remarkable."

April 6. They write from Stockholm, that within these three months their army has been augmented by 20,000 men, and about 25 large ships of war are upon the stocks, and nearly finished.

By private letters from Holland we learn, that the states general have it in contemplation shortly to put their marine upon a more respectable footing than it has been since the peace of Utrecht, in 1713.

April 7. Administration, it is said, have relaxed in their proposed measures towards the Bostonians, and it is now whispered that the regulating bill will be withdrawn, if they pay obedience to the Boston port bill, and the latter be likewise never enforced on certain implied conditions.

Besides the accounts received from the south of France relative to the naval armament fitting out at Toulon, we learn that the French are extremely busy in building and repairing ships of war at Brest, Rochford, and Kocchelle; two new ships of 80 guns, and three of 74, being so forward as to be expected to be launched at the former port in the course of the ensuing autumn.

April 8. A correspondent says, should France and Spain find seamen sufficient to man their respective navies, Great-Britain, should a rupture take place, would find herself in a very critical situation; as taking her strength, according to Capt. Phipps's account, it will not amount to more than 80 men of war of the line, at the conclusion of the current year; whereas France and Spain, united, have at least 110 men of war of the line for actual service at their respective stations, or ready to proceed to sea at three months warning.

A correspondent remarks, that the crude ill digested opinions of these theoretical writers who have for some weeks past made the press sweat again on American affairs, brings into his recollection the well known story of Turenne and his brother officer: "Here, Sir (says the latter) you may pass the river (pointing to a certain spot in a chart which he held in his hand) 'Very true' (replied Turenne) if your finger was a bridge." So reason all the garrulle and ministerial tools, in the public prints. 'One genius asserts, that America is represented in England, as it was conquered in Germany. Another talks of the supremacy of the state, as if he had been documented in the inmost secrets of the conclave and the rights of the sovereign Pontiff; a third talks of the ingratitude; a fourth, of the cowardice; a fifth, of the temerity; a sixth, of the power; a seventh, of the weakness, &c. of the rebellious, fanatical, hypocritical, Americans. These are but a short sketch of the rights of the mother country, and the offences of her rebellious children. What, then, are the prescriptions of those ill-formed, meddling, political quacks? Tax them, shut them out from the ocean, put them under military execution. Will this answer the ends proposed? No! no! whatever end the legislature intend to establish in that country, it must, at least, bear the external appearance of that constitution from which it is supposed to originate. Be the administration what it may, let the Ame-

Moffet, 1758.

DAVID ROS

X X X X X

icans be plundered and oppressed to the utmost extent that art and villainy can devise; this plunder, and this oppression, to procure submission, must be executed under the shadowy forms of the constitution, and in the pretended exercise of protecting the long departed rights of Englishmen—the Americans must still retain the name of freemen, though they be actually as arant slaves as the majority of those who would now endeavour to make them so.

A correspondent remarks, that the preamble of the Boston port bill supposes the most extraordinary supposition that ever entered into the contemplation of a deliberative body, by taking it for granted that no other method of putting a stop to the disturbances and commotions at Boston remained, but to prevent goods, merchandize, and wares, being landed there, or shipped from thence. One of the enacting clauses, no less curious than the preamble, subjects the unfortunate to heavy and severe penalties, for not in some instances reverting the general order of nature, by commanding the winds, the water and the weather; and another of the same impression has transferred the omnipotence of parliament, and lodged it in the first magistrate, empowering him to create and appoint any number of officers he pleases, for the collection of the parliamentary revenues; that is to say, ten, a hundred thousand, or a million.

A great deal has been said to prove the political supremacy of the mother country over the colonies, but scarcely a syllable to shew that in the execution of the power so justly contended for, it should be precisely and specifically restrained to certain modes of acting for the good of the whole, as well as its several constituent parts.

April 5. Yesterday an express arrived at the India-house, with an account of the plague which rages at Persia, by which one million of people have died; as likewise two hundred thousand at Eolon.

A N N A P O L I S, June 9.

At a meeting of a considerable number of the magistrates, and other the most respectable inhabitants of Queen-Anne's county, at Queen's-Town, on the thirtieth of May, 1774; in order to deliberate upon the tendency and effect of the act of parliament for blocking up the port and harbour of Boston.

DUPLY considering and deeply affected with the prospect of the unhappy situation of Great-Britain and British America, under any kind of disunion, this meeting think themselves obliged by all the ties which ever ought to preserve a firm union amongst Americans, as speedily as possible to make known their sentiments to their distressed brethren of Boston; and therefore publish to the world,

That they look upon the cause of Boston in its consequences to be the common cause of America.

That the act of parliament for blocking up the port and harbour of Boston, appears to them a cruel and oppressive invasion of their natural rights, as men, and constitutional rights as English subjects, and if not repealed, will be a foundation for the utter destruction of American freedom.

That all legal and constitutional means ought to be used by all America, for procuring a repeal of the said act of parliament.

That the only effectual means of obtaining such repeal, they are at present of opinion, is an association under the strongest ties, for breaking out all commercial connections with Great-Britain, until the said act of parliament be repealed, and the right assumed by parliament for taxing America, in all cases whatsoever, be given up, and American freedom ascertained and settled upon a permanent constitutional foundation.

That the most practicable mode of forming such an effectual association, they conceive to be a general meeting of the gentlemen, who are already or shall be appointed committees to form an American intercourse and correspondence upon this most interested occasion.

That in the mean time they will form such particular associations as to them shall seem effectual; yet professing themselves ready to join in any reasonable general one that may be devised as aforesaid.

That these sentiments be immediately forwarded to be printed in the Maryland and Pennsylvania gazettes.

That Edward Tilghman, Solomon Wright, Turbut Wright, John Browne, Richard Tilghman Earle, James Hollyday, Thomas Wright, William Hemley, Adam Gray, Clement Sewell, Richard Tilghman, James Kent, John Kerr, James Bordley, and William Bruff, be a committee of correspondence and intercourse, until some alteration is made in this appointment by a more general meeting.

Attested by
JAMES EARLE, Clk. Com.

At a general meeting of the freeholders, gentlemen, merchants, tradesmen, and other inhabitants of Baltimore-county, held at the court-house, of the said county on Tuesday the 31st of May, 1774.

Capt. CHARLES RIDGELY, Chairman.

I. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of America, and that it is the duty of every colony in America to unite in the most effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston.—Dissentient three.

II. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the colonies come into a joint resolution to stop importations from, and exportations to Great-Britain and the West-Indies, until the act for blocking up the harbour of Boston be repealed, the same may be the means of preserving North-America in her liberties.—Dissentient three.

III. That therefore the inhabitants of this county will join in an association with the several counties in this province and the principal colonies in America, to put a stop to exports to Great-Britain and the West-Indies, after the first day of October next, or such other day as may be agreed on, and to put a stop to the imports from Great-Britain after the first day of December next, or such other day as may be agreed upon,

until the said act shall be repealed, and that such association shall be upon oath.—Dissentient nine.

IV. Unanimously.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that as the most effectual means of uniting all parts of this province in such association, as proposed, a general congress of deputies from each county be held at Annapolis at such time as may be agreed upon, and that if agreeable to the sense of our sister colonies, delegates shall be appointed from this province to attend a general congress of delegates from the other colonies at such time and place as shall be agreed on, in order to settle and establish a general plan of conduct for the important purposes aforesaid.

V. Unanimously.—That the inhabitants of this county will, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that this province ought to break off all trade and dealings with that colony, province or town, which shall decline or refuse to come into similar resolutions with a majority of the colonies.

VI. That Capt. Charles Ridgely, Charles Ridgely, son of John, Walter Tolley, jun. Thomas Cockey Dye, William Lux, Robert Alexander, Samuel Furvance, jun. John Moale, Andrew Buchanan, and George Riffent be a committee, to attend a general meeting at Annapolis. And that the same gentlemen, together with John Smith, Thomas Harrison, William Buchanan, Benjamin Nicholson, Thomas Collins, William Smith, James Gittings, Richard Moale, Jonathan Plowman, and William Spear, be a committee of correspondence to receive and answer all letters, and on any emergency, to call a general meeting, and that any six of the number, have power to act.

VII. That a copy of the proceedings be transmitted to the several counties of this province, directed to their committee of correspondence, and be also published in the Maryland gazette, to evince to all the world the sense they entertain of the invasion of their constitutional rights and liberties.

VIII. That the chairman be desired to return the thanks of this meeting to the gentlemen of the committee of correspondence from Annapolis, for their polite personal attendance in consequence of an invitation by the committee of correspondence for Baltimore-town.

Signed per order,
WILLIAM LUX, Clk.

A numerous and very respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Kent county, in Maryland, was held at the court-house in Chester-Town, on Thursday the 2d of June, 1774, pursuant to public notice given for that purpose.

THOMAS SMYTH, Esq; was unanimously chosen chairman, and after reading the act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston, and sundry letters and papers received from the committee of correspondence at Annapolis, the following gentlemen were chosen to correspond with the committees of the other counties of this province, and of the colonies in general, viz. William Ringgold, (Eastern Neck) Robert Buchanan, John Maxwell, Emory Sudler, Col. Richard Lloyd, Col. Joseph Nicholson, John Cadwalader, Joseph Nicholson, jun. Thomas Ringgold, Thomas B. Hands, Joseph Earle, Ezekiel Foreman, James Anderson, James Hynton, James Pearce, and Isaac Spencer, Esquires, and Mess. William Carmichael, John Vorhees, Donaldson Yeates, William Ringgold, (Chester-town) Eleazer McComb, Dr. John Scott, Jeremiah Nicols, Lr. William Bordley, and Capt. James Nicholson.

The gentlemen present then desired the committee to nominate a select number of their members to meet the committees from the different counties in one grand provincial committee at the city of Annapolis, on a day thereafter to be appointed, to deliberate on proper measures to be taken, in conjunction with the other colonies, in order to bring about a repeal of the above act of parliament, so destructive in its consequences to the liberties of America in general, and of the town of Boston in particular.

The following gentlemen were appointed for that purpose, viz. Mr. Chairman, William Ringgold, (Eastern Neck) Joseph Nicholson, jun. Thomas Ringgold, and Joseph Earle, Esquires, who were directed to use every means in their power to promote unanimity of councils, in order that a rational and well concerted plan may be laid down and prosecuted to attain the end proposed.

The gentlemen of the committee being moved with the most tender sympathy for the distressed of their suffering brethren of Boston, particularly of the labouring poor, who are deprived of the means of supporting themselves and families by the operation of the act for blocking up their harbour, opened a subscription for their relief, which in a little time was filled up to a considerable amount, and is left in the hands of the chairman to be collected and shipped to them in such articles of provisions as may be most wanted, whenever it shall be necessary.

The committee then adjourned to the house of Mr. Edward Worrell in the said town, where their future meetings are to be held.

Signed by order of the committee,
WILLIAM HALL, Clk.

At a meeting of a very considerable and respectable body of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, inclusive of those of the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 4th day of June, 1774.

Mr. Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, moderator.

I. RESOLVED unanimously, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of America, and that it is incumbent on every colony in America, to unite in effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston.

II. RESOLVED, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from, and exportations to Great-Britain, and the West-Indies, till the said act be repealed, the same will be the most effectual means to obtain a repeal of the said act, and preserve North-America and her liberties.

III. RESOLVED therefore unanimously, that the inhabitants of this county will join in an association with the several counties in this province, and the principal colonies in America, to put a stop to exports to Great-Britain, and the West-Indies, after the 9th day of October next, or such other day as may be agreed on, and to put a stop to the imports of goods, not already ordered, and of those ordered that shall not be shipped from Great-Britain by the 20th day of July next, or such other day as may be agreed on, until the said act shall be repealed, and that such association be on oath.

IV. RESOLVED, that as remittances can be made only from exports, after stopping the exports to Great-Britain, and the West-Indies, it will be impossible for very many of the people of this province who are possessed of valuable property, immediately to pay off their debts, and therefore it is the opinion of this meeting, the gentlemen of the law ought to bring no suit for the recovery of any debt, due from any inhabitant of this province, to any inhabitant of Great-Britain, until the said act be repealed; and further, that they ought not to bring suit for the recovery of any debt, due from any inhabitant of this province, except in such cases where the debtor is guilty of a wilful delay in payment, having ability to pay, or is about to abscond or remove his effects, or is wasting his substance, or shall refuse to settle his account.

V. RESOLVED, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that a congress of deputies from the several counties to be held at Annapolis, as soon as convenient may be, will be the most speedy and effectual means of uniting all the parts of this province in such association as proposed; and that if agreeable to the sense of our sister colonies, delegates ought to be appointed from this province to attend a general congress of deputies from the other colonies, at such time and place as may be agreed on, to effect unity in a wise and prudent plan for the forementioned purpose.

VI. RESOLVED unanimously, that the inhabitants of this county will, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that the province ought to break off all trade and dealings with that colony, province, or town, which shall decline or refuse to come into similar resolutions with a majority of the colonies.

VII. RESOLVED, that Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, Charles Carroll barrister, John Hall, William Paca, Samuel Chase, Thomas Johnson, jun. Matthias Hammond, Thomas Sprigg, Samuel Chew, John Weems, Thomas Dorsey, Rezin Hammond, John Hood, jun. be a committee to attend a general meeting at Annapolis, and of correspondence to receive and answer all letters, and on any emergency to call a general meeting, and that any six of the number have power to act.

ORDERED, that a copy of these resolves be transmitted to the committees of the several counties of this province, and be also published in the Maryland gazette.

By order,
JOHN DUCKETT, Cl. Com.

TO THE PRINTERS.

THE protest in your paper of last week (by which the sense of this city is clearly fixt) has only been answered with impudent calumnies and silly comments, veiled in the midst of tumult and confusion; it is almost needless to observe, that the said protest is addressed to the world, and challenges an appeal, in a form, as full and fair, to the same impartial tribunal. The whisper of the malignant will only serve to strengthen its foundation in the judgment of every candid man. The idle breath of declamation cannot affect it but in the opinion of the rash and weak of the narrow circle, to which it is confined; and the insanity of those who think it possible for THREATS to terrify freemen into a recantation of their avowed sentiments, excites more of our compassion than contempt.

A PROTESTER

Annapolis, June 7, 1774.

TO THE PRINTERS.

THROUGH the channel of your paper, I beg to be suffered to inform the public, that I lately received such an insult from Mr. William Buchanan, jun. as entitled me to claim of him, the satisfaction due from gentleman to gentleman, that I did demand it, and that he refused to grant it to me in an evasive and cowardly manner.

HENRY THOMPSON

Baltimore, June 8. 1774.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ENTERED.

Sloop Dove, William Brook Cotton, from Carolina.
Schooner Baltimore, Jonathan Clarke, from Island.
Snow Adventure, Wharton Wilson, from New.
Schooner Chatham, Benjamin Fleetwood, from ginia.
Snow Catharine, Nicholas Fortune, from Cork.
Schooner Industry, William Woolsey, from New.
St. Christophers.
Schooner Belvidera, John Waters, from St. Augustin.

CLEARED.

Brig Letitia, Peter Templeton, for Malaga.
Schooner Peggy, John Digges, for Newfoundland.

JUST IMPORTED.

And to be sold by the subscribers, at their store Annapolis,

A SORTABLE parcel of goods, suitable for Summer and Winter season.
NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, and
JOHN HENRY MACCUBBIN.

ARRIV
rix, C
now ready
Mell's. D
freight of
As this
tank, wh
may be as
faction bot
We have
considerabl
European
pean and I
opened at
be exposed
country pr

To be sold
of Augu
T RE
being
containing
sterling call
amount of
bills, gold,
Those gent
chafe, I w
I am indeb
very kind,
there is go
fix or seven
of it or n
branches of
land, a dw
rooms upon
fire places
quarter, ce
ing fine ap
sand gallon
house twen
suitable eit
road from
three forty
ground tar
or overfe
sorts of tra
ery; there
convenien
fence, and
The purch
next fall,
next.

Also two
George's
a quarter
hundred a
of timber
building
tract to
shingles
corn, or
stock of al

NOT
sels
6000 tons
pennock
light-houl
work, are
Loyall, an
directors
one or tw
hundred a

As the
upon
and as Jo
stration o
these thre
or any th
minished
published
by this ti
note, &c.
standing
in posses
charges
James;
Annes;
received
any thin
for rum
barbeen
face the

IT is p
Geor
Marlbor
what the
ty of th
nians, v

On
nches
cloth co
ments
been we
hired o
of great
Eden's
returne
stands i
recom
quity I
shall ha
w.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And ready to be delivered to the subscribers, neatly bound, at the respective places where they were subscribed for,

THE DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S GUIDE;
At which places, non-subscribers may also be supplied with a few remaining books, at the same price of 12s. 6d. ready bound.

By THE COMMISSARY GENERAL,
Having perused Mr. Vallette's collection, entitled "The Deputy Commissary's Guide," and approving of the regulations therein made with regard to the proceedings of the prerogative office; I do hereby recommend to the several deputy commissaries within this province, to govern their future official proceedings agreeable thereto; to administer and take the several oaths and probats therein prescribed, where they are applicable, and to make use of the form of bonds and letters of administration contained in that collection.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Baltimore, April 27, 1774.
I Having obtained letters testamentary on the estate of the late Philip Weathrell, of Talbot county; do request all persons indebted to the said estate, to apply for a settlement of their accounts, and discharge the same to Mr. George Gleave of Talbot county; and those indebted for dealings at his late store in Frederick town, Cecil county, are desired to apply to Messrs. Williamson and Luby, in Frederick town; who are empowered to settle and receive all balances due to the estate, by

THOMAS PLACE, Administrator.

London Town, April the 12th, 1774.
THIS is to inform the public, and my old customers in particular, that I still continue to carry on the staymaking business in all its branches; as I have furnished my self with the best materials for that purpose, those ladies that choose to favour me with their custom, may depend upon being served in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant,

ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

N. B. She also keeps good entertainment for man and horse.

April 14, 1774.
TO be sold all together, pursuant to the last will and testament of doctor William Wheland, late of Dorchester county, deceased, the following tracts and parcels of land, situate in the said county, near the mouth of Treasquaquing River; viz: Middleton in the Oaks, 224 acres; Cold or Cool-Spring, 200 acres more or less; addition to Cool-Spring, 51 acres more or less; Part of Marsh-Range, 318 acres more or less; part of Middleton's Grange, supposed to contain 10 acres, and Hard Putt, 836 acres more or less. Most of these lands are adjoining, and form a valuable body of up-land and marsh, containing as it is thought, some surplus. The improvements are two plantations containing about 120 acres; on one of which are, a framed dwelling-house with a brick chimney, two framed barns and other out-houses; also bearing orchards, and large nurseries of apple-trees and peach-trees. Levi Oram who lives on the premises, or William White who lives near, will shew the same, and Jane Wheland, widow of the testator, dwelling at Vienna, will exhibit the title papers and plots, together with a copy of the will to such as may apply.

The said will directs, that this advertisement be inserted eight successive weeks in the Maryland gazette; that those who incline to purchase, do deliver their respective bids in writing to one or more of us, and that the lands be by us conveyed to him, or her, who shall in that manner bid most within six months after the date of the last gazette, containing such advertisement, he or she having first paid the purchase money, or secured it to be paid to our satisfaction.

We have appointed Friday the 2d day of December next, for closing the sale at the house of Joseph McClemmy in Vienna aforesaid, and on the same day we shall, if we conveniently can (on receiving satisfaction as aforesaid) execute to the purchaser, a deed for the lands with special warranty, as ordered by the will: the sale to be in common money, and the lands entered on by the purchaser the first day of January next.

HENRY STEELE, } Trustees for
JOHN HENRY, } the Sale.
EPHRAIM KING, }

FIVE POUNDS REWARD,

Hartford county, Maryland, May 7, 1774.
DRIFTED away last week from the landing of the subscriber, living on the western side of the head of Chesapeake Bay, two miles below the mouth of Susquehanna, a large fishing boat, about 18 feet keel, with four oars in her, and a platform on her stern, on which was a new seine (except a few fathoms on each wing) about 65 fathom long, the lead and cork lines are old, and spliced in several places, the floats are made of cypress; in said boat were near 300 fathom of tarred rope new last season, she had a long painter or head sail with a pig of iron for an anchor, but it is uncertain whether it was put out or not. Whoever takes up said boat, seine, and ropes, and delivers them or gives information of them to the subscriber, so that he may get them again, shall receive the above reward.

JACOB GILES, jun.

WANTED

For KING WILLIAM'S SCHOOL,
PERSON capable of discharging the office of usher, to whom will be given £50 common currency per annum, with £250 to be paid by each scholar. To prevent trouble it is desired that no person will make application who is not properly qualified.

Annapolis, May 4, 1774.
ROBERT ARMSTRONG and WILLIAM HOWARD take this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they now carry on the tallow chandlery and soap boiling businesses, in all their different branches, at their house in East-street, near the market; where those who may be pleased to favour them with their custom may depend on their punctuality. They flatter themselves, that the quality of their goods, and easy terms, will sufficiently recommend them to the notice and favour of the public.

N. B. Common dippt candles, by the box eleven pence halfpenny, ditto, under thirty weight, one shilling per pound; mold candles, fourteen pence by the box, ditto by the single pound fifteen pence. Hard soap by the pound nine pence, soft ditto by the gallon one shilling. Cash for tallow and myrtle wax.

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.
THE subscriber's salary being lessened in value almost one half by an act passed the last session, for the support of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it necessary for the support of his family and other purposes, to join to his ministerial office some other business. He has therefore opened a grammar school at his house in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their sons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and other parts of literature in the best manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greatest care taken of them.

ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.
SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay-makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have just imported from London a large quantity of the best materials for carrying on the stay-making business, and are now removed into the house where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their customers and others in either of the above branches of business will be thankfully received and speedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are desired to send the cash for such goods as they may be pleased to order.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the west of England, a spare slim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts, two pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat; it's possible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a sum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above-said plantation, or to the subscriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have the above reward for their trouble, besides what the law allows, paid by

HENRY RIDGELY.

LAND TO BE SOLD.

TWO tracts of land at the mouth of Connecheague, containing five hundred thirty-three acres and three quarters of an acre, which I purchased at the sale of the manor, whereon Mr. Minor keeps public house, and where my brother George lived; whereon is a house two storie high with brick chimneys, three fire rooms below and three above, with cellars, barns, outhouses, &c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to support it for many years. But it is so well known to every Jersey or Pennsylvania man, who ever went to the southward to look out for land for his children, that there is no occasion to say one word in praise of it. Whoever buys it shall have possession of it next fall, time enough to put a crop of winter grain in the ground.

if

DAVID ROSS.

Fairfax county, Virginia, May 10, 1774.
IN the month of March last the subscriber sent out a number of carpenters, and labourers, to build houses, and clear and enclose fields on his patented lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the several tracts which he there holds, into convenient sized re-nements, and give leases thereof for lives, or a term of years, renewable for ever, under certain conditions which may be known either of him, or Mr. Valentine Crawford, who is now on the land.

The situation and quality of these lands having been thoroughly described in a former advertisement, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them here, suffice it generally to observe, that there are no better in that country, and that the whole of them lay upon the banks either of the Ohio or Great Kanhawa, and capable of receiving the highest improvement.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,
A TRACT of land in Frederick county, on the waters of Seneca, about 25 miles from Georgetown, called Part of the Cow Pasture, containing about 360 acres, very fit for fine tobacco and wheat. There are on the land a dwelling house, kitchen, meat-house, two tobacco-houses, and other improvements, an extraordinary good range round it. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. Charles Greenbury Griffith, merchant on Seneca, who lives within two miles of the lands. Time will be given for payment, if desired. 4w STEPHEN WEST.

Annapolis, April 13, 1774.
RICHARD BURLAND, tailor and habit-maker from London, late foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, deceased, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he is now removed into the house where Samuel Harvey Howard lately lived, facing the coffee-house; he takes this opportunity to assure those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, that he will make it his constant endeavour, by punctuality, and a strict attention to business, to merit their lasting approbation.

Wye-Town, May 20, 1774.
RAN away from the subscriber on the 17th instant, a convict servant man, named George Mitchell, he is a well set fellow about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a fair complexion, and brown hair, which is generally clubbed behind and curled at the ears, plays on the french-horn and fife, can beat the drum, has a fore leg, and is very fond of drink; had on and took with him when he went away, a white linen and an osen-brig shirt, a light coloured farnought waistcoat, white drilling breeches, thread stockings, and a pair of jockey boots. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to the subscriber living at Wye-Town on Wye river, shall receive five pounds reward, paid by

RICHARD GRASON.

There is at the plantation of Elisha Warfield, on Elk-Ridge, a black horse, about 17 hands and a half high, has no perceivable brand, and appears to be very old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a stray, by John Macdonald, in Anne-Arundel county, a small roan mare, about 3 or 4 years old, branded on the near buttock, has a small star in her forehead, is a natural trotter, and unbroke. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Noland, in Frederick county, near Noland's ferry, taken up as a stray, a small bay mare, about 7 years old, 10 or 11 hands high, has no brand, a short dock, a hanging mane, and had a middling large bell on. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Sappington, on Elk-ridge, taken up as a stray, a light bay mare, about 3 years old, 14 hands high, has a white face and two white feet, neither docked nor branded. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Williams, son of William, living near Charles Hungerford's tavern, taken up as a stray, a bright bay horse, about 14 hands high, trots and gallops, has a star in his forehead, his left hind foot and part of both fore feet are white, has one shoe on, and is branded on the near shoulder thus. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles G. Griffith, living near the head of Seneca, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a black horse, 14 hands one inch high, has a star in his forehead, his two hind feet are white, is branded on the near buttock B, and is 9 or 10 years old. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, May 18, 1774.
Just imported from London, in the ship Kitty and Nelly, capt. James Buchanan; and are to be sold on reasonable terms, by the subscribers, at their store on the head of the dock,

A LARGE and general assortment of European and East-India goods, adapted to the season. The subscribers also beg leave to inform their friends, that the said ship will in a few days go round from hence to Selby's landing, on Patuxent river; where she will take on board tobacco, at seven pounds sterling per ton, consigned to

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

To be sold by the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on the premises, on Tuesday the 14th of June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for sterling cash, good bills of exchange, or current money,

A TRACT of parcel of land lying in the county aforesaid, about 4 miles from Hunting-town, 3 from the court-house, and one and an half from the bay, containing about 242 acres, whereon are a large dwelling house with one brick chimney and two good rooms on each floor, a large kitchen with a brick chimney, a new tobacco house 40 feet by 24, and several other convenient houses; near one end of the said land is a new dwelling house 30 feet by 16, which may be convenient for a tenement: there is a great quantity of good meadow ground which may easily be put in good order, a large apple orchard under good fence, and a great quantity of good rail timber. For farther particulars enquire of

JOHN HANCE.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1774.

