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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, June 2, 1774.

On Monday morning last arrived here on their return from Wiliamsburgh 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 extraded the following important intelligence.

Williamsburgh, May 26, 1774.

N Tuesday last, the honourable house of burgestes came to the following resolution, which was directed to 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 majely and his parliament, may be informed from above 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 foremon, 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 remend A.r. Price be appointed to read prayers, and the reverend Mr. Gwatkin to preach a fermion suitable to the occasion."

Upon the reverend Mr. Gwatkin's petitioning to be excused from complying with his appointment, the reverend Mr. Frice, 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 cierk 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 restect highly upon his majesty, and the parliament of Great-Britain; which makes it necessary for me to dislove you, and you are disloved accordingly.

And this day at ren o'clock, the bonourable 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 Poston, which in the end must arised 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 a in our opinion are best sitted 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 fecurity of our just, ancient and conflitutional rights, have been not only difregarded, 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 confent 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 fifter colony of Massachusetts-Bay, until the people there submit to the payment of fuch 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 conflitutional liberty and rights of all North-America

It is farther our opinion, that as tea on its importion 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 Esselndia 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 manufacterers 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 persisted 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 figured by the honourable the speaker and all the members of the late house of burgestes, as well as by a number of clergymen and other inhabitants of the colony, who after having maturely confidered the contents of the association, did most cordially approve and accede thereto.

This recaing there is to be a ball and entertainment at the croital, given by the honourable the house of burseles, to welcome lady Dunmore and the rest of our povernor's family to Virginia.

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

down to give you some account of the bitter things that are meditated against america, and there 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, aias! 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 night 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 receives there, that so she may find no resting place on this side

A plan of defpotifm and arbitrary power, has inceffantly been purfued, during the prefent 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 otherwife appear quite mysterious and unaccountable; espetially with regard to the colonies, it may account for that obstinate perseverance in measures paipably inconfiftent 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 itfelf; when at the fame 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 parafites and flat-terers that ever furround a throne, and hope to flare 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 pleafed with, to countenance and adopt their plan. Unlimitted power is generally a most definable object, especially to youth and inexperience—and a few are distrustful of themfelves, or imagine that it would be unfafe 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 subferviency 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 pentions and places in the gift of the crown have as great an influence, on the nobility, whole estates might set them above dependence, as upon common men-for luxury is boundlefs, and can render the possession of the greatest cleate 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 preferve their country; yet their number is too finall to answer the end; the cloquence of vicero, 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 louse, therefore, which used to be the bulwark of the people's fecurity, ferves 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 fuch 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 repression of the end 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 preference. In some places there is not even the shadow of an election or town meeting. The sovereign, bailist, or rather returning officer, with two or three burgessies, go privately to the session 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 ot 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 feems 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 rifen to fuch a crifis, the uneafiness and diffress of the nation are become so general, that some violent commotion stems 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 firenuous 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 earneftly 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 spight of themselves, both honour and fear you; but if they succeed against you, will despite and spurn you.

About a fortnight ago an act of parliament of a most extraordinary kind, to thut up the port of Bolton, was patfed in a most extraordinary manner, being fmuggled 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 of America in either house. Nor had the merchants and manufac-turers in England, who will be deeply affected by the execution of this act, any proper notice of it, or opportunity to remonthrate against it. Indeed it is openly faid that many a thousand pounds were islued from the treasury to obtain a majority in the house, and hurry it through before there should be time for oppofition: So that when a body of merchants, trading to Bolton 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 f. 19.000, or a fecurity to the India company to pay for the tea, if that suspension of the act might be procured from his majefty. But these offers were refused, and the merchants went away much disfatified—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 privicy 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 uneafiness 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.

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 sinuggled 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 surprited or frightened into a compliance with it, by the intended alarming clauses in it, and the spirited manner

of enforcing to God give vigilance, fortitude and wildom to avoid the first of d for you, and enable you to escape them,

General Cage is appointed governor and commander in chief of Maffachufetts Bay, with very extensive powers. Under him are to be a fet of officers, approved by the minifity, to be made counfellors, and enforce the parliamentary laws, with the (apparent) confent of the people.

In fhort, every art will be used to deceive you, and either cheat or frighten you out of your freedom and property: however, I can affure 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 foon that restriction may be taken off, God only knows; nor do I think that it was from any rand to justice, or tenderness to you, that such a reftr int was laid; but purely from fear of the confequences of fanguinary orders; therefore I think, if you are fi m and prudent, you have no occasion at this time, to fear any tragical confequences from a refusal to be t xed by the British parliament, who have really no right at all to tax you ; -- not that I would perfuade you to this refutal merely upon a supposition, that the ministry will not proceed to hostile and sanguinary meafures --- for my opinion is, that there is nothing too abfurd or wicked for them to do; but that if they should proceed to such measurer, 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 oppreffed, your oppreffors will be condemnted 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 interpole in your Behalf, and raife you up friends to support and affift you. come of the greatest and wifeft, as well as best men in England, are already on your fide; and will stand by you; your enemies hive, 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 flations. Lord Camden, exerted himfelf 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 certunly 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 falle turn and colouring to every thing that it concerns you to know. Six hundred pounds per annum, are paid to writers of falle intelligence, and letters as well as news-papers, that might give you fuch intelligence as the ministry defire to con-

ceal from you, are all stopped. it is given out that fevere measures are only intended against boston, to prinish their refractory conduct; but depend upon it if they fucceed against Lotton, the like rheaffires will be extended to every colony in America; they only begin with Boston, hoping the other colonies will not interpole. But you are all to be vifited in turn, and devoured one after another. You may depend upon my intelligence---my office gives me accels to the principals, concerned in the meat fures, and I think it my duty to warn the innocent against the wicked devices that I know to be meditated a inft them. It behooves the colonies, to be united. in their intelligence, councils, and measures; it is a matter of the last importance to them, to stand be and fupport one mother; the most favoured can only expect to be last devouved. The ministry are determined to try your mettle to the utmoft. Mansfield and Bute are supposed to be the prime directors, and to influence the royal ear as they pleafe. The spoils of England are infusicient 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. Da. pend upon it, every colony is to be fubdued into a flavish obedience to the tyrannical impositions of Great. Britain; nothing less will suffice, nothing less is in-tended. After the subjection of Boston and perhaps all the New-Fingland governments, New-Jerfey and New-York, are to be the next in course; and they talk of taking away l'enn's charter. Look to yourfelves, exert all your faculties to the utmost, your virtues will be put to a fevere trial, and if they are not genuine and tounded, they will not stand the test.

Alas! how is my foul shocked at the present situation of England, my native country --- a great, a generous, and late a happy people .-- but now how changed, how fullen! the men who are really wife and good, deprived of opportunities of acting---the poor and middling people ruined and oppressed, the rich lost in luxury and diffipation, a fet of weak and wicked men, mifguiding the reins of government, the people taxed to death without mercy, placemen and penfioners without num-

Many of the officers on the intended expedition against Boston and America, have nobly thrown up their committions, and refused to fight against their brethren in the colonies, without a just cause; and it is expected the foldiers will defert in multitudes, from a mere tenfe 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 fent to unman the fleet, or at least that it should not fail 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 Boltonians to withhold every farthing due to them in that town, which I am told is very considerable, especially to the city of Glafgow. Indeed I think as the port is thut up, the whole debt due from them to Great-Britain should be stopped, and reprisals be made by every means in your power .--- The prefervation of Fingland itielf and her excellent constitution, require it

May God direct and prosper your counsels. .

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 fast Saturday, having been pronounced by fome ignorant persons to be spurious and fabricated here; it is necestary to affert that they were last 'hursday 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.

O N D 0

The following are extra@ed from the latest English news-papers.

The marquis de Noailles is very foon to succeed count Guignes as ambaliador 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 Ruffians in the Levant; but their ships are greatly worm-eaten, and otherwise in very bad condition: the admiral wrote this account from Nice in Italy. Dr. Goldfmith, 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 Darthmouth. Serjeant Burland succeeds baron Adams as one of the exchequer barons; the latter died, lately of the jail diffemper. The spaniards at all their ports, and at Majorca, in particular, the Genoese, Florentines and Venetians, are fitting out thips and other vettels, and raifing forces; all the flates of Barbary are likewise fitting out naval armaments, which will be productive of terrible events in the Turkth feas. The generals Clavering and Monfon, with the judges, are all embarked on board the Anion and Athburnham, for the East-Indies; they lie at pithead, waiting for a fair wind. It is afferted, that by the taking of the city of Tanjour, in the East-Indies, no lets than feven millions of sterling money will be produced to the East-India company and the enptors; general Smith's proportion of it will amount to 150,000 pounds. Tyger Roch, who killed Capt. Farquitation at the Cape of Good Hope was not impuled, 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 let out for Portfmouth, to embark with major Sheriff, on board the Lively man of war, Capt. Bifhop, for Boston: his excellency's commission, as governor of Maffachufetts-Bay, with an appointment of Linco a year, is the most extensive that ever any English governor and commander in chief was hitherto invefted with, fuch power could not be delegated to a more humans, intelligent and upright gentleman. All officers in England belonging to the regiments in America, are ordered for Portimouth, to embark on board a transport waiting there to carry them to Boston. A fleet of observation will, in the fummer be fent to cruize in the bay of Bifcay, and another stationed be-tween Litbon and Gibraltar. The French, determined at length to aid the Lurks, are preparing, under the administration of the hitherto pacific duke D'Aguillon, both by land and fea, to attack the Ruffians; 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: fo that no person can leave the kingdom without a royal pais; the paniards will act in concert with them in all their enterprizes. The young prince was christened at St. James's by the furchbishop 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 penned 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 fundry 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 Moss 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 Windfor; the Rev. Mr. Courney is prebendary of Worcester; and it is faid, 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 enfign in that corps. Lieutenant Col. James Hamilton, from half-pay, is now lieut. Col. of the 21st regiment. His majesty has appointed general Murray to be lieut. governor of Minorca, in the room of general Mostyn.

NEW-YORK. 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 flutting up their port. On Wednesday the conductees of correspondence, from eight of the adjacents towns, were summoned; and on Thursday they met at Fanueil-Hall, and wrote circular letters to the feveral committees of correspondence in the other colonies: on Friday the inhabitants of the town of Boston met, and agreed to fend letters to every town in the Mallachufetts-government, and to every colony on the continent; acquainting them, that they were determined to flop all exports and imports to Great Britain and the Welt-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 fhort, the inhabitants, who had affembled in prodigious numbers, were all united in a firm refolution, 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 defire 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 Maffachusetts-Bay, arrived and landed on Friday last, with major Sheriff, at Castle-William, where he was received by Mr. Hutchinson, who refigned the government into general Gage's hands; and on Saturday noon a council was held

the inhabitants of Sa'em have declared, that they will not fell, or let an house or lo gings, to any perions that may remove thither, in confequence of the pailing of the Boston port act, they being determined to shew their distressed brethren in the capital city, every possible mark of their fincere sympathy.

TO THE PUBLIC.

" An advertisement having appeared at the coffee. house, in consequence of the late extraordinary and very clarming advices received from England, inviting the merchants to meet at the house of Mr. Samuel Framcis, 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 fufficient number to do bufiness.

" 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 their persons, as in their discretion and wisdom may an meet."

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

On Saturday evening his excellency governor Eden fet 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 affembly of this province, which flood prorogued to Monday the 11th day of July, is further prorog ued 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;

RESOLVED, that it is the unarrimous opinion of this meeting, that the town of Roston 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 colonics come into a joint refolution to stop all importations from, and exportations to, Great-Britain, till the faid act be repealed, the fame will preferve North America and her liberties.

RESOLVED therefore, that the inhabitants of this city will join in an affociation with the feveral 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 faid act be repealed, and that fuch affociation be on

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

That the inhabitants of this city will, and it is the pinion of this meet that this province oug diately to break off all trade and dealings with that colony or province which shall refuse or decline to come into fimilar 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.

YOUR Gazette of the 26th inft. contains an anonymous publication of the Acceleration and the nymous 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 subjest of to momentous a concern, until they are furnish-with more authentic grounds.

Annapolis, May 26, 1774.

Annapolis, May 27, 1774. A. M. tt o'clock.

A PAPER having been circulated this morating, in this city, and distributed with the Gazette, defiring 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 suspended with more authentic grounds, than the resolutions entered into by the meeting of the inhabitants held for that purpose. held for that purpole-ALL the CITIZENS, and particu-

larly those w earneftly rec ly at three o AT a meet polis in reading the from Boston third resolut diffinctly rea on them, f was unanim cond and thi The fourth moved, and division reso be not expu and on the q without any RESOLVE diately printe

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Thomas Ball, Th Mackub Hammo Hincks, fon, Ric

ton, Ric Wilmot Spriggs, Bull, A John W Alexand July those who diffent from the printed resolutions, are carneftly requested to meet at the play-house, precise-

ly at three o'clock, this afternoon.

A T a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of AnnaA polis in confequence of the foregoing notice, after reading the feveral letters and papers communicated from Boston and Philadelphia, the first, second, and third resolutions of this city on Wednesday last were diffinely read, one by one, and the question being put, on them, severally, that they be consirmed, the first was unanimously confirmed, and on a division the fewas unanthird were also confirmed, very few diffenting, 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 imme-

diately printed and made public.

Per order, JOHN DUCKETT, Clk.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Annapo is, May 30, 1774. A publication of the inclosed protest, supported by a consider able number of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, will, it is prefumed, furnish the most authentic grounds, for determining the fense of the majority, on a question of the last importance. TE whose names are subscribed, inhabitants of the

W 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-feven against thirty-one at the meeting, held on the 27th initant.

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 a gentlemen of the law of this province, bring no fuit " for the recovery of any debt, due from any inhabistant of this province, to any inhabitant of Great-Eri-

" tain, until the faid act be repealed,"

DISSENTIENT, I. Because we are impressed with a full conviction, that this refolution is founded in treachery, and rathnes, in as much as it is big with bankruptcy and ruin, to those inhabitants of Great-Britain, who, relying with unlimitted ficurity on our good faith and integrity, have made us matters of their fortunes ; condemning mem UNHEARD, for not having interpoted their inducace with parliament in favour of the town of Boiton, without duly weighing the force, with which that induence would probably have operated, or whether, in their conduct, they were actuated by wifdom and polity, or by CORRUPTION and AVARICE.

II. Because whilft the inhabitants of Great-Britain are partially despoiled of every legal remedy to recover what is justly due to them. no provision is made, to pre-tent us from being barrassed, by the prosecution of internal fuits, but our fortunes and perfons are left at the mercy of domestic creditors, without a possibility of extricating ourielves, unless by a general convultion; an event, in the contemplation of fober reason, replete

with horror.

II. Because our credit as a commercial people will expire under the wound; for what confidence can posfibly re reposed in those, who shall have exhibited the most arowed and most striking proof, that they are not to be bound by obligations as facred as human inventi-

on can luggett!

Iloyd Dulany, William Cooke, James Tilghman, Anthony stewart, William Steuart, Charles steuart, David Steuart, Jonathan rinkney, 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 Seleven, 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 Frooks, Richard Murrow, John Brown, John Hepburn, Colin Campbell, Nathaniel Rofs, William Niven, James Kingsbury, James Barnes, John Sands, James Williams, Joseph Williams, John Howard, William Munroe, John D. Jaquet, rris, John Steele, N. Maccubbin, Thomas Hammond, Thomas Pipeir, Thomas Neal, William Tonry, James M'Kenzie, Nicholas Min-ky, Martin Water, John Warren, William Chambers, James Clarke, Denton Jacques, Joseph Dow-fon, Thomas Macken, Richard Eurland, Dan. Dulany, of Dan. R. Molleion, Robert Couden, William Aikman, George French, John Parker, Archibald Smith, Thomas Bonner, Matthias Mae, Alexander McDonald, David Crinnig, John Timmis, David Atchifon, James Maynard, William Harrifon, Robert Kirkland, William Ashton, Robert Morrison, Charles Bryan, John Haragan, Hugh Hendley, Richard Thompson, Reverdy Ghiselin, Charles Marckel, John Randall, William Stiff, James Mithell, Charles Roberts, Samuel Skingle, Thomas Stiff, Henry Jackson, William Devenith, James Hackman, Charles Barber, John Evitts, James Maw Lordon Hamas Lordon Hamas Lordon James Hackman, Charles Barber, John Evitts, James Maw, Jordan Steiger, Joseph Richards, Edward Owens, Thomas Pryfe, J. Wilkinton, Robert Key, Lewis Jones, William Wilkatt, John King, William Prew, Thomas Towfon, 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 Mackubn, Michael Wallace, William Hyde, Nathan Hammond, Peter Pfalter, Joseph Browing, Thomas Hincks, Lewis Neth, Edward Dogan, J. H. Anderfon, Richard Burt, Henry Horsley, Cornelius Fenton, Richard Addams, George Ranken, sen. Edward Wilmot, Pobert Land Cornelius Renjamin Wilmot, Robert Lang, George Nicholfon, Benjamin spriggs, John Horton, Charles Wright, Constantine Bull, Amos Edmons, Henry Sibell, Johna Cross, John Woolford, Sam. H. Howard, Oliver Weeden, Alexander Finlance Control Location Location Simpson.

Alexander Finlater, Con M'Carty, Jonathan Simpson.

Cheffer 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 gen'rous plan of pow'r deliver'd down From age to age, by your renown'd forefathers; So dearly bought, the price of fo much blood!

O! let it never perish in your hands,
But plously transmit it to your children.

ADDISON'S CATO!

T must be universally allowed, that the effential circumstance, which constitutes the political happiness of a free people, confilts 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 extenfively 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 confent, and calculated to enflave them, cannot but be deemed unconstitutional and oppressive; from whence it clearly follows, that it highly behooves the americans, as oyul and treehorn subjects of Great-Britain, to take every prudent and justifiable measure In order to evade its baneful effects; thus to baffle the defigns 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 gentiemen --- friends to liberty, met at a public-house in hester town, on Friday the 13th of May, 1774, when a chairman was chofen, 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 fentiments respecting the importation of tea, while fubject to a duty .-- A numerous and very respectable meeting was accordingly held, when the committee was en arged, and the following refolutions were repearedly read, and unanimously agreed to, viz

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

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

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

4th. RESOLVED, therefore, that whoever shall import, or in any way aid or affift in importing, or introducing from any part of Great Britain, or any other place whatfoever, into this town or county, any tea; subject to the payment of a duty imposed by the aforefaid act of parliament. Or, whoever thall wilfully and knowingly fell, buy, or confume, or in any way affift in the fale, purchase, or confumption of any tea impor-ted as aforefaid 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 refolves, 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 defert the cause, and knowingly deviate from the true spirit and meaning of these our refolutions, we will mark him out, as inimical to the liberties of America, an unworthy member of the community, and a perion not deferving our notice or

6th. RESOLVED, that the foregoing refolves be printed, that our brethren in this and the other colonies, may know our fentiments as they are therein con-

tained.

Signed by order of the committee, W. WRIGHT, Clerk.

the brigantine Geddes, of this port) for some of the neighbouring counties. Further measures are in contemplation, in confequence of a-late and very alarming act of parliament. Talbot Court House, May 24, 1774.

N. B. The above resolves were entered into upon a

discovery of a late importation of the dutiable tea, (in

A LARMED at the present situation of America, and impressed with the most tender feelings for the distresses of their brethren and fellow subjects in Bofton, a number of gentlemen having met at this place, took into their ferious confideration the part they ought to act, as friends to liberty, and to the general intereits of mankind.

To preserve the rights, and to secure the property of the subject, they apprehend, is the end of government. But when those right are invaded—when the mode prefcribed by the laws for the punishment of offences, and obtaining justice, is difregarded and fpurned-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 likewife 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, de-prive them of their property, and rob' them of their dearest birthright as Britons.

Impressed with the warmest zeal for, and lo alty to their most gracious sovereign, and with the most sin-cerce affects a for their fellow subjects in Great-Britain, They are determined, calmly and steadily, to unite with their fellow subjects, in pursuing every legal and conflitutional 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 effay'on the advantages of a classical education, is postponed for want of room. - Advertisements omitted will be inserted next week.

CUSTOM - HOUSE. ENTER

Schooner Peggy and Betsey, Elijah Luce, from St. Vin-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.

Sloon Baltimore Packet, John Gwinn, for Virginia. ship speedwell, William Clark, for Briftol. Schooner Two Brothers, Thomas Culmore, for New-Providence.

Sloop Lucy, samuel M'Lellam, for Casco Bay. Ship Sidney, I homas Dryfdale, for Lifbon.

Annapolis, Nay 25, 1774. A LL the inhabitants, of Anne-Arundel county, are earnestly requested to meet at the city of Annapolis, on aturday the 4th day of June next, to take into consideration fundry 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 thip Cicely; Capt. Hornby, from Liverpool; and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store on the dock.

A LARGE and general affortment of European and East India goods, furtable to the feafon; among which are fine and superfine broad-clothes-fine cashiner-wilton cloth-German ferges-1 yard, and ! ell wide fustians-jeuns-jeaners- hicksetscotton denims-corduroys-Italian and Durch cords .yard wide drawboys-royal ribs-itock and fattinetsvelvet and velverets-yard wide corded dimetty'syard wide flowered petricoating-1, 1, and yard wide Irith linens-iong lawns-white and brown Irith theeting-white and brown Russia dicto-Russia drabsbrown and ftriped cotton hollands-dowlas-bedbunts-Flander's ticks-Holland beds and pillowsmatraffes—cotton counterpanes— & and yard wide cotton chints—furniture check—1 ell, and 1 ftriped and plain luteffrings --- Triped and tobined ducapes --- black and white ditto---flowered brocade- -armazeen---corded tabby--China taffeta--black and white fattins, and fattin peelongs--fell and ell wide no fe and ala-mode--fell and ell wide Persian, and Persian taffetagold wailtcoat shapes .-- filk Persian and fattin petticoats -- fine patent aprons -- fi.k gauze -- cypreis ditto--parifnet --- catgut --- cambricks and lawns --- blond and thread lace - thread edging -- tafte -- head and breaft flowers---ear-rings and hair-pins---black and white filk handkerchiefs and cravats --- black love handkerchiefs .-- Italian crapes --- bombazeen --- Womens and childrens fashionable filk bonnets---cane and straw hais---filk cloaks---mens and boys fashionable beaver hats --- adies riding beaver ditto, with turban-bands, and Offrich feathers --- 3 4 and 5 threaded mens and womens thread, cotton, and filk hofe --- boys thread, ditto --- mens, womens, and girls gloves and mitts --womens filk ditto---printed calicoes and linens---India chints --- white calicoes --- fix fourth humbums --ell wide plain and flowered muslins --- ditto book muslins---nankeens---womens calimanco and white leather shoes---mens beit shoes---red Morocco, and neat japaned decanter ttands --- violins --- ftrings for ditto---Poland starch---indigo and fig blue---spices of all kinds -- fago --- epfam and glauber falts --- beit powdered Jesuits bark --- almonds --- lun-raisins, and currants in jarre--- fugar-candy--- Spanith juice--- spirits of wine--- spirits of turpentine--- Florence oil--- lintseed ditto --- painter's colours of all forts --- Weston fnuff --basket falt --- double and single refined loaf sugar --- fai cloth --- feans and fean twine --- porter --- old red port, &c. &c. &c. THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

JUST IMPORTED By WILLIAM AIRMAN, 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.
Beatie's essay on truth. Buchan's domestic medicine,
best London edition. Hume's essays, 2 vols. octavo. Lord Kaims's elements of cri.icifm, 2 vols. Ferguson's effay on civil fociety. Dickton on agriculture, z vols. last edition. Hoyle's games. An el gant edition of Ruffou's works, to vols. timflated from the French. Sketches of the hill ry of man, 2 vol 4to, by Lord Kaims, newly published. Millar on the distinction of ranks in fociety. Man of feel 5. Man of 1 world, 2 vols. A compleat affortment of the British poets. Latin, Greek, and French school-books, tina! histories for chillen, &c. &c. with a large quantity of royal, medium, demy, treasury, and turn pet, for cap and pot writing papers; Dutch quills, bett red and

black fealing wax, and eith wafers.
Jult published, and to be feld at W. Aikman's shop, the following new comedies, price is. 6d. each. The Maccaroni.

The Man of Bufinefs. The School for Wives.

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

W. Aikman has likewife imported a few groffes 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. Cata'ogues of the books given gratis.

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

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 125. 6d. ready bound.

BY THE COMMISSARY GENERAL, F Having perufed 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 feveral 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. Having obtained letters tellamentary on the estate of the lare Philip Weathrall, of Ta'bot county; de request all persons indebted to the faid effate; to appy for a fettlement of their accounts, and discharge the same to Mr. George Gleave of Talbot county; and those indebted for dealings at his late flore in Frederick town, Cæcil courty, are defired to apply to Messis. Williamson and Lusby, in Frederick town; who are impowered to fettle and receive all balances due to tie effate, by

THOMAS PLACE, Administrator. To be fold it George Town upon Patawmack, for

cash, bills of exchange, or country produce, BOUT & 1800 celt of goods, which may be had a bargain for ready pay, or at a low advance on credit; the purchase s to give bond with security if required. Apply to Mr. Thomas Contee, merchant ar Nottingham, or to Mr. William Deskins, jun. at George Youn, who will thew the goods,

London Youn, April the 12th, 1774. THIS is to inform the public, and my old cuito. mers in particular, that I ftill continue to carry on the staymaking business in all its branches; as I have furnished my felf with the best materials for that purpofe, those ladies that choose to favour me with their cultom, may depend upon being ferved in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by the public's humble fervant,

ELIZABETH FERGUSON. N. B. She also keeps good entertainment for man and horfe.

April 14, 1774 T O he fold all together, pursuant to the last will and testament of doct r William Wheland, late of Dorchefter county, deceased, the following tracts and purcels of land, fituate in the faid county, near the mout of Trentquaquing River; viz: Middleton in the Oaks, 224 acres; Cold or Cool-Spring, 200 acres more or left; addition to Cool-Spring, 51 acres more or efs; Part of Marth-Range, 318 acres more or lefs; part of Middleton's Grange, supposed to contain 10 acres, and Hard Putt, \$36 acres more or lefs. Molt of t ese lands are adjoining, and form a valuable body of up-land and marth, containing as it is thought, fome furplus. 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 nurferies of apple-trees and peachtrees. Levi Oram who lives on the premifes, 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 fuch as may apply.