LONDON, April 14.

A LETTER from Petersburg, dated March 19, mentions that the court had just received intelligence from general B. bicow of another victory gained by his troops, over a band of rebels, consisting of near 8000, near the city of Kliliow; that 600 were killed, and 300 taken prisoners, among whom is one of their chiefs. The rest were scattered and wounded.

There is a report that the parliament will not be prorogued this year, but be kept setting during the summer by adjournment, from an apprehension that the affairs of Europe, or America, or both, may require their sudden interposition and assistance.

Yesterday about three o'clock, an express arrived at the secretary of state's office, in Cleveland-Row, from North-America, which was sent to his majesty at St. James's.

The true reason of sending so many forces from hence, and from Ireland, to Boston, is because it is thought improper to draw the forces from other parts of America, as was at first intended.

General Gage is invested with full power to appoint all officers to the state, therefore the assemblies of the people of the province will be useless; if this system is suffered, they consent to the arbitrary doctrine of despotic tyranny.

A letter from Newport, Rhode Island, dated March 22, says, "by an express from Philadelphia and New-York last night, we are informed that they are come to a resolution to take the post-office out of the hands of government, and to appoint new regulations themselves; it will doubtless be universally adopted over all America, and I think it is probable they will soon take the custom-house into their own possession, and ship home the commissioners."

We are informed that the teas exported to America the year before the duty took place amounted in value to 115,000l. but that in 1769, the first year the law took effect, the export decreased 88,000l. which was in the exact proportion of two thirds, the amount of the teas sent to America that year being no more than 44,000l.

All the marching regiments of foot are now recruiting with the utmost diligence, to complete their respective corps without delay.

The bill to alter the constitution of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, is in substance, viz. The council to be chosen no longer by the house of representatives as the charter directs, but by the king in his privy council, and to subsist during his majesty's pleasure. The judges, sheriffs, and magistrates, to be chosen by the governor and council, with a power to the governor to remove them without the advice of his council. The manner of choosing the juries is altered, and no town meeting to be held but the annual one.

Lord Chatham's ideas are, that as the people of America are not represented here, there is no foundation to tax them; but that from necessity, we may regulate and direct the system of commerce.—The people of America think so too.

The budget is intended to be opened on Wednesday the 17th instant. The surplus of the sinking fund amounts to 2,400,000l. and 1,500,000l. at three per cent consolidated annuities are proposed to be paid off with a lottery, on a new plan.

Last Thursday arrived at Plymouth eight transports, which are to take on board for Ireland the 20th and 21st regiments of foot.

They write from Amsterdam that the directors of the East-India company have just received the disagreeable news of their return ships from Batavia being lost, and that several had run on shore in a violent storm which happened in October last; by which the company has sustained a very considerable loss.

A committee of the lords is appointed to examine all the American papers, and to make a report of the progress of rebellion in America, since the year 1766. The earls of Sandwich and Buckinghamshire are the leading lords in this commission.

Governor Hutchinson, we hear has already been acquainted that he must prepare himself for a parliamentary inquiry as soon as he arrives in this kingdom.

Letters from Vienna say, that the report of a war between the house of Austria and the Turkish empire grows stronger every day. Pressing and enrolling men is still carried on with vigour over all the imperial dominions; and what increases their suspicion of a war is, that the empress queen has just resigned to her son, the emperor, all power and authority concerning military affairs, and the business of war.

If report may be credited, the French have given our court the strongest assurances that it is the farthest from their intention to assist the Turks, otherwise than as we have assisted the Russians, by supplies of provisions, &c. and by protecting their trade in the Levant.

April 18. This day Mr. Rose Fuller, made a motion that a committee be appointed to inquire into the produce of the duty on tea imported into America, in order to see whether a repeal of that act will not be necessary before the second Boston bill passes. He made a long speech in favour of the repeal.

He was opposed, in a speech of considerable length, by Mr. Cornwall. The other speakers in favour of the repeal were, Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, &c. whose chief

arguments were, that a repeal of the tea duty would quiet all disturbances in America. Against the motion the speakers were, lord Beauchamp, lord North, the solicitor general, Mr. Fox, &c. who argued that it was an improper time for a repeal, and that it would not be likely to answer the end proposed.

After a warm debate, the house divided, 49 for the motion, and 182 against it. All the gallery doors were locked the whole day, and no stranger admitted.

April 21. Lord North presented to the speaker several extracts of letters, and the third Boston bill, "for the impartial administration of justice in the cases of persons questioned for any act done by them in the execution of the law, or for the suppression of riots and tumults, in the province of Massachusetts-bay." The bill was read a first time; upon which Mr. Sawbridge arose, and observed, that it breathed nothing but a spirit of despotism throughout; that it was but a part of that tyrannical system which accompanied the whole of our conduct towards the Americans; that they deserved every act of injustice administration had hitherto devised to inflict on them, if they were such creatures, such mean, abject wretches, such tame, willing slaves, to submit to the present bill: that the proposed mode of trial was the most extraordinary that was ever heard of; for who were the persons who could be prevailed on to come to England to give evidence of a fact which was committed at Boston; and sure to force them to make such a voyage, would be cruelty in the extreme.

Lord North said that the proposed bill was meant no other than as a temporary one, to be solely dependent in its operation on the eventual conduct of the Bostonians; for he wished and hoped there would be no occasion for enforcing it; that though it was asserted with some degree of consequence, that there were letters received from Boston, of good credit, which said that the town was ready to make reparation to the East-India company for the losses they sustained, he was sorry to inform the house that there was authentic information received yesterday, that on the last day of February, or a day or two in the month of March, the Fortune had arrived in the port of Boston with tea on board, and that the mob had assembled in a tumultuous manner, gone aboard the ship, and destroyed the cargo.

Lord Beauchamp said, that without some such law as the present, the soldiery would be rendered entirely useless, and their situation must be terrible indeed, if they refused to perform their duty or obey the orders of their superiors on one hand, or execute them on the other, they would be, in all probability, equally liable to suffer.

Previous to the question being delivered to the chairman, lord North explained the intentions of the bill, traced its several outlines, and obviated many of the probable objections that might be made to it; said, in particular, that he proposed that offenders should be removed for trial to other colonies, or, if government thought that justice could not be had there, that in that case they should be brought to Great-Britain, the expense to be paid by the public. He informed the committee that it was intended to send four regiments of foot to Boston; that general Gage was to be invested with the civil and military command of the province; and in conformity to this arrangement, governor Hutchinson had already taken his passage for Europe.

Col. Barre spoke very strongly against the motion, condemning it with all imaginable freedom, spirit, and ability. He said he well knew the temper of the people there; that they would not be drove, but might be easily led; that they were tenacious of their liberties, would not be dragged out of them, and scorned to be slaves; that if the general must go, he should carry the sword in one hand, and the olive branch in the other: but for his part, he thought it extremely improper to remove the present governor, who, in his opinion, was a very capable and experienced man.

Mr. Solicitor general observed, that the objection raised to the mode of trial would come to nothing when properly considered; that it was an established ancient mode of proceeding, well warranted in reason, policy, and justice; that in a recent instance, the case of Suflex smugglers, it had been found necessary; and that their crimes and that of the Bostonians were in a great measure similar.

Capt. Phipps expatiated largely on the merits of general Gage. He urged many powerful reasons against bringing the offenders to be tried in Great-Britain; dealt pretty freely with the character of governor Hutchinson, as a governor, a politician, and a man; and said, the public were very little indebted to him on either side of the Atlantic.

Mr. T. Townshend agreed with capt. Phipps in all he advanced, except relative to the personal character of governor Hutchinson, on whom he bestowed very high encomiums.

Mr. Dowdeswell contended warmly against the motion, and took it in several lights with great ability, and evinced, if words could evince, its pernicious tendency. He by no means thought with the captain relative to the integrity or abilities of Hutchinson. He meant not, he said, to reflect on general Gage, whom he looked upon to be an experienced officer; but since he was to go, he wished he had been sent with the fleet, not before it.

Hon. Mr. Montagu was violent in favour of the bill, and was by no means sparing of similes suited to an university education, but whether on the banks of the Cam, the Isis, or the neighbourhood of Leith, we will not pretend to determine.

General Conway was not totally against the bill, but wished that tender conciliating measures might be adopted, and said that although the noble lord had given notice of his intentions, he was still far from being sufficiently prepared to decide with certainty upon a question of so much delicacy, and so great a magnitude, and concluded by hoping that further time might be given.

Mr. Van contended, that to adopt lenient measures would be the summit of folly, if not pusillanimity; that the inhabitants of Boston were in a state of actual rebellion, and deserved punishments suited to the enormity of their crimes.

The bill is to be read a second time on Monday next, and to be printed for the use of the members.

At four o'clock the order for the second reading of the bill for regulating the government of Massachusetts-bay came on, which produced a warm debate that continued till almost seven o'clock; when a motion being made for committing the said bill, it passed in the affirmative without a division.

By removal of the custom-house from Boston to Plymouth, a port 50 miles distant from Boston, one part of America will reap a manifest benefit at the expense of another; trade and population will flourish at Plymouth, while Boston will grow deserted, and her once great and increasing trade be no more.

We are very well informed that American matters had been pre-concerted, and the measures adapted were settled at private councils; and that the late inquiry, which gave sanction to them, was undertaken solely at the instance of a great personage, who insisted on the form.

We hear that it is intended to ship a fresh cargo of tea for Boston, and to send it thither with a military force.

The Bostonians have declared, that rather than submit to the tyranny of the mother country, they will abandon the sea coast, and associate with the native Indians in the back country.

BOSTON, May 26, 1774.

Yesterday according to charter, the great and general court or assembly of the province met at the state house, and after the gentlemen who had been returned representatives, were sworn in and had subscribed, they chose for their speaker the hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; who being approved by the governor, they chose for their clerk, Mr. Samuel Adams, after which, with the governor and council of last year, they proceeded to the old brick meeting-house, and heard an excellent sermon on the 2d verse of the 19th chap. of Proverbs; *when the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn.*

After an elegant entertainment, (at which were present with his excellency, the gentlemen of the council, the house of representatives, the clergy, the officers civil and military, and several other gentlemen) many loyal toasts were drank, and guns fired from the several batteries.

In the afternoon the honourable commons house of representatives, met and chose in 27 gentlemen counsellors for the year ensuing.

Next day his excellency, according to his privilege by charter, rejected 13 of the number.

The same day his excellency, in the council chamber made the following speech to both houses.

Gentlemen of the council, and
Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

HIS majesty having been pleased to appoint me governor and captain general of his province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and my commissions having been read and published, I have met you for the election of counsellors for the ensuing year; on which business you have been convened agreeably to your charter. And as that work is finished you will proceed as you shall judge fit, to the consideration of such other matters as may properly come before you, and that you judge ought to be entered upon previous to the first of next month. And you will be assured that I shall with pleasure concur with you to the utmost of my power in all matters that tend to the welfare and prosperity of the province.

I make mention of the first of next month, because I have the king's particular commands for holding the general court at Salem from that day, until his majesty shall have signified his royal will and pleasure for holding it again at Boston.

The honour of my appointment to the command of this government being so lately conferred, and the time since I took it upon me so very short, I have not at present any matter to lay before you, farther than to acquaint you, that the provincial treasurer having informed me, that sufficient provision is made for the redemption of the government securities that are now, and will become due in June 1775, you will have no other burden upon you but to supply the treasury for the support of government for the ensuing year.

Council-chamber, May 26, 1774.

T. GAGE.

On Friday the third instant died, in Dorchester county, Robert Hesse, Esq. collector of his majesty's customs for the port of Pocomoke.

At a meeting of the freeholders, merchants, and other inhabitants of the county of Prince William and town of Dumfries, in the colony of Virginia, at the court-house of the said county, on Monday the 4th day of June, in the year of our lord 1775.

RESOLVED, and it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that no person ought to be taxed but by his own consent, expressed either by himself, or his representatives; and that, therefore, any act of parliament levying a tax to be collected in America, depriving the people of their property, or prohibiting them from trading with one another, is subversive of our natural rights, and contrary to the first principles of the constitution.

RESOLVED, that the city of Boston in the Massachusetts-bay, is now suffering in the common cause of American liberty, and on account of its opposition to an act of the British legislature for imposing a duty upon tea, to be collected in America.

RESOLVED, that as our late representatives have not fallen upon means sufficiently efficacious to secure to us the enjoyment of our civil rights and liberties, that it is the undoubted privilege of each respective county (as the fountain of power from whence their delegation arises) to take such proper and salutary measures as will essentially conduce to a repeal of those acts, which the general sense of mankind, and the greatest characters in the nation, have pronounced to be unjust.

RESOLVED, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that until the said acts are repealed, all importation to and exportation from this colony ought to be stopped, except with such colonies or islands in North-America as shall adopt this measure.

RESOLVED, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that the courts of justice in this colony ought to decline trying any civil causes until the said acts are repealed.

RESOLVED, that the clerk of this committee transmit copies of these resolves to both the printers in the city of Williamsburg, as also to the printers in Annapolis and Philadelphia, to be published in their gazettes.

Per order,
EVAN WILLIAMS, Clk. Com.

At a meeting of a respectable and numerous body of the freemen of the lower part of Frederick county, at Charles Hungerford's tavern, on Saturday 11th day of June, 1774.

Mr. Henry Griffith, Moderator.

RESOLVED unanimously, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of America.

RESOLVED unanimously, That every legal and constitutional measure ought to be used by all America, for procuring a repeal of the act of parliament, for blocking up the harbour of Boston.

RESOLVED unanimously, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the most effectual means for the securing American freedom, will be to break off all commerce with Great-Britain, and the West-Indies, until the said act be repealed, and the right of taxation given up, on permanent principles.

RESOLVED unanimously, That Mr. Henry Griffith, doctor Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Nathan Magruder, Evan Thomas, Richard Brooke, Richard Thomas, Zadok Magruder, doctor William Baker, Thomas Cramphin, jun. and Allen Bowie, be a committee to attend the general committee at Annapolis, and of correspondence for the lower part of Frederick county, and that any six of them shall have power to receive and communicate intelligence, to and from the neighbouring committees.

RESOLVED unanimously, That a copy of these our sentiments be immediately transmitted to Annapolis, and inserted in the Maryland gazette.

Signed per order,

ARCHIBALD ORME, Clk.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Charles county on the 14th of June 1774, at the court-house in Port-Tobacco town, to deliberate on the effect and tendency of the act of parliament, for blocking up the port and harbour of Boston.

Mr. Walter Hanson unanimously chosen chairman.

RESOLVED, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that the act of the British parliament passed to block up the harbour and port of Boston, and suspend the trade and commerce of that town, is a violent attack upon the liberty and property of the inhabitants thereof, and in its consequences tends to render insecure, and destroy the rights and privileges of all British America.

RESOLVED, that the town of Boston now suffering under the execution of the said act, justly demands the most speedy and effectual assistance of every colony in America to obtain a repeal of the same.

RESOLVED, that the inhabitants of this county will join in an association with the several counties of this province, to put a stop to all imports from Great-Britain after the first day of August next, except the articles of medicine until the said act be repealed.

RESOLVED, that if the said act of parliament is not repealed by the 31st day of October, in the year 1775, that then the inhabitants of this county will join with the several counties of this province, and the principal colonies in America, to break off all commercial connection with Great-Britain and the West-Indies.

RESOLVED, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that a congress of deputies from the several colonies will be the most probable means of uniting America in one general measure to effectuate a repeal of the said act of parliament.

RESOLVED, that deputies shall be sent from this county to meet at the city of Annapolis on the 22d instant, and join with the deputies appointed by the several counties in a general, rational, and practicable association for this province, and to appoint deputies to attend a congress of those nominated by the several colonies,

and to adopt any other measure for relief of the people, which they shall deem fit and reasonable.

RESOLVED, that the inhabitants of this county will break off all trade, commerce, and dealings with that colony, until the said act be repealed, and until such measures be taken as shall be deemed proper to procure a repeal of the said act of parliament.

RESOLVED, that the inhabitants of this county will adopt and pursue such measures, as tend to protect and secure the liberties of this county according to the true principles of the English constitution, and thereby show themselves loyal and faithful subjects to his majesty King George the third.

RESOLVED, that Messrs. Walter Hanson, William Smallwood, Josias Hawkins, Francis Ware, Joseph Hanson Harrison, Thomas Stone, George Dear, Gustavus Richard Brown, John Dent, Thomas Hanson Marshall, Daniel Jenifer, Samuel Love, James Forbes, Robert T. Hooe, Philip Richard Fendall, Zephaniah Turner, James Key and James Craik, or any seven of them be a committee of correspondence to receive and answer all letters, and on any emergency to call a general meeting of the county; and that Messrs. Walter Hanson, William Smallwood, Josias Hawkins, Francis Ware, Joseph Hanson Harrison, Thomas Stone, John Dent, Daniel Jenifer, and Robert T. Hooe, are appointed deputies for this county to attend the general meeting at Annapolis, the 22d instant.

God save the king and constitution.

Signed per order,

JOHN GWINN, Clk.

QUESTIONS submitted to the consideration of the committee for Anne-Arundel county.

I. If the association takes place on the proposed plan, will not a multitude of artificers and labourers of every denomination be immediately deprived of all means of subsistence? if that be the case, will they, if no tender regard be paid to their interests, and real importance in society, no refuge be provided for their inevitable distress, have any other resource than an appeal to heaven and a strong arm in support of the natural and inextinguishable right of self-preservation? for I ascribe it as a point granted, that in a common and extreme calamity the barriers erected by positive law to fence and distinguish private property are thrown down, and that every thing relapses into a state of nature.

II. Shall not the landlord be bound, neither to demand payment in money or produce of the tenant, nor to make charge of rent whilst the association lasts?

III. Will it not be most improvident, to suffer the accumulation of interest to swallow up our effects, and spread itself like a rapid and consuming disease to our persons, the moment we have, by our efforts in a contest equally interesting to all, baffled the councils of a tyrant minister? will it not be strikingly unjust, that the trade of the money-lender alone, shall continue to produce its fruits without interruption, to be gathered in season, out of the substance of those who are already stunned and exhausted by the suspension of their respective trades, occupations and pursuits? Shall not all bonds then on interest, not only lie to all intents and purposes dead during the existence of the association, but be controuled by suitable and temporary restrictions in the commencement and manner of their operation when it shall expire? and the obligation of this be enforced by obligations as solemn as any other article of the association?

IV. If every issue of wealth be effectually stopped up, how shall the annual interest arising on public bonds be discharged? and will not the situation of this province be truly deplorable, when the period fixed by law for calling in the principal shall arrive, unless some expedient be devised, to shield us from the misfortune, without blotting the credit of our provincial funds?

V. Will not the exceptions of the fourth resolve, pointing out the conduct which ought to be observed by the gentlemen of the law towards the debtors and creditors residing in this province, be construed as a banter unbecoming so awful an occasion, unless some standard, some precise rule be set up to give them significance and effect? if, as it would seem, the gentlemen of the law are clothed with the power to decide in cases of this moment, shall not the debtor, upon inquiry, be obliged to reveal under oath every the most delicate circumstance, which may contribute to give a complete view of his affairs, and furnish a certain ground to judge of his ability or disability to pay? what shall amount to a proof that a debtor is about to abscond? how shall a debtor clearly know the degree of excess which shall subject him to the charge of wasting his substance? since, when property is at stake, some men are so much more ready to take the alarm than others, and what one shall censure as unwarrantable prodigality, another will commend as the laudable exertion of a social heart, and even the secret dispensations of melting charity are, when detected, by some transmuted into culpable profusion? what is meant by getting an account?

VI. Shall the inhabitants of Great-Britain be deemed by the gentlemen of the law, totally excluded from the benefit of the exceptions referred to in the preceding section, and yet their effects here be liable to be attached for debts due to the inhabitants of this province?

June 13, 1774.

CANDOR

TO THE PRINTERS.

THE very extraordinary notification of Mr. Henry Thompson in your last paper, occasions me to beg the public will suspend any opinion thereon until after the publication of your next week's gazette, in which I purpose a circumstantial account of that gentleman's behaviour previous to his notification, not in the least doubting but it will appear that my words and actions have hitherto been, and I trust ever will be, far removed from evasion or cowardice.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, jun.

From the London Evening-Post of the 19th of April.

AFTER the American papers were read Lord North arose, and said he meant now to propose

a third bill, which he hoped would eventually secure the province of Massachusetts-bay from future disturbances, the bill that he meant to propose was to give every man a fair and impartial trial, that the juries of that country, it was true, were not established after the manner in which our juries are here, and therefore were not so likely to give to each offender that impartial trial, which by the laws of this country he ought to be entitled to, if not likely to meet with a fair and impartial trial, the governor will be empowered to send him to any of the other colonies where the same kind of spirit has not prevailed, but if it shall be thought that he cannot have such fair and impartial trial in any of the colonies, in that case he is to be sent to Great-Britain to be tried before the court of King's Bench, the expenses of which trial are to be drawn for on the customs in England; unless such a bill as this now proposed should pass into a law that executive power will be unwilling to act, thinking they will not have a fair trial without it. I would not, says his lordship, wish to see the least doubt of imperfection remain in the plan which we have adopted, if there does, the consequence may be that it may produce bloodshed; that the whole plan be clear and decisive, that every part of it may be properly supported, and I trust, that such a measure as this which we have now taken will shew to that country, that this nation is resolved to defend their rights and protect the security of peace in its colonies; and when routed that the measures which they take are not cruel nor vindictive, but necessary and efficacious. Temporary distress requires temporary relief, I shall therefore only propose this bill for the limited time of three or four years. We must consider that every thing we have that is valuable to us is now at stake, and the question is very shortly this, whether they will continue the subjects of Great-Britain or not? this I propose as the last measure that parliament will take, after which it requires that his majesty's servants shall be vigilant in execution of their duty, and keep a watchful eye over every encroachment against the powers now vested, and suffer the least degree of disobedience to our measures to take place in that country! such a watchful and careful eye to prevent the first rise of disobedience, may be a sure preventive against future consequential mischief. The usual and customary relief of troops that is ordered for that country, is ordered in the first place to Boston; four regiments being the usual relief; governor Hutchinson comes home, and his majesty has appointed general Gage as commander and governor in chief; a man whose great abilities and extensive knowledge of that country, will give him a superior advantage, and his occasional residence there will prevent him from shewing any impolitic partiality to the Americans, and thereby enforce a due observance to those measures which we have taken and shall send out.

There is one thing I much wish, which is the punishment of those individuals who have been the ringleaders and forerunners of these mischiefs. Our attention will be continually active in that point; a prosecution has already been ordered against them by his majesty's servants, but I cannot promise myself any very good effect until this law shall have reached the province. We must particularly guard against any illegal or ineffectual proceedings, or else, after all our trouble, we shall find ourselves at last in the same dilemma we were in at first: we must observe a perfect innocence, and a conscientious avoidance of the breach of any laws. His majesty's servants I make no doubt will be thoroughly watchful against such breach, nor will they at any time proceed upon slight grounds; they have the happiness to be assisted by the ablest lawyers, who have both resolution and abilities; and guarded by such outlines, I make no doubt that that spirit of disobedience which hath hitherto unfortunately prevailed, will be tempered and brought to reason by a due observance of those measures which we have now taken; and I trust will secure to us the blessings of peace, radiated out of the boiling disturbances and violent spirit of opposition in that country. When those measures are pursued with that resolution, and those abilities which I have mentioned, I doubt not, the event will be happy and advantageous to this country? I have no more, sir, says his lordship to add, but with permission will make the motion, "that the chairman be directed to move the house, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the impartial administration of justice, in cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the laws, or for the suppression of riots and tumults in the province of Massachusetts-bay in New-England."

Lord Carnarvon—I do not mean sir to trouble the house long, but I hope I am justified by the importance of the question in delivering my sentiments. Great-Britain neither can nor ought to let silent, and behold the riots and disturbances that have been committed in America; committed, I say by a people set out from this country, as it were from our own bowels; to see these men disobey the laws and precepts of Great-Britain, and to sit tamely and to take no notice, would be insipid conduct, highly unworthy the British legislature. For what purpose were they suffered to go to that country, unless the profit of their labour should return to their MASTERS here.

Leave was given to bring in the bill without any division.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Schooner Welcome, Samuel Pain, from Boston.
Ship Hercules, John Norwood, from Dublin.
Schooner Friends Adventure, J. Fulford, from Boston.
Brig John, Clement Kelly, from Jamaica.
Ship Bilboa, Richard Stacy, from Philadelphia.
Sloop Whym, Mark Seddon, from Tortosa.
Brig Charlotte, Valentine Baker, from Boston.
Brig Friendship, John Baley, from St. Eustacia.
Ship Warwick, Charles Smith, from Philadelphia.

CLEARED.

Sloop William's Relief, Copeland Place, for Jamaica.
Schooner Eanny, Purnell Johnson, for Jamaica.
Ship Neptune, Lambert Wicket, for Jamaica.
Sloop Plover, John Curry for Dublin.

Major-General, &c. &c. &c. Richard Lee, Esq.
President and commander-in-chief of the province
of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.
NICH. LEE, W. by the absence of his
Excellency ROBERT E. SMITH,
Esq. governor of the said province, the administration
of the government thereof is devolved upon me, as
the first person named of the Lord Proprietary's council;
I have therefore, by and with the advice and
consent of his council of state, thought fit to issue this
my proclamation, notifying the time to all sheriffs,
magistrates, and others, the Lord Proprietary's officers
in this province, and I do further will and direct,
that all officers, civil and military, execute and dis-
charge the several trusts and duties in them reposed
and enjoined by their present respective commissions,
until such time as they shall receive directions to the
contrary; and to the end that all persons concerned
may have due notice thereof, I do hereby charge and
require the several sheriffs of this province, to make
this my proclamation public in their respective coun-
ties in the usual manner, as they will answer the con-
trary at their peril. Given at the city of Annapolis,
this sixth day of June, in the third year of the domi-
nion of the right honourable HENRY HANCOCK, Esq.
anno domini 1774.

Signed by order,

JAMES BROOKS, Cl. Con.

THERE is at the plantation of Andrew Hedges,
living not far from Harpers ferry, on Patowmack
river, taken up as a stray, a small bay horse, about
thirteen years old, and branded on the near shoulder
thus I, had an old curb tied round his neck,
without a curb. The owner may have him again, on
proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Walter Wilson,
living at the mouth of Antietam creek on
Patowmack river, taken up as a stray, a young bay
mare, 3 or 4 years old, about thirteen and a half hands
high, neither dock'd or branded, but trim'd be-
tween her ears. The owner may have her again,
proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Sarah Shaw, living
on Owens creek, Frederick county, a dark bay
horse near fourteen hands high, fourteen or fifteen
years old, has a small star in his face, some saddle
spots, and has had the fistula, he trots and paces.
The owner is desir'd to pay charges, and take him
away.

Virginia, Loudon county, May 1, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber, a servant man,
named James Brown, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches
high, had two scars in his forehead, dark eyes, dark
thick curly hair, speaks much in the Dutch dialect,
and it is thought is a tailor by trade; had with him
when he went away, a blue slip coat with a velvet cap
of a claret colour, tho' pretty much faded, a claret
coloured ditto, both without lining, a light blue
jacket without sleeves, and a velvet ditto of a claret
colour, one check shirt, a pair of trousers, a pair of
linen breeches, a pair of white thread stockings, a
pair of old shoes, and a spool'd hat. Whoever takes
up said servant shall have five pounds reward, and if
brought to his master, reasonable charges, paid by
PETER OVERFIELD.

T O B E S O L D

FOR prime cost and charges, one neat carved
picture frame in burnished gold, four feet two
inches, by three feet four inches. For further parti-
culars, enquire of the printers.

June 8, 1774.

TO be sold, a valuable tract of land lying in Frede-
rick county, about seven miles from Frederick
town, containing three hundred and forty acres.
Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the
terms, and view the land, by applying to Mr. George
Murdoch in Frederick town, or the subscriber in Bladen-
burgh.

WILLIAM MURDOCH.

N. B. Eighteen months credit will be given, on
giving bond upon interest.

THIS is to give public notice to all persons,
that sundry of the inhabitants living in Frederick
county, near the Sugarloaf mountain, being greatly
imposed on by Mr. Jonathan Willson and his sons,
stoppage and turning the rolling road from the foot of
the Sugarloaf into the main road, they therefore in-
tend to petition the next general assembly, for a road
from the foot of the mountain into the main road,
through Willson's land and plantation, between him
and his son John Willson, for the more easy and con-
venient carriage of their tobacco, wheat, and other
commodities to George town, or any other market.

Bladenburgh, June 13, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Bladenburgh,
on Sunday the 13th instant, an indentured servant
man, about 5 feet 5 inches high, aged 19 years, by
trade a tailor, named William Wallace; had on when
he went away a jean coloured coat and jacket, white
yellow gilt buttons, a pair of pompadore coloured
breeches, white ribbed stockings, a white holland
shirt with a watch in his pocket, came into Patowmack
river last month; in the ship from London, Capt.
Broadstreet. Whoever takes up the said runaway,
and secures him in any jail, shall receive a reward of
30 shillings if 10 miles from home, 40 shillings if 40
miles, and if out of the province, the above reward
of eight dollars and all reasonable charges paid if
brought home to the subscriber.

ADAM CRAIG.

N. B. It is supposed he went away with a sailor,
who had on a blue coat with yellow metal buttons,
a red jacket, and nankeen breeches.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Brandt,
Pomomoy Neck, Charles county,
a dark brindled steer about eight years old, marked
with a hole and swallow fork in each ear, his horns
sawed and tail hobbled. The owner may have him
again, on proving property, and paying charges.

LOTTERY.
For the purpose of raising money for the
use of the school in that county, Maryland.

	Prize of	500	1000	2000
1	500	1000	2000	
2	500	1000	2000	
3	500	1000	2000	
4	500	1000	2000	
5	500	1000	2000	
6	500	1000	2000	
7	500	1000	2000	
8	500	1000	2000	
9	500	1000	2000	
10	500	1000	2000	
11	500	1000	2000	
12	500	1000	2000	
13	500	1000	2000	
14	500	1000	2000	
15	500	1000	2000	
16	500	1000	2000	
17	500	1000	2000	
18	500	1000	2000	
19	500	1000	2000	
20	500	1000	2000	
21	500	1000	2000	
22	500	1000	2000	
23	500	1000	2000	
24	500	1000	2000	
25	500	1000	2000	
26	500	1000	2000	
27	500	1000	2000	
28	500	1000	2000	
29	500	1000	2000	
30	500	1000	2000	
31	500	1000	2000	
32	500	1000	2000	
33	500	1000	2000	
34	500	1000	2000	
35	500	1000	2000	
36	500	1000	2000	
37	500	1000	2000	
38	500	1000	2000	
39	500	1000	2000	
40	500	1000	2000	
41	500	1000	2000	
42	500	1000	2000	
43	500	1000	2000	
44	500	1000	2000	
45	500	1000	2000	
46	500	1000	2000	
47	500	1000	2000	
48	500	1000	2000	
49	500	1000	2000	
50	500	1000	2000	

455 Prizes

209 Blanks

1500 Tickets, at four dollars each, are 6000 dol-
lars; few more than two blanks to a prize.
First drawn, 10 dollars, } These are prizes not included
Last drawn, 10 dollars, } in the first numbered.

The character of this seminary, which depends
wholly on the public benevolence, and its own real
merit, is now pretty generally known through all the
southern parts of this province: It was instituted
about eight years ago, by a few persons of the neigh-
bourhood, in which it is situate, entirely with a view
to the education of their own children: a small gen-
teel building was erected, for the accommodation
of the masters and scholars; another was fitted up
to serve as a kitchen and dining-room, and to lodge
the cook and servants under his direction. Many
students from the western and eastern shores of Vir-
ginia, and different counties of this province, apply-
ing to be admitted, an addition, in a very short time,
was found necessary, which, by the liberal contribu-
tions of the public was easily effected; but there still
is want of room for the present scholars, and such
others as have applied for admission. A farther ad-
dition is therefore intended, and considerable sums
already subscribed for that purpose; but lest a suf-
ficiency should not be raised in that way, this lottery,
at the warm recommendation of several gentlemen,
has been set on foot, and it is expected that, as it
well deserves, so it will meet with public encourage-
ment. Some hundred tickets are already engaged,
and we flatter ourselves we shall dispose of the re-
mainder almost immediately, so that the drawing
may commence on the 10th day of November, at
farthest, of which notice shall be given, and a list of
the fortunate numbers, published in the Maryland
and Virginia papers. The lottery will be drawn at
the school-house, in the presence of at least three of
the managers, and the prizes, after a deduction of
15 per cent, paid by the gentlemen of whom the
respective tickets were purchased, or by the managers.

The following gentlemen, Messrs. Levin Gale,
Samuel Wilton, Planner Williams, James Robertson,
John Winder, George Wilton, Luther Martin,
Henry Waggaman, Thomas Maddox, and Henry
Jackson, of Somerset county, are appointed managers,
and are to give bond, and be upon oath, for the faith-
ful discharge of the trust reposed in them. Prizes
not demanded in six months after the drawing is
finished, will be deemed generously given for the use
of the school, and applied accordingly.

Prince George's county, May 18, 1774.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway,
a very likely young negro wench, by the name of
Catharine Rice, but whose real name is Rue or Ruth.
She formerly belonged to Mr. Jonathan Plowman, who
sold her to one Mr. Hicks, in the barrens of Balti-
more county, to whom she says she now belongs. Her
master is desir'd to pay charges, and take her from
Ralph Forster, Sheriff.

Annapolis, June 13, 1774.

RAN away on Saturday night last, the following
servants, viz. Joseph Belong, a convict, aged
about 35 years, born in the west of England, by trade
a joiner and painter; he is a short thick fellow, wears
his own dark hair, his dress is supposed to be a dark
grey coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, and new
shoes. The property of George Stuart.

Thomas Kings, an indentured servant man, imported
in the Chance, Capt. Campbell, in March last, a
bricklayer by trade, a stout well set fellow, of a
swarthy complexion, about 30 years of age, born in
England, and has been many years on board a man
of war; had on and took with him, a brown bear skin
coat, blue cloth waistcoat and breeches, gray yarn
stockings, country made shoes and castor hat. The
property of Richard Sprigg.

Thomas Easton, by trade a joiner, an indentured
servant man, imported in the Betsey Richmond, Capt.
Nicol, in February last, is a Scotchman, and talks
much in that dialect; he is a middle sized man, about
5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has short black hair, his
fore teeth are very irregular, his dress is uncertain,
though it is supposed he has on and with him a suit
of purple broad cloth with twist buttons, a new fine
hat, an old brown cloth coat, black velvet waistcoat,
leather breeches, striped holland trousers, a pair of
English shoes that have been soled, and sundry white
shirts and neckclothes; he has money with him.
The property of John Randall. Whoever apprehends
the said servants, and delivers them to their masters,
or secures them in any jail, so that they may get
them again, shall receive for each man five pounds
reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the sub-
scribers.

GEORGE STEUART.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

JOHN RANDALL.

THERE is at the plantation of Benjamin Ogle, Esq.
near Annapolis, taken up as a stray, a bay
horse, about twelve hands high, has three white feet,
a blaze in his face, and shod all round, but has no
perceivable brand. The owner may have him again,
on proving property and paying charges.

John Clifford, about 25 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, much pitted with small pox, and a scar on his face, the scar on his forehead, and a scar on his cheek, of a very conspicuous nature, and on his side, and is supposed to be in company with other servants; had on and took with him one blue coat, one light coloured bear skin ditto much worn, one light brown shirt, three offshabrig ditto, one pair of buckskin breeches, two or three pair of offshabrig trousers, one pair of black worsted hose, one pair light ditto, an half worn felt hat, a pair of shoes not fellows, a pair of leather bags, and other things too tedious to mention; he has a forged pass with him which I expect has Mr. John Bayne's and Capt. Alexander Kaya's names signed in it, wrote by himself; he writes a very good hand and speaks very broad. Whoever takes up the said servant shall have three pounds reward if taken thirty miles from home, five pounds if fifty miles, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home.

JOHN CLIFFORD.

June 1, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, on Monday the first day

of August next, if fair, if not, the first fair day,

THREE tracts of land all in one body, lying and
being in Calvert county, near Lyon's Creek,
containing about four hundred and twenty acres, for
sterling cash, or bills of exchange, as far as to the
amount of my debts in sterling, and the remainder in
bills, gold, silver, or paper dollars at the exchange.
Those gentlemen inclinable to view the land and pur-
chase, I will give them the names of those gentlemen
I am indebted to in sterling. The land lays level and
very kind; suitable for corn, tobacco, or small grain;
there is good corn ground enough cleared to produce
six or seven hundred barrels yearly, and a third part
of it or more good wood land, besides skirts of
branches full of rail stuff. There are upon the said
land, a dwelling house thirty feet by eighteen, two
rooms upon a floor, with two brick chimnies, three
fire places completely finished, kitchen, corn-house,
quarter, cellar, and other out-houses, with an exceed-
ing fine apple orchard, which will produce two thou-
sand gallons of cyder yearly. Also a framed dwelling-
house twenty-four feet square, with kitchen and stable
suitable either for tavern or store, lying on the main
road from Annapolis to Lower Marlborough; a 30
three forty feet tobacco-house, two of which is double
ground tarred, and two tenements suitable for tenants
or overseers; the above land lays convenient for all
sorts of trade and shipping, and likewise for the fish-
ery; there is on the said land several fine springs very
convenient; the above land is under a very good
fence, and has a fine prospect, the title is indisputable.
The purchaser may have liberty to sow small grain
next fall, and enter upon it the first of January
next.

Also two tracts of land lying and being in Prince
George's county, within six miles of Nottingham, and
a quarter of a mile of each other, containing one
hundred and eighty-five acres or more, the land is full
of timber and rail stuff, and white oak suitable for
building flats or boats, and very suitable to the above
tract to supply it with timber, hoghead stuff, or
shingles; the land also is very suitable for tobacco,
corn, or small grain, and remarkable for raising a
flock of all kinds; the title is indisputable.

HENRY CAMDEN.

Elk-Ridge, May 28, 1774.

To be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 21st of
June next, at Nathan Linthicum's, in Anne-Arundel
county, near the Poplar Spring chapel, for ready
cash, if convenient to the purchasers, if not, for cre-
dit, on giving bond or note, with good security, if
required, and they to be executed payable to the
subscribers on the same day, before any of the ef-
fects are taken from the premises.

A VERY valuable country born young negro man,
white servants, sundry horses, breeding mares
and colts, cattle, part of them valuable cows and
calves, hogs, remarkable fine sheep, good feather
beds, and other household furniture, plantation uten-
sils of all kinds, and sundry other things too tedious
to mention.

EDWARD GAITHER, jun.

ARCH. MONCREIF.

On the same day will be sold at public vendue, by
Edward Dorsey, son of John, the said Linthicum's
land, containing about 250 acres, which is very valu-
able, and well adapted for farming or fine tobacco, is
remarkable for range and meadow ground, and has
sundry good improvements, such as dwelling house,
kitchen, barn, and other out houses.

On the same day will be sold at public vendue, by
William Peddicourt, jun. about 200 acres of land, be-
ing part of the aforesaid tract, lying adjacent. The
lands will be sold together or separate, as may best suit
the purchasers. The two parcels containing about
450 acres, will make as complete a settlement as any
in Anne-Arundel county, for the quantity of acres.
Any person or persons inclinable to purchase, may
view the premises before the day of sale, by applying
to Mr. Peddicourt.

THE subscribers finding that very little regard has
been shewn to their former advertisements, give
notice, that all persons indebted to Mr. John Buchan-
nan, merchant, in London, or to Messrs. John Buchan-
nan and son, and who shall neglect to pay what they
owe, or to settle, and secure the same by the last day
of this month, will immediately thereafter be sued.
And all the creditors of Mr. John Buchanan, or of
Messrs. John Buchanan and son, are desired to apply to
us for payment of their debts—not to draw bills on
the house at London, which will not be paid on ac-
count of many inconveniences already experienced.

DANIEL DULANY,

GILB. BUCHANAN,

JAMES DICK,

ANTHONY STEWART.

June 9, 1773.

Greenbury Point, May 24, 1774.
To be SOLD, on Thursday the 1st June next,
for ready money, or bills of exchange.
FIVE likely young negro and mulatto women, who
have been used to household work.
DAVID KERR.

To be sold at public sale, on the premises, on Mon-
day the 26th day of June next, agreeable to the last
will and testament of John Biscoe, late of St. Mary's
county, deceased,
ALL that tract or parcel of land, called Thompson's
purchase, lying in the county aforesaid, the same
being divided into three plantations, on one of which
are a large new dwelling house with four rooms on a
floor, a kitchen, meat-house, milk-house, stable, and
good tobacco-house, also a good garden well paved in;
the other two plantations rent for three thousand
pounds of tobacco each per year. The said lands lie
on a creek which leads into Patowmack river, very fa-
mous for fish and oysters, about three miles from the
old city of St. Mary's, and one from St. Inigoe's ware-
house. The sale to be for bills of exchange, sterling
or current money, and may be entered upon at Christ-
mas next. 3w ANN BISCOE, Exec^x.

Bladensburg, May 23, 1774.
To be sold, at a small advance, for ready money or
short credit,
A PARCEL of well chosen printed cottons and
handkerchiefs, of the newest patterns.
JAMES HOGGAN.

ALL persons having any just claims against Or-
lando Griffith, of Frederick county, are desired
to make them known, and bring them in legally at-
tested, and all those indebted to the said Orlando Grif-
fith, are requested to make immediate payment to the
subscriber, who is legally empowered to settle his bu-
siness. 3w
JOSHUA GRIFFITH.

To be let to the lowest bidder, at the house of Robert
Bland, in Loudon county Virginia, on the third
Thursday in June next, if fair, if not, the next fair
day.

THE building a church of brick, for Cameron pa-
rish in said county. The church is to be fifty-
three by forty-two feet in the clear, twenty-eight feet
pitch, with galleries, a plan of which the subscribers
will produce that day. There is within fifteen miles
of the place where the church is to stand, great plenty
of very good limestone. Three hundred and fifty
pounds will be paid the undertaker on his giving bond
with approved security; at which time the other pay-
ments will be made known, by

GEORGE SUMMERS, & } Churchwardens.
SAMUEL LOVE, }

JOHN Bolton's stage waggon continues to ply from
Chester Town, to New Castle and Rock Hall, as
usual; she sets out from Chester Town every Monday
morning, and gets to New Castle on Tuesday, where
there is a commodious stage boat takes in the passen-
gers, and proceeds directly for Philadelphia, and ar-
rives there on Wednesday; at the Crooked Billet
Wharf; the boat leaves Philadelphia on Sunday, and
returns to New Castle on Monday; the waggon leaves
New Castle on Tuesday afternoon, or Wednesday, and
returns to Chester Town on Thursday; on Friday the
proceeds to Rock Hall, and returns to Chester Town
on Saturday.

The rate is for passengers in the waggon from Rock
Hall to New Castle, 15s; from Chester Town to ditto,
12s 6d; for luggage from Rock Hall to New Castle,
1s 6d per square foot; and from Chester Town, 1s 3d
per square foot, if it does not exceed 20lb. weight, if
it does, 7s 6d per hundred pounds from Rock Hall,
and 6s 3d per hundred from Chester Town. Freight
in the New Castle stage boat to Philadelphia, 1s per
hundred; passengers pay as for their passage from
New Castle to Philadelphia, and to back; single letters
are carefully delivered to the persons directed, at 3d
a piece, double at 6d, packets at 1s each. 6m

May 26, 1774.
FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN away yesterday morning from the subscriber,
living near Piscataway, Patowmack river; an
indentured servant man named Thomas Columbine, born
in England, brought in this province by Capt. Richard
Lane this Spring, about 22 years of age, short well
set fellow, about five feet four or five inches high,
dark complexion, short black hair: had on and took
with him a brown thickset coat, an old red cloth
jacket, pale blue ditto, striped blue and white damask
ditto, with lappels; one pair of leather breeches very
black and greasy, one pair of white drillings ditto,
one pair of men's shoes and buckles almost new, thread
and worsted stockings, and an old castor hat; he has
a watch in his pocket, which I believe does not go, he
professes keeping of riding horses, he walks a little
lame as he lately sprained one of his ankles; its more
than probable he may make towards Patuxent river,
and endeavour to get on board some ship for his pas-
sage to England again. Whoever takes up the said
servant, or secures him so as his master may get him
again, shall receive the above reward of forty shillings
and reasonable charges paid if brought home. 4w,
WILLIAM LYLES.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.

Assortment of European and East-India goods,
suitable for the season, which are to be sold
wholesale or retail, at my store on the front of
the dock, on the usual terms, for ready money or short
credit.
THOMAS BROOKE HODGKIN.

N. B. At the same place may be had red port wine
of the very best quality, by the groce, or smaller quan-
tity; Cheshire and double Gloucester cheese; a few
dozen of Ben. Kenton's porter, cane spirit, and West-
India rum; Muscovado sugar and coffee. 2w

Annapolis, March 15, 1774.
THE widow Flynn takes this method of inform-
ing the public and her old customers in par-
ticular, that she hath once more furnished herself with
a house (in Church street near the Dock) and every
thing necessary for the accommodation of such gen-
tlemen and ladies as choose private lodgings, either
by the year, quarter, month, week, or day, as may
be most convenient to them. Those ladies and gen-
tlemen who please to favour her with their custom,
may depend on the utmost care and fidelity, by their
most obedient humble servant,
SARAH FLYNN.

Baltimore-Town, March 12, 1774.
TO be sold, and entered upon in a month if requi-
red, a lot of ground, situate in Frederick-street,
near Meyer's tan-yard, and between the two lower
bridges on Jones's falls; there are 130 feet on the front,
180 feet deep, and 115 feet on the lower front. It is
on lease for 99 years, renewable for ever, and subject
to a ground rent of only 40s. sterling per annum.
About 16 years of the lease are expired: on the front
of the lot on Frederick-street, is a large brick dwell-
ing house, wherein the subscriber now lives, 50 feet
front, 23 feet deep, two story high, having two par-
lours, a passage, and hair-cake below; four good
chambers, three whereof have fire places, and above,
two good garrets well finished. There are also adjoining
to the said dwelling, a good brick kitchen and
landry, with proper chambers for servants; also a
brick warehouse, 32 feet by 25, two story and cellar,
nearly one half of the front of the lot is yet unim-
proved, there being only an old log building hith-
erto served as a jail, and which may be removed at plea-
sure. There is an exceeding good garden well inclosed;
this lot would suit a distiller, brewer, or sugar-baker;
as there is room sufficient for buildings, and a lane
may be opened through the lot from one street to an-
other; what buildings are on this lot are faithfully
executed, the brick walls some are 18 inches thick,
and most less than 14 inches, even to the ridge pole;
the purchaser need lay down but little cash, if any,
good security with interest will suffice, and one fourth
of the money will be only at four per cent per annum
interest: as I am determined at all events, to leave
this province, and desirous of settling at my affairs,
any person inclinable to purchase, will find me very
reasonable in my demand for this lot.
DANIEL CHAMIER.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night, a negro man, who says he is
a freeman, and calls himself Thomas Jones; he
brought a kind of pass from Baltimore county eighteen
months ago, wherein he is called Thomas Smith; he
indentured himself to me in January last; this month I
gave him a discharge from his indenture, on account
of his feigning fits, as plainly since appears, in order
to get clear from me; he is six or seven and twenty
years of age, a very lusty fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11
inches high; had on an old cotton waistcoat and
breeches, osnabrig shirt, black and white yarn stock-
ings, and shoes with strings in them; he took from
the subscriber a negro woman named Nan, eighteen
years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, whom he calls
his wife: she had on and took with her a calico jacket
and petticoat, an osnabrig ditto, a cotton ditto, shoes,
stockings, and an old straw hat, with many other
things too tedious to mention. Whoever brings the
said negroes to the subscriber near Annapolis, shall re-
ceive the above reward, or ten pounds for each.
May 11, 1774. CALEB DORSEY, son of Tho.
N. B. The said negroes broke out of Calvert county
jail, on Monday the 23d of May.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Harford county, Maryland, May 7, 1774.
DRIFTED away last week from the landing of the
subscriber, living on the western side of the head
of Chesapeake Bay, two miles below the mouth of Sus-
quehanna, a large fishing boat, about 18 feet keel, with
four oars in her, and a platform on her stern, on which
was a new seine (except a few fathoms on each wing)
about 65 fathom long, the lead and cork lines are old,
and spliced in several places, the floats are made of
cypress; in said boat were near 300 fathom of tarred
rope new last season, she had a long painter or head
sail with a pig of iron for an anchor, but it is uncer-
tain whether it was put out or not. Whoever takes
up said boat, seine, and ropes, and delivers them or
gives information of them to the subscriber, so that he
may get them again, shall receive the above reward.
JACOB GILES, jun.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S GUIDE;
A T which places, non-subscribers may also be sup-
plied with a few remaining books, at the same
price of 2s. 6d. ready bound.

By THE COMMISSARY GENERAL.
Having perused Mr. Vallette's collection, entitled
"The Deputy Commissary's Guide," and approving of
the regulations therein made with regard to the pro-
ceedings of the prerogative office; I do hereby recom-
mend to the several deputy commissaries within this
province, to govern their future official proceedings
agreeable thereto; to administer and take the several
oaths and probats therein prescribed, where they are
applicable, and to make use of the form of bonds and
letters of administration contained in that collection.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.
Baltimore, April 27, 1774.
I Having obtained letters testamentary on the estate
of the late Philip Weatherall, of Talbot county;
do request all persons indebted to the said estate, to
apply for a settlement of their accounts, and dis-
charge the same to Mr. George Gleave of Talbot
county; and those indebted for dealings at his late
house in Frederick town, Cecil county, are desired to
apply to Messrs. Williamson and Luby, in Frederick
town; who are empowered to settle and receive all
balances due to the estate, by
THOMAS PLACE, Administrator.