The faid will direts, that this advertisement be inferted eight fucceffive 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 fhall in that manner bid most within fix months after the date of the last gazette, containing fuch advertifement, he or me 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 cloting the fale at the house of Joseph M'Clemmy in Vienna aforesaid, and on the same day we shall, if we conveniently can (on receiving fatif-faction as aforesaid) execute to the purchaser, a deed for the lands with special warranty, as ordered by the will : the fale 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, EPHRAIM KING,

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Harford county, Maryland, May 7, 1774.

PRIFTED away last week from the landing of the subscriber, living on the western fide of the fubicriber, living on the western side of the head of Chesapeak 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 ftern, 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 appreciation, aid host were near 200 fathom of the countries. cypreis; in faid boat were near 300 fathom of tarred rope new last feafon, she had a long painter or head fast 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, fo that he may get them again, shall receive the above reward. JACOB GILES, jun.

E D

For KING WILLIAM'S SCHOOL, PERSON capable of discharging the office of A 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 defired that no perfon will make application who is not properly qua-

R OBERT ARMSTRONG and WILLIAM HOW-Annapolis, Miy 4, 1774 ARD take this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they now carry on the tallow chandlery and loap boiling bufineffes, in all their different branches, at their house in East-freet, near the market; where those who may be pleased to favour them with their custom may depend on their punctuality. They fatter 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 bex, ditto by the fingle pound fiteen pence. Hard foap by the pound nine penc', foft ditto by the gallon one shilling. Cash for tailow and myrtle wax.

DORCHESTER COUNTY, CAMBRIDGE RACES.

N Thurlday the 9th day of June next will be run Of for, a give and take purfe of 50 pounds common free for any horse; mire, or gelding, on the following terms, viz. Aged horfes 14 hands high to carry 9 ftene, allowing 7 ib. for every year under age, and 7 lb. for every inch under 14 hands, but for every inch above 14 hands to carry 7 lb. extraordinary; heats a miles each

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

The horfes the first day to enter at the house of Mr. John Manning in Cambridge, on Wednesday the 8th Day of Jane. Entrance to non-subscribers 3 pounds, to subscribers a guinea. Those for the second day to enter on Thu flay afternoon, between the hours of 4 and 8. Entrance 30 shillings each. To fart each day precifely at 11 o'clock, and to allow 15 minutes between each heat. There will be judges appointed to det rmine all difoutes that may arife.

Prince-George's county, April 28, 1774. To be let to the lowest bidder,

THE building an affembly room of wood near the I tree-school, 50 feet by 24, 10 feet pitch and arched. Any person willing to undertake the said building is defired to attend at Queen-Anne, on the 26th day of May, in order to give in their propofals to

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

Baltimore, May 9, 1774. To be fold, on Wednesday the third day of August next, by public faie, at the house of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore-Town,

THA I valuable tract of land called Colrain, formerly belonging to capt. William Richardson, patented for 602 acres, but faid to contain more; whereon are built a framed dwelling house 30 feet by 20, with brick chimnies, two rooms below, three ahove, with a kitchen, meat house, milk house, hen house, corn house, the be 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 upwards of 100 acres more may be made. This land abounds with locust, maple, hickory, red and white oak, is conveniently situated in Harford county, upon Eush river, four miles from Bush and Joppa, and 22 from Baltimore-Town. There is a good herring fishery, and plenty of wild fowl on it, and said to contain onvenient to many fron ore, being 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 premites, 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 fomething 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 foon as possibly 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.

W3 JONATHAN WADDLE.

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

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

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.

Baltimore Town, April 1774. O be fold by the subscriber, a valuable tract, of land called the Adventure, formerly belonging to Corbin Lee, Efq; containing 1000 acres, lying on the great Falls of Gunpowder, about 13 miles from Balti. more Town, fix miles from Joppa, 2 and a half from the Nottingham Forges, within 4 and 5 miles of leve. ral merchant mills; the improvements conflit of a large elegant brick house 65 by 45, two story high, four rooms on a stoor, 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 pleatly finished; a store house 35 by 22, two story high; a framed house two story, 25 by 22, with a pleaza well finished; a garden of three acres with a plea. fant fummer house; a large frame barn with brick stables underneath, and fundry 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 country and Bay, and from its vicinity to the iron works, the wood of which there is a large quantity, will find a ready fale; The foil 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 finall 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 raifed; the main branch of the river Gunpowder runs through the tract forming a very fine mill feat. The valuable improvements on this land, with the goodness of the foil, render it a convenient feat, 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 security if required:

ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN.

Kent county, jan. 5, 1774. THE subscriber's falary being lessened in value almost one half by an act passed the last fession, 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 pusposes, to join to his ministerial office some other bufiness. He has therefore opened a grammar school at his house in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their fons 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-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 Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their customers and others in either of the above branches of business will be thankfully received and speedily exe-

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

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773. R AN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's reek, on the 17th inft. at night, a convict fervant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the west of England, a spare slim fellow, about 5 feet & inches high, of a fwarthy 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 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 faid fervant, and bring him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above faid 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 HENRY RIDGELY law allows, paid by tf

LAND TO BE SOLD. WO 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, whereo Mr. Minor keeps public house, and where my brother George lived; whereon is a house two stori high with brick chimnies, three fire rooms below and three above, with cellars, barns, outhouse &c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to fur port it for many, many years. But it is so we known to every Jersey or Pennsylvania man, wh ever went to the fouthward to look out for land fo his children, that there is occasion to say of word in praise of it. Wheever buys it shall has possession of it next fall, time enough to put a cro of winter grain in the ground.

XXIX

THOUGH'

have an opp will be foun alone, to afc to investigate what future effectually i mafters even many and a this attainme its nominativ plies the idea ween them. understandin tearches muft with intellige agrees with a must he not h of qualities ? one belongs t rendering the or qualities c their position their contigu that these rul mechanical i grammatical or proximity concords and But, it is onl mschine can construction i of words mo with the forn we must feel sequently und

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MARTLAND GAZETTE.

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THOUGHTS on the accessary advantages of a CLASSI-

HESE observations are so clear, that it would be unnecessary to illustrate or, confirm them by infrances deduced from ancient or modern tongues. The ufe 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 afcertain 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 mafters even of our own maternal tongue, we shall find many and arduous difcoveries effentially previous to this attainment. To know, that 'a verb agrees with its nominative in number and person,' necessarily im-plies the ideas of an agent, an action, and a relation between them. How many logical operations must the understanding perform; what abstruce philosophical refearches must the scholar, pursue, before he can repeat with intelligence this simple rule, 'I hat an adjective agrees with a substantive in gender, number, and case?'
must be not have distinguished ideas of things from ideas of qualities? must be 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 fuch words as fignify things or qualities coincident, or by joining them fo 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 concords and governments, lead a boy to answer right. But, it is only in glaring and in plain cases that such a michine can go with tolerable accuracy. When the confruction becomes more complex, and the inflection of words more various, before we can be acquainted with the formal relations which fuifift between them. we must feel the necessity of their subsistence, and consequently understand the natural relations of our ideas apon which these verbal alliances are founded; otherwife, our mechanical grammarian will give a thousand wrong answers for one that is right. But young husmill or grammarians are not fo 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 defign than to procure the boys a holiday, if their proficiency appeared to deferve it. When they had analized their fentences according to the manno prescribed in their accidence, I examined them fill more minutely concerning the nature and offices of the different parts of speech. The questions appeared new; they hefitated and deliberated for some time; but what was my aftenishment and pleasure to and, that, when their answers were given, the definitions had exactly, or nearly the fame 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 fingle 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

torgue derives its riches from itself. All the technical terms which it uses have been generally introduced with the sciences transfused i to it. Besides this, come, and the necessary intercoun 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

exous words, the native of any given language can

bare no other recourse but to masters and dictionaries. How jejune, how laborious, and how inadequate to its from end this last will prove, no person can doubt who has observed the ignorance and carelesiness of lexred us all the improvement which we propose, yet the foil of repeating our forutiny will be found almost equally difficult," and much more difagreeable and unfatifistory, than learning the languages themselves from wheave these foreign words are derived. From all this, what we formerly faid must appear evident, that living has have ever proved, and will ever prove, faith-is and inadequate vehicles of knowledge. They are fithless, 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 impersed manner, beyond the regions where they are spoken. Here I know we shall be told of translations; but I would only at the problem of translations. but would only ask, whether the abilities of translawhive been always equal-to the task which they Pitted to execute? in mere narrations and matters of id, a translator must indeed be an egregious blunder, if he cannot convey the ideas of his original: le cren fach translators are no rare phænomena. But,

a philosophical disquisitions, it may frequently hap-

Mofatty 1758.

pen, that the original words do not convey to a tranflator 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 affertion, may be fully satisfied, either by attempting to translate some of Aristotle's argumentative pieces them. 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 confifts in the spirit in which they are written? I mean such works as are addressed to the heart and the farcy. How does the fubtile flame, the ineffable energy, which constitutes the foul of fuch 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 for-midable 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 defcend to the fevere and phlegmatic drudgery of expreffing another's ideas. It were to be withed that this obfervation, a priori, were less confirmed by experience. For my own part, in a course of reading, which has continued more than thenty years, the greatest number of translations which have fallen into my hands, rather appear to deferve the name of burlefque. Nor have I met with above one or two which could bear the remotest comparison with their originals. Readers, therefore, mutt, 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 tafte and difcernment to judge concerning the propriety and elegance of their own, but likewife concerning the original fignification of those foreign words which it has adopted, certainly in a much better, and perhaps in a much eafier manner than by revolving dictionaries. For, guages, it is a toil we bear with less uneafiness, because we expect it, and are confcious of its necessity; whereas, in improving our knowledge of our own, we either entirely neglect it, or confider it as the most disagreeable means which we can use. In a word, by endeavouring with too much victence to clude the difficulties, and throw away the redundancies of learning, we render the mind effeminate, we deprive it of that inde-fatigable vigour, that noble clafficity, that affiduous 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 univerfulity of its empire. And to fen-fible of this were the moderns, that, from the first reftoration of learning in Europe, till a very late ara, every performance which feemed to merit the public attention was written in Latin. The Roman language began to be inculcated at a very early period of me; it conflituted no finall part of our scholastic exercises, to exert ourselves in speaking and writing it with torrectness and facility. Nor was any person esteemed quali-fied to be an author till he could express his ideas with propriety, perspicuity, and elegance, in that language; not only because of its secundity, energy, and grammatical precision, but because, being no longer liable to those viciffitudes which are the unavoidable deiliny of living languages, and univerfally 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 fituated? we know that prudential and lucrative confiderations have been urged in favour of this custom. The gentlemen concerned to support it inform us, that colleges have been more frequented fince it took place; that the general fources of know-ledge are more accessible, and science more disfused than before. But, though novelty may attract a number of students, though it may become more fashiona-ble and popular to skim the surface of literature, and tafte the pierian foring, 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 fufficient

folidity from their studies, to balance their minds, to fix their notions, and ascertain their characters? have we not feen the foul 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 fuccess, they must be exercised in such researches as will rouse and actuate their full vigour. They must not, were it even possible, be stattered and amused into persection. Such a meridian of intelligence would be premature, and expire in a temporary blaze, if not exhale in finoke. 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 fpent 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 Edinburgh. COSMOPHYLUS.

ACTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE LONDON, April 4.

Extrall of a letter from Vienna, duted 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 fpeak to any body until his dispatches were perused and forwarded to discrent courts. The private letters which he brought with him for feveral 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 sate; 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 re-

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 fince the peace of Utrecht, in 1713.

April 7. Administration, it is faid, 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.

Belides the accounts received from the fouth of France relative to the naval armament fitting out at Toulon, we learn that the French are extremely bufy in building and repairing thips of war at Breft, Rochford, and kochelle; two new thips 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 enluing autumn.

April 8. A correspondent says, should France and Spain find feamen fufficient to man their respective navies, Great-Britain, should a rupture take place, would find herfelf in a very critical fituation; as taking her strength, according to Capt. Phipps's account, it. will not amount to more than so 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

A correspondent remarks, that the crude ill digested opinions of these theoretical writers who have for fome weeks past made the press sweat again on Americin affairs, brings into his recollection the well known story of Turenne and his brother officers " Here, Sir (fays 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 garretteers and ministerial tools, in the public prints. One genius afferts, that America is represented in England, as it was conquered in Germany. Another talks of the fupremacy of the state, as if he had been documented in the inmost secrets of the conclave and the rights of the fovereign Pontiff; a third talks of the ingratitude; a fourth, of the cowardice; a fifth, of the temerity; a fixth, of the power; a feventh, 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, thut 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-

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ricans be plundered and oppressed to the utmost extent tiet art and villainy can device; 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 ights of Englithmen-the Americans must still retain the name of freemen, though they be actually as arrant flaves as the majority of those who would now endeavour to make them fo.

A correspondent remarks that the preamble of the Boston port bill supposes the most extraordinary suppolition that ever entered into the contemplation of a deliberative body, by taking it for granted that no other method of putting a ftop to the disturbances and commotions at Boston remained, but to prevent goods, merchandize, and wares, being landed there, or thipped from thence. One of the enacting claufe, 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 fame 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 fay, ten, a hundred thousand, or a million

A great deal has been faid to prove the political funremacy of the mother country over the colonies, but scarcely a syllable to shew that in the execution of the power to 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 feveral con-

April y. Yesterday an express arrived at the Indiahoule, with an account of the plague which rages at Perfia, by which one million of people have died; as likewife two hunded thousand at Polon.

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

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

U L Y confidering and deeply affected with the profpect of the unhappy fituation of Great-Britain and British America, under any klitd of distunion, this meeting think themselves obliged by all the ties which ever ought to preferve a firm unfoli amongst Ameticans, as speedily as possible to make known their senti-ments to their distressed brethrest of Boston; and therefore publish to the world,
That they look upon the cause of Boston in its con-

sequences 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 right; as English subjects, and if not repealed, will be a foundation for the utter deftruction of

That all legal and conflitutional 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 fuch repeal, they are at prefent of opinion, is an affociation under the strongest ties, for breaking off all commercial connections with Great Britain, until the find act of parliament be repealed, and the right annuned by parliament for taxing America, in el cajes relationed, be given up, and American freedom afcertained and fettled upon a permanent conflitutional foundation.

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

That in the mean time they will form such particular aflociations as to them shall feem effectual; yet profeffing themselves ready to join in any reasonable general

one that may be devised as aforefaid. That these sentiments be immediately forwarded to

be printed in the Maryland and Pennsylvania gazettes. That Edward Tilghman, Solomon Wright, Tur-but Wright, John Browne, Richard Tilghman Earle, James Hollyday, Thomas Wright, William Hemsley, 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, tradefinen, and other inhabitants of Baltimore-county, held at the court-house, of the faid county on I nefday the 31st of May, 1774.

Capt. CHARLES RIDGELY, Chairman.

I. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the town of Bolton is now fuffering 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 par-hament for blocking up the harbour of Bolton,—Dif-

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

Diffentient three.

III. That therefore the inhabitants of this county will join in an affociation with the feveral 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 fuch other day as may be agreed on, and to put a stop to the imports from Great-Britain after the first day of Decemher next, or such other day as may be agreed upon,

until the faid att shall be repealed, and that such affeciation shall be upon oath .-- Diffentient nine.

IV. Unanimously .- I hat it is the opinion of this meeting, that as the most effectual means of uniting all parts of this province in fuch affociation, as propofed, 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 fense of our fifter 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 purpoles afore-mentioned.

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 thall decline or refute to come into fimilar refolutions with a majo-

rity of the colonies ..

VI. That Capt. Charles Ridgely, Charles Ridgely, fon of John, Walter Tolley, jun. Thomas Lockey Dye, William Lux, Robert Alexander, Samuel Furviance, jun. John Moale, Andrew Buchanan, and George Rifteatt be a committee, to attend a general meeting at Annapolis. And that the same gentlemen, together with John Smith, homas Harriton, William Buchanan, Benjamin Nicholfon, Thomas sollars, William smith, James Gittings, Richard Moale, Jonathan Plowman, and William Spear, be a committee of correspondence to receive and antiwer all letters, and on any emergency, to call a general meeting, and that any fix of the number, have power to act.

VII. I hat a copy of the proceedings be transmitted to the feveral counties of this province, directed to their committee of correspondence, and be also publithed in the Maryland gazette, to evince to all the world the tenfe they entertain of the invafion of their

conflitutional rights and liberties.

VIII. I hat the chairman be defired to return the thanks of this meeting to the gentlemen of the committee of correspondence from Annapolis, for their polite personal attendance in contequence of an invitation by the committee of correspondence for Paltimore-town.

tigned 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-Iown, on Thursday the ad of June, 1774, pursuant to public notice given for that purpole.

THOMAS SMYTH, Efq; was unanimously chofen chairman, and after reading the act of parframent for blecking up the harbour of Boston, and fundry 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 colonics in general, viz. William Ringgold, (Eastern neck) Robert Buchanan, John Maxwell, I mory Sudler, Col. Richard Lloyd, Col. Joseph Nicholson, John Cadwallader, Joseph Nicholson, jun. 7 homas Ringgold, Thomas B. Hands, Joseph Earle, Ezekiel Foreman, James Anderlon, James Hynfon, James Pearce, and Ifaac Spencer, Efquires, and Mell. William Carmichael, John Vorhees, Donaldson Yeates, William Kinggold, (Chefter-town) Eleazer M'Comb, Dr. John Scott, Jeremiah Nicols, Lr. Milliam Bordley, and Capt. James Nichol-

The gentlemen present then defired the committee to nominate a felect 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, to 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 purpofe, viz. Mr. Chairman, William Ringgold, (Eaf tern Neck) Joseph Nicholson, jun. Thomas Ringgold, and Joseph Earle, Efquires, 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 profecuted to attain the

end proposed.

The gentlemen of the committee being moved with the most tender sympathy for the distresses 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 confiderable 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

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

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

At a meeting of a very confiderable 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.

RESOLVED unanimously, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boston is now fuffering 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 fame will be the most effectual means to obtain a repeal of the faid act, and preferve North-America and her liberties.

III. RESOLVED therefore unanimously, that the inhabitants of this county will join in an affociation with the feveral 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 fuch 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 affociation 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 por fessed 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 fuit for the recovery of any debt, due from any inhabitant of the province, to any inhabitant of Great-Britain, until th faid act be repealed; and further, that they ough no to bring fuit for the recovery of any debt, due to inhabitant of this province, except in fuch cases where the debtor is guilty of a wilful delay in payment, having ability to pay, or is about to abfoond or remove his ef. fects, or is wasting his substance, or shall refuse to set. tle his account.

V. RESOLVED, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that a congress of deputies from the feveral counties to be held at Annapolis, as foon as convenient y may be, will be the most speedy and effectual means of uniting all the parts of this province in such affociation as pro-posed; and that if agreeable to the sense of our filter colonies, delegates ought to be appointed from this province to attend a general congress of deputies from the other colonies, at fuch time and place as may be agreed on, to effect unity in a wife and prudent plan for the forementioned purpofe.

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 dea lings with that colony, province, or town, which shall decline or refuse to come into fimilar resolutions with a

majority of the colonies.

VII. RESOLVED, that Brice Thomas Beale Worthington, Charles Carroll barrifter, John Hall, William Paca, Samuel Chafe, Thomas Johnson, jun. Matthias Hammond, Thomas sprigg, Samuel Chew, John Weems, Thomas Dorfey, Rezin Hammond, John Hoo d, 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 fix of the number have

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

JOHN DUCKETT, Cl. Com.

TO THE PRINTERS.

HE protest in your paper of last week (by which I the sence of this city is clearly fixt) has only been answered with impudent calumnies and filly comments, vented in the midit 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 ful and fair, to the same impartial tribunal. The whisper of the malignant will only serve to strengthen its four dation in the judgment of every candid man. Theid breath of declamation cannot affect it but in the opinion of the rath and weak of the narrow circle, to which it is confined; and the infanity of those who think it possible for THREATS to terrify freemen into recantation of their avowed fentiments, excites more our compassion than contempt. A PROTESTER

Annapolis, June 7, 1774.

TO THE PRINTERS.

HROUGH the channel of your paper, I beg to be fuffered to inform the public, that I lately re ceived such an insult from Mr. William Buchanan, jur as entitled me to claim of him, the satisfaction du from gentleman to gentleman, that I did demand i and that he refused to grant it to me in an evalive at owardly makner. HENRY THOMPSON

Baltimore, June 8. 1774.

CUSTOM.HOUS ENTERED.

Sloop Dove, William Brook Cotton, from Schooner Baltimore, Jonathan Clarke, from

Ifland. Snow Adventure, Wharton Wilson, from New Schooner Chatham, Benjamin Fleetwood, fro

Snow Catharine, Nicholas Fortune, from Cork Schooner Industry, William Woolfey, from No St. Christophers. Schooner Belvidera, John Waters, from St. Augusti

CLEARED.

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

May 30, 1

JUST IMPORTED. And to be fold by the subscribers, at their for Annapolis,

SORTABLE parcel of goods, fuitable for A SUMMER and Winter feafor s.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, and
JOHN HENRY MACCUBBIN.

A RRI Meffis. De freight of As this tank, wh may be aff faction bot We have confiderabl European pean and I opened at be exposed country pr

To be fold of Augu HRE being containing sterling cal amount of bills, gold, Those gent chase, I will I am indeb very kind, there is go fix or feven of it or I branches ! land, a dw rooms upo fire places quarter, ce ing fine ap fand gallon houfe twer fuitable eit road from three forty ground tar or overfeer forts of tra ery ; there convenient fence, and The purch next fall,

> tock of al NoT fels 6000 tons pahannoch light-hould work, are Loyall, as directors o hundred :

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TT, Cl. Com.

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freemen into excites more o PROTESTER

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May 30, 1 TED, at their for

fuitable for CUBBIN, and

IACCUBBIN.

May 24, 1774. RRIVED in Great Choptank river, the War-A rix, Capt. Hugh Wilson, from Glasgow; the is now ready to take in tobacco upon configument to now ready to take Wilfon of London, at the current

Ments. During nounds fterling per ton.
freight of feven pounds fterling per ton.
As this is the first attempt of that house upon Choptank, whoever will favour them with their tobacco, may be affured they will do their utmost to give fatiffaction both in the fales and returns.

We have imported from Glasgow by said vessel, a confiderable quantity and a compleat affortment of European goods, (and daily expect a cargo of European and India goods from London) which will be pean and our store at Gilpin's point immediately, and be exposed to fale upon the lowest terms for cash, be exposed or thort credit, country produce, or thort credit, GILCHRIST and RICHARDSON.

June 1, 1774 To be fold by the fubscriber, on Monday the first day

of August next, if fair, if no, the first fair day, TIREE 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 hills, gold, filver, or paper dollars at the exchange. Those gentlemen inclinable to view the land and purchale, 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 fix or feven hundred barrels yearly, and a third part of it or more good wood land, besides skirts of branches full of rail fluff. There are upon the faid land, a dwelling house thirty feet by eighteen, two man, apon a floor, with two brick chimnies, three fre places compleatly finished, kitchen, corn-house, quarter, cellar, and other out-houses, with an exceeding fine apple orchard, which will produce two thoufand gallons of cyder yearly. Alfo a framed dwellinghouse twenty four feet square, with kitchen and stable suitable either for tavern or store, lying on the main road from Annapolis to Lower Marlborough; alfo three forty feet tobacco-houses, two of which is double ground tarred, and two tenements fuitable for tenants or overfeers ; the above land lays convenient for all forts of trade and shipping, and likewife 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 indisoutable. The purchaser may have liberty to fow finall grain next fall, and enter upon it the first of January

Also two tracts of land lying and being in Prince George's county, within fix 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 ftuff, and white oak fuitable for building flats or boats; and very fuitable to the above tract to supply it with timber, hogshead stuff, or flingles; the land also is very suitable for tobacco; corn, or fmall grain, and remarkable for raifing a flock of all kinds; the title is indisputable. HENRY CAMDEN.

Norfork, Ap. il 21, 1774. NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of vef-fels will be wanted this Summer, to bring about 6000 tons of flone from Mr. Brook's quarry on Rapphannock, and land the fame on Cape Henry, for the light-house; any person inclinable to engage in such work, are defired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton junior, Efquires. The directors of the lighthouse, will also be glad to purchase one or two flat bottomed veffels, from eighty to one handred and twenty tons burthen.

BASSETT MOSELEY, CIR. A 8 there are leveral nundred pounds standing debts upon the books of the late James Innes deceafed, and as Joseph Mullin has taken upon him the adminifration of the said James Innes's estate, the stock for thefe three or four months has been left without corn or any thing to support it, by which it is greatly diminished; that had the debts due upon the books been published in the gazette, people might have fettled by this time, or have given fufficient fecurity by bond, mite, &c. I can guess the design, there is an old fanding bond, which the aforefaid Joseph Mullin has in polleffion, figned Camden and Innes, which he charges me with by being in partitership with the faid lanes; I hereby deny all partnership with the faid innes, and can make it appear, and can prove I never received any money by such partnership, never bought any thing, or gave any orders from under my hand, for rum, fugar, &c. and can make it appear there harbeen between two and three hundred pounds paid face the date of the bond.

HENRY CAMDEN.

June 8, 1774. T is requested by some of the inhabitants of Prince-George's county, that a meeting be had at Uppers Mulborough, on the 18th of this inftant, to confider what measures will contribute most to secure the liberty of the people of America, and support the Bosto-nians, who are now suffering in the cause of liberty.

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 state of the contract of the second cloth coat and ruffled thirt, professes to play on inftruments of music, has a turn to finging, 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 faid 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, fands kraight, and runs fait : he showed a letter of recommendation from one Ruggles of Bokon: on en-quiry 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.

AN away the 28th instant from the brigantine Stephen, George Brown late master; two indented servant men; William Sanders, a hosse-jockey and groom, about five feet four inches high, speckled face, and brown hair, he has a large scar on one of his writts; had on when he went away a brown coat with white buttons, and a pair of leather breeches, john Nisbett, by trade a brass sounder, about five feet sive inches high, pale face, and light hair, round shoulders. inches high, pale face, and light hair, round shoulders, and much knock-kneed; had on when he went away a blue furtout coat; they rook with them other cloaths and their beds and blankets. Whoever takes up the faid fervarits, and fecures 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

DAVID CARCAUD.

May 22. 1774. R AN away from the subscriber, living on Herring bay, in Anne-Arundel county, an indented fervant man, named Henry Reed, about twenty three years of age, five feet feven inches high, has a full face, fnort black curley hair, little or no beard, has a bold look and speech ; had on and took with him a white cotton jacket and waiftcoat, two ofnabrig fhirts, a pair of white cotton troulers, negro flices with ftrings, old check handkerchief, and an old hat; but it is supposed that he went with one or two that went away about the fame time, and it is possible he might have changed his dress. Whoever takes up the said fervant, and brings him home, shall receive forty shilings, and if fecured otherways, shall have what the

N. B. He professes the coach-makers trade. w 2 ISAAC SIMMONS.

R AN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Lyon's Creek, an indented fervant man, named John White, about five feet ten inches high, has a dack complexion, and a chearrul countenance, grey eyed, has short black hair; and a black beard, he has lost some of his upper fore teeth, speaks in the no th country dialect, as he came from Berwick; professes gardening and farming had on and took with him a light mixed cloth coat and waiftcoat, with yellow metial buttons, nar Reen biesches, with pale yellow ferret in the knees; old thread flockings footed with linen, and a pair of light worfled ones ribbed; a pair of old channel pumps, and fmall pinch-beck buckles, two pair of black knit breeches, a fine linen thirt and neckcloth marked I K, two muflin ones marked I W with black filk, a good fashionable list, three coarse shirts, and three ofnabrigs ditto; three pair of ofnabrig troufers; 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 faid servant, so that his mafter may get him again, thall have forty fhillings reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by tf ... JOHN KILTY.

May 27, 1774 R AN dway from the fabferiber, living on Lyon's Creek, in Calvert county, the two following indented fervants; Thomas Gregory, a fhort well fet fellow, about five tect fix inches high, dark complexion, by trade a butcher : Had on a grey coat, white thirt, dirry leather breeches, black worded flockings, and London made thoes. Haac Skipper dreffed in a pale green cloth coat, white thirt, troufers, or dark croured fhort breeches; and felt hat; they took with them furdry other cloaths in a bundle, and probably may change their drefs. Isac Skipper is a fmall man, of thin vitage, and walks lame from having his leg broke a confiderable time ago; they were imported this Spring in Capt. Lane. Whoever takes up the faid fervants 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 thillings and charges for either of them. WILLIAM JOHNSON .

To be fold at public vendue, on the premiles, on 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 Aldermason, and Smith's Addition, situate about five miles from Lower-Marlborough, and near the same distance from Herring-Bay, containing by patents two hundred fix and an half acres, more or less. The foil 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 30 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 fale, on application to Mr. Patrick Sim Smith of Calvert county, or on the day of fale, by
June 6, 1774 WILLIAM T. GREENFIELD. June 6, 1774

June 1, 1774. CTRAYED or ftolen from the fubscribers plantation, near West River, in Anne-Arundel county, on Tuefady night the 24th ult. a dark bay mare, five years old, about fifteen hands high, has a b'ack mane and tail, a fmall ftar in her forehead, is branded on the hoofs of her feet all round with the letters WI, paces and trots well. Whoever takes up the faid mare, and delivers her to the subscriber, (or will give notice where the may be had again) shall have three pounds reward, befides reafonable charges paid. JOSEPH COWMAN.

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

To be fold by the fubscriber, Ilving in Prince-George's county, near the mouth of the eastern branch of Patowmack river, Maryland, for current

A WARRANT of 2000 acres of land, granted by his lordflip the governor of Virginia, directed to the furveyor of Fincastle county, to be laid on fome of the western waters. If any gentleman is inclinable to purchase, not liking that county, by fending the warrant to his lordflip. rant to his lendship, 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 fo kind, that it is furprifing to every person who kath seen it. I was in-formed not long since, by several gentlemen of Virgi-nia who were surveying down the Ohio last fall, that they came across several salt springs, and by boiling fix or seven gallons of its water, got near two quarts 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 fuit to come our myfelf this fummer to fee my land laid out, on my fending 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.

BARTON LUCAS. To be fold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 21st of June next, at Nathan Linthicum'e, in Ann:-Aruncounty, near the Poplar Spring chapel, for ready cash, if convenient to the purchasers, if not, for credie, on giving bond or note, with good fecurity, if required, and they to be executed payable to the fubscribers on the same day; before any of the eftects are taken from the premifes,

VERY valuable country born young negro man, A white fervants, fundry horfes, breeding mares and colts, cattle, part of them valuable cows and calves, hogs, remarkable fine sheep, good feather beds, and other household furniture, plantation utenfils of all kinds, and fundry other things too tedious EDWARD GAITHER, jun. to mention.

ARCH. MONCREIF. On the fame day will be fold at public vendue, by Edward Derfey, fon of John, the faid Linthicum's land, containing about 250 acres, which is very valuable, and well adapted for farming or fine tobacco, is remarkable for range and meadow ground, and has fundry good improvements, fuch as dwelling house, kitchen, barn, and other out houses.

On the fame day will be fold at public vendue, by William Peddicoart, jun. about 200 acres of land, being part of the aforefaid tract, lying adjacent. The lands will be fold together or feparate, as may best fuit the purchasers. The two parcels containing about 450 acres, will make as complete a fettlement 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 fale, by applying to Mr. Peddicoart.

THE tubicribers finding that very little regard has been flewn to their former advertisements, give notice, that all persons indebted to Mr. John Bucha-nan, merchant, in London, or to Mess. John Buchanan and fon, and who shall neglect to pay what they owe, or to feetle, and fecure the fame by the last day of this month, will immediately thereafter be sued. And all the creditors of Mr. John Buchanan, or of Meil. John Buchanan and fun, are defired to apply to us for payment of their debti-not to draw bills on the house at London, which will not be paid on account of many inconveniences already experienced.

DANIEL DULANY, June 9, 1773. GILB. BUCHANAN, JAMES DICK, ANTHONY STEWART:

JAMES DICK & STEWART, At their store, in Church street, Annapolis, have imported in the Patuxent, Capt. Lewis, and the Bal-timore, Capt. Hanrick, from London,

GENERAL affortment of goods fuitable for the A feafon; among which are fail cloth, anchors, graphels, oakum, and all forts of flip chandlery. They have likewise for sale Madeira wine of the very best New-York quality by the pipe, hogshead,

or quarter cask, a few barrels of Frederick-Town beer, upper and fole leather, a few bags of hops, bettled parter, English che fe, &c. All torts of cordage made at Newington ropewalk,

where orders are complied with in the most speedy

4W June 8, 1774. May 23, 1774 SUFFICIENT number of the truftees appointed A 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

bufinefs. GEORGE DENT, GEORGE PLATER, RICHARD BROOKES, John Reider, jen. FRANCIS WARE, RICHARD BARNES, Tostas Hawkins, GEORGE GOWNDAIL AMES CRAIK, JAMES CAMPBELL, H. G. SOTHORON. THOMAS BOND.

Upper-Marlborough, May 18, 1774. HE 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 cuftom, may depend on being ferved 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 potice, and most moderate JOHN O'CONNOR. prices, by W4

A SOBER industrious person that undersands the applying to the fubscriber in Bladensburgh. BARBAKA BENCE. JUST PUBLISHED,
And ready to be delivered to the subscribers, neatly
bound, at the respective places where they were subscribed for,

DEPUTY COMMISSARY's GUIDE;

A T 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.

Having obtained letters testamentary on the estate of the late Philip Weathrall, 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, Cacil county, are desired to apply to Messrs. Williamson and Lusby, in Frederick town; who are impowered to settle and receive all

balances due to the effate, by THOMAS PLACE, Administrator.

London Town, April the 12th, 1774.

THIS is to inform the public, and my old cultomers in particular, that I still continue to carry on the staymaking business in all its branches; as I have surnished my self with the best materials for that purpose, those isdies 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.

N. B. She also keeps good entertainment for man

April :4, 177+ T O be fold all together, pursuant to the last will and toftament of doctor William Wheland, late of Dorchefter county, deceased, the following tracts and parcels of land, fituate in the faid county, near the mouth of Trensquaquing River; viz: Middleton in the Oaks, 224 acres; Cold or Ccol-Spring, 200 acres more or lefs; 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 lefs. Molt of these lands are adjoining, and form a valuable body of up-land and marsh, containing as it is thought, fome furplus. 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 nurferies of apple-trees and peachtrees. 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 fuch as may apply.

The faid will directs, that this advertisement be interted eight fuccessive 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
thall in that manner bid most within fix 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 adday of December next, for closing the sale at the house of Joseph M'Clemmy 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

HENRY STEELE,
JOHN HENRY,
EPHRAIM KING,
Truffees for

FIVE POWNDS REWARD,

Hafford county, Maryland, May 7, 1774.

PRIFTED away last week from the landing of the fubscriber, living on the western side of the head of Chesapeak Bay, two miles below the mouth of Sufquehanna, a large sishing boat, about 18 seet keel, with sour oars in her, and a platform on her stern, on which was a new seine (except a few sathoms on each wing) about 65 sathom long, the lead and cork lines are old, and spliced in several places, the stoats are made of cypress; in said boat were near 300 sathom of tarred rope new last season, she had a long painter or head sait 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.

MAN TED

Por Kino William's School,
PERSON capable of discharging the office of
usher, to whom will be given £ 50 common currency per annum, with £ 2: 10:10 to be paid by each
scholar. To prevent trouble it is defired that no person will make application who is not properly quaaffed.

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 loap boiling businesses, in all
their different branches, at their house in East-street,
near the market; where those who may be pleased to
layour 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 balfpenny, ditto, under thirty weight, one failing per pound; mold candles, fourteen pence by the box, ditto by the fingle pound fifteen pence. Hard foap by the pound nine pence, foft 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 ast 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 samily 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 sive 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.

tf ROBERT READ.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

SPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, ftay-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 defired to fend the cash for such goods as they may be pleased to order.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.

R AN 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, thort 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 faid servant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above-faid 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 tf HENRY RIDGELY.

LAND TO BE SOLD. WO tracts of land at the mouth of Connecocheague, containing five hundred thirtythree 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 chimuies, three fire rooms below and three above, with cellars, barns, outhouses, &c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to fi port it for many, many years. But it is fo 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 fay 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.

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 fized 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.

Crawford, who is now on the land.

The fituation 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 Pafture, containing about 360 acres, very fit for fine tebacco 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-make, from London, late foreman to Mr. Robert Pink hey, deceased, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he is now removed into the house were Samuel Harvey Howard lately lived, facing the coffee-house; he takes this opportunity to affure those ladic 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

AN away from the subscriber on the 17th instant, 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 curied 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 ossabrig shirt, a light coloured searnought waiscoat, 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 Warseld, on Elk-Ridge, a black hor se, 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.

HERE is at the plantation of Thomas Noland, in Frederick county, near Noland's ferry, taken up as a ftray, 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 porperty and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Charles Williams, fon of William, living near Charles Hungerford's tavern, taken up as a tray, a bright bay horfe, about 14 hands high, trots and gallops, has a ftar 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 thim 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 affortment of European and

A 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, configned to

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

To be fold by the fubscriber, 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 hills of exchange, or current money.

good bills of exchange, or current money,

A TRACT or parcel of land lying in the county
aforefaid, 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 se
veral other convenient houses; near one end of the said
land is a new dwelling house 20 feet by 16, which may
be convenient for a tenement a there is a great quantity of good meadow ground which may easily be put in
good order, a large apple orchard under good sence,
and a great quantity of good rail timber. For farther
particulars enquire of w4. JOHN HANCE.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.

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killed, and of their chies There is a rogned this y mer by adjou fairs of Euro their fudden Yeiterday the fecretary North-Amer James's. The true bence, and thought imp of America, General G all officers to

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(XXIXth YEAR.) MARYLAND GAZETTE.

JUNE 16, 1774.

LONDON, April 14. LETTER from Petersburgh, dated LONDON, March 19, mentions that the court had just received intelligence from general Bibicow of another victory gained by his troops, over a band of rebels, confifting 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 pro-

rogued this year, but be kept fetting during the fummer 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 fent to his majesty at st.

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

General Gage is invested with full power to appoint all officers to the flate, therefore the affemblies 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 12, fays, "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; twill doubtlets be univerfally adopted over all America, and I think it is probable they will foon 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 113,000l. but that in 1769, the first year the law took eftet, the export decreased 188,000l. which was in the exact proportion of two thirds, the amount of the teas fent 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 Maffachusetts-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 chusing 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 tathen; but that from necessity, we may regulate and direct the fystem of commerce. The people of

America think to too. The budget is intended to be opened on Wednesday the 17th instant. The furplus of the finking fund amounts to 2,400,000l. and 1,500,000l. at three per unt confolidated 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 and regiments of foot.

They write trom Amsterdam that the directors of the East-India company have just received the disagreeible news of their return thips from Batavia being loft, and that several had run on shore in a violent storm which happened in October last; by which the company has fustained a very confiderable loss.

A committee of the lords is appointed to examine all the American papers, and to make a report of the progres of rebellion in America, fince the year 1766. I he tarls of Eandwich and Buckinghamshire are the leading Linds in this commission.

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

Letters from Vienna say, that the report of a war be-twen the house of Austria and the Turkish empire goes ftronger every day. Preffing and enrolling men is fill carried on with vigour over all the imperial dominions; and what increases their suspicion of a war is, that the empress queen has just refigned to her son, the taperor, all power and authority concerning military

afairs, and the business of war.

If report may be credited, the French have given our con the frongest assurances that it is the farthest from their intention to affift the Turks, otherwise than as we bare affitted the Russians, by supplies of provisions, &c.

and by protecting their trade in the Levant. dril 18. This day Mr. Rose Fuller, made a motion but a committee be appointed to inquire into the product of the duty on ten imported into America, in order to see whether a repeal of that act will not be ne-cessary before the second Boston bill passes. He made along 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 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 folicitor 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 11. 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 despotifm throughout; that it was but a part of that tyrannic fystem 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 weetches, fuch tame, willing flaves, 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 faid that the proposed bill was meant no other than as a temporary one, to be folely dependent in its operation on the eventual conduct of the Bostonians; for he withed and hoped there would be no occasion for enforcing it; that though it was afferted with fome degree of confequence, 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 loffes they furtained, he was forry 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 affembled in a tumultuous manner, gone aboard the ship, and destroyed the cargo.

Lord Beauchamp faid, that without some such law as the present, the soldiery would be rendered entirely useles, 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

Previous to the question being delivered to the chairman, lord North explained the intentions of the bill, traced its feveral out-lines, and obviated many of the probable objections that might be made to it; faid, 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 expence to be paid by the public. He informed the committee that it was intended to fend 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 flutchinfon 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 faid he well knew the temper of the people there; that they would not be drove, but might be eafily led, that they were tenacious of their liberties, would not be dragooned out of them, and fcorned to be flaves; 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 prefent governor, who, in his opinion, was a very capable and experienced man.

Mr. solicitor general observed, that the objection raifed to the mode of trial would come to nothing when properly confidered; that it was an established ancient mode of proceeding, well warranted in reason, policy, and justice; that in a recent instance, the case of Susfex imugglers, 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 Hutchinfon, as a governor, a politician, and a man; and faid, the public were very little indebted to him on either fide of the Atlantic.

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

Mr. Dowdeswell contended warmly against the motion, and took it in feveral 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 Hutchinfon. He meant not, he faid, to reflect on general Gage, whom he looked upon to be an experienced officer; but fince 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 similies 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 some the delicery and so great a magnitude and tion of to much delicacy, and to 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 deferved 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 Massachusett'sbay came on, which produced a warm debate that continued till almost seven o'clock; when a motion being made for committing the faid bill, it passed in the affirmative without a division.

By removal of the custom-house from Boston to Plymouth, a port 50 miles diltant from Boston, one part of America will reap a manifest benefit at the expence 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 fettled at private councils; and that the late inquiry, which gave fanction to them, was undertaken folely at the instance of a great personage, who insisted on the

We hear that it is intended to ship a fresh cargo of 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 fea coast, and associate with the native Indians in the back country.

B O S T O N, May 26, 1774.

Yesterday according to charter, the great and general court or affembly of the province met at the itate house, and after the gentlemen who had been returned representatives, were sworn in and had subfcribed, they chofe for their speaker the hon. I homas 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 fermon on the 2d verse of the 19th chap, of Proverbs, when the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; out 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 feveral other gentlemen) many loyal toafts were drank, and guns fired from the leveral batteries.

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

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,

H 18 majefty 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 bufiness 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 affured 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 fignified his royal will and pleasure for hold-

ing it again at Boston. The honour of my appointment to the command of this government being to lately conferred, and the time fince I took it upon me to very thort, I have not at present any matter to lay before you, farther than to acquaint you, that the provincial treasurer having informed me, that fufficient provition is made for the redemption of the government fecurities 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 enquing year.

T. CAGE.

Conneil-chamber, May 26, 1774.

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13, 1774. pit-maker ert Pink.

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d JOHNSON. alvert county, of June next, fterling cash,

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inhabitants of the mechoiders, merchant, and other inhabitants of the county of Prince William and fown of Dumérics, in the colony of Virginia, at the court-house of the faid county, on Monday the 4th day of June, in the year of our lord 1774.

RESOLVED, and it is the unanimos RESOLVED, and it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that no perfor ought, to be taxed but by his own confent, expressed either by himself, or his representatives; and that, therefore, any act of paraliament levying a tax to be collected in America, dea priving 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 Massachufett's-bay, is now fuffering 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 dur 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 tenfe 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 faid acts are repealed, all importation to and exportation from this colony ought to be stopped, except with fuch 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.

RESCLVED, 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 Anna-polis and Philadelphia, to be published in their ga-zettes. 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, 1274.

Mr. Henry Griffith, Theretor.

R. ESOLVED unanimodify, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the town of

Boston is now suffering in the common cause of d. RESOLVED unanimously, That every legal and institutional measure ought to be used by all America,

procuring a repeal of the act of parliament, for blocking up the harbour of Boston.

3d. RESOLVED ununimously, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the most effectual means for the

fecuring American freedom, will be to break off all commerce with Great-Britain, and the West-Indies, until the faid act be repealed, and the right of taxation given up, on permanent principles.

4th. Resolved unanimously, That Mr. Henry Griffith, doctor Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Nathan Magruder, Evan Thomas, Richard Brooke, Richard Thomas, Zadok Magruder, doctor William Baker, Tho-mas 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 fix of them shall have power to receive and communicate intelligence, to and from the neighbouring committees.

5th. RESOLVED unanimously, That a copy of these our sentiments be immediately transmitted to Annapolis, and inferted in the Maryland gazette.

Signed per order, ARCHIBALD ORME, Clk, 7

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 meeting, that the act of the British parliaun the harhour and and fuspend the trade and commerce of that town, is a violent attack upon the liberty and property of the inhabitants thereof, and in its confequences tends to render insecure, and destroy the rights and privileges of all British America.

2d. That the town of Boston now suffering under the execution of the faid act, justly demands the most speedy and effectual affiftance of every colony in America to obtain a repeal of the fame.

3d. That the inhabitants of this county will join in an affeciation with the feveral counties of this province, to put a frop to all imports from Great-Britain after the first day of August next, except the articles of medicinc-until the faid act be repealed.

4th. That if the faid 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 feveral counties of this province, and the principal colonies in America, to break offall commercial connection with Great-Britain and the West-Indies.

5th. It is the opinion of this meeting, that a congress of deputies from the feveral colonies will be the most probable means of uniting America in one general measure to effectuate a repeal of the said act of parliament.

6th. That deputies shall be fent from this county to meet at the city of Annapolis on the 22d inftant, and join with the deputies appointed by the feveral count ties in a general, rational, and practicable affociation for this province, and to appoint deputies to attend a congress of those nominated by the several colonies,

county will adopt and feeding purfue fach mentures, as tend to protect and feeder the liberties of the county according to the true principles of the English constitution, and thereby shew themselves loyal and faithful subjects to his majelly king George the third, 9th. That Meffre Walter Hanson, William Small-

wood, Josias Hawkins, Francis Ware, Joseph Hanson Harrison, Thomas Stone, George Dent, Gustavus Richard Brown, John Dent, Thomas Hanfon Mar-fhall, Daniel Jenifer, Samuel Love, James Forbes, Robert T. Hooe, Philip Richard Fendall, Zenhaniah Turner, James Key and James Craik, or any leven 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 hiesire. Water Hanson, William Smellwood, Jossa Häwkins, Francis-Ware, Joseph Hanson Harrison, Thomas Stone; John Dent, Daniel Jenifer, and Robert T. Hoos, are appointed deputies for this county to attend the general

meeting at Annapolis, the and instant God fave the king and constitution.

bighed per order, JOHN GWINN, Cik.

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

F the affociation takes place on the proposed plan, will not a multitude of artificers and lateourers of every denomination be immediately deprived of all means of subliftence? if that be the case, will they, if no tender regard be paid to their interest, and real inportance in loclety, no refuge be provided for their inevitable diffress, have any other relog to that AN AP-PEAL TO HEAVEN AND A STRONG, ARM in Support of the natural and inextinguishable right of felt-preserva-tion? for I affilme it as a point granted, that in a common and extreme calamity the barriers erected by positive law to fence and diftinguish private property are thrown down, and that every thing relapies into a

II. shall not the landlord be bound, neither to demand payment in money or produce of the tenant, nor to make charge of rept whill the affociation lafts?

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 counsels 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 feafon, out of the fubstance of those who are already ftunned and extrausted 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 allociation, but be controuled by surable and temporary
restrictions in the commencement and manner of their operation when it shall expire? and the be this be enforced by obligations as folement any other article of the afforiation?

IV. If every iffice of wealth be effectually fropt up, how shall the annual interest arising on public bonds be discharged? and will not the fituation of this province be truly deplorable, when the period fixt by law for calling in the principal shall arrive, unless some expedient be devised, to shield us from the missortune,

without blasting the credit of our provincial fund a pointing out the conduct which ought to be oblived by the gentlemen of the law towards the debtors and creditors reliding in this province, be confirmed as a banter unbecoming to awful an occasion, unless some flandard, some precise rule be set up to give them fignificance and effect? if, as it would feem, the gentlemen of the law are eloathed with the power to decide in cases of this moment, shall not the debtor, upon inquifition, be obliged to reveal under oath every the most delicate circumstance, which my contribute to give a complete view of his affairs, and furnish a certain ground to judge of his abstity or DISABILITY to PAY? what shall amount to a proof that a debtor is about to An-SCOND OF REMOVE HIS EFFECTS? how shall a debtor ow the degree of him to the charge of WASTING HIS SUBSTANCE; fince, when property is at stake; some men are so much more ready to take the alarm than others, and what one shall centure as unwarrantable prodigality, another will com-mend as the hudable exertion of a focial heart, and even the fecret dispensations of melting charity are, when detected, by some transmuted into culpable profution? what is meant by SETTLING 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 fection, and yet their effects bere be liable to be attached for debts due to the inhabitants of this province? June 13, 1774. CANDO

TO THE PRINTERS.

The very extraordinary notification of Mr. Henry Thompson in your last paper, occasions me to beg the public will inspend any opinion thereon, until after the publication of your next week's gazette, in which I purpole a circumitantial 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 hisherto been, and I trust ever will be, for removed from evation or cowardice.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN jun.

From the Landon Evening Fof of the roth of April. FTER the American apapers were read lord North arole, and faid he meant now to propote

that country, it was true, were not established after the manner in, which on juries are here, and therefore were not to likely to give to each offender that impartial trial, which by the laws of this country lie ought to be entitled to, if not likely to meet with a lain and impartial trial, the governor will be impowhed to fend him to are of the steps colonies above the labe kind of four backer presulted, but if if that be thought that he caused have fuch rain and impartial trial is also of the colonies, in that cale he is to be fent to Great Britain to be tried before the cours of king, beach, the expenders of which trial are to be drawn for on the customs in Establiand; 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 lay his lordship, with to fee the least doubt or impartection remain in the plan which we have adopted, if there does, the consequence may be that it may produce bloodlised; that the whole plan be clean and decisive, that every part of it may be properly supported, and I trult; that such a measure as this which we have now taken will show to that country, that this nation is roused to defend their rights and protest the security of peace in its colonies; and when roused that the measures which they take are not cruel nor vindictive, but accellary and efficacious. Temporary diffusis returnes temporary relief. I hall 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 has measure that parliament will take, after which it requires that his majesty's servants stall be vigilant in execution of their that, and here. 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 sitall be vigilant in execution of their duty, and heep a whatchfulspe over every entroachment against the powers over field when pass, and see, suffer the least degree of nightedience to over MEASURES to take place in these country! such a watchful and careful, eye to prevent the first rise of disobedience, may be a sure preventive against suture consequential mischiefs. The usual and customary relief of troops that is ordered for that country, is ordered in the first place to Boston; sour regiments being the usual relief; governor Hutch-inson comes home, and his majesty has appointed general Gage as commander and governor in chief; a neral Gage as commander and governor in chief; a man whole 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 those mischiefs. Our attention will be continually active in that point: a projecution has already been ordered against them by his majery's services, but I cannot promise myself any very good after until this law shall have reached the province, We must particularly guard against any illegal or interctual proceedings, or else, after all our trouble, we shall find ourselves ut last in the same dilemment we were in at sith a morning above the the same dilemma we were in at first h we must observe a perfect imporence, and a conscientious avoidance of no doubt will be thoroughly watchful against such breach, for will they at any time, proceed upon flight grounds, they have the happiness to be affifted by the ablest law. yers, who have both resolution and abilities; as guarded by fuch outlines, I make no doubt 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 blessin of peace, radicated out of the boiling diffurbances 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, fir, fays his fordship 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 inflice in cases of partial administration of jultice, 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 Mas-

fachusert's bay in New England," Lord Carmarthen—I do not mean fir to trouble the house long, but I hope I am judified by the importance of the question in delivering my sentiments. Great-Britain neither can nor ought to set filent, and behold the riots and disturbances that have been committed in America; committed, I say by a people sent our from this country, as it were from our own bowels to see these men dispey the laws and precepts of Great-Britain, and to sit tamely and to take no notice, would be insipid conduct, highly unworthy the Britain legislature. Far what purpose were they suffered to go to that country, unless the press of their labour should return to their MASTERS here.