London Town, April the 15th, 1774.
THIS is to inform the public, and my old custo-
mers in particular, that I still continue to carry
on the saymaking business in all its branches; as I
have furnished my self with the best materials for that
purpose, those ladies that choose to favour me with
their custom, may depend upon being served in the
neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice,
by the public's humble servant,
ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

N. B. She also keeps good entertainment for man
and horse.

WANTED
For KING WILLIAM'S SCHOOL,
A PERSON capable of discharging the office of
usher, to whom will be given £50 common cur-
rency per annum, with £2.10.0 to be paid by each
scholar. To prevent trouble it is desired that no per-
son will make application who is not properly qual-
ified.

THERE is at the plantation of Eliza Wardwell,
on Elk-Ridge, a black horse, about 13 hands and
a half high, has no perceivable brand, and appears to
be very old. The owner may have him again on
proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a stray, by John Macdonald, in
Anne-Arundel county, a small roan mare, about
3 or 4 years old, branded on the near buttock, has a
small star in her forehead, is a natural trotter, and
unbroke. The owner may have her again, on proving
property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Noland, in
Frederick county, near Noland's ferry, taken up
as a stray, a small bay mare, about 7 years old, 10 or
11 hands high, has no brand, a short dock, a hanging
mane, and had a middling large bell on. The owner
may have her again, on proving property and paying
charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Sappington,
on Elk-ridge, taken up as a stray, a light bay
mare, about 3 years old, 14 hands high, has a white
face and two white feet, neither docked nor branded.
The owner may have her again, on proving
property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Williams,
son of William, living near Charles Hunger-
ford's tavern, taken up as a stray, a bright bay horse,
about 14 hands high, trots and gallops, has a star in
his forehead, his left hind foot and part of both fore
feet are white, has one shoe on, and is branded on the
near shoulder thus A. The owner may have him
again, proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles G. Griffith
living near the head of Seneca, in Frederick
county, taken up as a stray, a black horse, 14 hands
one inch high, has a star in his forehead, his two hind
feet are white, is branded on the near buttock B, and
is 9 or 10 years old. The owner may have him again,
proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, May 4, 1774.
ROBERT ARMSTRONG and WILLIAM HOW-
ARD take this method to inform their friends
and the public in general, that they now carry on the
tallow chandlery and soap boiling businesses, in all
their different branches, at their house in East-street,
near the market; where those who may be pleased to
favour them with their custom may depend on their
punctuality. They flatter themselves, that the quality
of their goods, and easy terms, will sufficiently recom-
mend them to the notice and favour of the public.
N. B. Common dippt'd candles, by the box eleven
pence halfpenny, ditto, under thirty weight, one shil-
ling per pound; mold candles, fourteen pence by the
box, ditto by the single pound fifteen pence. Hard
soap by the pound nine pence, soft ditto by the gallon
one shilling. Cash for tallow and myrtle wax.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1774.

22

From Thomas's Boston journal, June 2, 1774.

AN APOLOGY for the late CONDUCT of AMERICA.

HERE are those who are clearly of opinion, that the commons of Great-Britain have no right to give and grant away the property of the Americans.

If such people are consistent in their notions, they must allow that the Americans would be obliged in refusing to make good such gifts, and to comply with the requisitions in such grants.

And if they would be justified in refusing to comply with such requisitions, it must also be allowed that there is a line of conduct which it would be proper for them to pursue, and that they are not left altogether without a remedy.

They that are most violent against the Americans, in their conduct in the affair of the tea, would do well to endeavour, before they passed judgment upon them, to obtain proper ideas of right and wrong, and to qualify themselves to distinguish what is unlawful from what is expedient only; otherwise they may be led to condemn, as criminal, measures that were ill-judged only; and by the false colourings of jesuitical writers, be induced to believe actions to be unjustifiable and wrong, that were only impolitic and foolish.

I think the affair of the tea is, in general, rather ill understood; and that the constitution of England, the fundamental law of property, and the unalienable rights of human nature seem to have been but little regarded in this dispute, concerning American taxation.

That the constitution of England has been but little regarded, must appear evident, when it is considered that the spirit of that constitution is with respect to the idea of taxation. Does the legislature levy a tax upon the kingdom in the same manner, and with the same pretensions as the king of France, by his edicts, imposes taxes upon his subjects?—certainly not: the commons give and grant for themselves and their constituents; the lords answer for themselves; and the king, by his assent and acceptance of such gifts, binds the parties to fulfil the contract, and gives the sanction of the law. But say the advocates for American slavery, taxation is a necessary part of legislation, or, rather, it is a necessary part of the constitution of the kingdom; or rather it is a necessary part of the constitution of the kingdom, which is, that our constitution knows of no arbitrary legislative money bills, nor acknowledges any other source of taxation but free gift. Can any man, then, have a right to give away another man's property?—certainly not. And the commons of Great-Britain may give and grant away as much as they please of their own property, but they have no right to give and grant away the property of the Americans.

So much touching the constitutional part of this dispute, which I should have thought too obvious to have required any discussion, had there not appeared to have been much pains taken to confound the two very distinct ideas of legislation and taxation, and to persuade mankind that legislation, which is essential to all government, is nugatory without that power, which is incompatible with the very end of government itself, an arbitrary and unlimited power of taxation; for the end of government is the preservation of property, and there can be no property where there is an arbitrary power of taxation; for what property can any man have in that which another can, by right, take from him when he pleases, against his consent?

And that the fundamental law of property has been but little attended to in this dispute, the application of the foregoing observation will sufficiently demonstrate; for what security can the Americans be said to have in their property, if the people of Great-Britain can give and grant it away when they please? or rather, can they truly be said to have any property at all, if the people of Great-Britain have, under this pretended right of taxation, a power of taking from them, when they please, what they possess, and of using and disposing of it afterwards in what manner they think proper?

But how are the rights of human nature violated in this dispute? to this I answer, that the law of nature, being founded in reason and justice, admits of property; for the better preservation of which, and for the use and enjoyment of it in peace and quiet, men entered into society. If, therefore, any man, or body of men, claim a right to take away at pleasure from other men their property; and to dispose of it as they please, such claim tends to a dissolution of society, and is repugnant also to the law of nature, as it would place mankind in a worse condition than the state of nature, wherein they had liberty to defend their right against the injuries of others.

Unfortunately also for these flaming advocates for the high prerogative doctrine of a necessary and unlimited right of taxation in the British legislature, and who assert that the power of legislation in the regulation of commerce, without that of unbounded taxation also, would be nugatory and futile, I must mention the cases of Scotland before the union, and Ireland. If the British legislature must necessarily be possessed of that power, with respect to America, why was it not necessary with respect to Scotland before the union? and why is it not, at this moment, necessary with respect to Ireland? if the machine of government cannot move on without this power over the poor dispersed, divided,

and defenceless Americans, how could it so long have moved on without the same power over the rebellious Scots, or the discontented and fickle Irish?

I could mention also the charters of the Americans, which would be entirely subverted by this right of taxation; but those who, in their utmost pursuits, scruple not to violate the constitution and policy of Great-Britain, the fundamental law of property, and the rights of human nature, will pay, I am afraid, but very little regard to chartered rights.

But what line of conduct is to be observed by that people whose liberties and property are invaded? in answer to this question, I shall beg leave to subjoin a few short extracts from Locke: "tyranny is the exercise of power without right. Wherever the power that is put in any hands for the government of a people, and the preservation of their properties, is applied to other ends, and made use of to impoverish, subvert, or harass, them to the arbitrary and irregular commands of them that have it, there it presently becomes tyranny, whether those that thus use it are one or many. Where law ends, tyranny begins. The exceeding the bounds of authority is no more a right in a great man, a petty officer, no more justifiable in a king than a constable, but is so much the worse in him, that he has more trust put in him. May the commands, then, of a prince be opposed? to this I answer, that force is to be opposed to nothing but unjust and unlawful force. Where the injured party may be relieved, and his damages repaired by appeal to the law, there can be no pretence for force, which is only to be used where a man is intercepted from appealing to the law; for nothing is to be accounted hostile force but where it leaves not the remedy of such an appeal; and it is such force alone that puts him that uses it into a state of war, and makes it lawful to resist him. Men can never be secure from tyranny, if there be no means to escape it, till they are perfectly under it; and therefore it is that they have not only a right to get out of it, but to prevent it."

Bearing these axioms of eternal truth in our minds, let us now take a slight view of the controversy between Great-Britain and America.

The three estates of Great-Britain claiming a supreme legislative power over Great-Britain and its dependencies, the commons of Great-Britain claim an absolute and unlimited right of giving and granting away the property of the Americans.

America admits the supreme legislative power of Great-Britain as extending to the regulation of commerce, &c. &c. but denies the inference drawn from it, the right of taxation, alleging that such a right is not only contrary to the constitution of Great-Britain, and the venerable charters of America, but that it cannot, in the very nature of things, exist; because if it did exist, it would be impossible for an American to possess any property.

The commons of Great-Britain, proceeding to carry their claim into execution, give and grant away a tax upon all teas that shall be imported into America, to be collected in their very ports at or before the landing thereof, and the executive appoints his tax-gatherers to collect the same.

The Americans petition and remonstrate against the measure, as looking upon it to be a violation of their rights, and a total annihilation of their property, but obtaining no redress, rather than submit to so humiliating a measure, the whole continent resolves to import no more tea, nobly choosing rather to have one natural right violently taken from them, than to become themselves the instruments of surrendering up the whole.

Great-Britain, not satisfied with letting things remain in this situation, the East-India company are instigated to attempt, in open violation of the charters of the Americans, in opposition to the general voice of the people, and in defiance of honour and justice, by a hostile importation of their tea, and by a submission to the tax so imposed, to lay the foundation of their liberties and property, and to establish a precedent for future inroads. Dreading the odium of such an action, and knowing the sentiments of the Americans, the company at first hesitate; but being formally and regularly indemnified, they are at length prevailed upon by administration to become parties in the cause, and to make a direct attack upon the liberties and property of America. A party also in America, either dependent upon, or looking up to government for advancement, or influenced by the mean consideration of the commission to be got by the sale of the tea, are procured, who scruple not to conspire with her external enemies against the freedom of America, and become zealous advocates for taxation and slavery.

When the vessels arrive in America, such are the convulsions into which the whole continent is thrown, that the parties concerned are prevailed on to consent to their immediate return.

In one instance, the governor and officers of the customs interfere; a proper clearance for the vessel is denied; the return of it is prevented; and a day for the landing of the cargo, and the execution of their plan, is fixed upon.

What now ought the Americans to have done? ought they to have tamely submitted to this taxation, and by acknowledging the principle to be just from which it originated, confessed themselves in so humili-

ating a condition, as that the whole of their property, and every convenience of life that commerce could afford them, depended upon, and was held at the pleasure of the people of Great-Britain?

This would have been to have imitated the lamb, who yielded his throat to be torn by the imperious wolf.

Ought they to have submitted first, and then petitioned?

They had repeatedly petitioned, but their cries were not regarded. Ought they to have appealed to the law?

But what appeal can be made to the law, if the unjust acts done against a man are maintained by the power of the aggressors, and the remedy which is due by law be by the same power obstructed?

Ought they, when the tea had been landed, to have taken it from the consignees and locked it up?

But what man could prudently have stood forth in this way, wrested the property from its owners, locked it up, and openly exposed himself to the rage of the blind and infuriated ministry of Great-Britain?

Whatever were the sentiments of the Americans upon this head, or whether in the heat of their resentment they thought at all, is foreign to my purpose; it is sufficient for me to observe, that in the conflict, that commodity, which was to have been instrumental to the introduction of slavery and taxation, was destroyed.

Let us next consider in what light the East-India company ought to have been considered by the Americans: as merchants trading to America under the sanction of the law of nations, or as a banditti hired to attack their privileges, and indemnified against any loss which might be sustained in such attack?

And if the indemnification by them required, places the nature of their act, in so very unfriendly a point of view, shews that they were fully acquainted with the sentiments of the Americans, and considered the measure as dangerous, because unjust, in what light must the indemnifiers, the subscribers themselves, appear?

And if the agents in this business appear so black, let us next examine in what light their commodity ought to have been considered—in the same sacred light as the property of the honourable trader, or as the indif-ferent property of men combined together to subvert the liberties of America?

But neither of these ideas fully expresses its true nature.

Ought it not rather to have been considered as that identical property, that very engine by which the enemies of America meant to subvert its privileges, and by introducing along with it an unlimited and discretionary right of taxation, totally to annihilate American property? certainly property so circumstanced, brought thither with such an intent, and become so maliciously involved in the subject of dispute, had lost those sacred sanctions which are the defence of common property, and may figuratively be said to have changed its very nature, and to have become an instrument of war.

If, then, it appears, that the executive would not suffer it to be taken back, and that the landing of it would, in the opinion of the Americans, have proved as fatal to America as the introduction of the wooden horse of the Grecians did to Troy, though the alternative which they choose may have procured them many enemies, there will, doubtless, be found many others who will pity and excuse.

SIDNEY.

A bill for the impartial administration of justice in the cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law, or for the suppression of riots and tumults, in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England.

WHEREAS in his majesty's province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, an attempt hath lately been made to throw off the authority of the parliament of Great-Britain over the said province; and an actual and avowed resistance, by open force, to the execution of certain acts of parliament, hath been suffered to take place, uncontrolled and unpunished, in defiance of his majesty's authority, and to the utter subversion of all lawful government:

And whereas, in the present disordered state of the said province, it is of the utmost importance to the general welfare thereof, and to the re-establishment of lawful authority throughout the same, that neither the magistrates acting in support of the laws, nor any of his majesty's subjects aiding and assisting them therein, or in the suppression of riots and tumults, raised in opposition to the execution of the laws and statutes of this realm, should be discouraged from the proper discharge of their duty, by an apprehension, that in case of their being questioned for any acts done therein, they may be liable to be brought to trial for the same, before persons who do not acknowledge the validity of the laws in the execution whereof, or the authority of the magistrate in the support of whom such acts had been done:

In order therefore to remove every such discouragement from the minds of his majesty's subjects, and to induce them upon all proper occasions, to exert themselves in support of the public peace of the province,

and of the authority of the king and parliament of Great-Britain over the same; be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that if at any time, within the space of years from and after the

any bill or bills of indictment shall be found against any person for murder, or other capital offence, in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and it shall appear, by information given upon oath to the governor, or in his absence to the lieutenant-governor of the said province, that the fact was committed by the person indicted, while he was either in the execution of his duty as a magistrate, for the suppression of riots, or in the support of the laws of revenue, or that he was acting in his duty as an officer of revenue, or acting under the direction and order of any magistrate for the suppression of riots, or for the carrying into effect the laws of revenue, or aiding and assisting in any of the purposes aforesaid; and if it shall also appear, to the satisfaction of the said governor or lieutenant-governor respectively, that an indifferent trial cannot be had within the said province, in that case it shall and may be lawful for the governor or lieutenant-governor to direct, that the indictment shall be tried in some other of his majesty's colonies, or in Great-Britain, and for that purpose to order the person indicted to be sent under a sufficient custody to the place appointed for his trial; and that there may be no failure of justice from the want of evidence in such cases, it shall and may be lawful for the governor, or in his absence the lieutenant-governor, to settle and assess a reasonable sum to be allowed for the expenses of such witnesses as the prosecutor, or the person indicted, shall desire to be summoned; which sum shall be advanced by the commissioners of his majesty's customs, to the witness, who, upon the receipt thereof, shall enter into a recognizance before a judge of the superior court, to appear and give evidence upon the trial of such indictment.

And be it further enacted, that the governor, or in his absence the lieutenant-governor, if he shall direct the trial to be had in any other of his majesty's colonies, shall transmit the indictment, together with the recognizances of the witnesses, under the seal of the province, to the governor of such other colony; who shall immediately issue a commission of oyer and terminer, and deliver or cause to be delivered the said indictment, with the said recognizances, to the chief justice, and such other persons as have usually been commissioners of oyer and terminer there; who shall have power to proceed upon the said indictment, as if the same had been found before them, and the trial shall thereupon proceed in like manner, to all intents and purposes, as if the offence had been committed in such place; and in case the governor, or in his absence the lieutenant-governor, shall direct the trial to be had in Great-Britain, he shall then transmit the indictment, together with the recognizances of the witnesses, under the seal of the province, to one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, who shall deliver or cause to be delivered the same, to the master of the crown office, and the indictment shall be tried in the next term, at the bar of the court of king's bench, in like manner, to all intents and purposes, as if the offence had been committed in the county of Middlesex.

BOSTON, May 27.

Extract of a letter from London, April 8, 1774.

"The eyes of all Europe are now turned to North-America. It must soon be determined whether they are men, and deserve that freedom which heaven has put in their power; or whether they have the submissive spirit of a spaniel that was formed to fetch and carry, and be kicked into submission. The London merchants, such of them as trade to Boston, have evidenced a ministerial temper. They will not appear in opposition to the ministry. A few natives of America have signed a petition to the king, lords, and commons, which has occasioned very considerable debates in both houses, has chance to make more prodigies out of doors, than all the political pieces together that have appeared lately on the American subject. I suppose it was, because people in general attend more to any thing in that form, than to fugitive pieces which no body owns. The minister, conscious of the badness of his cause and fearful of an opposition, has called out all the dogs of Hell to bark at the Americans: never were the public papers so filled with the invectives of hireling writers. In the mean while, the further this business advances the more people begin to tremble for the consequences. I never go abroad but I am applied to by people who wish well to America, and express the most ardent desire, and hope that the Americans may be unanimous on the occasion; the minister plumes himself on the certainty of their dividing among themselves, and considers them as a rope of sand. The Boston port bill is an essay how far the other provinces will suffer a sister to be insulted; if the minister succeeds in this attempt and no formidable associations are set on foot, as sure as there is a god in heaven, the provinces will soon suffer one by one. The Boston charter is soon to be altered, which is also intended as a precedent; I believe I am well informed that certain other charters, not far from Pennsylvania, will soon follow, nor is there any reason why all may not be changed, if any one of them may. It is apprehended that there never was more need of a general convention of the provinces than at present; such a thing would raise the idea of vigour and unanimity among them, and terrify their enemies. The notion of another non-importation agreement begins already to alarm the manufacturers, but the apprehension of cutting off trade with the West-Indies, alarms the West-India merchants much more. I cordially wish that every American had heard the speeches that were made in parliament, when the motion was made for leave to bring in the Boston port bill. It was then echoed from every creature of the court, that the time is now come when the question must be finally determined—whether America be independent of Great-Britain; or, and how be reduced to due subjection? whether

they will suffer themselves to be humbled, so as to submit to the yoke that is made for them, I shall not venture to guess, but if they do, I shall wish that I had been born in France, that land of freedom, or what may express the same idea; every American will soon wish that he had never been born, for not to be, is better than to be—a slave.

BALTIMORE, June 11.

TO THE JUDICIOUS AND IMPARTIAL PUBLIC.

AMONG the great variety of subjects which the human mind is capable of treating on, whatever their tendency may be, none, it is certain, ought more seriously to engage either private or public attention amongst christian society than that which endeavours to obviate unjust and malevolent reflexions against a man's character. Injured innocence, in the opinion of the wise and good, is so unexpressibly moving that it not only even in bare appearance lays claim to human agency, but when realized commands social as well as legislative interposition in its vindication—How far my case, which I shall state with all the brevity the circumstances of it will admit, may deserve public attention, and how far my character hath been licentious treated and unjustly traduced I shall submit to the public to judge from the following circumstantial and incontrovertible facts—

After a reputable residence of about seventeen years in St. Mary's county, during a great part of which time I was, by regular admission, an attorney at law, and was also admitted to practice in Calvert county, and acted for six years as deputy county clerk of St. Mary's, I came with my family in June 1771 to Baltimore town to manage the business of the county clerk, but having reason to believe it would be more to my interest, I at August court 1773, quitted that business, and entertaining no idea of even the possibility of a single objection being started against my admission, applied to be admitted an attorney of that court, when to my great astonishment Mr. George Chalmers moved the bench against my being admitted, urging that my character was not held good in St. Mary's county, but without being able to cite a single instance of any thing that amounted to a proof or, indeed, to a probability of what he advanced; the court, however, acting rather under the restriction of caution and prudence, as I was a stranger to them, than influenced in any degree by the bare assertion of my jealous and mistakenly important adversary, thought proper to postpone my admission until I produced testimonials of my character at St. Mary's. At the next ensuing March court I again applied for admission, but there not being a full court I was referred to it's adjournment, viz. to the court in June, when I repeated my application, not only under self conviction of my innocence of the charge dirtily and meanly insinuated against me, but under the attested confirmation of the falsity of the imputation from a considerable number of letters from gentlemen of the first character in St. Mary's county, whose undoubted reputation and honour would give validity and truth to their assertions in the most respectable senate where their characters were known: these letters, with the testimony of several gentlemen of distinction in this county, which were publicly read in court, I shall communicate to the public in the Maryland journal of next week, and how far they operated in my favour the reader will judge from the issue of my address.

The bench divided only on a difference of opinion with respect to the mode or manner of my application for admittance, and of the seven following gentlemen, who constituted the court, viz. Mr. Plowman, Mr. Moale, Mr. Sollers, Mr. Vn. Elbber, Mr. Andrew Buchanan, Mr. William Buchanan and Mr. Speare, a majority were for my being immediately admitted and sworn, when Mr. Robert Alexander with, as I thought, some degree of pertness observed that I could not then be sworn, as the court was adjourned, which I found it had been a few minutes before my application. Mr. Alexander's petulance did not end here. He insinuated to the bench that if I was admitted, He would quit the bar, whether this insinuation was dictated by an opinion of his own importance, and that he intended it as a threat, to enforce a compliance of the magistrates with his stubborn and unreasonable humour, or whether his apprehensions that my success in business, were I admitted, would so much interfere with and reduce his practice as to render the continuance of it not worth his while, is a matter which several judicious gentlemen, who were present, are yet at a loss to determine on. To give my own sentiments of the matter, my opinion of Mr. Alexander's innate modesty, and his respect for magistracy induces me to believe that the latter motive operated, and that the passions of fear and jealousy were so predominant as to produce that instance of ill-judged confidence which in another point of view might with great propriety be considered the height of consummate impudence.

Mr. Alexander Lawton, who is my inveterate enemy, for no other reason, known to me, than that I consulted my own emolument in leaving his employ, now thought proper to put his faculty of speech to torture in opposing me, and attempted to discharge a volley of invectives against me, but proved so unequal to the task, with any kind of efficacy, that, after distorting the muscles of his face, and provoking himself into a violent passion, he could only convince the court that he had nothing at all to the purpose to say; and this ineffectual fally of his malevolence was attended with such a shaking of his lips, such a faltering voice, and trembling as affrightedly as if he had just committed on my person that murder which he so inhumanly meditated against my character. He, indeed, was able to mutter that George Maxwell, Esq; and col. Benjamin Young had expressed their disapprobation of me, and that it was suspected I had been concerned in burning my house in which were sundry records of St. Mary's county—but this cruel insinuation is so pregnant with improbability, that to attempt a circumstantial refutation of it would be entirely needless, nor could any man living, except he was callous to the very conviction of inhumanity, as well

as hardened in and insensible to self reproach in the highest degree of baseness, conceive the commission or intention of such an act on my part, when it is notorious in St. Mary's I suffered a very considerable loss by that unhappy accident, in the total destruction of my house, furniture, books, papers, &c.

Much doubting the verity of Mr. Lawton's assertion respecting Mr. Maxwell and col. Young's opinion of me, and conscious that neither of these gentlemen can advance any thing to my discredit, I call upon them to declare in as public a manner as they may think proper, their sentiments of me; and while I dare and do challenge any man in St. Mary's county to accuse me of being instrumental in the destruction of my house, from perishing in the flames of which two of my children, together with two of Mr. Llewellyn's sons, who then lodged in my house were almost miraculously preserved; I beg these two gentlemen, Mr. John Llewellyn, and others who are acquainted with the generally supposed occasion of the fire to declare their knowledge thereof—I esteem it a gratitude I owe the many respectable gentlemen of St. Mary's county, who furnished me with commendatory letters, and also the gentlemen of this town and county, for their general character of me furnished also in writing, to beg their acceptance of my most sincere thanks; and to assure them that notwithstanding Mr. Alexander ungently endeavoured to depreciate their candour and honour by saying to the great surprize of many respectable persons who were present, "We know how easily letters of recommendation are obtained," I am highly sensible of the service they rendered me, in exposing the malignity and refuting the falshood of my enemies. Steady and resolute in pursuing the proper steps for obtaining admission at the next ensuing court, in July, fully satisfied that I shall experience justice and impartiality from the bench, and that all the efforts which the envy, hatred and malice of my few enemies can devise, will be impotent against the reasonableness and equity of my cause, I flatter myself, and hope without vanity, that my future conduct as a member of society, and my integrity as an attorney of this court, will further demonstrate to the bench, to my numerous and respectable friends, and to the world, how unjustly I have been treated.

Mr. Wallace. I am, with great respect,
the public's humble servant,
OWEN ALLEN

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 23, 1774.

Yesterday departed this life, the reverend Mr. R. O. BERTRENNY, rector of St. Margaret's Westminster, in this county.

When a man is past his sense,
There's no way to reduce him thence,
But twining him by the ear and nose,
Or laying on of heavy blows.

HUDBRAN.

THE necessity, I consider myself under to vindicate my character, as a man professing the principles of honour, and to remove any unfavourable prejudices that may have been too hastily imbibed from Henry Thompson's very extraordinary notification in the Maryland gazette of the 9th instant, will, I humbly presume, be a sufficient apology to a generous public for my soliciting their candid attention.