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

division,

CUSTOM. HODES. BN TERED

Schooner Welcome, Samuel Pain, from Bollon,
Ship Hercules, John Norwood, from Dublin.
Schopper Friends Adventure, J. Fulford, from Bollon.
Brig John, Clement Kelly, from Jamaica.
Ship Billon, Rickard State, from Pillettique.
Sloop Whym, Mark Seddun, from Torfora.
Brig Challotte, Valentine Baker, from Rofora.
Brig Prematon, John Batey, from St. Eutatia.
Ship Warwick, Charles Smith, from Philadelphis.

CLEARED.

Sloop William's Relief, Copeland Place, for Jaquica, Schooner Hanny, Purnell Johnson, for Charges, Ship Neptune, Lambert Wickes, for Falmouth, Snow, Patowisck, John Curry for Dublin,

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cil; I have therefore, by and with the advice and confert of his council of Este, thought fit to idles this my proclamation, natifying the time to all herifical magniferates, and others, the lore proportions, outcome in this province; and I do further will me direct, that all officers, civil and military, execute and discharge the feveral truth and distile in them repoled endenjoined by their prefent reflective committons until fuch time as they hall receive directions to the contrary; and to the end that all perform concerned may have due notice thereof. I do frictly charge and require the feveral facility of this province, as make this my proclamation public in their respective countries in the usual manner, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. Given at the city of Annapolis, this fixth day of June, is the third year of the domination of the right honourable Harket Harrorn, Efgianismo dominis 2794.

Signed by order.

AMES BROOKS, Cl. Con.

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IAMES BROOKS. CI. Con.

THERE is at the plantation of Audiew Redrug.

Ilving not far from Harpers ferry, on Patowmack river, taken up as a firay, a finall hay horfe, about thirteen years old, and branded on the near fhoulder thus I, had an old curb bridle 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 Wahter Wilson, living at the mouth of Anticatums creek on Patowmack river, taken up at a firay, a young bay mare, 2 or 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 fact the plantation of Sarah Shaw, living on Owehs creek, Prederick county, a dark bay horfe near foiliteen bands high, fourteen or fifteen years old, flar a finall flar in his face, fome faddle foots, and has had the fiftula, he trots and paces. The owner is defired to pay charges, and take him

The owner is defired to pay charges, and take him

Virginia, Loudon county, May 1, 1974.

R AN away from the fubscriber, a servant man, named James Brown, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, had two foars in his forehead, dark eyes, dark thore curled hair, fpeaks much in the Dutch dialect, and it is thought is a tailor by trade, had with him when he went away, a blue flip coat with a velver cape of a claret colour, the pretty much faded, a claret coloured ditto, both without lining, a light blue jacket without ficeves, and a velved ditto of a claret colour, one check fhirt, a pair of troufers, a pair of linen breeches, a pair of white thread flockings, a pair of old fises, and a fcoloped hat. Whoever takes up faid fervant fhall have five pounds reward, and if brought to his mafter, reasonable charges, paid by brought to his mafter, reasonable charges, paid by PETER OVERFIELD.

TO BE SOLD POR 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.

June 8, 1774. To be fold, a valuable track of land lying in Frederick county, about feven 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 Biadeniburgh.

WILLIAM MURDOCH. N. B. Eighteen months credit will be given, on giving band upon intereft.

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

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD. R AN away from the subscriber, in Bladensburgh, on Sunday the rath instant, an indented fervant 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 flockings, a white holland flirt with a watch in his pocket, came into Patowmack river last month; in the ship from London, Capt. river last month; in the thip from London, Capt.
Broadtreet. Whoever takes up the faid runaway,
and fecures 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 tharges paid if
brought home to the subscriber.

ADAM CRAIG.

N. B. It is apposed he went away with a failor,
who had on a blue coat with yellow metal buttons,
it iped jacket, and nankeen breeches.

Pomonkey Neek, Charles county.

Pomonkey Neek, Charles county.

R E is at the plantation of Richard Brandt,
a dark brindle flear about eight years old, marked
ith a hole and (wallow fork in each ear, his horns
wed, and tail housed. The owner may have him
rain, on proving property, and paying charges.

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1500 Tickets, at four dollars each, are 5000 dol-lar, few more than two blanks to a prize. First drawn, to dollars, These are prizes not included Last drawn, so dollars, in the first numbered.

The character of this feminary, which depends wholly on the public benevolence, and its own real therit, is now pretty generally known through all the fouthern parts of this province: It was inflitted about eight years ago; by a few persons of the neight bouchood, in which it is situate, entirely with a view to the education of their own thildren: a small genteel building was seeded, for the accommodation of the masters and scholars; another was fitted up to serve as a kitchen and dising-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 addressed, an addition, in a very short time, inia, and different counties of this province, applying to be admitted, an addition, in a very short time, was found no essay, 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 less a sufficiency should not be raised in that way, this lottery, at the warm recommendation of several gentlements at the warm recommendation of leveral gentlemen, has been fet on foot, and it is expected that, as it well deferves, to it will meet with public encouragement. Some hundred tickets are already engaged, and we flatter purielyes 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, Mellis. Levin Gale, Samuel Wilson, 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 site board, and he man part of the faithand are to give bond, and be upon oath, for the faithful discharge of the truft reposed in them. Prizes not demanded in fix months after the drawing is finished, will be deemed generously given for the use of the fchool, and applied accordingly.

Prince George's county, May 18, 1774. 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 fold her to one Mr. Heicks, in the barrens of Baltimore county, to whom the fays the now belongs. Her mafter is defired to pay charges, and take her from RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

Annapolis, June 13, 1774.

Annapolis, June 13, 1774.

Annapolis, June 13, 1774. R fervants, viz. Joseph Belong, a convict, aged about 35 years, born in the west of England, by trade a joiner and painter; he is a fhort thick fellow, wears his own dark hair, his drefs is supposed to be a dark grey tout, nankeen waiftcoat and breeches, and new shoes. The property of George Steuart.

Thomas King, an indented fervant man, imported in the Chance, Capt. Campbell, in March laft, a bricklayer by trade, a flout well fet fellow, of a fwarthy 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 bearskin coat, blue cloth waiftcoat and breeches, gray yarn flockings, country made those and caffor hat. The

property of Richard Sprigg.

Thomas Eafton, by trade a joiner, an indented fervant man, imported in the Betfey 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 twift buttons, a new fine hat, an old brown cloth coat, black velvet waiftcoat, leather breeches, ftriped holland troufers, a pair of Borlith shoes that have been foled, and fundry white thirts and neckclothes; he has money with him. The property of John Randall. Whoever apprehends the faid fervants, and delivers them to their matters, or fecures 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 subor Talks in fcribers.

. GEORGE STEUART. RICHARD SPRIGG. JOHN RANDALL.

THERE is at the plantation of Benjamin Ogie, Eiqi near Annapolis, taken up up as a stray, a bay horse, about twelve hands high, has three white seet, 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.

coat, one light coored bearfkin ditto much worn, one light coared bearfkin ditto much worn, one light incentifier, these offabrig ditto, one pair of buckfin fractes; two or three pair of offabrig troulers, one pair of black worfted hofe, one pair light ditto, an half worn felt hat, a pair of fines not fellows, a pair of leather hags, and other things too trdious to mention; he has a forged pair with him which I expect has Mr. John Bayne's and Capt, Alexander Kayn's names figned in it, wrote by himfelf; he writes a very good hand and speaks very broad. Whoever takes up the faid servant shall have three pounds reward if taken thirty miles from home, sive pounds reward if taken thirty miles from home, five pounds if fifty miles, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home. JOHN CLIFFORD.

To be fold 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

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 bi'ls, gold, filver, or paper dollars at the exchange. Those gentlemen inclinable to view the land and purchale, I will give them the names of those gentlemen I am indebted to in iterling. The land lays level and very kind, fuitable for corn, tobacco, or fmall grain; there is good corn ground enough cleared to produce fix or feven hundred barrels yearly, and a third part of it or more good wood land, besides skirts of branches full of rail ftuff. There are upon the faid land, a dwelling house thirty feet by eighteen, two fire places compleatly finished, kitchen, corn-house, quarter, cellar, and other out-houses, with an exceeding fine apple orehard, which will produce two thou-fand gallons of cyder yearly. Alfo a framed dwellinghouse twenty four feet square, with kitchen and stable fuitable either for tavern or store, lying on the main road from Annapolis to Lower Marlb rough; a fo three forty feet tobacco-houles, two of which is double ground tarred, and two tenements fuitable for tenants or overfeers; the above land lays convenient for all forts 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

Also two tracts of land lying and being in Prince George's dounty, within fix 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 fuitable to the above tract to supply it with timber, hoghead stuff, or shingles; the land also is very suitable for tobacco, flock of all kinds; the title is indifputable, HENRY CAMDEN.

Eik-Ridge, May 48, 1774: To be fold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 21st of June next, at Nathan Linthicum's, in Anne-Aruncounty, 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 fecurity, if required, and they to be executed payable to the fabicribers on the fame day, before any of the effects are taken from the premises, VERY valuable country born young negro man,

A white fervants, fundry horses, breeding mares and colts, cattle, part of them valuable cows and calves, hogs, remarkable fine theep, good feather beds, and other household furniture, plantation utenfils of all kinds, and fundry other things too tedious to mention. EDWARD GAITHER, jun. ARCH. MONCREIF.

On the same day will be fold at public vendue, by Edward Dorley, fon of John, the faid Linthicum's land, containing about 250 acres, which is very valuable, and well adapted for farming or fine tobacco, is remarkable for range and meadow ground, and has fundry good improvements, fuch as dwelling house,

kitchen, barn, and other out houses. On the same day will be sold at public vendue, by William Peddicoart, jun. about abo acres of land, being 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 fettlement 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. Peddicoart.

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 fued. And all the creditors of Mr. John Buchanan, or of Meff. John Buchanan and fon, are defired to apply to us for payment of their debtr-not to draw bills on the house at London, which will not be paid on ascount of many inconveniences a ready experienced.

DANIEL DULANY,

June 9, 1773.

GILB. BUCHANAN, JAMES DICK, MITHONY STEWART

for ready money, or bills of exchange.

IVE likely young negro and mulatto women, who have been used to hauffield money. IVE likely young negro and work have been used to houshold work.

DAVID KERR.

To be fold at public fale, on the premises, on Monday the abth day of June next, agreeable to the last will and testament of John Biscoe, late of St. Mary's

A LL 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 kritchen, meat-house, milk-house, stable, and good tobacco-house, also a good garden well paled in a pounds of tobacco each per year. The faid lands lie on a creek which leads into Patowmack river, very famous for fish and oysters, about three miles from the old city of St. Mary's, and one from St. Inigoe's warehouse. The sale to be for bills of exchange, sterling or current money, and may be entered upon at Christ-ANN BISCOE, Execx. mas next.

Bladensburg, May 23, 1774. To be fold, at a fmall advance, for ready money or thort credit,

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

A LL persons having any just claims against Orto make them known, and bring them in legally attelted's and all those indebted to the laid Orlando Griffith, are requested to make immediate payment to the fubscriber, who is legally impowered to settle his bu-JOSHUA GRIFFITH

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

THE building a church of brick, for Cameron parish in fald 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 fecurity; at which time the other payments 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; the fets out from Chefter Town every Monday morning, and gets to New Caltle on Tuesday, where there is a commodious stage boat takes in the passengers, and proceeds directly for Philadelphia, and arrives there on Wednesday, at the Crooked Billet Wharf, the boat leaves Philadelphia on Sunday, and returns to New Caffle on Monday; the waggon leaves New Caltle on Tuefday afternoon, or Wednelday, and returns to Chefter Town on Thursday; on Friday fhe proceeds to Rock Hall, and returns to Chefter Town

on Saturday.

The rate is for passengers in the waggon from Rock Hall to New Caftle, 158; from Cheffer Town to ditte, 125 6d; for luggage from Rock Hall to New Caftle. ts 6d per fquare toot; and from Chefter Town, 18 3d per square foot, if it does not exceed solb. weight, if it does, 7s 6d per hundred pounds from Rock Hall, and 6s 3d per hundred from Chefter Town. Freight in the New Castle stage boat to Philadelphia, as per hundred; passers pay 2s for their passage from New Castle to Philadelphia, and so back; single letters are carefully delivered to the perfons directed, at 3d iece, double at 6d. packets at is each.

May 26, 1774 FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD. AN away yesterday morning from the subscriber, R living near Piscataway, Patowmack river; an in lented fervant man named Thomas Columbine, born in England, brought in this province by Capt. Richard Lane this Spring, about 22 years of age, fhort well tet fellow, about five feet four or five inches high, dark complexion, fhort black hair : had on and took with him a brown thickfet coat, an old red cloth jacket, pale blue ditto, ftriped blue and white damaik ditto, with lappels; one pair of leather breeches very black and greafy, 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 ancles; its more than propable he may make towards Patuxent river, and endeavour to get on board fome thip for his paffage to England again. Whoever takes up the faid fervant, or fecures him fo as his mafter may get him again, shall receive the above reward of forty shillings and reasonable charges paid if brought home. 4 w, WILLIAM LYLES.

A PONCEN

DREET MARTIN May 16, 1774 ropesn and East India goods,

wholesale for the feafon; which are to be fold wholesale or retail, at my flore on the front of the dock, on the usual terms, for ready money or flore credit.

THOMAS BROOKE HODGKIN. N. B. At the same place may be had red post wine of the week best quality, by the groce, or smaller quantity; Cheshire and double Gloucester cheese; a few dozen of Ben. Kenton's porter, cane spirit, and West-India rum; Muscovado sugar and coffee.

Annapolis, March 15, 1774. HE widow Flynn takes this method of informing the public and her old customers in particular, that the hath once more furnished herfell with a house (in Church street near the Dock) and every thing necessary for the accommodation of such gentlemen 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 gentlemen who please to favour her with their custom, may depend on the utmost care and fidelity, by their most obedient humble fervant,

SARAM FLYNN.

Baltimore-Town, March 12, 1774. O be fold, and entered upon in a month if required, a lot of ground, fituate in Frederick-firest, 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 leafe for 99 years, renewable for ever, and subject to a ground rent of only 405 feeling per annum. About 16 years of the leafe are expired 1 on the front of the lot on Frederick-firest, is a large brick dwelling house, wherein the subscriber now lives, 50 feet front, 23 leet deep, two flory high, having two parlours, a pallage, and frair-case below; four good chambers, three whereof have fire places, and above, wo good garrets well finished. There are also adjoining to the said dwelling, a good brick kitchen and landry, with proper chambers for servants; also 2 brick warehouse, 32 feet by 25, two flory and cellar, red, a lot of ground, fituate in Frederick-freet, landry, with proper chambers for fervants; also a brick warehouse, 32 feet by a, two flory and cellar, nearly one half of the front of the lot is yet unimproved, there being only an old log building hatt ferved as a jail, and which may be removed as pleafure. There is an exceeding good garden well inclosed; this lot would fuit a diffiller, brewer, or fugar-bater; 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 nose less than 14 inches, even to the ridge pole; the purchaler 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 of the money will be only at four her cent per annum interest as I am determined at all events, to leave this province, and defirous of fettling all my affairs, any person inclinable to purchase, will find me very reasonable in my demand for this lot.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DANIEL CHAMIER.

AN away last night, a negro man, who fays he is A freeman, and calls himfelf Thomas Jones; he brought a kind of pals from Baltimore county eighteen months ago, wherein he is called Thomas Smith; be months ago, wherein he is called Thomas Smith; he indented himself to me in January last; this month I gave him a discharge from his indenture, on account of his seigning fits, as plainly since appears, in order to get clean from me; he is fix or seven and twenty years of age, a very lusty fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; had on an old cotton smisscoat and breeches, osnabrig shirt, black and white yarn stockings and shoes with strings in them; he took from ings, and froes with ftrings in them; he took from the fubscriber a negro woman named Nan, eighteen years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, whom he calls his wife : the had on and took with her a calico jacket and petticoat, an ofnabrig ditto, a cotton flockings, and an old flraw hat, with many other things too tedious to mention. Whoever brings the faid negroes to the subscriber near Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, or ten pounds for each.

May 11, 1774. CALEB DORSEY, fon of Tho.

May 11, 1774. CALBB DORSEY, fon of Tho.
N. B. The faid negroes broke out of Calvert county iail, on Monday the 23d of May.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD,

. Harford county, Maryland, May 7, 1774. IFTED away laft week from the landing of the Subscriber, living on the western side of the head of Chesapeak Bay, two miles below the mouth of Sufquehanna, a large filhing boat, about 18 feet keel, with four oars in her, and a platform on her stern, on which was a new feine (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 feafon, the had a long painter or head fait with a pig of iron for an anchor, but it is uncer-tain whether it was put out or not. Whoever takes up faid hoat, feine, 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.

which places, non-fableribers may also be sup-ted with a few remaining books; at the fame, B) SPEED ON

Having peruled Mr. Vallette's collection, entitled at The Deputy Controllary's Guide," and approving of the tegubethm therein made with regard to the proceedings or the prerogative office; I do hereby recommend to the reversi deputy commissiones within this province, to govern their future official proceedings egreeable thereto; to administer and take the leveral ouths and probate therein prescribed, where they are applicable, and to make use of the form of bonds and latters of administration contained in that collection.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Baltimbre, April 29, 1772-

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Baltimore, April 29, 1774.

I Having obtained letters reftamentary on the chate of the late Philip Weathrall, of Talbot county; do request all persons indebted to the laid chate, 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 stowers, and those indebted for dealings at his late stowers are frederick town, Cooli county, are desired to apply to Messes. Williamson and Lushy, in Frederick town; who are impowered to settle and receive all balances due to the citate, by

W 5 THOMAS PLACE, Administrator,

London Town, April the 1sth, 1774.

This is to inform the public, and my old customers in particular, that I full continue to earry on the flaymaking businels in all its branches; as I have furnished my lelf with the tell materials for that purpose, those ladies that choose to favour me with their custom, may depend upon being served in the neatest and that menner, and on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant.

ELIZABETH PERGUSON.

N. B. She also keeps good entertainment for man-and hotse:

WANTED

For KIND 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 10 to be paid by each scholar. To prevent trouble it is defired that so perfun will make application who is not properly qua-

HERE is at the plantation of Elitha Warfield a half high, has so perceivable brand, and appears to be very old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

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

HERB is at the plantation of Thomas Noland, in Frederick county, near Noland's ferry, taken up as a firay, a small bay mare, about 7 years old, 10 or 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, 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 porperty and paying charges.

HERE is at the plantation of Charles Williams, fon of William, living near Charles Hungerford's tavern, taken up as a kray, a bright bay horfe, about 14 hands high, trots and gallops, has a ftar 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 fhoulder thus A. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

HERE is at the plantation of Charles G. Griffith living near the head of Seneca, in Prederick 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.

OBERT 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 foap boiling businesses, in all their different branches, at their house in East-freet, 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 rotice and favour of the public.

N. B. Common dipp'd candles, by the box eleven pence halfpenny, ditto, under thirty weight, one fhilling per pound; mold candles, fourteen pence by the box, ditto by the fingle pound fifteen pence. Hard foap by the pound nine pence, foft ditto by the gallon one shilling. Cash for tallow and myrtle wax.

(1) ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SUN.

MARTLAND GAZETTE

T H U R S D A Y, June 23, 1774.

From Thomas's Boston journal, June 2, 1774

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 no-

If such people are consistent in their none, they must allow that the Americans would be iffed in refusing to make good such gifts, and to apply with the requisitions in such grants.

And if they would be justified in refusing to comply

h fuch requisitions, it must also be allowed that re is a line of conduct which it would be proper for m to pursue, and that they are not left altogether hout a remedy.

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

ing, that were only impolitic and foolish.

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

That the constitution of England has been but little

arded, must appear evident, when it is considered it the spirit of that constitution is with respect to idea of taxation. Does the legislature levy a tax in the kingdom in the fame manner, and with the ne pretentions as the king of France, by his edict, poles taxes upon his subjects?—certainly not: the mmons give and grant for themselves and their contuents; the lords answer for themselves; and the ng, by his affent and acceptance of fuch gifts, binds e parties to fulfil the contract, and gives the deed the nction of the law. But fay the advocates for Amean flavery, taxation is a necessary part of legislation, rgetting, or rather infamously misrepresenting the uth, which is, that our constitution knows of no ar-itrary legislative money bills, nor acknowledges any ther fource of taxation but free gift. Can any man, ien, have a right to give away another man's proerty?—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 difpute, 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 gorernment, is nugatory without that power, which is
incompatible with the very end of government is selfincompatible 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 Americaus 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

by fruly be faid to have any property at all, if the stople 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 me law of nature, as it would place menkind in a work condition than the state of nature, wherein they had liberty to defend their right against the miuries of others.

Unfortunately also for these staming advocates for the high prerogative doctrine of a necessary and unlimitted right of treation in the British legislature, and who affert that the power of legislation in the regulation of commerce, without that of unbounded treation also, would be nugators and sutile, 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 defenceles 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.

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 thort 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, suidue or barrass, 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. Whene law ends, tyranny begins. The exceeding the bounds of authority is no more a right in a great man, a petty officer, no more justificable in a king than a constable, but is so much the worse in him, that he has more trust that it him. May the commands, then, of a prince be 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 fuch an appeal; and it is fuch force alone that puts him that uses it into a state of war, and makes it lawful to refift 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

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

The three eltates of Great-Britain claiming a fupreme legislative party over Great-Britain and its dependencies, the continons of Great-Britain claim an abfolute and unlimitted 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.

I he 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 fatisfied with letting things re-main in this fituation, the East-India company are infligated 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 fo imposed, to sap 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 fentiments of the Americans, the company at first helitate; 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 confideration 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 flavery.

When the veilels arrive in America, fuch are the convultions into which the whole continent is thrown, that the parties concerned are prevailed on to confent to their immediate return.

In one inflance, the governor and officers of the cuftoms interfere; a proper clearance for the veffel 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 pleadfure 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

. Ought they to have submitted first, and then peti-

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 aremedy which is due by law be by the sume power observed.

by law be by the same power obstructed?

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

taken it from the configuees and locked it up?

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

Whatever were the fentiments of the Americans upon this head, or whether in the heat of their refentment they thought at all, is foreign to my purpole, it is fufficient for me to observe, that in the conflict, that commodity, which was to have been infrumental to the introduction of slavery and taxation, was destroyed.

Let us next confider in what light the Edit-India company ought to have been confidered by the Americans: as merchants trading to america under the finction 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 meafure as dangerous, because unjust, in what light must the indemnifiers, the suborners 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 indifferent property of men combined together to subvert the liberties of America?

But neither of these ideas fully expresses its true

Ought it not rather to have been confidered 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 unlimitted 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 shore facered fanctions 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 fuffer 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.

HEREAS 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, uncontrouled 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 affissing 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 fuch discouragement from the minds of his majuity's subjects, and to induce them upon all proper occasions, to exert themselves in support of the public peace of the province, in 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 Maffachusetts-Bay, and it shall appear, by information given upon oath to the governor, or in his absence to the lieutenant-governor of the faid 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 affifting in any of the purposes aforesaid; and if it shall also appear, to the fatisfaction of the faid 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 purpole to order the perfon indicted to be fent 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 fuch cases, it shall and may be lawful for the governor, or in his absence the lieutenant-governor, to settle and affels a reasonable sum to be allowed for the expences of fuch witnesses as the profecutor, or the person indicted, shall defire 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 fuperior 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 internant-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 re-cognizances 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 faid recognizances, to the chief justice, and such other persons as have usually been commissioners of over and terminer there; who shall have power to proceed upon the faid 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 fuch 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 feal of the province, to one of his majefty's principal fecretaries of state, who shall deliver or cause to be delivered the fame, to the master of the crown offich, 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,

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 submisfive spirit of a spaniel that was formed to fetch and carry, and be kicked into fubmission. The London merchants, fuch 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 figned a petition to the king, lords, and commons, which has occasioned very considerable debates in both houses, has chanced to make more profelytes out of doors, than all the political pieces together that have appeared lately on the American subjuct. 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 fearful of an opposition has badness of his called out all the dogs of Hell to bark at the Americans: never were the public papers fo filled with the invectives of hireling writers. In the mean while, the further this bufiness 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 fand. 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 affociations 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 foon 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 prefent; fuch a thing would raise the idea of vigour and unaminity 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 A merican had heard the speeches that were made Lin parliament, when the motion was made for leave to from every creature of the court, that the time is now come when the question must be finally determined. merica be independent of Great-Britain; or, and it low be reduced to due subjection? whether

they will fuffer themselves to be humbled, so as to submit to the yoke that is made for them, I shall not ven-ture 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 flave.

BALTIMORE, June 11.

TO THE judicious and impartial PUBLIC. MONG the great variety of subjects which the A human mind is capable of treating on, whatever their tendency may be, none, it is certain, ought more feriously 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 wife and good, is fo unexpressibly moving that it not only even in bare appearance lays claim to human agency, but when realiz'd commands focial 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 bath been licentiously treated and unjustly traduced I shall submit to the public to judge from the following circumstantial and incontrovertible facts-

After a reputable refidence 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 fix 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 blerk, 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 pessibility of a fingle objection being started against my admission, applied to be admitted an attorney of that court, when, to my great aftonishment 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 fingle 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 affertion of my jealous and mistakenly important adversary, thought proper to polipone my admission until I produced testimonials on my character at St. Mary's. At the next enfuing 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 felf conviction of my innocence of the charge dirtily and meanly infinuated 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 hondur would give validity and truth to their affer-tions in the most respectable senate where their characters were known: these letters, with the testimony of feveral gentiemen 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 iffue 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 Iworn, when Mr. Robert Alexander with, as I thought, some degree of pertness observed that I could not then be fworn, 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 infinuated to the bench that if I was admitted, He would quit the bar, whether this infination 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 bufiness, 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 feveral 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 modefly, 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 considence which in another point of view might with great propriety be confidered the height of confummate im-

Mr. Alexander Lawson, 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 talk, with any kind of efficacy, that, after dif-torting 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 fuch a flaking of his lips, fuch a falt ring voice, and trembling as affrightedly as if he had just committed on my person that murder which he so in-humanly meditated against my character. He, indeed, was able to mutter that George Maxwell, Efq; 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. Pary's county-but this cruel infinuation is so pregnant with improbability, that to attempt a circumstantial refutation of it would be entirely neeedless, nor could any man living, except he was callous to the very conviction of inhumanity, as well

as hardened in and infensible to felf reproach in the high. est degree of baseness, concieve the commission or in. tention of fuch an act on my part, when it is notorious in st. Mary's I fuffered a very confiderable loss by that unhappy accident, in the total destruction of my house, furniture, books, papers, &c.

Much doubting the verity of Mr. Lawson's affer. tion 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 fentiments 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 stames of which two of my children, together with two of Mr. Llewellin's sons, who then lodg'd in my house were almost miraculously preserved; I beg these two gentlemen, Mr. John Llewellin, and others who are acquainted with the generally supposed occasion of the fire to de. clare their knowledge thereof-I esteem it a gratitude I owe the many respectable gentlemen of St. Mary's county, who furnished me with recommendatory 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 fincer thanks; and to assure them that notwithstanding Mr. Alexander ungenteely endeavoured to depreciate the condour and honour by faying to the great furprize of many respectable persons who were present, " We know how easily letters of recommendation are obtain ed," I am highly fensible 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 fatisfied that I shall experience justice and impartiality from the bench, and that a 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 flatier myself and hope without vanity, that my future conduct a a member of fociety, and my integrity as an attorne 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.

I am, with great respect, the public's humble servant, M. Wallaco. OWEN ALLEN

ANNAPOLIS, JUNE 23, 1774.

Yesterday departed this life, the reverend Mr. R 0. BERT RENNY, rector of st. Margaret's Wet. minster, in this county.

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

THE necessity, I consider invient under the principle my character, as a man professing the principle meinding THE necessity, I consider myself under to vindicate of honour, and to remove any unfavourable prejudice that may have been too hallily imbibed from Henr Thompson's very extraordinary notification in the Mary. land gazette of the 9th instant, will, I humbly presum, be a fufficient apology to a generous public for my foli-

citing their candid attention. In confequence of letters from Boston, &c. the inhabitants of Baltimore- I own were convened, and a committee appointed'; fome time after, a general meeting of the country inhabitants of Baltimore county, to join in confultation with their brethren in the Town, was agreed upon; the committee of Baltimore-Town, inmediately 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- Fown, on I ueiday the 31it ult. Messieurs Johnson, Chase, Paca, 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 feats; very many gentlemen preent at the meeting were, from the behaviour of Thompson and his party, of opinion, that they came there resolved to in-terrupt 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 endervoured, 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 caule, and by spirited measures evince to the world, that nothing in their power should be wanting to obtain a repeal of that all, by which the port and harbour of Boton is blocked up, than coolly and supinely wait for the resolutions of any of the colonies; Thompson, a single man, nothing more that a peregrinating faster, without any connexions in America, that I have ever heard of, exercising his talents to prevent those salutary resolves, which were ontered into, notwithstanding all his feeble forts to the contrary, moved, that no person, who was not an inhabitant of the county, should speak at that meeting, and being the only person under this prelicament, who had faid a word on the occasion, considered his motion's an infult offered me alone, and a fuch referred it; from him I received an affault, and, whilf engaged, Mr. Ashburner lifted a club to strike me, but was prevented by the gentlemen orient, who, being convinced from their behavious that they came to disturb the harmony of that nierons, cried with general voice surn them out, and instediately a gentleman took Thompson by the shoulders and conveyed him to the stairs. The same evening I received, by Mr. Ashburners and the stairs of the same evening I received, by Mr. Ashburners and the same trains of the same evening I received, by Mr. Ashburners and the same trains of the same evening I received, by Mr. Ashburners and the same trains of the same evening I received, by Mr. Ashburners and the same trains of the same evening I received, by Mr. Ashburners are same trains of the same t

ner, a note from Mr. Thompson, of which the follow-

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Mr. Buchana ooting with M o repel an infu d, by a man ci n any manner

waited in tow hearing from l reflection, duct, he inten n Wednefday following re hburner. "SIR, " I have anot

Henry Thomps

might cause so a boy to defire will be with me To which I ret " As I cannot affertion, I fl proposal, but r ton's, rea to me; and I do one among you not any uneasi ther follow me

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Mr. Ashburn eing then out hat evening; er the follow ad wrote the p ent it him had "SIR, " I received

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pectation of T hearing any t previous there modation, the intend the mor pardon, for aguinst the Ann fooner take a than make fue duct justifiabl pitched battle itances, I was Thompson att ing armed, I v immediate des tleman.) What furth ty Quixotte

trifling and complexion c being in his c lis, at a late night even which time co ty for doing any refentme this peregrina proclaiming gates to hir rage, fober r derate chasti clude it, wil dence, and future attem n honour ob of every infig chaftife for h that I had ountry, if oblige me to hold most de Anne-An

June

You have infulted me this afterneon in a manner hat requires satisfaction at your hands, and which I ow demand of you as a gentleman, I am much in arness, and make a point of having the matter settled ome distance from Baltimore.—Your answer is exhoose to go a day's journey to the northward or outhward of this place, to grant my request, my HENRY THOMPSON."

to which I returned the following answer.

Mr. Buchanan does not look upon himself on a ooting with Mr. Thompson, but is always prepared o repel an infult, when offered, and an infult offer-d, by a man circumstanced as he is, will be returned in any manner he may require. "Wm. Buchanan, jun."

waited in town that night and the next day, when t hearing from Thompson, and indeed imagining on ol reflection, convinced of the impropriety of his nduct, he intended to decline any further altercation, on Wednesday night returned home, and on the Frifollowing received the following note from Mr. hburner.

SIR, Kelfo's ferry, Friday evs. 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 defire you will meet me on the road, no one JOHN ASHBURNER." will be with me.

To which I returned the following answer.

June 1, 1774. " As I cannot trust myself alone with you, on your affertion, 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 fee me there; dread not any uneafiness in my family, as they would rather follow me to my grave, with honour, than see me living, a dupe or tool to any fet, whose sentiments are diametrically opposite to

" Wm. Buchanan, jun."

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

"SIR. June 3, 1774. "The fatisfaction I had a right to expect of you, beig refused in your note, by my friend Vir. Ashburner, uts me to the necessity of telling you peremptorily, I vill not pais over the treatment you were the initigatiin of my meeting with at the court-house, on Tuesday aft, without fome gentleman-like fatisfaction from you, or making use of that means for vindicating my hotour, which your refusal will constrain me to. HENRY THOMPSON.

Mr. Ashburner informed me of Mr. Thompson's eing then out of town, but had promised to return hat evening; the next day I delivered to Mr. Ashbur-ier the following note for Mr. Thompson, which I

and wrote the preceding evening, and intended to have ent it him had he returned to town.

"SIR. "I received your note by Mr. Ashburner, and im-mediately came to town to know what steps you might be constrained to take, but found you from home, renember, fir, that I fear my god, and know no other ear, no threats of your's can intimidate me, you canot hurt me, unless by affassination; I told you in my aft, that I was not to be infulted, and depend, so jusfiable do I think my past conduct, that any thing ike a personal insult from you shall meet its due ward. Wm. BUCHANAN, jun." reward.

After continuing in town two days and nights in exectation 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 ntend the motion as an infult to me, if I would ask his pardon, for he was very well affured he intended it against the Annapolis gentlemen, (a proof of his intentions coming to that place) answered him. I would fooner take a brace of piftols, 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 circumitances, I was always prepared against an infult, and if Thompson attempted any thing, in consequence of being armed, I would refent it that moment, if certain of immediate death. (Present at this conversation a gentleman.)

What further induced me to believe, that this migh-ty Quixotte Thompson had become ashamed of his trifling and abfurd challenges, which from their very complexion carry constraint and pusillanimity, was, my being in his company, fince 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 fufficient opportunity for doing his character justice, and for exercising any refentment 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 campble of it) with a moderate chastisement, if he does not too soon elope to chude it, will shortly make him southly so his important clude it, will shortly make him sensible of his imprudence, and be to him a fufficient caution against any future attempt of chivalry. I do not apprehend myself honour obliged rashly to sport my life, at the demand of every infignificant, impertinent, puppy, who I may chaftile 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 fucceisful, would punish, or oblige me to fly from the bosom and society of those I hold most dear.

old most dear. Wm. BUCHANAN, jun.
Anne-Arundel county / Mm. BUCHANAN, jun.
June 21, 1774. / Mm. BUCHANAN, jun.

CUSTOM - HOUSE ENTERED.

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

CLEARED.

Schooner Hawke, William Holmes, for Antigua. Ship Peggy, William Barrons, for Lisbon. Sloop Dove, William B. Cotton, for North Carolina. Schooner Belvideira, 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 Dashiell, for Cork.

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

A BOUT fix hundred pounds first, cost of goods, for ready money, or credit.

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

HAVE just imported (in the ship Adventure, Capt. Maynard, from London) a genteel affortment of millinary goods, confifting of ladies most fashionable dress 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 drefe and undrefs gautes, plain ditto; filk fringe for mourning linen; fans; black and white yard wide alamode; white farinets; white and co-loured persians; flowered and wrought lawns, &c. &c. to be fold at the most reasonable rates;

N. B. Orders from the country will be punctually answered.

St. Mary's county, June 12, 1774. To be fold 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 fulky with harness; about one hundred and fifty fathom of fean rope, an indented servant who has rather more than a year to ferve, and is expert at all plantation work; also a pair of hand mill stones very good, with irons, and in a JOHN LUCAS.

HERE As Sarah the wife of the subscriber, Annapolis, June 22, 1774, did on the twenty-eighth day of April laft, 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 perfons from dealing with her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. JOHN WARREN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Dumfries, Virginia, April 25, 1774. R AN away last night from my plantation near this place, two servant men, namely, George and John Allen, they were lately imported in the Juftitia, and configned to Mr. Thomas Hodge; George is a likely young fellow, about 25 years of age, 3 feet io or ri 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 fize of his brother; had on the same fort of cloaths, only a pair of old shoes cut at the toes : they may however change their cloaths, as they have carried with them fuch as they brought from on board the ship, which were dark brown failors jackets and breeches. Whoever will apprehend the faid 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. THOMAS MONTGOMERIE.

Anne-Arundel county, June 13, 1774. R A N away from the subscriber, on the 13th in-ftant, a convict servant man, named Thomas Sexton, about twenty-five years of age, about five seet three inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair, has a fear on his upper lip; had on when he went away, one old red duffil 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 tf SEBORN TUCKER.

Saint Maly's county, June 9, 1774.

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

vania. Nan, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; has on and with her, an ofnabrig 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; fays she belongs to Caleb Dorsey, near Annapolis.
Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges to
HUGH HOPEWELL, sheriff.

SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS REWARD. R A Naway, or carried away by land or water, on the feventh day of June laft, from the fublcriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, a falt-water negro man, named Solomon, about 20 or 12 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 fize, and is fomething upon the yellowish colour, his head feem fomething 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 fo long. Whoever apprehends the faid negro man, and fecures him in any jail, fo that he may be had again, shall have a reward of faxteen dollars: if carried away by any person or persons, whoever will apprehend the said thief or thieves, and fecure him or them in any jail, fo 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 faid thief or thieves, paid by will THOMAS COCKEY.

STOLEN or strayed, on Saturday night the 19th of June, from John Clifford's, in Prince George's county, at the ferry croffing 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 faid mare to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, or the above John Clifford, or to Mr. Thomas Rose in Queen-Anne, man receive besides all reasonable charges, by WILLIAM HARDY. Queen-Anne, shall receive the fum of twenty shillings,

TRERE is at the plantation of John Whittle, living on the head of Severn, taken up as a ftray, 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.

JUST IMPORTED,

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

A LARGE and general affortment of European and East-India goods, suitable to the season; among which are fine and superfine broad-clothes-fine caffimer-wilton cloth-German ferges-1 yard, and 1 ell wide fustians-jeans-jeanets-hicksetscotton denims-corduroys-Italian and Dutch cords-yard wide drawboys-royal ribs-tock and fattinetsvelvet and velverets-yard wide corded dimetty'syard wide flowered petticoating—2, 2, and yard wide Irish linens—long lawns—white and brown Irish sheeting-white and brown Russia ditto-Russia drabibrown and striped cotton hollands-dowlas-bedbunts-Flander's ticks-Holland beds and pillowsmatraffes-cotton counterpanes- f and yard wide corton chints-furniture check-1 ell, and 1 striped and plain lutestrings--- striped and tobined ducapes -- black and white ditto---flowered brocade- -armazeen---corded tabby --. China taffeta --- black and white fattins, and fattin peelongs - I ell and ell wide mode and alamode --- fell and ell wide Persian, and Persian taffeta -gold waittcoat shapes .-- filk Persian and sattin petticoats - fine patent aprons --- filk gauze --- cyprefs ditto --parisnet --- cargut --- cambricks and lawns --- blond and thread lace -- thread edging -- tafte -- head and breaft flowers --- ear-rings and hair-pins --- black and white filk handkerchiefs and cravats --- black love handkerchiefs---Italian crapes---bombazeen---Womens and childrens fashionable silk bonnets---cane and straw hats --- filk cloaks --- mens and boys fashionable beaver hats---ladies riding beaver ditto, with turban-bands, and Offrich feathers--- 3 4 and 5 threaded mens and womens thread, cotton, and filk hofe---boys thread, ditto---mens, womens, and girls gloves and mitts--womens filk 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 Merocco; and ftands --- violins --- frings for decanter neat japaned ditto---Poland starch---indigo and fig blue---spices of all kinds---fago---epfam and glauber falts---beit powdered Jesuits bark --- almonds --- fun-raisins, and currants in jarrs -- fugar-candy --- Spanish juice --- spirits of wine --- spirits of turpentine --- Florence oil --- lintfeed ditto--- painter's colours of all forts--- Weston snuff --basket salt --- double and single refined loaf sugar --- fail cloth---feans and fean twine---porter---old red port, &c. &c. &c.
THOMAS C. WILLIAMS; and Co.

HE subscribers finding that very little regard has been thewn to their former advertisements, give notice, that all persons indebted to Mr. John Buchanan, merchant, in London, or to Mest. John Buchanan and fon, 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 such. 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.

June 9, 1773. 3

DANIEL DULANY, GILB. BUCHANAN, JAMES DICK, ANTHONY STEWARTS

Prince George's county, May 18, 1774.

OMMITTED to my custody as a runaway,
a very likely young negro wench; by the name of Catharine Rice, but whole real name is Rue or Ruth. She formerly belonged to Mr. Jonathan Plowman, who fold her to one Mr. Heicks, in the barrens of Baltimore county, to whom the fays the now belongs. Her mafter is defired to pay charges, and take her from RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff

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g convinced difturb the meral voice eman took him to the Ir. Afhburthe follow-

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD. AN away yesterday morning from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, Patowinack river; an indented fervant man named Thomas Columbine, born in England, brought in this province by Capt. Richard Lane this Spring, about 12 years of age, thort well fet fellow, about five feet four or five inches high, dark complexion, short black hair : had on and took with him a brown thickfet coat, an old red cloth nicket, pale blue ditto, striped blue and white damask ditto, with lappels; one pair of leather breeches very black and greafy, 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 protesses keeping of riding horses, he walks a little lame as he lately sprained one of his ancles; its more than propable he may make towards Patuxent river, and endeavour to get on board some thip for his passage to England again. Whoever takes up the said fervant, 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. R AN 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 indented himself to me in January laft; this month I gave him a discharge from his indenture, on account of his feigning fits, as plainly fince appears, in order to get clear from me; he is fix or feven and twenty years of age, a very lufty fellow, about 5 feet to or 11 inches high: had on an old cotton waitcoat and breeches, ofnabrig fhirt, black and while yarn flockings, and shoes with frings 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: the had on and took with her a calico jacket and petticoat, an ofnabrig ditto, a cotton ditto, flues, flockings, and an old fraw hat, with many other things too tedion to mention. Whoever brings the faid negroes to the subscriber near Annapolis, shall receive the above reward, or ten pounds for each.

CALEB DORSEY, fon of Tho. May 11, 1774. N. B. The faid negroes broke out of Calvert county jail, on Monday the 23d of May.

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

CUNDRY valuable water lots adjoining to George-D Fown on Patowmack river, well fituated for wharfing and building warehouses thereon.

Man 18 1774 CHARLES BEATTY, WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

SOBER meutrious person that understands the A tailors business, will meet with encouragement by applying to the subscriber in Bladensburgh. BARBAKA BENCE. 2

May 23, 1774 SUFFICIENT number of the truftees appointed A 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

GEORGE DENT, RICHARD BROOKES, FRANCIS WARE, JOSIAS HAWKINS, AMES CRAIK, H. G. SOTHORON,

GEORGE PLATER, JOHN REIDER, jun. RICHARD BARNES. GEORGE GOWNDRIL JAMES CAMPBELL, THOMAS BOND.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER. TRACT of land in Frederick county; on the A waters of Seneca, about 25 miles from Georgetown, called Part of the Cow Patture, containing about 360 acres, very fit for fine tobacco and wheat. There are on the land a dwelling house, kitchen, ment-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 defired. 4w STEPHEN WEST.

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

LARGE and general affortment of European and A East-India goods; adapted to the feason.

The fubscribers also beg leave to inform their friends, that the faid ship will in a few days go round from hence to Selby's landing, on Patuxent river ; where the will take on board tobacco, at feven pounds tterling per ton, configned to wallace, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

ON the fecond of this inftant, 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 fhirt, professes to play on instruments of music, has a turn to finging, fays 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 faid he had bufiness 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 fort, thands traight, and runs fait; he showed a letter of recommendation from one Ruggles of Botton: on enquiry I have reason to believe that he has made off to Virginia. Whoever will stop the mare and saddle thall have three pounds reward, paid by WILLIAM EDMONS.

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IAMES DICK & STEWART, At their ftore, in Church street, Annapolis, have imported in the Patuxent, Capt. Lewis, and the Bal-

timore, Capt. Hanrick, from London, GENERAL affortment of goods fuitable for the feafon; among which are fail cloth, anchors, grapnels, oakum, and all forts of thip thandlery.

They have likewife for fale Madeira wine of the very best New York quality by the pipe, hogshead, or quarter cask, a few barrels of Frederick-Town beer, upper and fole leather, a few bags of hope, London bottled porter, English and country made cheefe, &c.

All forts of cordage made at Newington ropewalk, where orders are complied with in the most speedy manner. June 8, 1774.

Fairfax county, Virginia, May 10, 1774. N 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 feveral tracts which he there holds, into convenient fized tenements, and give leafes 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 fituation 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:

R AN away the 28th instant from the brigantine Stephen, George Brown late master, two indented fervant men; William Sanders, a horse-jockey and groom, about five feet four inches high, freckled face, and brown hair, he has a large fcar on one of his writts: had on when he went away a brown coat with white buttons, and a pair of leather breeches. John Nisbett, by trade a brais 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 furtout coat; they took with them other cloaths and their beds and blankets. Whoever takes up the faid fervants, and fecures 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 DAVID CARCAUD.

May 22, 1774 R AN away from the subscriber, living on Herring bay, in Anne-Arundel county, an indented fervant man, named Henry Reed, about twenty three years of age, five feet feven inches high, has a full face, short black curley hair, little or no beard, has a bold look and speech : had on and took with him a white cotton jacket and waiftcoat, two ofnabrig fhirts, a pair of white cotton troulers, negro shoes with ftings, 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 fervant, and brings him home, shall receive forty shillings, and if fecured otherways, shall have what the

w a lows.

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

ISAAC SIMMONS. R AN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Lyon's Creek, an indented fervant man, named John White, about five feet ton inches high, has a dark complexion, and a chearful 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 waiftcoat, with yellow mettal buttons, nankeen breeches, with pale yellow ferret in the knees, old thread flockings footed with linen, and a pair of light worked ones ribbed, a pair of old channel pumps, and small pinch-beck buckles, two pair of black knit breeches, a fine linen fhirt and neckcloth marked I K, two muflin ones marked L W with black filk, a good fashionable hat, three coarfe thirts, and three ofnabrigs ditto, three pair of ofnabrig troufers; it is thought he went away in company with two fervants in the neighbourhood, who abfconded about the fame time, Whoever takes up and fecures the faid fervant, fo that his mafter may get him again, shall have forty shillings reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

R AN away from the subscriber, living on Lyon's Creek, in Calvert county, the two following in-dented fervants; Thomas Gregory, a fhort well fet fellow, about five feet fix inches high; dark complexion, by trade a butcher i had on a grey coat, white thirt, dirty leather breeches, black worded flockings, and bondon made thoes. Itaac Skipper dreffed in a pale green cloth coat, white thirt, troufers, or dark coloured fhort breeches, and felt hat; they took with them fundry other cloaths in a bundle, and probably may change their drefs. Ifaac Skipper is a fmall man, of thin vilage, and walks lame from having his leg broke a confiderable time ago; they were imported this Spring in Capt. Lane, Whoever takes up the faid fervants and brings them to me, or confines them in any jail, fo that they be had again, shall receive five pounds currency and reasonable charges, or fifty fhillings and charges for either of them. WILLIAM IQHNSON.

May 30, 171 JUST IMPORTED. And to be fold by the fubscribers, at their fore Annapolis,

SORTABLE parcel of goods, fuitable for t A Suminer and Winter feafons. NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, and s JOHN HENRY MACCUBBIN.

To be fold at public vendue, on the premifes, Thursday the 7th day of July next, for Lond bills of exchange, or current money,

MOIETY of two tracts or parcels of land, lying A Molely of two traces and Aldermason, and in Calvert county, called Aldermason, and in Calvert county, called from town Smith's Addition, fituate about five miles from Lowe Marlborough, and near the same distance from He ring-Bay, containing by patents two hundred fix an an half acres, more or less. The foil is good either for tobacco or grain of any kind, and there is branch runs through it, where a valuable meado may be made with little trouble. The improvement are, a small dwelling house, and a tobacco house ; feet long. The land will be shewn to any person b John Howard, a tenant thereon, and the title and terms may be known at any time before the fale, of application to Mr. Patrick Sim Smith of Calver county, or on the day of fale, by June 6, 1774 WILLIAM T. GREENFIELD

To be fold by the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, near the mouth of the easten branch of Patowmack river; Maryland, for current

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 war rant to his lordship, he will direct it to any other county. The subscriber being pretty well acquaintel with most part of that country; doubts not but in few years it will be very little inferior to any on the continent; nature has been to kind, that it is fur. priling to every person who hath seen it. I was in. formed not long fince, by feveral gentlemen of Virginia who were furveying down the Ohio last fall, that they came across several salt springs, and by boiling fix or fewen gallons of its water, got near two quart of fine falt. I am acquainted with gentlemen that an principal furveyors of the frontier counties of Virgi mia, who have wrote me, if it would not fuit to come out myfelf this fummer to fee my land laid out, on my fending 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. BARTON LUCAS,

JUST IMPORTED By WILLIAM AIKMAN, bookseller and stationer is

Annapolis, LARGE collection of books --- amongst which are A Blackstone's commentaries on the laws of England 4 vol. New dictionary of arts and sciences, 3 vol. 4to. Beatie's essay on truth. Buchan's domestic medicine, best London edition. Hume's eslays, 2 vols. octava Lord Kaims's elements of criticism, 2 vols. Ferguson effay on civil fociety. Dickfon on agriculture, 2 vol. laft edition. Hoyle's games. An elegant edition of Ruffou's works, ro vols. translated from the French, Sketches of the history of man, 2 vol. 4to. by Lord Kaims, newly published. Millar on the distinction of ranks in society. Man of feeling. Man of the world, 2 vols. A compleat affortment 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 fealing wax, and Irish wasers.
Just published, and to be sold at W. Aikman's shop, the following new comedies, price 1s. 6d. each, The Maccaroni.

6W) The Man of Bufiness. The School for Wives. A large affortment of all the late publications are expected from London by the first ship, for the use of the Annapolis circulating library.

W. Aikman has likewife imported a few groffes of d and white port wine, of the first quali N. B. Books for "accounts ruled and bound in the neatest manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Ca-

talogues of the books given gratis.

June 1, 1774. STRAYED or stolen from the subscribers plantati-on, near West River, in Anne-Arundel county, on Tuefady 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 WI, paces and trots well. Whoever takes up the faid mare, and delivers her to the subscriber, (or will give notice where she may be bad again) shall have three pounds reward, besides reasonable charges paid.

4w 2 JOSEPH COWMAN.

Bladensburg, May 23, 1774 To be fold, at a small advance, for ready money of fhort credit,

PARCEL of well chosen printed cottons and A mandkerchiefs, of the newest patterns. JAMES HOGGAN

LL persons having any just claims against O's A lando Griffith, of Frederick county, are defired to make them known, and bring them in legally atlefted; and all those indebted to the faid Orlando Gifffith, are requested to make immediate payment'to'the fubscriber, who is legally impowered to fettle his be-JOSHUA GRIFFITH.