In consequence of letters from Boston, &c. the inhabitants of Baltimore-Town were convened, and a committee appointed; some time after, a general meeting of the country inhabitants of Baltimore county, to join in consultation with their brethren in the Town, was agreed upon; the committee of Baltimore-Town, immediately after the meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, invited the committee for that city to be present at the proposed general meeting in Baltimore; and at a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of both country and town, in Baltimore-Town, on Tuesday the 31st ult. Messieurs Johnson, Chase, Pace, and Hammond, accordingly did attend, but as spectators only, not in the least interfering with the business of the day.—Prior to this general meeting a report prevailed, that if the gentlemen from Annapolis attempted to speak, on the important subject, which occasioned that meeting, Messieurs Ashburner, Thompson, and their party, intended to insult and pull them from their seats; very many gentlemen present at the meeting were, from the behaviour of Thompson and his party, of opinion, that they came there resolved to interrupt and prevent, if possible, those measures which, previous to the meeting, were thought necessary, and were afterwards almost unanimously resolved upon.—To this general meeting I, an inhabitant of Anne-Arundel county, went, and there endeavoured, in conversation with Mr. Ashburner, to prove it far more laudable for the inhabitants of Baltimore to stand forth, as early as possible in the common cause, and by spirited measures evince to the world, that nothing in their power should be wanting to obtain a repeal of that act, by which the port and harbour of Boston is blocked up, than coolly and supinely wait for the resolutions of any of the colonies; Thompson, a single man, nothing more than a peregrinating falcon, without any connexions in America, that I have ever heard of, exercising his talents to prevent those salutary resolves, which were entered into, notwithstanding all his feeble efforts to the contrary, moved, that no person, who was not an inhabitant of the county, should speak at that meeting, and I being the only person under this predicament, who had said a word on the occasion, considered his motion as an insult offered me alone, and a such resented it; from him I received an assault, and, whilst engaged, Mr. Ashburner lifted a club to strike me, but was prevented by the gentlemen present, who, being convinced from their behaviour, that they came to disturb the harmony of that meeting, cried with a general voice, turn them out, and immediately a gentleman took Thompson by the shoulders and conveyed him to the stairs. The same evening I received, by Mr. Ashburner, a note from Mr. Thompson, of which the following is a copy.

SIR,
You have informed me that you require satisfaction in regard to my demand of a reward, and make some distance from me, and that you have chosen to go southward of the city, and that you are not to attend me.

To which I returned, that I was not to be troubled with Mr. Buchanan's footing with me, to repel an insult, by a man who in any manner I should be obliged to attend me.

I waited in town, and after hearing from Mr. Thompson, I reflected, and intended to go on Wednesday following, to see Mr. Ashburner.

SIR, K
I have another Henry Thompson might cause for a boy to desire will be with me.

To which I returned,

SIR,
As I cannot assert, I shall not propose, but I shall, as I do, to me; and I do not one among you, not any yeas, ther follow me, me living, a du are diametrically

After returning with all expedient way I overtook him, and received the following

SIR,
The satisfaction I have in your refusal in your letter to me to the town, will not pass over me, and I do not of my meeting, without some satisfaction, or making use of your labour, which you

Mr. Ashburner being then out that evening; the next morning he wrote the paper, and sent it him had

SIR,
I received immediately came to be constrained member, sir, fear, no threats, not hurt me, unless that I was sensible do I like a person's reward.

After continuing expectation of a hearing any previous theret, moderation, the intended the most pardon, for against the Ann coming to sooner take a than make sue duct justifiabl pitched battle itances, I was Thompson att ing armed, I immediate de clemant.)

What further Quixotte trifling and a complexion can being in his c lie, at a late v might even l which time co ty for doing any resentment this peregrina proclaiming gates to his rage, sober r derate chaffi elude it, wil dence, and future attem in honour of every infu chastise for b that I had country, if oblige me to hold most de Anne-Ar June

SIR,
You have insulted me this afternoon in a manner that requires satisfaction at your hands, and which I now demand of you as a gentleman, I am much in earnest, and make a point of having the matter settled some distance from Baltimore.—Your answer is expected this evening, in which mention, whether you choose to go a day's journey to the northward or southward of this place, to grant my request, my pistols are not ten inches long, and a man of honour will attend me.
HENRY THOMPSON."

To which I returned the following answer.
"Mr. Buchanan does not look upon himself on a footing with Mr. Thompson, but is always prepared to repel an insult, when offered, and an insult offered, by a man circumstanced as he is, will be returned in any manner he may require.
"Wm. BUCHANAN, jun."

I waited in town that night and the next day, when I heard from Thompson, and indeed imagining of his reflection, convinced of the impropriety of his conduct, he intended to decline any further altercation, on Wednesday night returned home, and on the Friday following received the following note from Mr. Ashburner.

"SIR, Kello's ferry, Friday eve. June 3, 1774.
"I have another message to deliver you from Mr. Henry Thompson, but as my presence at your house might cause some uneasiness in your family, I send a boy to desire you will meet me on the road, no one will be with me.
JOHN ASHBURNER."

To which I returned the following answer.
"SIR, June 3, 1774.
"As I cannot trust myself alone with you, on your assertion, I shall decline meeting agreeable to your proposal, but may this evening be seen at Mrs. Chilton's, ready to answer any thing you have to say to me; and I do request, as I am full as serious as any one among you, that you will see me there; dread not any uneasiness in my family, as they would rather follow me to my grave, with honour, than see me living, a dupe or tool to any set, whose sentiments are diametrically opposite to
"Wm. BUCHANAN, jun."

After returning the above answer to Mr. Ashburner, with all expedition set off for Baltimore-Town; on my way I overtook Mr. Ashburner, from whom I received the following letter.

"SIR, June 3, 1774.
"The satisfaction I had a right to expect of you, being refused in your note, by my friend Mr. Ashburner, puts me to the necessity of telling you peremptorily, I will not pass over the treatment you were the instigator of my meeting with at the court-house, on Tuesday last, without some gentleman-like satisfaction from you, or making use of that means for vindicating my honour, which your refusal will constrain me to.
HENRY THOMPSON."

Mr. Ashburner informed me of Mr. Thompson's being then out of town, but had promised to return that evening; the next day I delivered to Mr. Ashburner the following note for Mr. Thompson, which I had wrote the preceding evening, and intended to have sent it him had he returned to town.

"SIR, June 3.
"I received your note by Mr. Ashburner, and immediately came to town to know what steps you might be constrained to take, but found you from home, remember, sir, that I fear my god, and know no other fear, no threats of your's can intimidate me, you cannot hurt me, unless by assassination; I told you in my last that I was not to be insulted, and depend, so justifiable do I think my past conduct, that any thing like a personal insult from you shall meet its due reward.
Wm. BUCHANAN, jun."

After continuing in town two days and nights in expectation of Thompson's return, and not in that time hearing any thing from him, I returned home; but previous thereto, Mr. Ashburner proposed an accommodation, that Thompson would declare he did not intend the motion as an insult to me, if I would ask his pardon, for he was very well assured he intended it against the Annapolis gentlemen, (a proof of his intentions in coming to that place) I answered him, I would sooner take a brace of pistols, and fire across a table, than make such concessions, when I thought my conduct justifiable; that altho' I was against fighting a pitched battle with pistols, under my present circumstances, I was always prepared against an insult, and if Thompson attempted any thing, in consequence of being armed, I would resent it that moment, if certain of immediate death. (Present at this conversation a gentleman.)

What further induced me to believe, that this mighty Quixotte Thompson had become ashamed of his trifling and absurd challenges, which from their very complexion carry constraint and pusillanimity, was, my being in his company, since my last letter, in Annapolis, at a late very public occasion, two days; and one night even lodged in the same apartment with him, which time certainly afforded him sufficient opportunity for doing his character justice, and for exercising any resentment he entertained against me; however this peregrinating factor may at present rate himself, on proclaiming to the world the mighty valour he arrogates to himself, and in his opinion my want of courage, sober reflection (if he is capable of it) with a moderate chastisement, if he does not too soon elude to elude it, will shortly make him sensible of his imprudence, and be to him a sufficient caution against any future attempt of chivalry. I do not apprehend myself in honour obliged rashly to sport my life, at the demand of every insignificant, impertinent, puppy, who I may chastise for his impudence, even taking it for granted, that I had no family to be affected, the laws of my country, if I would prove successful, would punish, or oblige me to fly from the bosom and society of those I hold most dear.
Wm. BUCHANAN, jun.

Anne-Arundel county, June 21, 1774. 1 X 0.37/6

CUSTOM-HOUSE ENTERED.

Brig Devonshire, William Fisher, from St. Eustatia.
Brig Adventure, Charles Hensell, from London.
Ship Elizabeth, Thomas Spencer, from Bristol.
Schooner Polly, Reuben Howes, from Boston.

CLEAR'D.

Schooner Hawke, William Holmes, for Antigua.
Ship Peggy, William Barrons, for Lisbon.
Sloop Dove, William B. Cotton, for North Carolina.
Schooner Belvidere, John Waters, for Barbados.
Sloop Polly, Baxter Downes, for Jamaica.
Sloop Polly, John White, for Virginia.
Schooner Kitty, George Ford, for Jamaica.
Ship Cicely, Martin Mollowny, for Malaga.
Brig Isabella Ann, Charles Dahliell, for Cork.

Patuxent, Benedict, June 18, 1774.

To be sold on very reasonable terms, by the subscribers,
ABOUT six hundred pounds first cost of goods, for ready money, or credit. 10.7 w3
MAXWELL and TUBMAN.

J. AND A. NEILSON, MILLENERS, WEST-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

HAVE just imported (in the ship Adventure, Capt. Maynard, from London) a genteel assortment of millinery goods, consisting of ladies most fashionable dresses and undress caps, shades and bonnets; blown and thread laces, black ditto; chip hats and hat trimmings; plain and figured ribbons, black love ditto; figured dresses and undress gaudes, plain ditto; silk fringe for mourning linen; fans; black and white yard wide alamos; white farinets; white and coloured perians; flowered and wrought lawns, &c. &c. to be sold at the most reasonable rates;
N. B. Orders from the country will be punctually answered. 1 (6w)

St. Mary's county, June 12, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, at the Queen-Tree on Patuxent, for cash or wheat,
BETWEEN three and four thousand feet of fine oak and poplar scantling, that will serve either for a brick or wooden house: a sulky with harness; about one hundred and fifty fathom of sea rope, an indented servant who has rather more than a year to serve, and is expert at all plantation work; also a pair of hand mill stones very good, with irons, and in a frame. 4 w
JOHN LUCAS.

Annapolis, June 22, 1774.

WHEREAS Sarah the wife of the subscriber, did on the twenty-eighth day of April last, by her own free will and consent, agree to separate and depart from me, as by a certain agreement duly executed between the said Sarah and myself, may more fully appear; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from dealing with her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. 1 (3w)
JOHN WARREN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Dumfries, Virginia, April 25, 1774.

RAN away last night from my plantation near this place, two servant men, namely, George and John Allen, they were lately imported in the Justitia, and consigned to Mr. Thomas Hodge; George is a likely young fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches, stoops much, and is remarkably round shouldered and intoned; had on when he went away, a bear skin jacket and breeches, new shoes, and a small round hat with a black ribbon and buckle. John is about 27 years old, is brother to George, more slender made, and about two inches under the size of his brother; had on the same sort of cloaths, only a pair of old shoes cut at the toes; they may however change their cloaths, as they have carried with them such as they brought from on board the ship, which were dark brown sailors jackets and breeches. Whoever will apprehend the said servants, and secure them so that I may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward. All matters of vessels are forewarned from carrying them off. Andrew Litch 3w
THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

Anne-Arundel county, June 13, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th instant, a convict servant man, named Thomas Sexton, about twenty-five years of age, about five feet three inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair, has a scar on his upper lip; had on when he went away, one old red duffel jacket, country cloth breeches, Irish linen shirt, and a hat about half worn bound with old binding. Whoever secures said servant in any jail, so that his master may get him again, shall receive a reward of forty shillings, or if brought home, three pounds currency, paid by 1 Joseph Selby SEBORN TUCKER.

Saint Mary's county, June 9, 1774.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the two following negroes, Wall, a lusty well made fellow, about twenty-seven years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; has on and with him, a full suit of green broad cloth, with gold basket buttons much worn; an old osnabrig shirt, a mixt Barcelona handkerchief, a felt hat, two pair of thread stockings, a pair of blue yarn ditto, and a pair of old shoes with strings; says he belongs to William Craig in Pennsylvania.

Nan, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; has on and with her, an osnabrig jacket and petticoat, a callico petticoat, a white linen apron; three white linen handkerchiefs, a blue and white printed ditto, and a pair of shoes and stockings; says she belongs to Caleb Dorsey, near Annapolis. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges to 1 (3w)
HUGH HOPEWELL, Sheriff.

SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

June 10, 1774.

RAN away, or carried away by land or water, on the seventh day of June last, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, a salt-water negro man, named Solomon, about 20 or 22 years of age, has been in the country about three years, talks pretty good English for the time he has been in the country; he is of a middle size, and is something upon the yellowish colour, his head seems something bigger than common, has an innocent look, but is a cunning crafty rogue; he has runaway twice before, and changes his name, it is likely he has changed it now; as for his cloathing it is needless to mention, as he has been gone so long. Whoever apprehends the said negro man, and secures him in any jail, so that he may be had again, shall have a reward of sixteen dollars: if carried away by any person or persons, whoever will apprehend the said thief or thieves, and secure him or them in any jail, so that he or they may be dealt with as the law directs, shall receive the remaining fifty dollars as a reward, at the conviction of the said thief or thieves, paid by 10.15 w 11
THOMAS COCKEY.

STOLEN or strayed, on Saturday night the 19th of June, from John Clifford's, in Prince George's county, at the ferry crossing to Alexandria; a brown mare, five years old, better than thirteen hands high, trots and gallops, branded on the near shoulder with a blotch not unlike the letter A. Whoever delivers said mare to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, or the above John Clifford, or to Mr. Thomas Rose in Queen-Anne, shall receive the sum of twenty shillings, besides all reasonable charges, by 10.7 w 3
WILLIAM HARDY.

THERE is at the plantation of John Whittle, living on the head of Severn, taken up as a stray, a bright bay gelding, about 5 years old, and about 13 and a half hands high, shod all fours, has a small star in his forehead, switch tail, standing mane, paces, trots, and gallops, has no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again, proving property, and paying charges. 10.7 w 3

JUST IMPORTED.

In the ship Patuxent, Capt. Lewis, from London, and the ship Cicely, Capt. Hornby, from Liverpool; and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store on the dock.

A LARGE and general assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable to the season; among which are fine and superfine broad-clothes—fine cassimer—wilton cloth—German serges—1/2 yard, and 1/2 ell wide fustians—jeans—jeanets—hickets—cotton denims—corduroys—Italian and Dutch cords—yard wide drawboys—royal ribs—stock and fattenets—velvet and velverets—yard wide corded dimities—yard wide flowered petticoating—1/2, 3/4, and yard wide Irish linens—long lawns—white and brown Irish sheeting—white and brown Russia ditto—Russia drabs—brown and striped cotton hollandes—dowls—bed-bunts—Flander's ticks—Holland beds and pillows—matrasses—cotton counterpanes—1/2 and yard wide cotton chints—furniture check—1/2 ell, and 1/2 striped and plain lutestrings—striped and tobined ducapes—black and white ditto—flowered brocade—armazeen—corded tabby—China taffeta—black and white fattins, and fatten peelongs—1/2 ell and ell wide mode and alamos—1/2 ell and ell wide Persian, and Persian taffeta—gold waistcoat shapes—silk Persian and fatten petticoats—fine patent aprons—silk gauze—cypress ditto—parisnet—cargut—cambricks and lawns—blond and thread lace—thread edging—tasse—head and breast flowers—ear-rings and hair-pins—black and white silk handkerchiefs and cravats—black love handkerchiefs—Italian crapes—bombazeen—Womens and childrens fashionable silk bonnets—cane and straw hats—silk cloaks—mens and boys fashionable beaver hats—ladies riding beaver ditto, with turban-bands, and Oltrich feathers—3 4 and 5 threaded mens and womens thread, cotton, and silk hose—boys thread, ditto—mens, womens, and girls gloves and mitts—womens silk ditto—printed calicoes and linens—India chints—white calicoes—fix fourth humhums—eli wide plain and flowered muslins—ditto book muslins—nankeens—womens calimanco and white leather shoes—mens best shoes—red Morocco, and neat japaned decanter stands—violins—strings for ditto—Poland starch—indigo and fig blue—spices of all kinds—fago—epfam and glauher salts—beil powdered Jesuits bark—almonds—sun-raifins, and currants in jars—sugar-candy—Spanish juice—spirits of wine—spirits of turpentine—Florence oil—lintseed ditto—painter's colours of all forts—Weston snuff—basket salt—double and single refined loaf sugar—sail cloth—seans and seantwinc—porter—old red port, &c. &c. &c. 4 w 2
THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

THE subscribers finding that very little regard has been shewn to their former advertisements, give notice, that all persons indebted to Mr. John Buchanan, merchant, in London, or to Mess. John Buchanan and son, and who shall neglect to pay what they owe, or to settle, and secure the same by the last day of this month, will immediately thereafter be sued. And all the creditors of Mr. John Buchanan, or of Mess. John Buchanan and son, are desired to apply to us for payment of their debts—not to draw bills on the house at London, which will not be paid on account of many inconveniences already experienced.
DANIEL DULANY,
GILB. BUCHANAN,
JAMES DICK,
ANTHONY STEWART.

June 9, 1773. 3

Prince George's county, May 18, 1774.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a very likely young negro wench, by the name of Catharine Rice, but whose real name is Rue or Ruth. She formerly belonged to Mr. Jonathan Plowman, who sold her to one Mr. Heicks, in the barrens of Baltimore county, to whom she says she now belongs. Her master is desired to pay charges, and take her from 3 w 2
RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

May 26, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN away yesterday morning from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, Patowmack river; an indentured servant man named Thomas Columbine, born in England, brought in this province by Capt. Richard Lane this Spring, about 22 years of age, short well set fellow, about five feet four or five inches high, dark complexion, short black hair: had on and took with him a brown thickset coat, an old red cloth jacket, pale blue ditto, striped blue and white damask ditto, with lappels; one pair of leather breeches very black and greasy, one pair of white drillings ditto, one pair of men's shoes and buckles almost new, thread and worsted stockings, and an old castor hat; he has a watch in his pocket, which I believe does not go, he professes keeping of riding horses, he walks a little lame as he lately sprained one of his ankles; its more than probable he may make towards Patuxent river, and endeavour to get on board some ship for his passage to England again. Whoever takes up the said servant, or secures him so as his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward of forty shillings and reasonable charges paid if brought home. 4 w.

WILLIAM LYLES.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night, a negro man, who says he is a freeman, and calls himself Thomas Jones; he brought a kind of pass from Baltimore county eighteen months ago, wherein he is called Thomas Smith; he indentured himself to me in January last; this month I gave him a discharge from his indenture, on account of his feigning fits, as plainly since appears, in order to get clear from me; he is six or seven and twenty years of age, a very lusty fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high: had on an old cotton waistcoat and breeches, of snabrig shirt, black and white yarn stockings, and shoes with strings in them; he took from the subscriber a negro woman named Nan, eighteen years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, whom he calls his wife: she had on and took with her a calico jacket and petticoat, an ofsnabrig ditto, a cotton ditto, shoes, stockings, and an old straw hat, with many other things too tedious to mention. Whoever brings the said negroes to the subscriber near Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, or ten pounds for each. May 11, 1774.

CALEB DORSEY, son of Tho.

N. B. The said negroes broke out of Calvert county jail, on Monday the 23d of May.

To be sold, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the eleventh day of July next,

SUNDRY valuable water lots adjoining to George-Town on Patowmack river, well situated for wharfing and building warehouses thereon.

CHARLES BEATTY, WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

A SOBER industrious person that understands the tailors business, will meet with encouragement by applying to the subscriber in Bladenburgh.

BARBARA BENCE.

A SUFFICIENT number of the trustees appointed by law for Charlotte Hall, not having met on this day, it is requested that they will be more punctual in meeting on Friday the first day of July, as a number not less than fifteen can legally proceed to business.

GEORGE DENT,	GEORGE PLATER,
RICHARD BROOKES,	JOHN REIDER, jun.
FRANCIS WARE,	RICHARD BARNES,
JOSIAS HAWKINS,	GEORGE GOWNDRIL,
JAMES CRAIK,	JAMES CAMPBELL,
H. G. SOTHORON,	THOMAS BOND.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, A TRACT of land in Frederick county, on the waters of Seneca, about 25 miles from George-town, called Part of the Cow Pasture, containing about 360 acres, very fit for fine tobacco and wheat. There are on the land a dwelling house, kitchen, meat-house, two tobacco-houses, and other improvements, an extraordinary good range round it. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. Charles Greenbury Griffith, merchant on Seneca, who lives within two miles of the land. Time will be given for payment, if desired. 4 w.

STEPHEN WEST.

Just imported from London, in the ship Kitty and Nelly, capt. James Buchanan; and are to be sold on reasonable terms, by the subscribers, at their store on the head of the dock.

A LARGE and general assortment of European and East-India goods; adapted to the season.

The subscribers also beg leave to inform their friends, that the said ship will in a few days go round from hence to Selby's landing, on Patuxent river; where she will take on board tobacco, at seven pounds sterling per ton, consigned to

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

ON the second of this instant, a young man by the name of Crosby, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, and spare made; had on a light green cloth coat and ruffled shirt, professes to play on instruments of music, has a turn to singing, says he has been well educated, and wants to get into business; he hired of the subscriber a small black mare to ride to the mouth of Patuxent, where he said he had business of great importance with a gentleman on board Capt. Eden's ship; he has returned from thence and has not returned the mare; she paces naturally and very short, stands straight, and runs fast; he showed a letter of recommendation from one Ruggles of Boston: on enquiry I have reason to believe that he has made off to Virginia. Whoever will stop the mare and saddle shall have three pounds reward, paid by

WILLIAM EDMONS.

JAMES DICK & STEWART,

At their store, in Church street, Annapolis, have imported in the Patuxent, Capt. Lewis, and the Baltimore, Capt. Hanrick, from London,

A GENERAL assortment of goods suitable for the season; among which are sail cloth, anchors, grappels, oakum, and all sorts of ship chandlery.

They have likewise for sale Madeira wine of the very best New-York quality by the pipe, hoghead, or quarter cask, a few barrels of Frederick-Town beer, upper and sole leather, a few bags of hops, London bottled porter, English and country made cheese, &c.

All sorts of cordage made at Newington ropewalk, where orders are complied with in the most speedy manner. 4 w.

June 8, 1774.

Fairfax county, Virginia, May 10, 1774.

IN the month of March last the subscriber sent out a number of carpenters, and labourers, to build houses, and clear and enclose fields on his patented lands on the Ohio; intending to divide the several tracts which he there holds, into convenient sized tenements, and give leases thereof for lives, or a term of years, renewable for ever, under certain conditions which may be known either of him, or Mr. Valentine Crawford, who is now on the land.

The situation and quality of these lands having been thoroughly described in a former advertisement, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them here; suffice it generally to observe, that there are no better in that country, and that the whole of them lay upon the banks either of the Ohio or Great Kanwha, and capable of receiving the highest improvement. 4 w.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

May 30, 1774.

RAN away the 28th instant from the brigantine Stephen, George Brown late master, two indentured servant men; William Sanders, a horse-jockey and groom, about five feet four inches high, freckled face, and brown hair, he has a large scar on one of his wrists: had on when he went away a brown coat with white buttons, and a pair of leather breeches. John Nisbett, by trade a brass founder, about five feet five inches high, pale face, and light hair, round shoulders, and much knock-kneed; had on when he went away a blue suitout coat; they took with them other cloaths and their beds and blankets. Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures them in any jail, shall have fifteen shillings for each, besides what the law allows, or if delivered on board the said ship at Lower Marlborough, thirty shillings for each, besides what the law allows. 2

DAVID CARCAUD.

May 22, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Herring bay, in Anne-Arundel county, an indentured servant man, named Henry Reed, about twenty three years of age, five feet seven inches high, has a full face, short black curly hair, little or no beard, has a bold look and speech; had on and took with him a white cotton jacket and waistcoat, two ofsnabrig shirts, a pair of white cotton trousers, negro shoes with strings, old check handkerchief, and an old hat; but it is supposed that he went with one or two that went away about the same time, and it is possible he might have changed his dress. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him home, shall receive forty shillings, and if secured otherways, shall have what the law allows. 2

N. B. He professes the coach-makers trade. 2

ISAAC SIMMONS.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Lyon's Creek, an indentured servant man, named John White, about five feet ten inches high, has a dark complexion, and a cheerful countenance, grey eyed, has short black hair, and a black beard, he has lost some of his upper fore teeth, speaks in the north country dialect, as he came from Berwick; professes gardening and farming; had on and took with him a light mixed cloth coat and waistcoat, with yellow metal buttons, nankeen breeches, with pale yellow ferret in the knees, old thread stockings footed with linen, and a pair of light worked ones ribbed, a pair of old channel pumps, and small pinchbeck buckles, two pair of black knit breeches, a fine linen shirt and neckcloth marked I K, two muslin ones marked I W with black silk, a good fashionable hat, three coarse shirts, and three ofsnabrigs ditto, three pair of ofsnabrig trousers; it is thought he went away in company with two servants in the neighbourhood, who absconded about the same time. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have forty shillings reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN KILTY.