义果父据父据父祖父祖父祖父祖父祖父祖父祖父祖父祖父祖父祖父祖父 ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE GREEN and SON.

al colonies, t tioned, into on ty's province whereby ad established, flouid from nated by the it was howev xpiration of t and twent it, were appo ts to the go being, the at ants should y , be, by the

nd whereas t rs or affittant orities, and formable to t colonies there the respective al courts or : eated experie pted to the ince of the I ent herein bet n contributio purpoies the he internal v to the mainte iformity with nner of exerc eges aforefaid h for fome ti est tendency execution o majesty's we his majefty's poied among flance to, ar d it hatit acc nce to the ex ace in the to ereof, within And wherea folutely nece ace and goo on of his mai ent, the con om the com in dom and the just der rown and pa nethod of an the faid p ontinue, but llors or affif ke footing a olonies or whereof are he great feal Be it there najesty, by

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IARTLAND GAZETTL.

JUNE

for the better regulating the government of the proince of the Maffachufetts-Bay, in North-America.

HEREAS by letters patent under the great feal of England, made in the ad year of the reign of their late majesties king William and queen Mary, for uniting, erecting and incorporating, the tioned, into one real province, by the name of their fly's province of the Maffachusetts-Bay, in Newand, whereby it was among other things ordain. nd established, that the governor of the said pro-ession from thenceforth be appointed and com-onated by their majesties, their heirs and succesit was however granted and ordained, that from xpiration of the term, for, and during which the and twenty persons named in the faid letters it, were appointed to be the first counsellors or afts to the governor of the faid province for the being, the aforefaid number of all countellors or ants should yearly once every year, for ever there-

nd whereas the faid method of electing fuch couns or affitants, to be vested with the several powers. orities, and privileges therein mentioned, although formable to the practice heretofore used, in such of colonies thereby united, in which the appointment he respective governors had been vested in the geated experience, been found to be extremely ill oted to the pian of government established in the ince of the Massachusetts-Bay, by the said letters ent herein before mentioned, and hath been fo far a contributing to the attainment of the good ends purposes thereby intended, and to the promoting ie internal welfare, peace, and good government, to the maintenance of that just subordination to, and aformity with the laws of Great-Britain, that the nner of exercifing the powers, authorities, and prieges aforefaid, by the perfons fo annually electeds eft tendency to obstruct, and in great measure defeat execution of the laws, to weaken the altachment of majesty's well-disposed subjects, in the said province, his majesty's government, and to encourage the ill poied among them to proceed even to acts of direct stance to, and defince of, his majety's authority; d it hath accordingly happened, that an open refiface to the execution of the laws hath actually taken ace in the town of Boston, and the neighbourhood ereof, within the faid province

And whereas it is, under these circumstances, become folutely necessary, in order to the preservation of the ace and good order of the said province, the protecon of his majesty's well-disposed subjects therein resient, the continuance of the mutual benefits arising om the commerce and correspondence between this nydom and the faid province, and the maintaining the just dependence of the said province upon the rown and parliament of Great-Britain, that the faid ethod of annually electing the counsellors or affistants f the faid province should no longer be suffered to ontinue, but that the appointment of the faid counke footing as is established in fuch other of his majesty's olonies or plantations in America, the governors whereof are appointed by his majefty's commission under

He it therefore enacted, by the king's most excellent najesty, by and with the advice and consent of the ords spiritual and temporal, and commons in this preent parliament assembled, and by the authority of the

ame, that from and after the o much of the charter granted by their majesties king William and queen Mary, to the inhabitants of the faid province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-Englaid 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, said that from and after the said 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

lands within the same, as shall be thereunto nominated or appointed by his majefty, his heirs, and fucceffor by warrant under his or their fignet or fign manual, and with the advice of the privy council, agreeable to the practice now used in respect to the appointment of sunfellurs in fuch of his majefty's other colonies, in America, the governors whereof are appointed by com-mission under the great feal of Great-Britain; provided the number of the faid affiliants or counfellors shall not at any one time exceed

And it is hereby further enacted, that the faid affiftants or counfellors fo to be appointed as aforefaid, that 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 affiliants and counselling a constitution of the country of tants and counfellors of the far province, constituted

and elected from time to time, under the faid charter, except as hereinafter excepted; and final alfo, 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 affiftants or counfellors, which have been to elected and conflituted as aforefaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid,

that from and after the it shall and may be lawful for his majesty's governor for the time being, of the faid province, or in his absence, for the lieutenant-governor, to nominate and appoint, under the feal of the province, from time to time, the judges of the inferior courts of common pleas, commiffioners of over and terminer, the attorney general, theriffs, provolts, marthale, justices of the peace, and other officers to the council or courts of justice belonging, and to remove the fame without the confent of the council; and that all judges of the inferior courts of common pleas, commissioners of over and terminer, the attorney general, theriffs, provoits marchals, justices, and other officers to appointed by the governor or, in his absence, by the heutenant-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 over and terminer, attorney general, theriffs, provofts, 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 notwith-

Frovided 'always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained thall extend, or be confirmed to extend to annul or make void the commission granted before to any judges of the inferior courts of common pleas, commissioners of over and terminer, the attorney general, theriffs, provofts, 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 fame shall be determined by death, removal by the governor, or other

avoidance, as the case may happen.

And be it surther 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, vernor for the time being, or in his absence, the senant tenant governor, without the confent 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 majefty, his heirs and fuccessors; and that neither the chief justice and judges appointed before the said

por 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 fign manual.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, that the governor, lieutenant-governor, chief justice, the judges of the fuperior court, and the fecretary of the faid 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 faid 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

And whereas by an act of the general court of the faid 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 free-holders and inhabitants of the several townships, rateable at twenty pounds estate, are authorised to assemble together, in the month of March in every year, upon notice given by the constable, or such other as the felect men of the town shall appoint, for the choice of ielect men, constables, and other officers; and the freeholders and inhabitants arealfo impowered to make and agree upon such necessary rules, orders, and bye laws, for the directing, managing, and ordering, the pru-dential affairs, and to annex penalties for the non-obfervance of the same not exceeding twenty shillings for one offence; provided they be not repugnant to the general laws of the faid 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 inflitution, 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 fhall be ealled by the felect 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 felect men, conftables, and other officers; and that

no other matter final be treated of at fuch meeting, except the election of their aforeful 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 faid province, made in the 7th year of the beign of William the third, and three other acts of affembly made in the eleventh year of the fame 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 feveral courts, requiring them to affemble the inhabitants of the faid towns, to chuse fit persons to ferve as jurdes for such towns, and to summon and return fuch persons so chosen; which practice of chusing jurors, and returning them, without the in-tervention of the theriff, has been found to be detrimental to the administration of justice; be it therefore enacted by the authority aforefaid, that from and next enfling, fo much of the faid acts of affembly, and of all other laws now in force, within the faid province, as directs the returns of juries to be made by the constables, by an

election of the inhabitants of the feveral 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 setting of the said province, at a convenient time before the fitting of the superior court in every county, and the justices of the peace for every county In the faid province, at a convenient time before the fitting of the quarter fellion of furth county, shall iffue their precepts or walkrants to the theriff of such county, for such several courts respectively to summon, out of the freeholders and inhabitants of fuch county qualified to serve upon juries, such a number of good and lawful men as fuch precept or warrant shall direct, to ferve upon the grand jury at fuch respective court; and fuch persons to summoned and returned by the faid theriff, or fuch of them as shall appear, shall be Impannelled and fworn the grand inquest for the body of the county, and shall continue as such during the fitting of such respective court, and until they shall be dismissed by the same; and in all indistments, informations, actions and causes depending before the formations, 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 sherist 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 bester regulating "of juries;" and one other act, made in the eighth of juries;" and one other act, made in the eighth and hinth years of the same reign, intitled, " n act to enable the returns of juries as formerly, until the first day of November, one thousand, fix hun red " and ninety-feven;" and one other act of parliament, made in the third year of the reign of his late majetty 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 fame reign, intitled, "An act for the better regulation of trials by jury,"

And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, that lifts of the freeholders and inhabitants of the feveral towns, qualified to ferve upon juries, shall be returned to, and recorded at, the quarter-reflions for the feveral counties, and shall be delivered to the feveral sheriffs in manner and form as directed by the faid acts of parliament, or any of them; and until fuch lifts of fuch freeholders and inhabitants shall be delivered as aforefaid, the steriff of any county shall and may sumaforefaid, the fleriff of any county shall, and may summion and return it 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 authorised and impowered to do in such manner as special juries have been usually struck in the court at Westminster at trials as her) and if the sheriff of the county in which such at bar) and if the sheriff of the county in which such a bar) and if the sheriff of the county in which such any 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 fresholders and inhabitants of the said occurry 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 suffices of the said superior court, and they are hereby authorised and impowered, 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 is which the said cause or action stall have been be dight or laid, by a jury of such other county, as they shall judge sit 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. at bar) and if the theriff of the county in which fuch

" and for enlarging the time for trials by niff prius, " in the county of iddlefex."

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dering, making, delivering, or recording the lifts of the freeholders and inhabitants qualified to ferve upon juries as aforelaid, shall belong or appertain, according to the true intent and meaning of this present act, and the faid acts hereby referred to, who shall be guilty of any wilful neglect, default, or misfeazance, in carrying into execution this act, according to its true intent and meaning, shall incur and fuffer such fines and penalties as are feverally mentioned in the faid acts of parliament hereby referred to; and all persons who being duly qualified as aforesaid, shall be duly summoned to serve upon juries in manner aforesaid, and shall not attend such service, shall incur and suffer fuch fines and penalties as by the laws of the faid province, jurors making default are now subject to.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforefaid, that if any action shall be brought against any sherisf, for what he shall do in execution or by virtue of this act, he may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence: and if a verdict shall be found for him, he shall recover

LONDON, April 23.

A letter from Vienna, dated March 13th, gives the following detail of the success of the Russians in the Black Sea. " After the total defeat of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, by the Rushan admiral Kinschergen, we immediately failed to Kilia, with feven Turkish caravals, 24 large galliots, besides gallies, seluccas, and five capital merchant ships, the remains of the united Turkish sleet in the Pont Euxine, or, as the Turks call it, Harra Degnizi, that were not lunk and burnt, during a running engagement that continued two days. We embarked at Kilia, on board these Turkish and French prizes, now serving as transports, as well as on board the Russian sleet, 25,000 regular infantry, a numerous detachment of artillery, with a large train of battering cannon; this detached corps of troops being fent, by the orders of field marshal count Romanzow, to complete a brilliant Coup de Main before the commencement of the entuing campaign. On February 28th the Ruffian grand fleet anchored in the bay of Foros, having lost in a violent ftorm one frigate and three transports upon the rocks of Cape Emeré. The fleet being formed into three fquadrons with nine bomb veffels in front, and the transports in the rear of the centre division, a brisk cannonade, from the right and left fquadrons, with a continued shower of shells from the bomb vessels, began early in the morning upon the rich city of Bourgas, and the bombardment continued with an uninterrupted stream of fire till funset; and three hours before funrife we perceived three vait spiral columns of bluish toloured finoke ascending in regular ringlets high in the air, accompanied with three thundering explosions, fuelt as no human mind can conceive. For a fhort time a rapid volçano of fire blazed out, which in lefs fpace than ten minutes was totally extinguished by an inundation that rushed with so furious a rapidity through the breaches in the great Dyke that the right fquadron of the fleet were forced from their anchors, one bomb veffel drove afhore, and three large feluccas funk into the vortex of the inundation. inhabitants, that three hours before this deluge of the fea refided in the beautiful city of Bourgas, it was imagined 5000 fouls only faved themselves upon the great Dyke, to whom all marks of humanity, tenderness, and generosity, were shown by the admiral. We are informed this dreadful catastrophe was accasioned by our shells penetrating into a powder magazine in the centre of the town, and from the heavy are of the left division of our fleet having made, about two hours before funrife, two extensive breaches in the Dyke, near four great flood gates that trained the folles of the fortifications, and three canals in the environs of the city. We have now destroyed the largest magazines of naval and military stores in the Furkish empire; we have taken in the bay the transports with the reinforcements for the Crimea; also some rich Turkey ships, with great treasure. All the fleet and transports are this instant under fail, with a fair wind, for the coast of the Bosphorus."

WILLIAMSBURGH, June 16.

Last Monday night an express arrived in town from Hampshire, bringing letters to his excellency the governor from colonel Abraham Hite there, which give a very alarming account of the lituation of the inhabitants in the upper part of the county, infomuch that they are either forting themselves or moving lower down; and that, though he resided there during the two last wars, he had never seen the people in greater consternation. He received accounts by express from Cheet river, of the 4th instant, with the following deposition: " That some people going to the house of William Spier that morning, they faw faid Spier, this wife, and four children, murdered and scalped; the man with a large broad axe sticking in his breast, and his wife lying on her back stripped naked.

All the cattle were killed likewise. That a man's coat, with several bullet holes in it, had since been " found, and one child murdered."

ANNAPOLIS, June 30, 1774.

At a meeting of the committees appointed by the feveral counties of the province of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, the 22d day of June, 1774, and continued by adjournment from day to day, till the s5th day of the same month; were present,

For St. Mary's county, col. Abraham Barnes, Mess. Henry Greenfield Sothoron, Jeremiah Jordan. For Kent county, Mess. William Ringgold, Thomas Ringgold, Joseph Micholton, jun. Thomas Smyth, Joseph Earle. For Queen Anne's county, Mess. Turbutt Wright, Richard Tilghman Earle, So. Wright, John Brown. Thomas Wright. Wright, Richard Tilghman Earle, so, Wright, John Brown, Thomas Wright. For Prince-George's county, Mcs. Robert Tyler, Joseph Sim, Joshua Beall, John Ragers, Addison Murdock, William Bowie, B. Hall, son of Francis, Othorn Sprigg. For Anne-Arundel county and the city of Annapolis, Charles Carroll, Esq. barrister. Mcs. B. T. B. Worthington, Thomas Johnson, jun. Samuel Chale, John Hall, William Paca, Matthias Hammond, Samuel Chew, John Weems, Thomas Dorsey, Rezin Hammond. For Baltimore

county and Baltimore-Town, capt. Charles Ridgely, Mess. Thomas Cockey Deye, Walter Tolley, jun. Ko-bert Alexander, Walliam Lax, Samuel Purviance, jun. George Risteau. For Talbot county, Mess-Matthew Tilghman, Edward Lloyd, Nicholas Thomas, Robert Goldsborough, 4th. For Dorchester county, Mess. Robert Goldsborough, William Fanalls, Henry Steele, John Ennalls, Robert Harrison, col. Henry Hooper, Mr. Matthew Books, Robert Harrison, Col. Henry Hooper, Mr. Matthew Brown. For Somerfet county, Mess. Peter Waters, John Waters, George Dashiell. For Charles county, Mess. William Smallwood, Francis Ware, Josias Hawkins, Joseph Hanson Harrison, Daniel Jenifer, John Dent, Tho. Stone. For Calvert county, Mess John Waters, Edward Bennold, Benismin Mack. Mess. John Weems, Edward Reynolds, Benjamin Mackall. attorney. For Cacil county, Mess. John Veazy, jun. William Ward, Stephen Hyland. For Worcester county, Mess. Peter Chaille, John Done, William Morris. For Frederick county, Meff. Thomas Price, Alexander Contee Hanson, Baker Johnson, Andrew Scott, Philip I homas, Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Henry Griffith, Evan Thomas, Richard Thomas, Richard Brooke, Thomas Cramphin, june Allen Bowie, jun. For Harford county, Meff. Richard Dallum, John Love, Thomas Bond, John Paca, Benedict Edward Jacob Bond. For Caroline county, Mess. Thomas White, William Richardson, Isaac Bradley, Nathaniel Potter, Thomas Goldsborough.

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, Efq; in the chair. JOHN DUCKETT chosen clerk.

T being moved from the chair to ascertain the manner of dividing upon questions, it was agreed, that on any division each county have one vote, and that all questions be determined by a majority of counties.

The letter and vote of the town of Boston, several letters and papers from Philhdelphia and Virginia, the act of parliament for blocking up the port and harbour of Boston, the bill depending in parliament subversive of the charter of the Mailachusetts-Bay, and that enabling the governor to fend supposed offenders from thence to another colony, or England, for trial, were read, and after mature deliberation thereon,

I. RESOLVED, that the faid act of parliament, and bills, if passed into acts, are cruel and appressive inva-sions of the natural rights of the people of the Massachufetts-Bay at men, and of their constitutional rights as English subjects; and that the said act, if not repealed, and the faid bills, if passed into acts, will lay a foundatherefore that the town of Boston and province of Masfachusetts, are now suffering in the common cause of America

II. RESOLVED, that it is the duty of every colony in America to unite in the most speedy and effectual means to obtain a repeal of the faid act, and also of the faid bills, if passed into acts.

III. RESOLVED, that it is the opinion of this committee, that if the colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from, and exportations to, Great-Britain, until the said act, or bills if passed into acts, be repealed, the same will be the most speedy and effectual means to obtain a repeal of the faid act or acts, and preserve North America and her liberties.

IV. RESELVED, notwithstanding the people of this province will have many inconveniencies and difficulties to encounter, by breaking off their commercial intercourse with the mother country, and are deeply affected at the distress, which will be thereby necessarily brought on many of their fellow subjects in Great-Britain, yet their affection and regard to an injured and oppreffed filter colony, their duty to themselves, their posterity, and their country, demand the facrifice-and therefore that this province will join in an affociation with the other principal and neighbouring colonies, to stop all exportations to, and importations from, Great-Britain, until the faid act, and bills (if passed into acts) be repealed: the non-importation and non-exportation to take place on fuch future day, as may be agreed on by a general congress of deputies from the colonies-the non-export of tobacco to depend and take place only on a fimilar agreement by Virginia and North Carolina, and to commence at such time as may be agreed on, by the deputies for this province and the said colonies of Virginia and North Carolina.
V. RESOLVED, that the deputies from this province

are authorised to agree to any restrictions upon exports to the West-Indies, which may be deemed necessary, by a majority of the colonies at the general congress.

VI. RESOLVED, that the deputies from this province are authorised, in case the majority of the colonies should think the importation of particular articles from Great-Britain to be indiffenfably necessary for their respective colonies, to admit and provide for this province, fuch articles as our circumstances shall necessarily require.

VII. RESELVED, that it is the opinion of this committee, that the merchants and others, venders of goods and merchandizes within this province, ought not to take advantage of the above resolve for non-importation, but that they ought to fell their goods and merchandizes that they now have, or may hereafter import, at the fame rates they have been accustomed to do within one year last past; and that if any person shall sell any goods which he now has, or hereafter may have, or may import, on any other terms than above expressed, no inhabitant of this province ought, at any time thereafter, to deal with any fuch person, his agent, manager, factor, or storekeeper, for any commodity whatever.

VIII. RESOLVED unanimously, that a subscription be opened in the several counties of this province, for an immediate collection for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston, now cruelly deprived of the means of procuring subsistance for themselves and families, by the operation of the faid act for blocking up their har-bour, and that the fame be collected by the committees of the respective counties, and shipped by them in such provisions as may be thought most useful.

IX. UNANIMOUSLY resolved, that this committee embrace this public opportunity, to testify their gratitude and most cordial thanks to the patrons and friends of liberty in Great-Britain, for their patriotic efforts to prevent the present calamity of America.

. RESOLVED, that Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, jun. Robert Goldsborough, William Paca,

and Samuel Chafe, Esquires, or any two of mothem, be deputies for this province, to attend neral congress of deputies from the colonies, at time and place as may be agreed on, to effect on neral plan of conduct, operating on the comme connection of the colonies with the mother country the relief of Robert and preferentian of American the relief of Boston and preservation of American ty; and that the deputies for this province immedi-correspond with Virginia and Pennsylvania, through them with the other colonies, to obtain meeting of the general congress, and to communicate the opinion of this committee, that the twentieth of september next will be the most convenient and the city of Philadelphia the most convenient p for a meeting, which time and place, to prevent de they are directed to propose.

XI. RESOLVED unanimously, that this province break off all trade and dealings with that colony, p vince, or town, which shall decline or refuse to come the general plan which may be adopted by the colon

XII. RESOLVED, that the deputies for this provi upon their return, call together the committees of feveral counties, and lay before them the mean adopted by the general congress.

ORDERED, that copies of these resolutions be to mitted to the committees of correspondence for the veral colonies, and be also published in the Maryla gazettę.

JOHN DUCKETT, Clk. Co Ara meeting of a very confiderable and respectable by of the inhabitants of Harford county, on the in

day of June, 1774.

Aquila Hall, Esq; chairman.

1st. RESOLVED, it is the opinion of this realing, that the town of Boston is now suffering. in the common cause of America, and that it is duty of every colony to unite in the most effectual or flitutional means to obtain a repeal of the late ad parliament for blocking up the harbour and port

ad. RESOLVED, that therefore we will join in an i fociation with the other counties of this prouince, oath, not to export to, or import from, Great-Britis any kind of produce or merchandize, after such a de as the committees of the several counties at their grant meeting shall fix, until the repeal of the Bott

3d. RESOLVED, that we will deal with none of the West-India islands, colony or colonies, person or pe fons whatfoever refiding therein, who shall not enter fimilar resolves with the majority of the colonies, win shall agree, but hold him or them as an enemy or en mies to American liberty.
4th. Resolves, that we will join in an affociation

with the other counties, to fend relief to the poor an diffressed inhabitants of Boston, to enable them firm to persevere in defence of the common cause.

5th. RESOLVED, that the merchants ought not advance the price of their goods, but fell them as the intended had not these resolves been entered into.

6th. RESOLVED, that the gentlemen of the law ough to bring no fuit for the recovery of any debt due from any inhabitant of this province, to any inhabitant of Great-Britain, or this, or any other colony, until the faid act be repealed; except in fuch cases where the debtor is guilty of a wilful delay in payment, having ability to pay, or is about to abicond or remove his fects, or is wailting his substance, or shall refuse to se tle his account by giving his bond on interest, (or secrity if required) which fact or facts are to be made a pear to some neighbouring magistrate and certific under his hand.

7th. RESOLVED, that the following gentlemen, via Rev. William West, Mesirs. Aquila Hall, Richard Dallum, Thomas Bond, (son of Thomas) John Love, Capt. John Paca, Benedict Edward Hall, Benjama Rumsey, Nathaniel Giles, and Jacob Rond, be a committee to meet the committees of the other counties of this province, to confult and agree on the most effectual means to preferve our constitutional rights and liberties, and to promote that union and harmony between Great-Britain and her colonies on which their prefervation depends; and that the same gentlemen, together with the following, Capt John Mathews, Capt. William Smith, Dr. John Archer, William Young, Abraham Whitaker, William Webb, Amos Garre, George Bradford, John Rumfey, Jeremiah Sheredine, William Smithson, William Bond, (son of Joshus) Isaac Webster, and Alexander Cowan, be a committee of correspondence, and on any emergency to call general meeting, and that any fix of them have power to act.

Signed per order,
JOSEI H BUTLER, Cik. Com.

Maryland, Caroline county, June 20, 1774 At a very full meeting of respectable inhabitants of Caroline county, at Melvill's warehouse, on saturday the 18th day of June, 1774, by adjournment from Wednesday the 8th of the same month.

Charles Dickinson, Esq; in the chair.

R. ESOLVED, that the inhabitants of this county, are by duty and inclination firmly attached to his most saved maintain king.

tached to his most facred majesty king George the third, to whom they owe all due obedience and alkgiance,

ad. That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the Boston port act is principally grounded on the opposition made by the inhabitants of that town to the tea duty; that the faid town of Boston is now suf-fering in the common cause of British America, and that it is the duty of every colony thereof, to unite in the most effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of parliament for flutting up the port of Boston.

3d. That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that if the colonies come into a joint resolution to forbear all importations what foever from Great-Britain, (except fuch articles as are absolutely necessary) until the acts of parliament for flutting up the port of Holton, and for levying a duty in America, for the express purpose of raising a revenue, shall be repealed, it will be the means of preserving the liberties of North-America

orders for im th. That it is at the colonies im, or non-exp quiesce therein. that the cou ion-expertatio that cafe it is erts of justice b 6th. That it is anty, that this d dealings w ich shall refus ns with a maje 7th. That it that delega end a general lonies, at tuch order to fettle the importan 8th. That T aac Bradley, N homas Goldib neral meeting ntlemen toge laion, Joshua lolleson, Char eman, William e kev. Mr. P. dict Brice, he ive and answer la general me r have power oth. That thi the deputies e city of Ann eral affociation ny engagemen

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ociation with he principal west-Indies, or fuch other icts shall be i upon oath. 4th. That will not deal province, or come into fi colonies.

5th. That shall be put of any debt debtor be at 6th. Tha George Sco Philip Tho and Andre

ral congress together w Conrode G Archibald receive and call a gene a power to Ordered

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Resolved therefore, that the inhabitants of this ty are disposed firmly to unite with the inhabitants his province and the other colonies in North-Amea, in an affociation and agreement to forbear the im-tation of all manner of goods and merchandize from eat-Britain, during the continuance of the faid acts parliament (except fuch articles as may be judged oper to be excepted by a general affociation) and that orders for importation (except for articles before pted) ought to ceafe.

h. That it is against the opinion of this meeting, it the colonies go into a general non-importation im, or non-exportation to Great-Britain, but should th, or either of those measures be adopted, they will

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That it is the unanimous opinion of this meetthat the courts of justice be kept open. But should non-expertation agreement be generally come into, that case it is the opinion of this meeting that the erts of justice be shut up.

th. That it is the opinion of the inhabitants of this unty, that this province ought to break off all trade d dealings with that colony, province, or town, ich shall refuse or decline to come into similar resoluns with a majority of the colonies.

7th. That it is the unanimous opinion of this meetthat delegates be appointed from this province, to tend a general congress of delegates from the other lonies, at such time and place as shall be agreed on, order to settle and establish a general plan of conduct

the important purpoles aforementioned.

8th. That Thomas White, William Richardson, ac Bradley, Nathaniel Potter, Benson Stainton, and homas Goldsborough, be a committee to attend a eneral meeting at Annapolis. And that the same ntlemen together with Charles Dickinson, Richard lason, Joshua Clark, Henry Dickinson, Dr. William lolleson, Charles Blair, William Haskins, Philip Fidman, William Hopper, the Rev. Mr. Samuel Keene, e kev. Mr. Philip Walker, Henry C. sion, and Bedict Brice, he a committee of correspondence to reive and answer all letters, and on any emergency, to have power to act.