May 27, 1774.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Lyon's Creek, in Calvert county, the two following indentured servants; Thomas Gregory, a short well set fellow, about five feet six inches high, dark complexion, by trade a butcher; had on a grey coat, white shirt, dirty leather breeches, black worded stockings, and London made shoes. Isaac Skipper dressed in a pale green cloth coat, white shirt, trousers, or dark coloured short breeches, and felt hat; they took with them sundry other cloaths in a bundle, and probably may change their dress. Isaac Skipper is a small man, of thin visage, and walks lame from having his leg broke a considerable time ago; they were imported this Spring in Capt. Lane. Whoever takes up the said servants and brings them to me, or confines them in any jail, so that they be had again, shall receive five pounds currency and reasonable charges, or fifty shillings and charges for either of them. 4 w.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

May 30, 1774.

JUST IMPORTED.

And to be sold by the subscribers, at their store Annapolis,

A SORTABLE parcel of goods, suitable for Summer and Winter seasons.

2

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, and

JOHN HENRY MACCUBBIN.

To be sold at public vendue, on the premises, Thursday the 7th day of July next, for London bills of exchange, or current money,

A MOIETY of two tracts or parcels of land, lying in Calvert county, called Aldermaston, and Smith's Addition, situate about five miles from Lower Marlborough, and near the same distance from Herring-Bay, containing by patents two hundred six and an half acres, more or less. The soil is good either for tobacco or grain of any kind, and there is a branch runs through it, where a valuable meadow may be made with little trouble. The improvements are, a small dwelling house, and a tobacco house 100 feet long. The land will be shewn to any person by John Howard, a tenant thereon, and the title and terms may be known at any time before the sale, on application to Mr. Patrick Sim Smith of Calvert county, or on the day of sale, by

June 6, 1774. WILLIAM T. GREENFIELD.

To be sold by the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, near the mouth of the eastern branch of Patowmack river, Maryland, for current money,

A WARRANT of 2000 acres of land, granted by his lordship the governor of Virginia, directed to the surveyor of Fincastle county, to be laid on some of the western waters. If any gentleman is inclinable to purchase, not liking that county, by sending the warrant to his lordship, he will direct it to any other county. The subscriber being pretty well acquainted with most part of that country, doubts not but in a few years it will be very little inferior to any on the continent; nature has been so kind, that it is surprising to every person who hath seen it. I was informed not long since, by several gentlemen of Virginia who were surveying down the Ohio last fall, that they came across several salt springs, and by boiling six or seven gallons of its water, got near two quart of fine salt. I am acquainted with gentlemen that are principal surveyors of the frontier counties of Virginia, who have wrote me, if it would not suit to come out myself this summer to see my land laid out, on my sending the warrant, they would have it executed in the best manner they could on the main river Ohio. Any person inclinable to purchase the whole, or part, may have it on very reasonable terms. w2

BARTON LUCAS.

JUST IMPORTED

By WILLIAM AIKMAN, bookfeller and stationer in Annapolis,

A LARGE collection of books---amongst which are Blackstone's commentaries on the laws of England, 4 vol. New dictionary of arts and sciences, 3 vol. 4to. Beattie's essay on truth. Buchanan's domestic medicine, best London edition. Hume's essays, 2 vols. octavo. Lord Kaimes's elements of criticism, 2 vols. Ferguson's essay on civil society. Dickson on agriculture, 2 vols. last edition. Hoyle's games. An elegant edition of Ruffou's works, 10 vols. translated from the French. Sketches of the history of man, 2 vol. 4to. by Lord Kaimes, newly published. Millar on the distinction of ranks in society. Man of feeling. Man of the world, 2 vols. A complete assortment of the British poet. Latin, Greek, and French school-books, small histories for children, &c. &c. with a large quantity of royal, medium, demy, treasury, and thin post, foolscap, and pot writing papers; Dutch quills, best red and black sealing wax, and Irish waxes.

Just published, and to be sold at W. Aikman's shop, the following new comedies, price 1s. 6d. each,

The Maccaroni.

The Man of Business.

The Schol for Wives.

2 (6w)

A large assortment of all the late publications are expected from London by the first ship, for the use of the Annapolis circulating library.

W. Aikman has likewise imported a few grosses of red and white port wine, of the first quality,

N. B. Books for "accounts ruled and bound in the neatest manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Catalogues of the books given gratis.

June 1, 1774.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscribers plantation, on near West-River, in Anne-Arundel county, on Tuesday night the 24th ult. a dark bay mare, five years old, about fifteen hands high, has a black mane and tail, a small star in her forehead, is branded on the hoofs of her feet all round with the letters W I, paces and trots well. Whoever takes up the said mare, and delivers her to the subscriber, (or will give notice where she may be had again) shall have three pounds reward, besides reasonable charges paid. 4 w.

JOSEPH COWMAN.

To be sold, at a small advance, for ready money or short credit,

A PARCEL of well chosen printed cottons and handkerchiefs, of the newest patterns.

w4

JAMES HOGGAN.

A LL persons having any just claims against Orlando Griffith, of Frederick county, are desired to make them known, and bring them in legally attested; and all those indebted to the said Orlando Griffith, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is legally empowered to settle his business.

3

JOSHUA GRIFFITH.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1774.

for the better regulating the government of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in North-America.

WHEREAS by letters patent under the great seal of England, made in the 3d year of the reign of their late majesties king William and queen Mary, for uniting, erecting and incorporating, the several colonies, territories, and tracts of land therein, into one real province, by the name of their majesty's province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, whereby it was among other things ordained, and established, that the governor of the said province should from thenceforth be appointed and commissioned by their majesties, their heirs and successors, it was however granted and ordained, that from the expiration of the term, for, and during which the said twenty persons named in the said letters patent, were appointed to be the first counsellors or assistants to the governor of the said province for the said being, the aforesaid number of 18 counsellors or assistants should yearly once every year, for ever thereafter, be, by the general court or assembly, newly chosen:

And whereas the said method of electing such counsellors or assistants, to be vested with the several powers, authorities, and privileges therein mentioned, although conformable to the practice heretofore used, in such of the colonies thereby united, in which the appointment of the respective governors had been vested in the general courts or assemblies of the said colonies, hath by repeated experience, been found to be extremely ill adapted to the plan of government established in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, by the said letters patent herein before mentioned, and hath been so far from contributing to the attainment of the good ends and purposes thereby intended, and to the promoting the internal welfare, peace, and good government, to the maintenance of that just subordination to, and conformity with the laws of Great-Britain, that the manner of exercising the powers, authorities, and privileges aforesaid, by the persons so annually elected, hath for some time past been such as 'had the most manifest tendency to obstruct, and in great measure defeat the execution of the laws, to weaken the attachment of his majesty's well-disposed subjects, in the said province, to his majesty's government, and to encourage the ill-disposed among them to proceed even to acts of direct resistance to, and defiance of, his majesty's authority; and it hath accordingly happened, that an open resistance to the execution of the laws hath actually taken place in the town of Boston, and the neighbourhood thereof, within the said province:

And whereas it is, under these circumstances, become absolutely necessary, in order to the preservation of the peace and good order of the said province, the protection of his majesty's well-disposed subjects therein resident, the continuance of the mutual benefits arising from the commerce and correspondence between this, and the said province, and the maintaining of the just dependence of the said province upon the crown and parliament of Great-Britain, that the said method of annually electing the counsellors or assistants of the said province should no longer be suffered to continue, but that the appointment of the said counsellors or assistants should henceforth be put upon the same footing as is established in such other of his majesty's colonies or plantations in America, the governors whereof are appointed by his majesty's commission under the great seal of Great-Britain:

Be it therefore enacted, by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the

to much of the charter granted by their majesties king William and queen Mary, to the inhabitants of the said province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, and all and every clause, matter, and thing, therein contained, which relates to the time and manner of electing the assistants, or counsellors, for the said province, and all elections and appointments of such counsellors and assistants made in pursuance thereof, shall

and that from and after the

the council or courts of assistants of the said province for the time being shall be composed of such of the inhabitants or proprietors of lands within the same, as shall be thereunto nominated or appointed by his majesty, his heirs, and successors, by warrant under his or their signet or sign manual, and with the advice of the privy council, agreeable to the practice now used in respect to the appointment of counsellors in such of his majesty's other colonies, in America, the governors whereof are appointed by commission under the great seal of Great-Britain; provided the number of the said assistants or counsellors shall not at any one time exceed

nor be less than

And it is hereby further enacted, that the said assistants or counsellors so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall hold their offices respectively, for and during the pleasure of his majesty, his heirs, or successors and shall have and enjoy all the powers, privileges, and immunities, at present held, exercised and enjoyed by the assistants and counsellors of the said province, constituted

and elected from time to time, under the said charter, except as hereinafter excepted; and shall also, upon their admission into the said council, and before they enter upon the execution of their offices, respectively take the oaths, and make, repeat, and subscribe the declarations required, as well by the said charter as by any law or laws of said province now in force, to be taken by the assistants or counsellors, which have been so elected and constituted as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the

it shall and may be lawful for his majesty's governor for the time being, of the said province, or in his absence, for the lieutenant-governor, to nominate and appoint, under the seal of the province, from time to time, the judges of the inferior courts of common pleas, commissioners of oyer and terminer, the attorney general, sheriffs, provosts, marshals, justices of the peace; and other officers to the council or courts of justice belonging, and to remove the same without the consent of the council; and that all judges of the inferior courts of common pleas, commissioners of oyer and terminer, the attorney general, sheriffs, provosts marshals, justices, and other officers so appointed by the governor or, in his absence, by the lieutenant-governor alone, shall and may have, hold, and exercise, their said offices, powers, and authorities as fully and completely, to all intents and purposes, as any judges of the inferior courts of common pleas, commissioners of oyer and terminer, attorney general, sheriffs, provosts, marshals, or other officers, have or might have done heretofore under the letters patent, in the third year of the reign of their late majesties king William and queen Mary, any law, statute, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to annul or make void the commission granted before the

to any judges of the inferior courts of common pleas, commissioners of oyer and terminer, the attorney general, sheriffs, provosts, marshals, justices of the peace, or other officers; but that they may hold and exercise the same, as if this act had never been made, until the same shall be determined by death, removal by the governor, or other avoidance, as the case may happen.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that upon every vacancy of the offices of the chief justice and judges of the superior court of the said province, from and after the

the governor for the time being, or in his absence, the lieutenant governor, without the consent of the council, shall have full power and authority to nominate and appoint the persons to succeed to the said offices, who shall hold their commissions during the pleasure of his majesty, his heirs and successors; and that neither the chief justice and judges appointed before the said

nor those who shall hereafter be appointed pursuant to this act, shall be removed, unless by the order of his majesty, his heirs or successors, under his or their sign manual.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the governor, lieutenant-governor, chief justice, the judges of the superior court, and the secretary of the said province, for the time being, shall be, and they are hereby appointed during their continuance in their respective offices, justices of the peace in and for every county of the said province, and shall and may have, hold, and enjoy, all the powers and authorities given to the justices of the peace by virtue of their commission, or by any act of the general court of the said province.

And whereas by an act of the general court of the said province, made in the fourth year of their late majesties king William and queen Mary, intitled "an act for regulating of townships, choice of town officers, and setting forth their power," the freeholders and inhabitants of the several townships, rateable at twenty pounds estate, are authorized to assemble together, in the month of March in every year, upon notice given by the constable, or such other as the select men of the town shall appoint, for the choice of select men, constables, and other officers; and the freeholders and inhabitants are also empowered to make and agree upon such necessary rules, orders, and bye laws, for the directing, managing, and ordering, the prudential affairs, and to annex penalties for the non-observance of the same not exceeding twenty shillings for one offence; provided they be not repugnant to the general laws of the said province:

And whereas a great abuse has been made of the power of calling such meetings and the inhabitants have, contrary to the design of their institution, been misled to treat upon matters of the most general concern, and to pass many dangerous and unwarrantable resolves; for remedy whereof, be it enacted, that from and after the

no town meeting shall be called by the select men, or at the request of any number of freeholders, without the leave of the governor in writing, expressing the special business of the said meeting, first had and obtained, except the annual meeting, in the month of March for the choice of select men, constables, and other officers; and that no other matter shall be treated of at such meeting, except the election of their aforesaid officers, nor at

any other meeting, except the business expressed in the leave given by the governor.

And whereas, in pursuance of an act of assembly of the said province, made in the 7th year of the reign of William the third, and three other acts of assembly made in the eleventh year of the same reign, jurors, as well grand as petty, have been usually summoned and returned by the constables of the several towns, by virtue of writs or warrants directed to them, by the clerks of the several courts, requiring them to assemble the inhabitants of the said towns, to chuse fit persons to serve as jurors for such towns, and to summon and return such persons so chosen; which practice of chusing jurors, and returning them, without the intervention of the sheriff, has been found to be detrimental to the administration of justice; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the

next ensuing, so much of the said acts of assembly, and of all other laws now in force, within the said province, as directs the returns of juries to be made by the constables, by an election of the inhabitants of the several towns, shall and all jurors, as well grand as

petty, shall be returned by the sheriffs of the several counties, and no otherwise; and the justices of the superior court of the said province, at a convenient time before the sitting of the superior court in every county, and the justices of the peace for every county in the said province, at a convenient time before the sitting of the quarter session of such county, shall issue their precepts or warrants to the sheriff of such county, for such several courts respectively to summon, out of the freeholders and inhabitants of such county qualified to serve upon juries, such a number of good and lawful men as such precept or warrant shall direct, to serve upon the grand jury at such respective court; and such persons so summoned and returned by the said sheriff, or such of them, as shall appear, shall be impannelled and sworn the grand inquest for the body of the county, and shall continue as such during the sitting of such respective court, and until they shall be dismissed by the same; and in all indictments, informations, actions and causes depending before the superior court, or any court of quarter session, or common pleas, in the said province, which shall be at issue and ordered for trial, the juries shall be summoned, impannelled, and returned, by the sheriff of the county, out of the freeholders and inhabitants of the said county qualified to serve upon juries, and shall be chosen and arrayed in such manner and form, and by and with such regulations and restrictions, as is directed and ordered in and by an act of parliament, made in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of his late majesty king William the third, intitled, "An act for the ease of jurors, and better regulating of juries;" and one other act, made in the eighth and ninth years of the same reign, intitled, "an act to enable the returns of juries as formerly, until the first day of November, one thousand, six hundred and ninety-seven;" and one other act of parliament, made in the third year of the reign of his late majesty king George the second, intitled "An act for the better regulation of juries; and one other act made in the twenty-fourth year of the same reign, intitled, "An act for the better regulation of trials by jury; and for enlarging the time for trials by nisi prius, in the county of Middlesex."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that lists of the freeholders and inhabitants of the several towns, qualified to serve upon juries, shall be returned to, and recorded at, the quarter-sessions for the several counties, and shall be delivered to the several sheriffs in manner and form as directed by the said acts of parliament, or any of them; and until such lists of such freeholders and inhabitants shall be delivered as aforesaid, the sheriff of any county shall and may summon and return fit persons to serve upon juries as aforesaid, out of the body of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county, qualified to serve upon juries, according to his judgement and discretion; and whenever the judges of the superior court shall award a special jury to be struck (which they are hereby authorized and empowered to do in such manner as special juries have been usually struck in the court at Westminster at trials at bar) and if the sheriff of the county in which such jury shall be awarded, shall not have received lists of the freeholders and inhabitants qualified to serve upon juries as herein before ordered and directed, such sheriff shall attend the proper office of the said court with a list of

of the principal freeholders and inhabitants of the said county qualified to serve upon juries, and the said special jury shall be struck out of the said list; and it shall and may be lawful for the justices of the said superior court, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, upon the motion of either of the parties, in any case or action which shall be brought to issue, to order the said cause or action to be tried in any county, other than the county in which the said cause or action shall have been brought or laid, by a jury of such other county, as they shall judge fit and proper; any act of assembly or provincial law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all clerks of courts, sheriffs, constables, and other persons within the said province, to whom the

Resolved therefore, that the inhabitants of this
county are disposed firmly to unite with the inhabitants
of this province and the other colonies in North-Ame-
rica, in an association and agreement to forbear the im-
portation of all manner of goods and merchandise from
Great-Britain, during the continuance of the said acts
of parliament (except such articles as may be judged
proper to be excepted by a general association) and that
orders for importation (except for articles before
excepted) ought to cease.
That it is against the opinion of this meeting,
that the colonies go into a general non-importation
act, or non-exportation agreement be generally come into,
th, or either of those measures be adopted, they will
quiesce therein.
That it is the unanimous opinion of this meet-
ing, that the courts of justice be kept open. But should
non-exportation agreement be generally come into,
that case it is the opinion of this meeting that the
courts of justice be shut up.
That it is the opinion of the inhabitants of this
county, that this province ought to break off all trade
dealings with that colony, province, or town,
which shall refuse or decline to come into similar resolu-
tions with a majority of the colonies.
That it is the unanimous opinion of this meet-
ing, that delegates be appointed from this province, to
attend a general congress of delegates from the other
colonies, at such time and place as shall be agreed on,
in order to settle and establish a general plan of conduct
for the important purposes aforementioned.
That Thomas White, William Richardson,
Thomas Bradley, Nathaniel Potter, Benson Stainton, and
Thomas Goldborough, be a committee to attend a
general meeting at Annapolis. And that the same
gentlemen together with Charles Dickinson, Richard
Jolson, Joshua Clark, Henry Dickinson, Dr. William
Fidelson, Charles Blair, William Haskins, Philip Fide-
man, William Hopper, the Rev. Mr. Samuel Keene,
the Rev. Mr. Philip Walker, Henry C. Son, and Be-
nedict Brice, be a committee of correspondence to re-
ceive and answer all letters, and on any emergency, to
call a general meeting, and that any seven of the num-
ber have power to act.
That this paper be considered as an instruction
to the deputies nominated for this county to meet at
the city of Annapolis for the purpose of forming a ge-
neral association, in which they are not to come into
any engagement whatever, but upon condition that
the colonies in general shall come into a similar measure.
That a copy of the proceedings be published in
the Maryland gazette, to evince to the world the sense
they entertain of the invasion of their constitutional
rights and liberties.

Signed per order,
HENRY DOWNES, jun. Clk.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Frederick county,
held at the court-house of said county, on Monday
the 20th of June, 1774.

Mr. John Hanson, chairman.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this
meeting, that the town of Boston is now suf-
fering in the common cause of America, and that it is
the duty of every colony in America, to unite in the
most effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of
parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston.
That it is the opinion of a great majority of this
meeting, that if the colonies come into a joint resolu-
tion, to stop all imports from, and exports to Great-
Britain and the West-Indies, till the act of parliament
for blocking up the harbour of Boston, as well as every
other act oppressive to American liberty be repealed,
the same may be the means of preserving to America
her rights, liberties, and privileges.

That therefore this meeting will join in an as-
sociation with the several colonies in this province, and
the principal colonies in America, to put a stop to all
exports to, and imports from Great-Britain and the
West-Indies, shipped after the 25th day of July next,
or such other day as may be agreed on, until the said
acts shall be repealed; and that such association shall be
upon oath.

That we the inhabitants of Frederick county,
will not deal or have any connections with that colony,
province, or town, which shall decline or refuse to
come into similar resolutions with a majority of the
colonies.

That no suit shall be commenced after the stop
shall be put to imports and exports, for the recovery
of any debt due to any person whatsoever, unless the
debtor be about to abscond, or being applied to, shall
refuse to give bond and security.

That Messrs. John Hanson, Thomas Price,
George Scott, Benjamin Dulany, George Murdock,
Philip Thomas, Alexander C. Hanson, Baker Johnson,
and Andrew Scott, be a committee to attend the gen-
eral congress at Annapolis, and that those gentlemen
together with Messrs. John Cary, Christopher Edelen,
Conrade Grosh, Thomas Schley, Peter Hoffman, and
Archibald Boyd, be a committee of correspondence to
receive and answer letters, and on any emergency to
call a general meeting, and that any six shall have
a power to act.

Ordered, that these resolves be immediately sent
to Annapolis, that they may be printed in the Mary-
land gazette. Signed per order,
ARCHIBALD BOYD, Clk. Com.

The piece signed A PLANTER will be inserted in our next.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Brig Catharine, Edward Morrey, from Waterford.
Sloop America, Perkins Allen, from St. Croix.
Schooner Resolution, Richard Dickinson, from Ja-
maica.

Sloop Sarah, Arthur Crauford, from Rhode Island.
Sloop Grampus, John Brackett, from Plymouth.
Sloop Friendship, Hugh Pitfall, from Philadelphia.

CLEARED.

Schooner Peggy and Betsey, Elijah Luce, for Madeira.
Sloop Britannia, Thomas Jones, for Madeira.
Brig Freeman, John Beafy, for Calco Bay.

Patuxent, June 20, 1774.
ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, are defi-
ned to pay their accounts by the 20th of next
month, or they will be sued to the next August court,
without respect to persons. / JOSEPH MULLAN.

Eastern-Branch of Patowmack, June 16, 1774.
INSURANCE will be made on the Sim's load of
tobacco, at 8 pounds sterling per hoghead, with-
out receiving contradictory orders from any shipper
or shippers. 3 w / JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

TO BE SOLD.

THE time of an indentured servant man, a tailor by
trade, has been in the country about six months;
he is sold for no fault, only that his master declines
the business. For farther particulars, enquire of the
printers. 1 P 37.

June 20, 1774.
AGREEABLE to a commission to us directed
from St. Mary's county court, to examine wit-
nesses to perpetuate the bounds of the several tracts of
land hereafter named, now in the possession of Philip
Key, to wit. Melton's Hope, Addition to Peter's Wells,
Wellton, St. John's, Boston, St. Teresa, and the
Plains. We do therefore give this public notice, that
we will meet on the said lands on Friday the twenty-
ninth of July next, for the purpose aforesaid.

JOHN REEDER,
THOMAS M'WILLIAMS,
JAMES S. BRISCOE.

Upper Marlborough, June 23, 1774.
To be sold on Thursday, the 28th of July next, on
the premises, at the Fork of the road about three
miles below Piscataway, between that place and
Port-Tobacco,

THREE small parcels of very valuable land,
called Barker's lot, Barker's Hazard, and Girls
Delight, lying together, and containing in the whole
about forty-six acres. There is on the land a fine
young orchard of about 420 apple-trees, just begin-
ning to bear, a good new bricked well, a new house
now rented to Zachariah Wade for a tavern, with
seven convenient rooms, a blacksmiths shop, and a
convenient house for the smith to live. The whole
assigned to me in trust for William Barker's creditors.

RALPH FORSTER, sheriff.

To be sold at public vendue, by the subscriber, on
the premises, on Monday the first of August next,
to the highest bidder, by virtue of a decree of the
high court of chancery,

THE mill and lands in Talbot county, Maryland,
which were the property of George Thompson,
deceased; the mill is about half a mile from navigable
water, and in a good place for purchasing wheat, and
will be sold with six acres of land separate from the
other lands; time will be given for part of the pur-
chase money, with security, and paying interest. For
further particulars, apply to James Seth.

1 P 37. X JAMES HETSBEY.

June 24, 1774.
TO be sold by the subscriber, a house and lot ad-
joining the dock, in the city of Annapolis,
lately in the possession of Mr. Isaac M'Henry, now
possessed by Captain Pitt: under the house are four
warehouses or cellars, which are very valuable, being
so near the dock; the conveniences above are well
known, and need no describing; time will be given
for payment, on giving bond and security if required.
For terms apply to Mr. Robert Couden, or

JOHN SWAN.

LAND TO BE SOLD.

June 15, 1774.
TRACT of land lying in Prince William
county, in Virginia, containing 500 acres of
high land, and 90 acres of marsh, very fine for me-
adow, situated on Quantico creek, between the mouth
of the said creek, where 9 or 10 ships load yearly,
and the town of Dumfries, where are inspected near
2000 hogheads of tobacco yearly, and the court of
Prince William county is held monthly, about three
miles from each. The timber is saleable.
The Land is of good soil and well timbered,
which now rents for 4500 pounds of tobacco. Any
Person inclinable to purchase may see the land by ap-
plying to Mr. Andrew Leach who lives in Dumfries,
he will go with them and shew it, and the subscriber will
be at the tavern near the bridge in the aforesaid
town on the first Monday in August, where any per-
son inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by
applying to 3 w / JOHN BOONE LUCKETT.

COMMITTED to the jail of Charles county as a
runaway, a convict servant man, who calls him-
self Thomas Sexton, and says he belongs to Sehorn
Tucker, living in Anne-Arundel county; he is a
well set fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high, has short
dark hair, and a remarkable scar in his upper lip;
his clothing is an old red waistcoat, country cloth
breeches, and an Irish linen shirt; his master is de-
fired to pay charges and take him away.

4 w / WILLIAM HANSON, deputy sheriff.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Chaplico, St. Mary's county, June 20, 1774.
RAN away from the subscribers, about the 22d of
last month, an indentured servant man, named
William Bawn, by trade a stone mason and brick-
layer, about 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches
high, well made, short black hair, dark complexion,
marked with the small-pox and fond of drink; is an
Englishman, and worked principally at Bristol; he
served his time with the honourable John Ridout,
Esq; of Annapolis, and afterwards worked in Vir-
ginia, from thence he came to this county, where he got
indebted to Richard Mafon, who he indentured himself to
for three years, and who I since bought him of. Who-
ever takes up the above servant, and brings him home,
shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable
charges. w 4 PHILIP KEY.

Caroline county, June 18, 1774.
WERE committed to my custody as runaways,
on the 27th day of May last, two men, named
Isaac Skipper and Thomas Gregory, who say they be-
long to Mr. William Johnson on Patuxent river,
near Lyon's creek. Their maker is desired to come,
pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they
will be discharged according to law, by

1 P 37. X WILLIAM HOPPER, sheriff.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

June 3, 1774.
WENT away from the subscriber, living on
Morgan's Run, near Little Pipe-Creek, in
Baltimore county, Maryland, two Irish servant men,
viz. James Riley, a stout well set fellow, about 30
years old, round shouldered, short frant brownish
hair, red beard, grey eyes, down look, and fair com-
plexion, has lost the little finger of his left hand. Pa-
trick Ennis, a chunky well set fellow, about 25
years old, remarkable red hair and curls, grey eyes,
down look, and shews much of the white of his eyes,
fair complexion, and has a scar on his chin; they
had on and took with them, a blue broad cloth coat,
with a small cape to the neck, and silver capped but-
tons, one ditto of a lightish mixt colour which has
been turned, and the pockets moved from the sides to
the folds, yellow burtons, one brown broad cloth
jacket, with red backs and gold basket buttons, one
ditto country spun and striped, much worn, a pair of
old velvet breeches, patched in the crotch with blue
cloth, one pair of osnabrig trousers, one pair ditto
striped linen, three Irish linen shirts marked R O, one
osnabrig ditto, three pair of shoes, a pair of plated
buckles, and a pair of odd ones, a calico hat, one
ditto of felt, bound round the edge with worsted bind-
ing; took with them a cane with a sword in it, and a
pocket pistol. Whoever takes up the said servants,
and brings them to their master, shall have if taken
50 miles from home five pounds, if 100 miles ten
pounds, if 200 miles fifteen pounds, if 300 miles
twenty pounds, and if 400 miles above reward, or
in proportion for either, or three pounds for securing
them in jail, so that I may get them again, paid by
w 5 RICHARD OWING, son of Samuel.

Charles county, June 20, 1774.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday night
last, an indentured servant lad, named Thomas
Clifford, born at Ranciliff in Yorkthire, and speaks
that dialect; he is about 19 or 20 years of age, near
5 feet high, of a fair complexion, sandy coloured hair,
whitish eyebrows, and somewhat pitted with the small-
pox; took with him, a dark grey coarse broad cloth coat
lined with black thalloon, trimmed with black buttons
and holes, a black broad cloth waistcoat and breeches,
two white Ruffia linen and one new osnabrig shirts,
a pair of new osnabrig trousers, a coarse calico hat lined
with yellow linen, and cut after the macaroni fashion.
Whoever takes him up and brings him to my planta-
tion near Aquan Town in the county aforesaid, shall
have twenty shillings reward besides what the law al-
lows, from me

3 w / THOMAS THORNTON.

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

May 24, 1774.
WENT away last night from Patuxent river
works, the two following servant men, viz.
James Lindley, about 22 years of age, born in Ire-
land, a luffy well made fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches
high, light grey eyes, and black hair; had on and
took with him, 2 cotton jackets, 2 osnabrig shirts,
1 pair of cotton breeches, 1 pair of osnabrig trousers,
a felt hat, and old shoes. Thomas Sutton, about 25
years of age, born in England, a luffy well made
fellow, about 6 feet high, grey eyes, short brown
hair; had on and took with him, an old calico hat,
2 cotton jackets, 2 osnabrig shirts, a pair of brown
roll trousers and old shoes: it is supposed there is a
negro man named Jacob, about 24 years of age with
them, as he is missing out of the neighbourhood, he
is a well made fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high,
of a yellowish complexion, and bushy hair, the under
part of both his ears are cut off. Whoever takes up
and secures the said servants and negro, so that their
masters may have them again, shall receive, if 20
miles from home, 30 shillings, if 30 miles, 40 shil-
lings, and if out of the province, 50 pounds for each,
including what the law allows, paid by

if / SAMUEL, JOHN, and H. SNOWDEN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Dumfries, Virginia, April 25, 1774.
RAN away last night from my plantation near this
place, two servant men, namely, George and
John Allen, they were lately imported in the Justitia,
and consigned to Mr. Thomas Hodge; George is a
likely young fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10
or 11 inches, stoops much, and is remarkably round
shouldered and intoed; had on when he went away,
a bearskin jacket and breeches, new shoes, and a small
round hat with a black ribbon and buckle. John is
about 27 years old, is brother to George, more slender
made, and about two inches under the size of his bro-
ther; had on the same sort of cloaths, only a pair of
old shoes cut at the toes: they may however change
their cloaths, as they have carried with them such as
they brought from on board the ship, which were
dark brown sailors jackets and breeches. Whoever
will apprehend the said servants, and secure them so
that I may get them again, shall be entitled to the
above reward. All makers of vessels are forewarned
from carrying them off.

3 w 2 THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

Patuxent, Benedict, June 18, 1774.
To be sold on very reasonable terms, by the sub-
scribers,

ABOUT six hundred pounds first cost of goods,
for ready money, or credit. w 3
MAXWELL and TUBMAN.

Bladensburg, June 13, 1774.
EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Bladensburg, on Sunday the 13th instant, an indentured servant man, about 5 feet 5 inches high, aged 19 years, by trade a tailor, named William Wallace; had on when he went away a jean coloured coat and jacket, white yellow gilt buttons, a pair of pompadore coloured breeches, white ribbed stockings, a white holland shirt with a watch in his pocket, came into Patowmack river last month, in the ship from London, Capt. Broadstreet. Whoever takes up the said runaway, and secures him in any jail, shall receive a reward of 30 shillings if 20 miles from home, 40 shillings if 40 miles, and if out of the province, the above reward of eight dollars and all reasonable charges paid if brought home to the subscriber.

ADAM CRAIG.
N. B. It is supposed he went away with a tailor, who had on a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, striped jacket, and nankeen breeches.

Norfolk, April 21, 1774.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of vessels will be wanted this Summer, to bring about 6000 tons of stone from Mr. Brook's quarry on Rappahannock, and land the same on Cape Henry, for the light-house; any person inclinable to engage in such work, are desired to treat with Matthew Phipps; Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton junior, Esquires. The directors of the lighthouse, will also be glad to purchase one or two flat bottomed vessels, from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons burthen.

BASSETT MOSELEY, CLK.

Annapolis, June 13, 1774.
RAN away on Saturday night last, the following servants, viz. Joseph Belong, a convict, aged about 35 years, born in the west of England, by trade a joiner and painter; he is a short thick fellow, wears his own dark hair, his dress is supposed to be a dark grey coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, and new shoes. The property of George Steuart.

Thomas King, an indentured servant man, imported in the Chance, Capt. Campbell, in March last, a bricklayer by trade, a stout well set fellow, of a swarthy complexion, about 30 years of age, born in England, and has been many years on board a man of war; had on and took with him, a brown beakskin coat, blue cloth waistcoat and breeches, gray yarn stockings, country made shoes and calico hat. The property of Richard Sprigg.

Thomas Easton, by trade a joiner, an indentured servant man, imported in the Betsy Richmond, Capt. Nicol, in February last, is a Scotchman, and talks much in that dialect; he is a middle sized man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has short black hair, his fore teeth are very irregular, his dress is uncertain, though it is supposed he has on and with him a suit of purple broad cloth with twist buttons, a new fine hat, an old brown cloth coat, black velvet waistcoat, leather breeches, striped holland trousers, a pair of English shoes that have been soled, and sundry white shirts and neckclothes; he has money with him. The property of John Randall. Whoever apprehends the said servants, and delivers them to their masters, or secures them in any jail, so that they may get them again, shall receive for each man five pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscribers.

**GEORGE STEUART.
RICHARD SPRIGG.
JOHN RANDALL.**

THERE is at the plantation of Benjamin Ogle, Esq. near Annapolis, taken up as a stray, a bay horse, about twelve hands high, has three white feet, a blaze in his face, and shod all round, but has no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges.

Pomkey Neck, Charles county.
THERE is at the plantation of Richard Brandt, a dark brindled bear about eight years old, marked with a hole and swallow fork in each ear, his horns sawed, and tail bobbed. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

THIS is to give public notice to all persons, that sundry of the inhabitants living in Frederick county, near the sugarloaf mountain, being greatly imposed on by Mr. Jonathan Willson and his sons, stopping and turning the rolling road from the foot of the sugarloaf into the main road, they therefore intend to petition the next general assembly, for a road from the foot of the mountain into the main road, through Willson's land and plantation, between him and his son John Willson, for the more easy and convenient carriage of their tobacco, wheat, and other commodities to George town, or any other market.

Virginia, Loudon county, May 1, 1774.
RAN away from the subscriber, a servant man, named James Brown, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, had two scars in his forehead, dark eyes, dark short curled hair, speaks much in the Dutch dialect, and it is thought is a tailor by trade; had with him when he went away, a blue slip coat with a velvet cape of a claret colour, tho' pretty much faded, a claret coloured ditto, both without lining, a light blue jacket without sleeves, and a velvet ditto of a claret colour, one check shirt, a pair of trousers, a pair of linen breeches, a pair of white thread stockings, a pair of old shoes, and a scolloped hat. Whoever takes up said servant shall have five pounds reward, and if brought to his master, reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber.

T O B E S O L D
FOR prime cost and charges, one neat carved picture frame in burnished gold, four feet two inches, by three feet four inches. For further particulars enquire of the printers.

THE S C H E M E O F A L O T T E R Y, FOR the purpose of raising 500 dollars, for the use of the school at Black-Creek, Somerset-county, Maryland.

	Prize of	Dollars.	is	500
1	-	400	-	400
1	-	300	-	300
1	-	200	-	200
3	-	100	-	300
6	-	50	-	300
12	-	30	-	360
400	-	8	-	3200
455	Prizes			
1055	Blank			

1500 Tickets, at four dollars each, are 6000 dollars, few more than two blanks to a prize.
First drawn, 20 dollars, } These are prizes not included
Last drawn, 20 dollars, } in the first numbered.

The character of this seminary, which depends wholly on the public benevolence, and its own real merit; is now pretty generally known through all the southern parts of this province. It was instituted about eight years ago, by a few persons of the neighbourhood; in which it is situated, entirely with a view to the education of their own children: a small genteel building was erected; for the accommodation of the masters and scholars; another was fitted up to serve as a kitchen and dining-room, and to lodge the cook and servants under his direction: Many students from the western and eastern shores of Virginia, and different counties of this province, applying to be admitted, an addition, in a very short time, was found necessary; which, by the liberal contributions of the public was easily effected; but there still is want of room for the present scholars, and such others as have applied for admission. A farther addition is therefore intended, and considerable sums already subscribed for that purpose; but left a sufficiency should not be raised in that way, this lottery, at the warm recommendation of several gentlemen, has been set on foot, and it is expected that, as it well deserves, so it will meet with public encouragement. Some hundred tickets are already engaged, and we flatter ourselves we shall dispose of the remainder almost immediately, so that the drawing may commence on the 10th day of November; at farthest, of which notice shall be given, and a list of the fortunate numbers, published in the Maryland and Virginia papers. The lottery will be drawn at the school-house, in the presence of at least three of the managers, and the prizes, after a deduction of 15 per cent, paid by the gentlemen of whom the respective tickets were purchased, or by the managers.

The following gentlemen, Messrs. Levin Gale, Samuel Wilton, Planner Williams, James Robertson, John Winder, George Wilson, Luther Martin, Henry Waggaman, Thomas Maddox, and Henry Jackson, of Somerset-county, are appointed managers, and are to give bond, and be upon oath, for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them. Prizes not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, will be deemed generously given for the use of the school, and applied accordingly.

Annapolis, May 17, 1774.

ALL persons indebted to Messrs. John Buchanan and son, for dealings at their store at Queen-Anne, lately under the management of Mr. Singleton Wootton, are requested to settle immediately with Mr. Wootton, who is fully authorized to receive and grant receipts in full discharge for all debts due to said store.

**DANIEL DULANY,
JAMES DICK,
ANTHONY STEWART.**

W A N T E D

For KING WILLIAM'S SCHOOL,
A PERSON capable of discharging the office of usher, to whom will be given £50 common currency per annum, with £2:10:0 to be paid by each scholar. To prevent trouble it is desired that no person will make application who is not properly qualified.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD,

Harford county, Maryland, May 7, 1774.
DRIFTED away last week from the landing of the subscriber, living on the western side of the head of Chesapeake, about 18 miles below the mouth of Sur-gusanna, a large boat, about 18 feet keel, with four oars in her, and a platform on her stern, on which was a new seine (except a few fathoms on each wing) about 65 fathom long, the lead and cork lines are old, and spliced in several places, the floats are made of cypress; in said boat were near 300 fathom of tarred rope new last season, she had a long painter or head sail with a pig of iron for an anchor, but it is uncertain whether it was put out or not. Whoever takes up said boat, seine, and ropes, and delivers them or gives information of them to the subscriber, so that he may get them again, shall receive the above reward.

JACOB GILES, jun.

Bladensburg, May 23, 1774.
To be sold, at a small advance, for ready money or short credit,

A PARCEL of well chosen printed cottons and handkerchiefs, of the newest patterns.

JAMES HOGGAN.

A SOBER industrious person that understands the tailors business, will meet with encouragement by applying to the subscriber in Bladensburg.

BARBARA RENEE.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And ready to be delivered to the subscribers, neatly bound, at the respective places where they were subscribed for.

**THE
DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S GUIDE;**
At which places, non-subscribers may also be supplied with a few remaining books, at the same price of 2s. 6d. ready bound.

By THE COMMISSARY GENERAL,
Having perused Mr. Vallette's collection, entitled "The Deputy Commissary's Guide," and approving of the regulations therein made with regard to the proceedings of the prerogative office; I do hereby recommend to the several deputy commissaries within this province, to govern their future official proceedings agreeable thereto; to administer and take the several oaths and probats therein prescribed, where they are applicable, and to make use of the form of bonds and letters of administration contained in that collection.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

To be sold, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the eleventh day of July next,
SUNDRY valuable water lots adjoining to George Town on Patowmack river, well situated for wharfing and building warehouses thereon.

**CHARLES BEATTY,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.**

JUST IMPORTED

By WILLIAM AIKMAN, bookfeller and stationer, in Annapolis,

A LARGE collection of books—amongst which are Blackstone's commentaries on the laws of England, 4 vol. New dictionary of arts and sciences, 3 vol. 4to. Beattie's essay on truth. Buchan's domestic medicine, best London edition. Hume's essays, 2 vols. octavo. Lord Kaimes's elements of criticism, 2 vols. Fergulson's essay on civil society, 1 vol. 4to. by Lord Kaimes, newly published. Millar on the distinction of ranks in society: Man of feeling. Man of the world, 2 vols. A complete assortment of the British poets, Latin, Greek, and French school-books, small histories for children, &c. &c. with a large quantity of royal, medium, demy, treasury, and thin post; foolscap, and pot writing papers; Dutch quills, best red and black sealing wax, and Irish wafers.

Just published, and to be sold at W. Aikman's shop, the following new comedies, price 1s. 6d. each,

The Maccaroni.

The Man of Business.

The School for Wives.

A large assortment of all the late publications are expected from London by the first ship, for the use of the Annapolis circulating library.

W. Aikman has likewise imported a few grosses of red and white port wine, of the first quality.

N. B. Books for accounts ruled and bound in the neatest manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Catalogues of the books given gratis.

May 30, 1774.

RAN away the 28th instant from the brigantine Stephen, George Brown late master, two indentured servant men; William Sanders, a horse-jockey and groom, about five feet four inches high, freckled face, and brown hair, he has a large scar on one of his wrists; had on when he went away a brown coat with white buttons, and a pair of leather breeches. John Nisbett, by trade a brass founder, about five feet five inches high, pale face, and light hair, round shoulders, and much knock-kneed; had on when he went away a blue fur coat; they took with them other cloaths and their beds and blankets. Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures them in any jail, shall have fifteen shillings for each, besides what the law allows, or if delivered on board the said ship at Lower Marlborough, thirty shillings for each, besides what the law allows.

DAVID CARCAUD.

May 26, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN away yesterday morning from the subscriber, a living near Piscataway, Patowmack river; an indentured servant man named Thomas Columbine, born in England, brought in this province by Capt. Richard Lane this Spring, about 22 years of age, short well set fellow, about five feet four or five inches high, dark complexion, short black hair; had on and took with him a brown thickset coat, an old red cloth jacket, pale blue ditto, striped blue and white damask ditto, with lappels; one pair of leather breeches very black and greasy, one pair of white drillings ditto, one pair of men's shoes and buckles almost new, thread and worsted stockings, and an old calico hat; he had a watch in his pocket, which I believe does not go, he professes keeping of riding horses, he walks a little lame as he lately sprained one of his ankles; its more than probable he may make towards Patuxent river, and endeavour to get on board some ship for his passage to England again. Whoever takes up the said servant, or secures him so as his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward of forty shillings and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

WILLIAM LYLES.

May 30, 1774.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be sold by the subscribers, at their store in Annapolis,

A SORTABLE parcel of goods, suitable for the Summer and Winter seasons.

**NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, and Son
JOHN HENRY MACCUBBIN.**

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1774.

to the printers of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THOUGH I before suspected that many people were much in debt, yet the exceeding eagerness to borrow money, upon opening the loan-office, and the sums paid for chances in the lottery then set up, threw our General circumstances are much worse than were imagined to be; and whence arises this want of money, but from the prevailing fashion of luxury, extravagance? there are but few of us, who do not at an expence beyond our incomes, and whose incomes are not the less by reason of the time that is spent in what are called, pleasures and amusements. I hear of the large sums due in, and out of the lottery, I am almost provoked to contradict the accounts, till I call to mind how people generally live, what cloaths they wear, how their wives, and sons, and daughters are dressed out; how their houses are furnished, their tables are kept, and their time is lost by dissipation. I have heard of a country in which it was said, that a young woman should not marry, unless she made her own wedding garment, and that this made the girls mighty notable, and I readily believe that the garments they made, were more becoming than the fantastical dress now in fashion, which, any thing could fully female beauty, would spoil the fairest work. The distress of men who are in debt, not from misfortune, but from their pride and extravagance, and are liable to be broke up at the will of a creditor, deserves very little pity; but the distress, and the mean dependence it is the occasion of, are alarming, because they are enemies to freedom, and endanger the public liberty, by begetting a submission to a private tyranny, and so make way for a submission to a public one. Covetousness is a dirty passion, but it is not just to accuse a man of covetousness, unless he does not outrun his income, and it is extremely folly for a man to attempt to justify his conduct by the example of another, whose income exceeds his expenses.

As a man's expence ought to be governed by his income, so ought his character for generosity, or covetousness, to be tried by the same rule: for an expence, which in one man's case may be laudable, would in another's be very blameable, and the savings which, in some circumstances may be commendable, would in different situations of life be contemptible; but the fault is, that too many of us cannot bear to see others live in grandeur, and so we strive to keep up with them, till we undo ourselves; and when we have run out all our substance, we complain that our companions keep at a distance, and look shy, and our supposed ingratitude embitters our distress. Frugality and industry are qualities which ought to be cultivated, and honoured for the happiness of individuals, and the resulting benefit of the community; if individuals, or a community, have the means of supply without being obliged to others, they have the best security for their independence.

When I see a new store opened, and a parcel of glittering toys arranged to captivate the admiration of the gaping stare; when I consider the cost of the goods to the consumers, how many articles are useless, and how few useful ones there are, which domestic industry might not furnish, I can hardly help calling out, avoid these baits, which are set to catch and destroy you.

The present fashionable taste is liberty and property, and a good toast it is, however, it ought not to go for, but ought to follow what liberty and property much depend upon, industry and frugality.

A PLANTER.

BOSTON, June 16.

In COUNCIL, June 9, 1774.

ORDERED,

That Jeremiah Powell, William Sever, and Jedediah Preble, Esquires, be a committee to wait on his excellency the governor with the following address, and answer to his speech at the opening of the present General court.

THOMAS FLUCKER, secrey.

To his excellency THOMAS GAGE, Esq; captain General and governor in chief of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, &c. &c.

The ADDRESS of the COUNCIL of the said province.

May it please your excellency,

YOUR speech to the two houses at the opening of this session has been duly considered by this board.

His majesty having been pleased to appoint you to the government of this province, we take this opportunity to wait on you with our congratulations on that occasion.

Your excellency has arrived at a juncture when the harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies is greatly interrupted, whereby your station, though elevated, must needs be rendered less agreeable to you than it would have been; but if you should be the happy instrument of restoring in any measure that

harmony, and of extricating the province from their present embarrassments, you will doubtless consider these happy effects as more than a compensation for any inconveniences arising to you from the peculiar circumstances of the times. His majesty's faithful council will, on all occasions, cheerfully co-operate with your excellency in every attempt for accomplishing those desirable ends.

We wish your excellency every felicity: the greatest of a political nature, both to yourself and the province is, that your administration in the principles and general conduct of it, may be a happy contrast to that of your two immediate predecessors: it is irksome to us to censure any one, but we are constrained to say there is the greatest reason to apprehend that from their machinations (both in concert and apart) are derived the origin and progress of the dissension between Britain and the colonies, and the present distressed state of this province—a province, to which the latter of them, in an especial manner, owed his best services, and whose liberties and rights he was under every obligation of duty and gratitude to support.

The inhabitants of this province claim no more than the rights of Englishmen, without diminution or "abridgment." These as it is our indispensable duty, so it shall be our constant endeavour to maintain to the utmost of our power, in perfect confidence however with the truest loyalty to the crown; the just prerogatives of which your excellency will ever find this board zealous to support.

Permit us, Sir, on this occasion, to express the firmest confidence that, under their present grievances, the people of this province will not in vain look to your excellency for your paternal aid and assistance; and, as the great end of government is the good of the people, that your experience and abilities will be applied to attain that end; the steady pursuit of which, at the same time it insures their confidence and esteem, will be a source of the truest enjoyment, self approbation.

We thank your excellency for the assurance you have given, "that you shall with pleasure concur with the two houses to the utmost of your power in all matters that tend to the welfare and prosperity of the province;" and your excellency may be assured that we shall contribute every thing on our part to promote measures of so salutary a tendency.

The committee appointed to present the foregoing address, waited on his excellency therewith yesterday, and read as far as that part which respects the administration of his excellency's two immediate predecessors, when he desired the chairman not to proceed any further, and that he would assign his reasons for refusing to receive it, in a message to the council, and on the same day sent by the secretary the following message:

Gentlemen of the council,

I Cannot receive an address which contains indecent reflections on my predecessors who have been tried and honourably acquitted by the lords and privy council, and their conduct approved by the king.

I consider this address as an insult upon his majesty, and the lords of his privy council, and an affront to myself.

T. GAGE.

June 20. The late honourable house of representatives of this province having finished all the ordinary public business of importance that had been before them, on Friday last came into the following resolutions, present 129 members and only 12 dissentients, viz.

In the house of representatives, June 17, 1774.

THIS house having duly considered, and being deeply affected with the unhappy differences which have long subsisted, and are increasing, between Great-Britain and the American colonies, do resolve, that a meeting of committees from the several colonies on this continent is highly expedient and necessary, to consult upon the present state of the colonies, and the miseries to which they are, and must be reduced, by the operation of certain acts of parliament respecting America; and to deliberate and determine upon wise and proper measures to be by them recommended to all the colonies, for the recovery and establishment of their just rights and liberties, civil and religious, and the restoration of union and harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies, most ardently desired by all good men.

Therefore resolved, that the hon. James Bowdoin, Esq; the hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; Mr. Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Esquires, be and they are hereby appointed a committee on the part of this province for the purposes aforesaid, any three of whom to be a quorum, to meet such committees or delegates from the other colonies, as have been or may be appointed, either by their respective houses of burgesses or representatives, or by convention, or by the committees of correspondence, appointed by the respective houses of assembly, to meet in the city of Philadelphia, or any other place that shall be judged most suitable by the committee, on the first day of September next; and that the speaker of the house be directed, in a letter to the speakers of

the houses of burgesses or representatives in the several colonies, to inform them of the substance of these resolves.

In the house of representatives, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS this house taking into consideration the many distresses and difficulties to which the American colonies, and this province in particular, are, and must be reduced by the operation of certain late acts of parliament; have determined that it is highly expedient that a committee should be appointed to meet as soon as may be, the committees that are or shall be appointed by the several colonies on this continent, to consult together upon the present state of the colonies, and to deliberate and determine upon wise and proper measures to be by them recommended to all the colonies for the recovery and establishment of their just rights and liberties, civil and religious, and the restoration of that union and harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies, most ardently desired by all good men. And the hon. James Bowdoin, Esq; the hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; Mr. Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Esquires, are appointed a committee on the part of this province, for the purposes aforesaid; any three of whom to be a quorum, to meet such committees or delegates from the other colonies, as have been or may be appointed, either by their respective houses of burgesses, or representatives, or by convention, or by committees of correspondence appointed by the respective houses of assembly, to meet in the city of Philadelphia, or any other place that shall be judged most suitable by the joint committees, on the first day of September next. And whereas this house did resolve, that there be paid to said committee out of the public treasury, the sum of five hundred pounds, to enable them to discharge the important trust to which they are appointed; they upon their return to be accountable for the same. And said resolve was sent up to the honourable board for their concurrence, who accordingly concurred in the resolve of the house, but his excellency the governor declined his consent to the same. Wherefore this house would recommend, and they do accordingly hereby recommend to the several towns and districts within this province, that each town and district, raise, collect and pay, to the hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; of Boston, the sum of five hundred pounds by the fifteenth day of August next, agreeable to a list herewith exhibited, being each town and district's proportion of said sum, according to the last province tax, to enable them to discharge the important trust to which they are appointed; they upon their return to be accountable for the same.

*The list will be sent to the selectmen of said towns and districts.

In the house of representatives, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS the towns of Boston and Charlestown, are at this time suffering under the harsh power, by the shutting up the harbour by an armed force, which, in the opinion of this house, is an invasion of the said towns, evidently designed to compel the inhabitants thereof to a submission to taxes imposed upon them without their consent; and whereas it appears to this house that this attack upon the said towns for the purpose aforesaid, is an attack made upon this whole province and continent, which threatens the total destruction of the liberties of all British America:

It is therefore resolved, as the clear opinion of this house, that the inhabitants of the said towns ought to be relieved; and this house do recommend to all, and more especially to the inhabitants of this province, to afford them speedy and constant relief in such way and manner as shall be most suitable to their circumstances, till the sense and advice of our sister colonies shall be known: in full confidence that they will exhibit examples of patience, fortitude and perseverance, while they are thus called to endure this oppression, for the preservation of the liberties of their country.