9th. That this paper be considered as an instruction the deputies nominated for this county to meet at e city of Annapolis for the purpole of forming a geeral affociation, in which they are not to come into ly engagement whatever, but upon condition that colonies in general shall come into a similar measure. 10th. That a copy of the proceedings be published in e Maryland gazette, to evince to the world the fenfe ey entertain of the invasion of their constitutional

ghts and liberties.

Signed per order HENRY DOWNES, hin. Clk.

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

ft. RESOLVED, that it is the opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boston is now sufring in the common cause of America, and that it is he duty of every colony in America, to unite in the nost effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of arliament for blocking up the harbour of Roston.

2d. That it is the opinion of a great majority of this eeting, that if the colonies come into a joint refoluon, to stop all imports from, and exports to Greatritain and the West-Indies, till the act of parliament or blocking up the harbour of Boston, as well as every ther act oppressive to American liberty be repealed, he same may be the means of preserving to America

er rights, liberties, and privileges.

3d. That therefore this meeting will join in an afociation with the feveral counties in this province, and he principal colonies in America, to put a stop to all xports to, and imports from Great-Britain and the West-Indies, shipped after the 25th day of July next, or fuch other day as may be agreed on, until the faid cts shall be repealed; and that such association shall be

4th. That we the inhabitants of Frederick county, will not deal or have any connections with that colony, rovince, or town, which shall decline or refuse to come into fimilar refolutions with a majority of the

colonies.

5th. That no fuit 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, refuse to give bond and security.

6th. That Meffrs. 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 general congress at Annapolis, and that those gentlemen together with Messrs. John Cary, Christopher Edelen, Conrode 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 fix shall have a power to act.

Ordered, that these resolves be immediately sent to Annapolis, that they may be printed in the Maryland gazette. Signed per order,

ARCHIBALD BOYD, Cik. Com.

The piece figned A PLANTER will be inserted in our next. CUSTOM. HOUSE.

ENTERED.

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

Sloop Sarah, Arthur Craufurd, from Rhode Island. Sloop Grampus, John Brackett, from Plymouth. Sloop Friendship, Hugh Patsall, from Philadelphia.

CLEARED. Schooner Peggy and Betsey, Elijah Luce, for Madeira. Sloop Britannia, Thomas Jones, for Madeira. Brig Freeman, John Beasy, for Casco Bay.

A LL persons indebted to the subscriber, are desi-ned to pay their accounts by the soth of next month, or they will be sued to the next August court, without respect to persons. / JOSEPH MULLAN.

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

TO BE SOLD, HE time of an indented fervant man, a tailor by trade, has been in the country about fix months; he is fold for no fault, only that his mafter declines

the business. For farther particulars, enquire of the printers. GREEABLE to a commission to us directed A from St. Mary's county court, to examine witnesses 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,

Weston, St. John's, Boston, St. Taresia, and the Plains. We do therefore give this public notice, that we will meet on the faid lands on Friday the twentyninth of July next, for the purpose aforesaid. JOHN REEDER, THOMAS MWILLIAMS,

JAMES S. BRISCOE.

Uppper Marlborough, June 23, 1774. To be fold on Thursday, the 28th of July next, on the premises, at the Fork of the road about three miles below Pilcataway, 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-fix acres. There is on the land a fine young orchard of about 420 apple-trees, just begining to bear, a good new bricked well, a new house now rented to Zachariah Wade for a tavern, with feven convenient rooms, a blackfmiths shop, and a convenient house for the with to live. The whole affigned to me in trust for this Barker's creditors. RALPH FORSTER, theriff.

To be fold 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, HE mill and lands in Talbot county, Maryland, which were the property of George Thompson, deteafed's the mill is about half a mile from navigable water, and in a good place for purchasing wheat, and will be fold with fix acres of land feparate 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 JAMES HETSBEY.

June 24, 1774.

To be fold by the subscriber, a house and the adlately in the possession of Mr. Isaac M'Har nampossession of Mr. Isaac M'Har nampossession of Mr. Isaac M'Har nampossession of the house are four warehouses or cellars, which are very valuable, being fo near the dock ; the conveniencies 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

LAND TO BE SOLD.

TRACT of land lying in Prince William A county, in Virginia, containing 500 acres of high land, and 90 acres of marsh, very fine for meadow, ficuated on Quontico creek, between the mouth of the faid creek, where 9 or 10 fhips 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 faleable, The Land is of good foil 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 Leatch who lives in Damfries, he will go with them and fhew it, and the fubic iber will be at the tavern near the bridge in the aforelaid town on the first Monday in August, where any per-fon inclinable to purshase, may know the terms by applying to 3 W JOHN BOONE LUCKETT.

runaway, a convict fervant man, who calls himfelt Thomas Sexton, and fays he belongs to Seborn Tucker, living in Anne-Arundel county; he is a well fet fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high, has short dark hair, and a remarkable scar in his upper lip; his cloathing is an of red waitcoat, country cloth breeches, and an Irish linen thirt; his master is defired to pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM HANSON, deputy theriff,

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD. Chaptico, St. Mary's county, June 20, 1774.

R AN away from the subscribes, about the 22d of last month, an indented Green Villiam Bawn, by trade a stone mason and brick-William Bawn, by trade a none maion and brick-layer, about 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, front black hair, dark complexion, marked with the small-pox and food of drink; is an Englishman, and worked principally at Bristol: he terved his time with the honourable John Ridout, Esq; of Annapolis, and afterwards worked in Virginia, from thence he came to this county, where he got indebted to Ri hard Mason, who he indented himself to for three years, and who I fince bought him of, Whoever takes up the above fervant, and brings him home, thall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges. w 4 PHILIP KEY.

Caroline county, June 13, 1774.

WERE committed to my cuthody as runsways, on the 27th day of May laft, two men, named Ilaac Skipper and Thomas Gregory, who fay they nelong to Mr. William Johnson on Patusent river, near I won's creek. Their master in defend in county of the county near Lyon's creek. Their master is defired to come, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law, by

WILLIAM HOPPER, sheriff.

THIRTY POUNDS REWARD.

WENT by from the fubscriber, living on Morgan's Run, near Little Pipe-Creek, in Baltimore county, Maryland, two Irish servant men, viz. James Riley, a flout well fet fellow, about 30 years old, round shouldered, short strait brownish hair, red beard, grey eyes, down look, and fuir complexion, has lost the little finger of his left hand. Patrick Ennis, a chunkey well fet 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 fcar on his chin; they had on and took with them, a blue broad cloth coat, with a small cape to the neck, and filver capped buttons, one ditto of a lightish mixt colour which has been turned, and the pockets moved from the fides 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 ofnabrig ditto, three pair of thoes, a pair of plated buckles, and a pair of odd ones, a castor hat, one ditto of felt, bound round the edge with worsted binding; took with them a cane with a fword in it, and a pocket piftol. Whoever takes up the faid fervants, and brings them to their matter, shall have if taken so miles from home five pounds, if soo miles ten pounds, if 200 miles fifteen pounds, if 300 miles twenty pounds, and if 400 miles bove reward, or in proportion for either, or three founds for fecuring them in jail, fo that I may get them in, paid by w 5 DICHARD OWING fon of Samuel.

Charles county, June 20, 1774. AN away from the fubscriber, on Saturday night laft, an indented fervant ad, named Thomas Clifford, born at Rancliff in Yorkthire, and fpeaks that dialect; he is about 19 or 20 years of age, near s teet high, of a fair complexion, landy coloured hair, whitish eyebrows, and somewhat pitted with the smallpox: took with him, a dark greycoarfe broad cloth coat lined with black thalloon, trimmed with black buttons and holes, a black broad cloth waittcoat and breeches, two white Ruffia linen and one new ofnabrig thirts, a pair of new ofnabrig trousers, a coarse castor hat lined with yellow linen, and cut after the maccaroni fashion. Whoever takes him up and brings in to my planta-tion near Brian Town in the county aforefaid, shall have twenty shillings reward besides what the law allows, from me

THOMAS THORNTON.

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS REWARD. WENT away last night from Pituxent ironworks, the two following fervant men, viz-James Lindley, about 22 years of age, born in Irehigh, light grey eyes, and black hair; had on and took with him, 2 cotton jackets, 2 ofnabrig fhirts, 1 pair of cotton breeches, 1 pair of ofnabrig troulers, a felt hat, and old fhoes. Thomas Sutton, about 25 years of age, born in England, a lufty well made fellow, about 6 feet high, grey eyes, short brown hair; had on and took with him, an oid castor hat, 2 cotton jackets, 2 ofnabrig fhirts, a pair of brown roll troulers and old fibes; it is supposed there is a negro man named Jacob, about 24 years of age with them, as he is miffing 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 fecures the faid fervants and negro, fo that their mafters may fave them again, fina! receive, if 20 miles from home, 30 shillings, it 30 miles, 40 shillings, and if out of the province, 3 p unds for each, including what the law allows, paid by

tf SAMUEL, JOHN, and H. SNOWDEN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Dumfries, Virginia, Apr. 1 25, 1774. R AN away last night from my plantation near this place, two fereant men, namely, G erge and John Atten, they were lately imported in the Justitie, and configned to Mr. Thomas Houge; George is a likely young fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 reet 10 or II i ches, stoops much, and is remarkably round shouldered and intoed a had on when he went away, a bearfkin 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 flender made, and about two inches under the fize of his brother; had on the same fort of cloaths, only a pair of old those cut at the toes t they may however change their cloaths, as they have carried with them fuch as they brought from on board the ship, which were dark brown failors jackets and breeches. Whoever will a prehend the faid fervants, and fecure them fo that I may get them again, faull be entitled to the above reward. All matters of veffels are forewarned from carrying them-off. THOMAS MONTGOMERIE. 3 W

Paroxent, Benedict, June 18, 1774. To be fold on very reasonable terms, by the subferibers,

BOUT fix hundred pounds first cost of goods, for hady money, or credit

JOHN SWAN.

Bladewiburgh, June 13, 1774)
EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD,

A N away from the subscriber, in Bladensburgh, on Sunday the rath instant, an indented 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. Wheever takes up the fild remaway, 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.

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

Norfolk, April 21, 1774.

Norfolk, April 21, 1774.

To TICE is hereby given, that a number of veffels 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 Phripp; Paul
Loyall, and Thomas Newton junior, Esquires. The
directors of the lighthouse, will also be glad to purchase
one or two slat bottomed vessels, from eighty to one
hundred and twenty tons burthen.

B ASSETT MOSELEY, Clk.

Annapolis, June 13, 1774.

R AN away on Saturday night last, the following fervants, 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 indented fervant man, imported in the Chance Capt. Campbell, in March latt, a bricklayer by trade, a front well fet fellow, of a fwarthy complexion, about 40 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 bearskin coat, blue cloth waistcoat and breeches, gray yarn stockings, country made shoes and castor hat. The property of Richard Sprigg.

Thomas Bafton, by trade a joiner, an indented fervant man, imported in the Berfey Richmond, Capt. Nicol, in February last, is a Scotchman, and talks much in that dialect; he is a middle fized man, about g feet 6 or 7 inches high, has short black hair, his tore 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 twift buttons, a new fine hat, an old brown cloth coat, black velvet waiftcoat, leather breeches, ftriped holland trousers, a pair of English shoes that have been soled, and fundry white thirts and neckclothes; he has money with him. The property of John Randall. Whoever apprehends the faid fervants, and delivers them to their matters, or fecures them in any jai, fo that they may get them again, shall receive for each man five pounds reward, and realonable char, es, paid by the fub-GEORGE STEUART. fcribers. RICHARD SPRIGG.

JOHN RANDALL.

THERE is at the plantation of Benjamin Ogle, Equ.

near Annapolis, taken up up as a ftray, a bay,
hoose, about twelve hands high, has three white teet,
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. I was

Pomonkey Neck, Charles county,

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Brands,
a dark brindle flear 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. 263w

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. w 2

Virginia, Loudon county, May 1, 1774.

AN away from the subscriber, a servant man, named James Brown, about 3 feet 4 or 5 inches high, had two scars in his forehead, dark eyes, dark thort 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, the pretty much saded, a claret coloured ditto, both without lining, a light blue jacket without sleeves, and a velved ditto of a claret colour, one check shirt, a pair of trousers, a pair of linea breeches, a pair of white thread stockings, a pair of old shoes, and a scolloped hat. Whoever takes up said servant shall have sive pounds reward, and if brought to his master, reasonable charges, paid by

TO BE SOLD

OR prime cost and charges, one neat carved

picture frame in burnished gold, four feet two

suches, by three feet four inches. For further parti
culars enquire of the printers.

S C H E M E

LOTTERY,

FOR the purpose of raising soo dollars, for the
fuse of the school at Black-Creek; Somersetcounty, Maryland.

			D	ollars.			2	
*	P	rize	of .	500	i		500	
Ì	-			400			400	
4				300	-	•	300	
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3		-		100			300	
6				50	-		100	
12	-			30	-		360	
400	•	-		- 8	•	-	3100	
455	Prize Blank			2	63	w	厂	

i 500 Tickets, at four dollars each, are 6000 dollars, few more than two blanks to a prize. First drawn, so dollars, These are prizes not included Last drawn, so dollars, in the first numbered.

The character of this feminary, which depends wholly on the public benevolence; and its own real merit; is now pretty generally known through all the fouthern parts of this province. It was inftituted 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 fmall genteel building was erected; for the accommodation of the mafters and scholars; another was fitted up to ferve as a kitchen and dining-room, and to lodge the cook and fervants under his direction: Many fludents from the western and eastern shores of Virginia, and different counties of this province, applying to be admitted, an addition, in a very flort time, was found negeffary, which, by the liberal contributions of the public was eafily effected; but there still is want of room for the present scholars, and fuch others as have applied for admiffion. A farther addition is therefore intended, and confiderable fums already subscribed for that purpose; but lest a sufficiency should not be raided in that way, this lottery, at the warm recommendation of several gentlemen, has been fet on foot, and it is expected that, as it well deferves, fo 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 roth 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, Mess. Levin Gale, Samuel Wilson, 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 sinished, will be deemed generously given for the use of the school, and applied accordingly.

Annapolis, May 17, 1774.

A LL persons indebted to Mest. 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 authorised to receive and grant receipts in sull discharge for all debts due to said store.

BANIEL DULANY,

we 3 JAMES DICK, ANTHONY STEWART.

For King WILLIAM's Schools

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.

KEWARD,

POUNDS

Harford county, Maryland, May 7, 1774.

PRIFTED away last week from the landing of the subscriber, living on the western side of the head of Chesser, living on the western side of the head of Chesser, living on the western side of the head of Chesser, living on the western side of the head of Chesser, living on the subscriber, and a platform on her stern, on which was a new seine (except a few sathoms on each wing) about 65 sathom long, the lead and cork lines are old, and spliced in several places, the floats are made of cypres; in said boat were new 300 sathom of tarred rope new last season, she had a long painter or head fast with a pig of iron for an anchor, but it is ungertain 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.

Bladensburg, May 23, 1774.

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

A PARCEL of well chosen printed cottons and

A handkerchiefs, of the newest patterns.

W4 JAMES HOGGAN.

A SOBER industrious person that understands the

A solder industrious period that understand the tailors business, will meet with encouragement by applying to the subscriber in Bladensburgh.

BARBARA BENCE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ready to be delivered to the subscribers, nead
bound, at the respective places where they were to
feribed for,

DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S GUIDE;
AT which places, non-fubscribers may also be supplied with a few remaining books, at the same price of 225, 6d, ready bound.

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

To be fold, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the

SUNDRY valuable water lots adjoining to George.

Town on Patowmack river, well fituated for wharfing and building warehouses thereon.

W3

CHARLES BEATTY,

May 18, 1774: WILLIAM DEAKINS, jue.

By WILLIAM AIRMAN, bookfeller and stationer, in

Annapolis,

A LARGE collection of books---amongst which are Blackstone's commentaries on the laws of England a vol. New dictionary of arts and sciences, 3 vol. 4to Beatie's essay on truth. Buchan's domestic medicine, best London edition. Hume's essays, 2 vols. octavo, Lord Raim'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 Russou's works, 10 vols. translated from the French Sketches of the history of man, 2 vol. 4to. by Lord Kaims, newly published. Millar on the distinction of ranks in society: Man of feeling. Man of the world, 2 vols. A compleat assortment of the British poem, Latin, Greek, and French school-books, small historia 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 wasers.

Just published, and to be sold at W. Aikman's shop,

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

The Maccaroni.

The Man of Business.

The School for Wives.

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

w. Aikman has likewife imported a few groffes of red and white port wine, of the first quality,

N. B. Books for accounts ruled and bound in the

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

R A N away the 28th inftant from the strigantial Stephen, George Brown late master, two indented servant men; William Sanders, a horse-jocker and groom, about five feet four inches high, freckled sace, 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 sounder, about five seet five inches high, pale sace, and light hair, round shoulders, and much knock-kneed; had on when he went away a blue surtout 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 sitteen shillings for each, besides what the law allows, or if delivered on board the said ship at Lower Marl-borough, thirty shillings for each, besides what the law allows.

May 26, 1774 FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD. R AN away yesterday morning from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, Patowmack river; an indented fervant man named Thomas Columbine, bora in England, brought in this province by Capt. Richard Lane thie Spring, about 22 years of age, thort well fet fellow, about five feet four or five inches high, dark complexion, fhort black hair ; had on and took with him a brown thicklet coat, an old red cloth jacket, pale blue ditto, striped blue and white damak ditto, with lappels, one pair of leather breeches very black and greafy, one pair of white drillings ditto, one pair of men's thoes and buckles almost new, thread and worfted Rockings, and an old caftor 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 fprained one of his aucles; its more than propable he may make towards Patuxent river, and endeavour to get on board fome thip for his passage to England again. Whoever takes up the faid fervant, 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.

JUST IMPORTED, May 39, 2774

And to be fold by the fubscribers, at their Rore is

A SORTABLE parcel of goods, fuitable for the Summer and Winter feafons.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, and Son JOHN HENRY MACCUBBIN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.

people ceeding opening for char our general cone imagined oney, but from xtravagance? It an expence be are not the din, what are a lear of the

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feet five fhoulders, vent away er cloaths hall have w allows, ver Mark what the RCAUD.

26, 1774 abfcriber, ver; an ibe, born nort well ce high and took ed cloth e damak

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LYLES. 39, 2774 Agre in

for the and Son

XXX

IXTO YEAR.) I AR I L A W Z Santa Common Section of the section of

T H U R S D A Y JULY 7, 1774.

the printers of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

HOUGH I before fuspected 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, shew our general circumstances are much worse than vere imagined to be; and whence arises this want mey, but from the prevailing fashion of luxury, xtravagance? there are but few of us, who do not an expence beyond our incomes, and whose inare not the less by reason of the time that is in, what are called, pleasures and amusements. Phear of the large fums due in, and out of the nce, I am almost provoked to contradict the acs, till I call to mind how people generally live, cloaths they wear, how their wives, and fons, and ters are dreffed out; how their houses are fur-I, their tables are kept, and their time is loft by follies. I have heard of a country in which it was he made her own wedding garment, and that this m made the girls mighty notable, and I readily we that the garments they made, were more be-ing than the fantastical dress now in fashion, which, ny thing could fully female beauty, would fpoil re's fairest work." The diffress of men who are in not from misfortune, but from their pride and vagance, and are liable to be broke up at the will pleasure of a creditor, deserves very little pity; but diffress, and the mean dependence it is the occa-of, are alarming, because they are enemies to freeand endanger the public liberty, by begetting fubmission to a private tyranny, and so make way ubmission to a public one. Coverousness is a dirty but it is not just to accuse a man of covetousness, ife he does not outrun his income, and it is exe folly for a man to attempt to justify his conduct he example of another, whose income exceeds his

is a man's expence ought to be governed by his iness, to be tried by the same rule: for an expence, ich in one man's cafe may be laudable, would in ther's be very blameable, and the favingness which, ome circumstances may be commendable, would in liferent situation of life be contemptible; but the stune is, that too many of us cannot bear to fee ers outdo us in grandeur, and lo we firive to keep with them, till we undo ourselves; and when we e run out all our substance, we complain that our companions keep at a distance, and look shy, and r supposed ingratitude embitters our diffress. Fruty and industry are qualities which ought to be culed, and honoured for the happiness of individuals, the refulting benefit of the community; if indivials, or a community, have the means of supply withtheir independence.

When I fee a new store opened, and a parcel of gliting toys arranged to captivate the admiration of ing starers; when I consider the cost of the goods to confumers, how many articles are useless, and how uleful ones there are, which domestic industry baits, which are fet to catch and destroy you.

The present fashionable toast is liberty and property, a good toast it is, however, it ought not to go fore, 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 Jedeah Preble, Esquires, be a committee to wait on his cellency the governor with the following address, answer to his speech at the opening of the present meral court

THOMAS FLUCKER, fecry.

o his excellency THOMAS GAGE, Efq; captain general and governor in chief of the province of Massachusett's-Bay, &c. &c.

he ADDEESS of the COUNCIL of the faid province.

May it please your excellency, Your speech to the two houses at the opening of this session has been duly considered by this

His majesty having been pleased to appoint you to be government of this province, we take this op-ortunity to wait on you with our congratulations on at occasion.

Your excellency has arrived at a juncture when the armony between Great-Britain and the colonies is rearly interrupted, whereby your fiation, though levated, must needs be rendered less agreeable to you han it would have been; but if you should be the appy inframent of reftoring in any measure that

harmony, and of extricating the province from their present embarrasments, you will doubtless consider these happy effects as more than a compensation for any inconveniences arifing to you from the peculiar circumfances of the times. His majefty's faithful council will, on all occasions, cheerfully co-opperate with your excellency in every attempt for accomplish-

we wish your excellency every folicity: the greatest of a political nature, both to your elf 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 cenfure any one, but we are confirmined to fay there is the greatest reason to apprehend that from their machinations (both in concert and apart) are derived the origin and progress of the diffusion be-tween Britain and the colonies, and the prefent diftreffed flate of this province—a province, to which the latter of them, in an efpecial manner, owed his best fervices, 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 indispensible duty, so it shall be our constant endeavour to maintain to the utmost of our power, in perfect consistence however with the truest loyalty to the crown; the just prerogatives of which your excellency will ever find

this board realous 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 affiftance; 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 fource of the truest enjoyment, self appro-

We thank your excellency for the affurance 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 affured 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 reslects on the administration of his excellency's two immediate predecessors, when he defired the chairman not to proceed any further, and that he would affign his reasons for retufing to receive it, in a message to the council, and on the same day sent by the secretary the following

Gentlemen of the council, Cannot receive an address which contains indecent reflections on my predecessors who have been tried and honourably acquited by the lords and privy coun-

cil, 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

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 refolutions, present 129 members and only 12 distentients, viz.

In the bouse 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 refolve, that a meeting of committees from the feveral 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 wife 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 reftoration of union and harmony between Great-Baitain and the colonies, most ardently defired by

all good men. Therefore refolved, that the how. James Bowdoin, Efq; the hon. Thomas Cushing, Efq; Mr. Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Efquires, be and they are hereby appointed a committee on the part of this province for the purpofes aforefaid, any three of whom to be a quorum, to meet fuch 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 fubitance of thefe

In the bouse of representatives, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS this house taking into consideration the many diffresses 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 foon 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 wife 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 defired by all good men. And the hon. James Bowdoin, Efq; 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 purpoles 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 l'hiladelphia, or any other place that shall he judged most suitable by the joint committees, on the first day of eptember next. And whereas this house did resolve, that there be paid to faid 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 fame. And faid refolve was fent up to the honourable board for their concurrence, who accordingly concurred in the refolve of the house, but his excellency the governor declined his confent to the same. Wherefore this nouse would recommend, and they do accordingly hereby recommend to the feveral towns and districts within this province, that each town and district, raise, collest 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 here-with exhibited, being each town and district's proportion of faid fum, 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 lift will be fent to the feledmen of faid towns and diffrids,

In the house of representatives, June 17, 1774WHEREAS the towns of Boston and Charlestown,
are at this time fuffering under the are at this time fuffering under the hart and 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 confent; 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 refolved, 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 circum-stances, till the sense and advice of our sister coionies 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 prefervation of the liberties of their country.

In the bouse 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 difregarded 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 flavery, appears more and more to be fixed and deter-mined. It is therefore strongly recommended by this house to the inhabitants of the province, that they renounce altogether the confumption 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 pedlers and petty chapmen (who are of late become a very gre t nuitance) by putting in execution the good and wholesome laws of this province for that purpofe.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

By the GOVERNOR.

A proclamation for diffolving the general court. WHEREAS the proceedings of the house of representatives, in the present session of the general court, make it necessary, for his majesty's ser-

vice, that the faid general court should be dissolved. I have therefore thought fit to dissolve the said general court, and the fame is hereby diffolved ac-cordingly, and the members thereof are discharged from any further attendance.

Given under my hand at Salem, the 17th day of June, 1774, in the fourteenth year of his majesty's reign.

By his excellency's command, ? THOMAS FLUCKER, secretary.

T. GAGE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PHILADELPHIA.

At a very large and respectable meeting of the free-holders and freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia, on Saturday, June 18, 1774.

Thomas Willing, John Dickinson, Esquires, chairmen.

RESOLVED,

THAT the act of parliament, for shutting up the port of Boston, is unconstitutional; op-pressive to the inhabitants of that town; dangerous to the liberties of the British colonies; and that, therefore, we consider our brethren, at Boston, as suffering in the common cause of America.

II. I hat a congress of deputies from the several colonies, in North-America, is the most probable and proper mode of procuring relief for our fuffering brethren, obtaining redress of American grievances, securing our rights and liberties, and re-establishing peace and harmony between Great-Britain and these colonies, on a constitutional foundation.