In the house of representatives, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS this and his majesty's other colonies, in North-America, have long been struggling under the heavy hand of power; and our dutiful petitions for the redress of our intolerable grievances have not only been disregarded and frowned upon, but the design totally to alter the free constitution of civil government in British America, and establish arbitrary governments and reduce the inhabitants to slavery, appears more and more to be fixed and determined. It is therefore strongly recommended by this house to the inhabitants of the province, that they renounce altogether the consumption of India teas, and as far as in them lies discontinue the use of all goods and manufactures whatever, that shall be imported from the East-Indies and Great-Britain, until the public grievances of America shall be radically and totally redressed. And it is also further recommended to all, that they give all possible encouragement to the manufactures of America. And it is moreover strongly recommended to the inhabitants aforesaid, that they use their utmost endeavours to suppress pedlars and petty chapmen (who are of late become a very great nuisance) by putting in execution the good and wholesome laws of this province for that purpose.

Annapolis, July 5, 1774.

HE subscriber having furnished himself with a quantity of flour of the best quality, takes this opportunity to inform his friends, that he has just begun to bake all sorts of bread at his house on the dock, and that those who please to favour him with their custom, may at any time be supplied on reasonable terms. Bakers of vessels, and others, may have any quantity of the best ship bread on the shortest notice.

JOSEPH MIDDLETON.

July 4, 1774.

OST on Monday evening, the 27th instant, between Lyon's creek and Pig-Point, a red leather book, containing sundry papers of consequence, which can be of no service but to the owner. Whoever finds said pocket-book, by bringing it to Mr. Richard Wells, Pig-point, or to Captains Richard or James Lane, near Lyon's creek, shall receive the pounds, paid by

JOSHUA DORSEY.

St. Mary's county, June 24, 1774.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro Ned, who says he belongs to William Black, in Pennsylvania; is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high: has on and with him, a light colored broad cloth coat much worn, an osnabrig shirt, osnabrig trousers, and an old castor hat. His master is desired to take him away, and pay charges, to

HUGH HOPEWELL, sheriff.

Patuxent Iron-works, June 28, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD. WENT away last night from the subscriber, an English servant man, named James Cookman, a well made fellow, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and shouldered, and about 26 years of age; had on a stock with him an osnabrig shirt, crocus trousers, a ton jacket, old hat, and old shoes. Whoever takes the said servant, and secures him in any jail, so that he may be had again, shall receive if taken 10 shillings from home 20 shillings, if 20 miles 40 shillings, and if fifty miles, or out of the province, the above reward (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

N. B. There is missing an old blue broad cloth coat, a white coat and breeches, one white linen shirt, and two pairs of stockings, which it is probable he may have taken with him.

HERE is at the plantation of Thomas Hinton, near the widow Douden's tavern, taken up as a stray, a white mare, about twelve and a half hands high, about six years old, and branded on the near stock thus R. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges.

HERE is at the house of Henry Stole in the city of Annapolis, near the dock, a chestnut coloured horse, taken up as a stray, has a white face, his near and foot white, but no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

HERE is at the plantation of Henry Rorer, in Prince George's county, a bright bay horse, taken up as a stray, branded on the thigh with the letter I, about 14 hands high, has a small star and snip, appears to be about nine years old, seems to have had a fall, from which he is quite relieved. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

HERE is at the plantation of Devat Ancony, living in Conococheague, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a small bay mare, thirteen hands high, with a small star in her forehead, and no brand to be seen, supposed to be about six or seven years old, small hole in her left ear, with a spring coil of a roan colour. The owner may have them again, on proving property, and paying charges.

HERE is at the plantation of Martin and Philip Houzer, living near the mouth of Seneca, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay mare, near fourteen hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, branded on the near buttock with N, and on the near shoulder with a brand that is not plain, has a star in her forehead, a small snip on her nose, and a small white spot in her near flank, and several white spots under the saddle, had on a very good bell and a leather collar with a round buckle. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges.

LAND TO BE SOLD.

TWO tracts of land at the mouth of Conococheague, containing five hundred thirty-three acres and three quarters of an acre, which I purchased at the sale of the manor, whereon Mr. Minor keeps public house, and where my brother George lived; whereon is a house two stories high with brick chimnies, three fire rooms below and three above, with cellars, barns, outhouses, &c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to support it for many, many years. But it is so well known to every Jersey or Pennsylvania man, who ever went to the southward to look out for land for his children, that there is no occasion to say one word in praise of it. Whoever buys it shall have possession of it next fall, time enough to put a crop of winter grain in the ground.

DAVID ROSS.

Patuxent, June 20, 1774.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are desired to pay their accounts by the 20th of next month, or they will be sued to the next August court, without respect to persons.

JOSEPH MULLAN.

Eastern-Branch of Patowmack, June 16, 1774.

INSURANCE will be made on the Sim's load of tobacco, at 8 pounds sterling per hoghead, without receiving contradictory orders from any shipper or shippers.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

Annapolis, April 23, 1774.

RICHARD BURLAND, tailor and habit-maker from London, late foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, deceased, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he is now removed into the house where Samuel Harvey, Howard lately lived, facing the coffee house; he takes this opportunity to assure those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him, with their custom, that he will make it his constant endeavour, by punctuality, and a strict attention to business, to merit their lasting approbation.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, stay-makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have just imported from London a large quantity of the best materials for carrying on the stay-making business, and are now removed into the house where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their customers and others in either of the above branches of business will be thankfully received and speedily executed.

N. B. Ladies and gentlemen from the country are desired to send the cash for such goods as they may be pleased to order.

JAMES DICK & STEWART,

At their store, in Church street, Annapolis, have imported in the Patuxent, Capt. Lewis, and the Baltimore, Capt. Hanrick, from London,

A GENERAL assortment of goods suitable for the season; among which are fail cloth, anchors, grappels, oakum, and all sorts of ship chandlery. They have likewise for sale Madeira wine of the very best New-York quality by the pipe, hoghead, or quarter cask, a few barrels of Frederick-Town beer, upper and sole leather, a few bags of hops, London bottled porter, English and country made cheese, &c.

All sorts of cordage made at Newington ropewalk, where orders are complied with in the most speedy manner.

June 8, 1774.

THE subscribers finding that very little regard has been shown to their former advertisements, give notice, that all persons indebted to Mr. John Buchanan, merchant, in London, or to Mess. John Buchanan and son, and who shall neglect to pay what they owe, or to settle, and secure the same by the last day of this month, will immediately thereafter be sued. And all the creditors of Mr. John Buchanan, or of Mess. John Buchanan and son, are desired to apply to us for payment of their debts—not to draw bills on the house at London, which will not be paid on account of many inconveniences already experienced.

DANIEL DULANY,

GILB. BUCHANAN,

JAMES DICK,

ANTHONY STEWART,

Annapolis, May 18, 1774.

Just imported from London, in the ship Kitty and Nelly, Capt. James Buchanan; and are to be sold on reasonable terms, by the subscribers, at their store on the head of the dock,

A LARGE and general assortment of European and East-India goods, adapted to the season.

The subscribers also beg leave to inform their friends, that the said ship will in a few days go round from hence to Selby's landing, on Patuxent river; where she will take on board tobacco, at seven pounds sterling per ton, consigned to

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

ON the second of this instant, a young man by the name of Crosby, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, and spare made; had on a light green cloth coat and ruffled shirt, professes to play on instruments of music, has a turn to singing, says he has been well educated, and wants to get into business; he hired of the subscriber a small black mare to ride to the mouth of Patuxent, where he said he had business of great importance with a gentleman on board Capt. Eden's ship; he has returned from thence and has not returned the mare; the paces naturally and very short, stands straight, and runs fast: he showed a letter of recommendation from one Ruggles of Boston: on enquiry I have reason to believe that he has fled off to Virginia. Whoever will stop the mare and saddle shall have three pounds reward, paid by

WILLIAM EDMONS.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Lyon's Creek, an indentured servant man, named John White, about five feet ten inches high, has a dark complexion, and a cheerful countenance, grey eyed, has short black hair, and a black beard, he has lost some of his upper fore teeth, speaks in the north country dialect, as he came from Berwick; professes gardening and farming; had on and took with him a light mixed cloth coat and waistcoat, with yellow metal buttons, nankeen breeches, with pale yellow ferret in the knees, old thread stockings footed with linen, and a pair of light worsted ones ribbed, a pair of old channel pumps, and small pinch-back buckles, two pair of black knit breeches, a fine linen shirt and neckcloth marked I K, two muslin ones marked I W with black silk, a good fashionable hat, three coarse shirts, and three osnabrigs ditto, three pair of osnabrig trousers; it is thought he went away in company with two servants in the neighbourhood, who absconded about the same time. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have forty shillings reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN KILTY.

TO BE SOLD

FOR prime cost and charges, one neat carved picture frame in burnished gold, four feet two inches, by three feet four inches. For further particulars enquire of the printers.

3

Upper Marlborough, June 23, 1774.

To be sold on Thursday, the 25th of July next, on the premises, at the Fork of the road about three miles below Piscataway, between that place and Port-Tobacco,

THREE small parcels of very valuable land, called Barker's lot, Barker's Hazard, and Girls Delight, lying together, and containing in the whole about forty-six acres. There is on the land a fine young orchard of about 450 apple-trees, just beginning to bear, a good new bricked well, a new house now rented to Zachariah Wade for a tavern, with seven convenient rooms; a blacksmiths shop, and a convenient house for the Smith to live. The whole assigned to me in trust for William Barker's creditors.

RALPH FORSTER, sheriff.

To be sold at public vendue, by the subscriber, on the premises, on Monday the first of August next, to the highest bidder, by virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery,

THE mill and lands in Talbot county, Maryland, which were the property of George Thompson, deceased; the mill is about half a mile from navigable water, and in a good place for purchasing wheat, and will be sold with six acres of land separate from the other lands; time will be given for part of the purchase money, with security, and paying interest. For further particulars, apply to James Seth.

JAMES HETSBEY.

THE S C H E M E

OF A LOTTERY,

FOR the purpose of raising 500 dollars, for the use of the school at Black-Creek, Somerset-county, Maryland.

	Prize of	Dollars.		
1	500	is	500	
1	400	-	400	
1	300	-	300	
1	200	-	200	
3	100	-	300	
6	50	-	300	
12	30	-	360	
400	8	-	3200	

455 Prizes

1055 Blanks

1500 Tickets, at four dollars each, are 6000 dollars, few more than two blanks to a prize. First drawn, 20 dollars, } These are prizes not included
Last drawn, 20 dollars, } in the first number.

The character of this seminary, which depends wholly on the public benevolence, and its own merit, is now pretty generally known through all the southern parts of this province. It was instituted about eight years ago, by a few persons of the neighbourhood, in which it is situate, entirely with a view to the education of their own children: a small genteel building was erected, for the accommodation of the masters and scholars; another was fitted up to serve as a kitchen and dining-room, and to lodge the cook and servants under his direction. Many students from the western and eastern shores of Virginia, and different counties of this province, applying to be admitted, an addition, in a very short time, was found necessary, which, by the liberal contributions of the public was easily effected; but there still is want of room for the present scholars, and such others as have applied for admission. A farther addition is therefore intended, and considerable sums already subscribed for that purpose, but left a sufficiency should not be raised in that way, this lottery, at the warm recommendation of several gentlemen, has been set on foot, and it is expected that, as it well deserves, so it will meet with public encouragement. Some hundred tickets are already engaged, and we flatter ourselves we shall dispose of the remainder almost immediately, so that the drawing may commence on the 10th day of November, at farthest, of which notice shall be given, and a list of the fortunate numbers, published in the Maryland and Virginia papers. The lottery will be drawn at the school-house, in the presence of at least three of the managers, and the prizes, after a deduction of 15 per cent, paid by the gentlemen of whom the respective tickets were purchased, or by the manager.

The following gentlemen, Messrs. Levin Gale, Samuel Wilson, Planner William, James Robertson, John Winder, George Wilson, Luther Martin, Henry Waggaman, Thomas Maddox, and Henry Jackson, of Somerset-county, are appointed managers, and are to give bond, and be upon oath, for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them. Prizes not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, will be deemed generously given for the use of the school, and applied accordingly.

LAND TO BE SOLD.

June 15, 1774.

A TRACT of land lying in Prince William county, in Virginia, containing 500 acres of high land, and 90 acres of marsh, very fine for meadow, situated on Quantico creek, between the mouth of the said creek, where 9 or 10 ships load yearly, and the town of Dumfries, where are inspected near 2000 hogheads of tobacco yearly, and the court of Prince William county is held monthly, about three miles from each. The timber is saleable. The land is of good soil and well timbered, which now rents for 4500 pounds of tobacco. Any Person inclinable to purchase may see the land by applying to Mr. Andrew Leach who lives in Dumfries, he will go with them and show it, and the subscriber will be at the tavern near the bridge in the aforesaid town on the first Monday in August, where any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to

JOHN BOONE LUCKETT

June 1, 1774.
To be sold by the subscriber, on Monday the first day of August next, if fair, if not, the first fair day,

THREE tracts of land all in one body, lying and being in Calvert county, near Lyon's Creek, containing about four hundred and twenty acres, for sterling cash, or bills of exchange, as far as to the amount of my debts in sterling, and the remainder in bills, gold, silver, or paper dollars at the exchange. Those gentlemen inclinable to view the land and purchase, I will give them the names of those gentlemen I am indebted to in sterling. The land lays level and very kind, suitable for corn, tobacco, or small grain; there is good corn ground enough cleared to produce six or seven hundred barrels yearly, and a third part of it or more good wood land, besides skirts of branches full of rail stuff. There are upon the said land, a dwelling house thirty feet by eighteen, two rooms upon a floor, with two brick chimnies, three fire places completely finished, kitchen, corn-house, quarter, cellar, and other out-houses, with an exceeding fine apple orchard, which will produce two thousand gallons of cyder yearly. Also a framed dwelling-house twenty four feet square, with kitchen and stable suitable either for tavern or store, lying on the main road from Annapolis to Lower Marlborough; also three forty feet tobacco-houses, two of which is double ground tarred, and two tenements suitable for tenants or overseers; the above land lays convenient for all sorts of trade and shipping, and likewise for the fishery; there is on the said land several fine springs very convenient; the above land is under a very good fence, and has a fine prospect, the title is indisputable. The purchaser may have liberty to sow small grain next fall, and enter upon it the first of January next.

Also two tracts of land lying and being in Prince George's county, within six miles of Nottingham, and a quarter of a mile of each other, containing one hundred and eighty-five acres or more, the land is full of timber and rail stuff, and white oak suitable for building flats or boats, and very suitable for tobacco, corn, or small grain, and remarkable for raising a stock of all kinds; the title is indisputable.

HENRY CAMDEN.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a very likely young negro wench, by the name of Catherine Rice, but whose real name is Rue or Ruth. She formerly belonged to Mr. Jonathan Plowman, who sold her to one Mr. Hicks, in the barrens of Baltimore county, to whom she says she now belongs. Her master is desired to pay charges, and take her from
3 w **RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.**

Saint Mary's county, June 9, 1774.
COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, the two following negroes; Wall, a lusty well made fellow, about twenty-seven years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; has on and with him, a full suit of green broad cloth, with gold basket buttons much worn; an old ornate shirt, a mixt Barcelona handkerchief, a felt hat, two pair of thread stockings, a pair of blue yarn ditto, and a pair of old shoes with strings; says he belongs to William Craig in Pennsylvania.

Nan, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; has on and with her, an ornate jacket and petticoat, a callico petticoat, a white linen apron, three white linen handkerchiefs, a blue and white printed ditto, and a pair of shoes and stockings; says she belongs to Caleb Dorsey, near Annapolis. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges to
2 (34) **HUGH HOPEWELL, Sheriff.**

THERE is at the plantation of Walter Wilton, lying at the mouth of Antietam creek on Patowmack river, taken up as a stray, a young bay mare, 2 or 3 years old, about thirteen and a half hands high, neither dock'd or branded, but trim'd between her ears. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Sarah Shaw, living on Owens creek, Frederick county, a dark bay horse near fourteen hands high, fourteen or fifteen years old, has a small star in his face, some saddle spots, and has had the fistula, he trots and paces. The owner is desired to pay charges, and take him away.
w 3

June 8, 1774.
TO be sold, a valuable tract of land lying in Frederick county, about seven miles from Frederick town, containing three hundred and forty acres. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, and view the land, by applying to Mr. George Murdoch in Frederick town, or the subscriber in Bladenburgh.
w 8

WILLIAM MURDOCH.
N. B. Eighteen months credit will be given, on giving bond upon interest.

London Town, April the 12th, 1774.
THIS is to inform the public, and my old customers in particular, that I still continue to carry on the staymaking business in all its branches; as I have furnished my self with the best materials for that purpose, those ladies that choose to favour me with their custom, may depend upon being served in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant,
ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

N. B. She also keeps good entertainment for men and horse.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.

STOLEN or strayed, on Saturday night the 19th of June, from John Clifford's, in Prince George's county, at the ferry crossing to Alexandria, a brown mare, five years old, better than thirteen hands high, trots and gallops, branded on the near shoulder with a blotch not unlike the letter A. Whoever delivers said mare to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, or the above John Clifford, or to Mr. Thomas Role in Queen Anne, shall receive the sum of twenty shillings, besides all reasonable charges, by
2 **WILLIAM HARDY.**

THERE is at the plantation of John Whittle, living on the head of Severn, taken up as a stray, a bright bay gelding, about 5 years old, and about 13 and a half hands high, shod all fours, has a small star in his forehead, switch tail, standing mope, paces, trots, and gallops, has no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again, proving property, and paying charges.
2 w 3

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Sprigg, jun. in Prince George's county, taken up as a stray, a small black mare, about thirteen and an half hands high, four years old, branded on the near buttock A B, has small snip on her nose, a hanging mane, and switch tail, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have her again, proving property and paying charges.

St. Mary's county, June 12, 1774.
To be sold by the subscriber, at the Queen-Tree on Patuxent, for cash or wheat,

BETWEEN three and four thousand feet of fine oak and poplar scantling, that will serve either for a brick or wooden house: a salky with harness; about one hundred and fifty fathom of sean rope, an indented servant who has rather more than a year to serve, and is expert at all plantation work; also a pair of hand mill stones very good, with irons, and in a frame.
2 w 4 **JOHN LUCAS.**

Upper-Marlborough, May 18, 1774.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers and the public, that he has lately supplied himself with all kinds of materials for carrying on the staymaking business as usual. Those ladies who chuse to favour him with their custom, may depend on being served in the best and neatest manner, and newest fashions, with packthread stays, jumps, half bone, or turn stays, of any kind whatever. All orders will be executed on the shortest notice, and most moderate prices, by
2 w 4 **JOHN O'CONNOR.**

Baltimore Town, March 12, 1774.
TO be sold, and entered upon in a month if required, a lot of ground, situate in Frederick street, near Meyer's tan-yard, and between the two lower bridges on Jones's falls; there are 130 feet on the front, 180 feet deep, and 115 feet on the lower front. It is on lease for 99 years, renewable forever, and subject to a ground rent of only 40s. sterling per annum. About 16 years of the lease are expired; on the front of the lot on Frederick street, is a large brick dwelling house, wherein the subscriber now lives, 50 feet front, 23 feet deep, two story high, having two parlours, a passage, and stair-case below; four good chambers, three whereof have fire places, and above, two good garrets well finished. There are also adjoining to the said dwelling, a good brick kitchen and landry, with proper chambers for servants; also a brick warehouse, 32 feet by 25, two story and cellar, nearly one half of the front of the lot is yet unimproved, there being only an old log building that served as a jail, and which may be removed at pleasure. There is an exceeding good garden well inclosed; this lot would suit a distiller, brewer, or sugar-baker; as there is room sufficient for building, and a lane may be opened through the lot from one street to another; what buildings are on this lot are faithfully executed, the brick walls some are 18 inches thick, and none less than 14 inches, even to the ridge pole; the purchaser need lay down but little cash, if any, good security with interest will suffice, and one fourth of the money will be only at four per cent per annum interest; as I am determined at all events, to leave this province, and desirous of settling all my affairs, any person inclinable to purchase, will find me very reasonable in my demand for this lot.
DANIEL CHAMIER.

Annapolis, May 4, 1774.
ROBERT ARMSTRONG and WILLIAM HOWARD take this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they now carry on the tallow chandlery and soap boiling business, in all their different branches, at their house in East-Street, near the market; where those who may be pleased to favour them with their custom may depend on their punctuality. They flatter themselves, that the quality of their goods, and easy terms, will sufficiently recommend them to the notice and favour of the public.
N. B. Common dipp'd candles, by the box eleven pence halfpenny, ditto, under thirty weight, one shilling per pound; mold candles, fourteen pence by the box, ditto by the single pound fifteen pence. Hard soap by the pound nine pence, soft ditto by the gallon one shilling. Cash for tallow and myrtle wax.

Annapolis, June 21, 1774.
WHEREAS Sarah the wife of the subscriber, did on the twenty-eighth day of April last, by her own free will and consent, agree to separate and depart from me, as by a certain agreement duly executed between the said Sarah and myself, may more fully appear; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from dealing with her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.
2 (34) **JOHN WARREN.**

J. AND A. NEILSON, MILLINER S.
WEST-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
HAVE just imported (in the ship Adventure) a genteel assortment of millinery goods, consisting of ladies' fashionable dress and undress caps, shades and bonnets blown and thread laces, black ditto; chip hats and hat trimmings; plain and figured ribbons, black ditto; figured dress and undress gaudes, plain ditto; silk fringe for mourning linen; fans; black and white yard wide alomode; white sarfines; white and coloured perfrans; flowered and wrought lawns, &c. to be sold at the most reasonable rates.
N. B. Orders from the country will be punctually answered.
2 (34)

SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away, or carried away by land or water, on the seventh day of June last, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, a salt-water negro man, named Solomon, about 20 or 22 years of age, has been in the country about three years, talks pretty good English for the time he has been in the country; he is of a middle size, and is something upon the yellowish colour, his head seems something bigger than common, has an innocent look, but is a cunning crafty rogue; he has runaway twice before, and changes his name, it is likely he has changed it now; as for his cloathing it is needless to mention, as he has been gone so long. Whoever apprehends the said negro man, and secures him in any jail, so that he may be had again, shall have a reward of sixteen dollars; if carried away by any person or persons, who ever will apprehend the said thief or thieves, and secure him or them in any jail, so that he or they may be dealt with as the law directs, shall receive the remaining fifty dollars as a reward, at the conviction of the said thief or thieves, paid by
2 w 11 **THOMAS COCKEY.**

JUST IMPORTED,
In the ship Patuxent, Capt. Lewis, from London, and the ship Cicely, Capt. Hornby, from Liverpool; and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store on the dock.
ALARGE and general assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable to the season, among which are—superfine broad-clothes—fine cassimeres—wilted cloth—German serge—1/2 yard and 1/2 ell wide—trowsers—jeans—jeanets—thicksets—cotton denims—corduroys—Italian and Dutch cord—yard wide drawboys—royal ribs—stock and satins—velvet and velvets—yard wide corded dimetty—wide flowered petticoating—1/2, 1/2, and yard wide—linens—long lawns—white and brown Irish sheeting—white and brown Russia ditto—Russia drabs—brown and striped cotton holland—dowls—bed-bunks—Flander's ticks—Holland beds and pillows—matrasies—cotton counterpanes—1/2 and yard wide cotton chintz—luncheon check—1/2 ell, and 1/2 striped and plain luteatings—striped and tubed ducapees—black and white ditto—flowered brocade—armazeen—corded tabby—China taffeta—black and white satins, and satin pelings—1/2 ell and ell wide mode and amode—1/2 ell and ell wide Persian, and Persian taffeta—gold waicoat shapes—silk gauze—cypress ditto—parisnet—catgut—silk and lawns—blond and thread lace—thread—ging—taste—head and bread flowers—ear-rings and hair-pins—black and white silk handkerchiefs and cravats—black love handkerchiefs—Italian crapes—bombazeen—Womens and childrens fashionable silk bonnets—cane and straw hats—silk cloaks—mens and boys fashionable beaver hats—ladies riding beaver ditto, with turban-bands, and Ostrich feathers—3 4 and 5 threaded mens and womens thread, cotton, and silk hose—boys thread, ditto—mens, womens, and girls gloves and mitts—womens silk ditto—printed calicoes and knens—India chintz—white calicoes—six four h humburs—ell wide plain and flowered mullins—ditto book mullins—nankeens—womens calimanco and white leather shoes—mens best shoes—red Morocco, and neat japaned decanter stands—viclin—strings for ditto—Poland starch—indigo and fig blue—spices of all kinds—fago—epsam and glauher salt—best powdered Jesuits bark—almonds—sun-raifins, and curants in jars—sugar-candy—Spanish juice—spirits of wine—spirits of turpentine—Florence oil—lintered ditto—painter's colours of all sorts—Walton snuff—basket salt—double and single refined loaf sugar—silk cloth—seams and sean twine—porter—old red port, &c. &c. &c.
4 w **THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.**

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.
May 20, 1773.
RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the west of England, a spare slim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth; he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts, two pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat; it's possible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a sum of money with him.
Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above-said plantation, or to the subscriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have the above reward for their trouble, besides what the law allows, paid by
2 (34) **HENRY RIDGELY.**