III. That a large and respectable committee be immediately appointed for the city and county of Philadelphia, to correspond with the fifter colonies and with the feveral counties in this province, in order that all may unite in promoting and endeavouring to attain the great and valuable ends mentioned in the foregoing reiolution

IV. That the committee nominated by this meeting ing shall consult together, and on mature deliberation determine, what is the most proper mode of collecting the fense of this province, and appointing deputies for the same, to attend a general congress; and having determined thereupon, shall take such measures, as by them shall be judged most expedient, for procuring this province to be represented at the said congress, in the best manner that can be devised for promoting the public welfare.

V. That the committee be instructed immediately to fet on foot a subscription for the relief of such poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, as may be deprived of the means of subsistence by the operation of the act of parliament, commonly stiled the Boston port bill. The money arising from such subscription to be laid out as the committee shall think will best answer the ends

proposed. VI. That the committee confift of forty-three perfons, viz. John Dickinson, Edward Pennington, John Nixon, Thomas Willing, George Clymer, Samuel Howell, Joseph Read, John Roberts, (miller,) Thomas Wharton, jun. Charles Thomson, Jacob Barge, Thomas Barclay, William Ruth, Robert Smith, (car-penter,) Thomas Fitzimons, George Roberts, Samuel Ervin, Thomas Mifflin, John Cox, George Gray, Robert Morris, Samuel Miles, John M. Nesbit, Peter Chevalier, William Moulder, Joseph Moulder, Anthony Morris, jun. John Allen, Jeremiah Warder, jun. Rev. D. William Smith, Paul Engle, Thomas Penrofe, James Meafe, Benjamin Marshall, Reuben Haines, John Bayard, Jonathan B. Smith, Thomas Wharton, Haac Howell, Michael Hillegas, Adam Hubley, George Schlosser, and Christopher Ludwick.

My FRIENDS and FELLOW CITIZENS! .

FEW days will present you with an opportu-A nity of displaying the most noble beneficence and exalted humanity in the cause of liberty and virtue. It cannot be doubted, that the operation of the cruel edict, against the town of Boston, will expose its inhabitants, your brethren, fellow subjects and Americans, to the dreadful dangers of penury and want. The voice of freedom in distress is a found which, I trust, no American can hear unmoved: think, my dear fellow citizens, what would be your own expectations, if pressed by the immediate hand of power, your streets thould echo with the cries of the labouring poor and industrious tradesmen, the widow, and the orphan, lacking bread: how would you look round with anxious eyes upon those, whom the policy of a vindictive mini-fter had yet enabled to administer to your wants? how would their bounty, like the gentle dew of heaven, chear your drooping spirits, and dispel the dreadful gloom: the distresses of Boston have a peculiar claim upon all, who have recommended firmness, prudence, and moderation; they must be enabled to follow this advice, and exercise their virtues: the common interests of American liberty oppose their proftration at the feet

of a haughty and unfeeling minister; the dignity of the cause cannot be fullied by halty and precipitate meafures: Is it not then our duty and our interest, with a liberality becoming freemen, to support them in the hour of distress, and while we are uniting for the benefit of all, to guard them against that desperation, whose effects will be permicious to all. Indeed, my fellow citizens, this is probably but a part of that scene in which we shall be called to act, or suffer; it is so most affuredly, if that devoted town deserted and forsaken should, in the agonies of hunger and want, fink under the load, or burit forth in a desperate effort to throw it off. Policy, humanity, the love of liberty and our country, and every principle that can enoble the human mind, are now called forth into action; but in a manner which the most peaceable cannot disapprove, and the most animated cannot err or mislead: if any lurking prejudices or remembrances of former hardships hang upon any of our minds, how noble, how magnanimous will it appear to cast them far behind us .- To shew the world, that like Christians indeed, we can not only forget and forgive, but lead the way in one great collected effort of public virtue and benevolence that no partial views, or private refeatments can check the generous impulse arising from violated rights and in. fulted patriotism. That man must be unworthy, or infensible of the honour derived from the rank of a freeman, who can withhold his mite from fuch accumulated diftress; but I am sure this public-spirited city can need no ftimulus on this occasion .- We shall inspire our suffering brethren with fentiments of the most tender confidence, and affectionate gratitude, pour oyl and balfam into their bleeding wounds :-when the ear hears of us, it shall bless us, and when the eye sees us, it shall bear witness: because we delivered the poor that cried-the fatherless, and those who had none to help them. The widow's heart shall fing for joy, and the bleffings of those, who are ready to perish, shall come upon us. PHILANTEROPOS.

NORFOLK, May 31, 1774.

A letter to the inbabitants of Charles Town.

GENTLEMEN,

THE occasion is too ferious to admit of apologies for this unfolicited communication of our fentiments to you, at this alarming crisis to American freedom; for the time is come, the unhappy ara is arrived, when the closest union among ourselves, and the firmest confidence in each other, are our only securities for those rights, which as men and freemen, we derive from nature and the constitution. The late hostile par-liamentary invasion of the town of Boston, we deem an attack upon the liberties of us all. Of the particulars of that unhappy transaction, we presume, you are already fully informed, and we doubt not shudder with us at this fystematic mode of depriving the unreprefented American of his rights and possessions, and vesting the crown with such despotic power over the free-born inhabitants of the capital of the Massachusetts-Bay. What measures are most proper to be adopted on this sad occasion we are at a loss to point out; but we look to the wisdom of your city, in conjunction with the other large commercial towns on this continent, to take more immediately the lead in these important matters, and to fix upon such expedients in the regulation of trade, as may be most productive of relief to our suffering brethren of Boston, and the general establishment of the rights of these colonies; and you may rest assured, that in every measure conducive to this grand continental object, you will always meet with our most hearty concurrence. We are under great apprehenfions for the people of Boston, lett, they may fink under the weight of their misfortunes; and at the same time that we highly approve of the expediency of a congress, as proposed by several of the colonies, we think the trading part of the community ought particularly to interfere, for nothing but the most speedy and efficaci-ous measures can relieve them; and if after all, there should be found an unhappy necessity to reimburse the India company for that just punishment they received for their ungenerous attempts on our liberties; we trust there is no inhabitant of these colonies, who feels and thinks himself a freeman, but will cheerfully put his hand to his purse, and join in the general expence. Inclosed we transmit to you the proceedings of the inhabitants of the borough of Norfolk and Town of Portfmouth, together with letters and other papers from Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as also copies of the resolutions and other proceedings of the members of our late house of burgestes both before and after their dissolution. We hope to be able to inform you more particularly of the collected fense of the trade of this colony at the general meeting of the merchants next week at Williamsburg, when we expect further dis-patches from the Northward. We hope the favour of a free and full communication of your fentiments on this important occasion, and trust that your flourishing and respectable province will still continue their generous endeavours for the establishment of the rights of the colonies, that the opposition of all America may be as extensive as the opposition. With the warmest attachment to the interests of the colonies, we are

Gentlemen, most respectfully, your most obedient servants, THOMAS NEW TON, jun. JOSEPH HUTCHINGS, PAUL LOYALL, ALEXANDER LOVE, SAMUEL INGLIS, JOHN GREENWOOD ALEXANDER SKINNER, WILLIAM HARVEY, NIEL JAMIESON. WILLIAM DAVIES, Clk. Com.

A true copy,

Letter from the committee of Norfolk and Portsmouth to the Baltimore committee of correspondence.

NORFOLK, June 2, 1774, E acknowledge receipt of your interesting fa-your, and hope you will still continue to communicate your fentiments to us on the important. fub.

ject of your letter, in the freest and fullest manner, are happy in fo general a concurrence in opinion you, and are ready to unite in any measures that may generally thought for the advantage of the color and the relief of our unhappy brethren of Boston sympathize most functively with them in their sufficient our hearts are warmed with affection for them; and trust they will never be deserted, nor left the folk ftrugglers against arbitrary power. The act for blo ing up their harbour and stopping their trade, and bill for altering and amending the charter of the lony of Massachusetts-Bay, which lord North has he brought into the house of commons, we view as se strokes to the liberties of these colonies, and as a pul robbery of our rights; but we rest with a firm rance that the paltry policy, of attacking a town province fingly, will never to unhappily delude us, to diffunite us from that joint, firm, and universal position of all British America which we trust will ways render abortive every fuch pernicious measure. As we have had occasion to write to South Cardin previous to this our earliest oppourtunity of answers your favour, we transmit you a copy of that lens which you may please to communicate as you to proper. You have also inclosed some other paper from which you will be fully sensible, that we are reto join in any measures for the public good. We a with great efteem and regard, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble fervants,

JOSEPH HUTCHINGS, ALEXANDER SKINN IAMES TAYLOR, PAUL LOYALL, WILLIAM HARVEY WILLIAM DAVIES, d

A true copy,

Letter from the committee of Norfolk and Portinon to the Bulton committee.

NORFOLK, June 3, 179 GENTLEMEN, E gladly take this first opportunity of assume our brethren of Boston on this melancholy a casion, that we are not indifferent spectators of the distressing situation, under the present cruel exertions British power, to support an edict calculated to ru their trade, and for ever subject a very considerable po perty to the arbitrary pleature of the crown. Our be foms glow with tender regard for you; we sympathin with you in your fufferings, and thought it our du devoutly to observe the appointment of the first of June as a day of fasting and prayer, solemnly to address to Almighty ruler to support you in your afflictions, and to remove from our fovereign, those pernicious coun fellors that have been the wicked inftruments of you oppression. Be assured we consider you as suffering a the common cause, and look upon ourselves as bound by the most facred and solemn ties, to support you is every measure that shall be found necessary to regain your just rights and privileges. - As we have had occation to communicate our fentiments to Charles-Town and Baltimore, we refer you to those letters and the other papers transmitted to you; and although we an not one of the larger commercial towns on the continent, yet as the trade is more collected here, than it any other place of this well watered and extensive do minion, we thought it our duty to communicate what we apprehend to be the fense of the mercantile part of

the community among us. That the Almighty arm may support you and shield you in the hour of danger, is the fervent prayer of, Gentlemen,

> Your affectionate brethren THOMAS NEWTON, jun. JOSEPH HUTCHINGS, MATTHEW PHRIPP, SAMUEL KER, ROBERT SHEDDEN, HENRY BROWN, ALEXANDER SKINNER THOMAS BROWN, ROBERT TAYLOR.

A true copy,

WILLIAM DAVIES, Clk.

ANNAPOLIS, July 7. Mr. Thompson's reply to Mr. Buchavan will be in our next. CUSTOM. - HOSSE.

TERED.

Sloop Two Brothers, George North, from St. Martin's. Ship Thornton, John Kid, from London. Sloop Speedwell, Peleg Winflow, from North-Carolina. Schooner Elizabeth, Josiah Godfrey, from Salem. Ship Baltimore Packet, Alexander Kennedy, from Newry.

Schooner Priscilla, William Wise, from Philadelphia.

CLEARED.

Brig Sally Van, George Rofs, for Jamaica. Snow Catharine, Nicholas Fortune, for Cadiz. Sloop Mary, Samuel Rayment, for North-Carolina. Ship Charles, Charles Reily, for Liverpool. Schooner Industry, William Woolfey, for Cork.

July 1, 1774. L L persons who have any just claims against the A LL persons who have any just channes against the cleate of John G issit's, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. 3 W (W) | NICHOLAS WORTHINGTON, Executor,

To be fold by the tubicriber, to the highest bidder, at Humphrey Godman's ravern, about feven miles above Bladenflung, on Priday the and of July, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A PARCEL of likely young negroes, confiding of men, women, and children. Reasonable credit will be allowed to the purchasers, on giving bond on interest, with good security.

**The confidence of the purchasers on giving the confidence of the purchasers of the purchasers of the confidence of the purchasers of the confidence of the conf

HE fubscriber quantity of flow ng all forts of those who ple may at any tim ers of veffels, at he best ship bread

OST on Mone tween Lyon's et book, contai ch can be of no ard Wells, Pig jamin Lane, pounds, paid

OMMITT negro Ned, ck, in Pennsylv 4 inches high: red broad clot t, ofnabrig trou ter is defired to (3W) FIVE P

V EN T away fty well :nade nd fhouldered, tock with him ton jacker, old the faid fervan the may be h es from home lif fifty miles, ard (including e charges if bro

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IL pe red to rithout res

Ealt tabacco ut receivi r thippere Annapolis, July 5, 2774.

HE subscriber having manished himself with a quantity of flour of the best quality, takes this nod to inform his friends, that he has just begun ing all forts of bread at his house on the dock, re those who please to favour him with their cusmay at any time be supplied on reasonable terms. ers of veffels, and others, may have any quantity he best ship bread on the shortest notice. 1 JOSEPH MIDDLETON.

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OST on Monday evening, the 27th inftant, be-tween Lyon's creek and Pig-Point, a red leather ket book, containing fundry papers of consequence, ch can be of no service but to the owner. Who-finds said pocket-book, by bringing it to Mr. ard Wells, Pig-point, or to Captains Richard or amin Lane, near Lyon's creek, fhall receive e pounds, paid by

JOSHUA DORSEY. St. Mary's county, June 24, 1774. OMMITTED to my cultody as a runaway, negro Ned, who fays he belongs to William ck, in Pennsylvania; is about 24 years of age, 5 4 inches high: has on and with him, a light cored broad cloth coat much worn, an ofnabrig t, ofnabrig trousers, and an old caftor hat. His ter is defired to take him away, and pay charges, to

Patuxent Iron-works, June 28, 1774.
FIVE POUNDS REWARD. VEN Taway laft night from the fubscriber, an English fervant man, named James Cookman, fly well :nade fellow, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high nd shouldered, and about 26 years of age; had on tock with him an ofnabrig thirt, crocus troufers, ton jacker, old hat, and old thoes. Whoever takes the faid ferwant, and fecures him in any jail, fo the may be had again, shall receive if taken so les from home 20 shillings, if 20 miles 40 shillings, if fifty miles, or out of the province, the above vard (including what the law allows) and reasone charges if brought home, paid by tf THOMAS SNOWDEN.

N. B. There is missing an old blue broad cloth coat, itcoat and breeches, one white linen fhirt, and two of ttockings, which it is probable he may have en with him.

HERE is at the plantation of Thomas Hinton, near the widow Douden's tavern, taken up as a ay, a white m re, about twelve and a half hands trock thus R. The owner may have her again proving property, and paving charges w 3

HERE is at the noute of Henry Sible in the gl of Annapolis, near the dock, a chefnut coloured rfe, taken up as a stray, has a white face, his mear nd foot white, but no perceivable brand. The ner may have him again, on proving property, d paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Rozer, in Prince George's county, a bright bay horfe, taken as a firay, branded on the thigh with the letter I, out 14 hands high, has a small star and fnip, apars to be about nine years old, feems to have had a ula, from which he is quite relieved. The owner ay have him again, on proving operty, and paying

HERE is at the plantation of Devait Ancony, living in Conococheague, in Frederick county, ken up a fray, a fmall bay mare, thirteen hands b, with a small star in her forehead, and no brand be feen, supposed to be about fix or feven years old, mall hele in her left ear, with a fpring colt of a roan plour. The owner may have them again, on proving operty, and paying charges.

HERE is at the plantation of Martin and Philip Houzer, living near the mouth of Seneca, in Frerick county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay mare, ar fourteen hands high, about 7 or 8 years old, anded on the near buttock with N, and on the near oulder with a brand that is not plain, has a flar in er forehead, a small snip on her nose, and a small hite fpor in her near flank, and several white spots nder the faddle, had on a very good bell and a ather collar with a round buckle. The owner may ave her again, on proving property, and paying targes.

LAND TO BE SOLD. WO tracts of land at the mouth of Conneco-cheague, containing five hundred thirtybree acres and three quarters of an acre, which I urchased at the sale of the manor, whereon Ar. Minor keeps public house, and where my broher George lived; whereon is a house two storie igh with brick chimnies, three fire rooms below and three above, with cellars, barns, outhouses, c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to suport it for many, many years. But it is fo well nown to every Jersey or Pennsylvania man, who wer went to the fouthward to look out for land for is children, that there is no occasion to say one ord in praise of it. . Whoever buys it shall have offcffion of it next fall, time enough to put a crop f winter ain in the ground.

DAVID ROSS.

Patuxent, June 20, 1774. red to pay their accounts by the soth of next houth, or they will be fixed to the next August court, rithout respect to persons. 2 JOSEPH MULLAN.

NSURANCE will be made on the Sim's load of tobacco, at 8 pounds sterling per hogshead, with-ut receiving contradictory orders from any shipper or shippers 3 w JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

Andapolis, April e3, 1774.

ICHARD BURLAND; eniler and bubit-maker from London, late foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, deceafed, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he is now removed into the boufe were flamuel Harvey Howard lately lived, facing the coffeed
house, he takes this opportunity to assure those takes
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. to merit their lafting approbation.

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774. CPRIGGS and DONALDSON, tailors, ftay-maders 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 bufiness will be thankfully received and speedily exe-

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

JAMES DICK & STEWART. At their store, in Church street, Animpolis, have imported in the Patuxent, Capt. Lewis, and the Baltimore, Capt. Hanrick, from London,

GENERAL affortment of goods fuitable for the A feafon; among which are fail cloth, anchors, grapnels, oakum, and all forts of thip chandlery. They have likewise for sale Madeira wine of the very best New-York quality by the pipe, hogshead, or quarter calk, a few barrels of Frederick-Town beer, upper and fole leather, a few bags of hops,

All forts of cordage made at Newington ropewalk, where orders are complied with in the most speedy manner. 3 4w June 8, 1774. June 8, 1774.

London bottled poster, English and country made

THE fubicribers 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 Meff. John Bucha-nan and son, and who shall neglect to pay what they owe, or to fettle, and fecure the fame by the laft day of this month, will immediately thereffer he sued. And all the creditors of Mr. John Buchanan, or of Mess. John Buchanan and son, are defired 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 June 9, 1773. GILB. BUCHANAN, JAMES DICK. ANTHONY STEWART

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

LARGE and general affortment of European and A Eatt-India goods, adapted to the feafon, The fubscribers 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 the will take on board tobacco, at feven pounds tteriing per ton, configned to WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

ON the fecond 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 fhirt, professes to play on inftruments of music, has a surn to finging, 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 faid he had bufiness 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 thort, 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 the off to inia. Whoever will stop the mare and shall have three pounds reward, paid by

WILLIAM EDMONS. R AN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Lyon's Creek, an indented fervant man, named John White, about five feet ton inches high, has a dark complexion, and a chearful countenance, grey eyed, has short black hair, and a black heard, he has lost some of his upper fore teeth, foenks 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 mettal buttons, nankeen breeches with pale yellow ferret in the knees, old thread flockings footed with linen, and a pair of light worfte ones ribbed, a pair of old channel pumps, and finall pinchlack buckles, two pair of black knit breeches, a fine linen shirt and neckcloth marked I K, two marked I K, www. marked I K, two marked I K lin ones marked I W with black filk, a good fashionable hat, three coarse shirts, and three ofnabrigs ditto, three pair of ofnabrig troufers; it is thought he went away in company with two fervants in the neighbou: hood, who absconded about the same time. Whoever takes up and fecures the faid fervant, fo that his mafter may get him again, shall have forty shillings reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by tf JOHN KILTY.

OR 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.

To be fold 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 imall parcels of very valuable land,
called Barker's lot, Barker's Hazard, and Girls
Delight, lying together, and containing in the whole about forty-fix acres. There is on the land a fine young orchard of about 420 apple-trees, just begining to bear, a good new bricked well, a new house now rented to Zachariah Wade for a tavern, with feven convenient rooms, a blacklimiths shop, and a convenient house for the Smith to live. The whole affigned to me in truft for William Barker's creditors.
RALPH FORSTER, fheriff.

To be fold 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,

HE 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 fold with fix 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 C H E M E OFA LOTTERY,

FOR the purpose of raising 900 dollars, for the use of the school at Black-Creek, Someriet-

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1	P	rize	of	500	i	3	500
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400		•	- 3	B. 8		•	3200
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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 numbered.

The character of this seminary, which depends wholly on the public benevolence, and its own real merit, is now pretty generally known through at the fouthern parts of this province. It was infiltrated about eight years ago, by a few persons of the neighbourhood, in which it is fituate, entirely with a view to the education of their own children: a final genteel building was erected, for the accomm a don of the mafters and fcholars; another was need p to ferve as a kitchen and dining-room, and to the cook and fervants under his direction. Many fludents from the western and eastern shores of V.rginia, and different counties of this province, applying to be admitted, an addition, in a very short time, was found neeessary, which, by the liberal contribu-tions of the public was easily effected; but there it. I is want of room for the present scholars, and such others as have applied for admission. A farther addition is therefore intended, and confiderable lums already subscribed for that purpose, but lest a sufficiency should not be raised in that way, this lottery, at the warm recommendation of feveral gentlemen, has been fet on foot, and it is expected that, as it well deferves, fo it will meet with public encouragemente Some hundred tickets are already engaged, and we flatter ourselves we shall dispose of the remainder almost immediately, fo that the drawing may commence on the roth 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 manage s.

The following gentlemen, latters. Levin Gale, Samuel Wilson, Planner Wilson, 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 fix months, after the drawing is finished, will be deemed generously given for the use of the school, and applied accordingly. (3w)

LAND TO BE SOLD.

TRACT of land lying in Prince William A county, in Virginia, containing soo acres of high land, and 90 acres of marth, very fine for meadow, fituated on Quontico creek, between the mouth of the faid cieck, where 9 or 10 thips 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 musthly, about three miles from each. The timber is falcable. The Lind is of good foil and well timbered, which now rents for 4500 pounds of the co. Any Perion inclinable to purchase may see the land by applying to Mr. Andrew Leatch who lives in Dumfries, he will go with them and the wit and the subscribes will he will go with them and hew it, and the subscriber will he at the tavern near the bridge in the aforefaid town on the first Monday in August, where any per-son inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to 3 w 2 JOHN BOONE LUCKE TT Tune 1. 1774.

To be fold by the fablariber, on Monday the first day of August next, if fair, if not, the first fair day,

H k E E 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 fierling, and the remainder in bills, gold, filver, 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 fix or feven hundred barrels yearly, and a third part of it or more good wood land, belides skirts of branches full of rail ftuff. There are pon the faid land, a dwelling house thirty feet by eighteen, two rooms upon a floor, with two brick chimnies, three fire places compleatly finished, kitchen, corn-house, quarter, cellar, and other out-houses, with an exceeding fine apple orchard, which will produce two thoufand gallom of cyder yearly. Alfo a framed dwalling. house twenty four feet square, with kitchen and ftable fuitable either for tavern or flore, 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 renants or overfeers; the above land lays convenient for all forts of trade and shipping, and likewise for the fish-ery; there is on the said land several fishings very convenient; the above land is under y 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

Also two tracts of land lying and being in Prince George's county, within fix miles of Nottingham, and arter 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 beats, and very fuitable to the above tract to supply it with timber, hogshead stuff, or fhingles; the land also is very fuitable for tobacco, corn, or small grain, and remarkable for raising a stock of all kinds; the title is indisputable. tf
HENRY CAMDEN. HENRY CAMDEN.

OMMITTED to my custody as a run way, 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 fold her to one Mr. Heicks, in the barrens of Biltimore county, to whom the fays the now belongs. Her mafter is defired to pay charges, and take her from RALPH FORS TER, Sheriff. 3 W

Saint Mary's county, June 9, 1774. OMMITTED to my cuftody as runaways the two following negroes, Wall, a lufty well made fellow, about twenty leven years of age, 5 feet to inches high; has on and with him, a full fuit of green broad cloth, with gold balket buttons much worn; an old ofnabrig fhirt, a mixt Barcelona handkerchief, a felt hat, two pair of thread flockings, a pair of blue yarn ditto, and a pair of old hoes with itrings; fays he belongs to William Craig in Pennsyl-

Nan, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; has on and with her, an ofnabrig jacket and petticoar, a cullico petticoat, a white linen apron, three white linen handkerchiefs, a blue and white printed ditto, and a pair of floes and flockings; fays fine belongs to Caleb Dorfey, near Annapolis. Their mafters are defired to take them away, and pay charges to

2 (811) HUGH HOPEWELL, fheriff. HERE is at the plantation of Walter Wilton, I liging at the mouth of Anticatum creek on Patowinack river, taken up as a firay, 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.

HERE is at the plantation of Sarah Shaw, living on Owens creek, Frederick county, a dark bay horfe near fourteen hands high, fourteen or fiftteen years old, has a small star in his face, some faddle spots, and has had the fistula, he trots and paces. The owner is defired to pay charges, and take him W 3

June 8, 1774. TO be fold, a valuable tract of land lying in Frederick county, about feven miles from Frederick fown, 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 Bladeniburgh

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 culto.

There in particular, that I still continue to carry on the staymaking bueness in all its branches; as I have furnished my felf with the best materials for that purpose, those ladies that choose to favour me with their cultom, may depend upon being ferved in thes neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by the public's humble fervant,

ELIZABETH FERGUSON. N. B. She also keeps good entertainment for man and horfe.

STOLEN or frayed, on Saturday night the 19th of June, from John Glifford's, in Prince George's county, at the ferry croffing to Alexandria, a brown mare, five years old, better than thirteen hands high. trots and gallops, branded on the hear flouder with a blotch not unlike the letter A. Whoever delivers faid mare to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, or the apove John Clifford, or to Mr. Thomas Rose in Oueen-Anne, mail rectionable charges, by WILLIAM HARDY. Queen-Anne, shall receive the fum of twenty thillings,

HERE is at the plantation of John Whittle, living on the head of Severn, taken up as a ftray, 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.

MERE is at the plantation of Thomas Sprigg, junin Prince George's county, taken up as a firay, a fmall black mare, about thirteen and an half hands high, four years old, branded on the near buttock A B, hase 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

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

BETWEEN three and four thousand feet of fine oak and poplar feantling, that will ferve either for a brick or wooden house: a fulky with harness, about one hundred and fifty fathom of fean rope, an indented fervant who has rather more than a year to ferve, and is expert at all plantation work ; alfo a pair of hand mill flones very good, with irons, and in a IOHN LUCAS.

Upper-Mariborough, May 18, 1774. HE subscriber begs leave to inform his old custo-mens and the public, that he has lately supplied himself with all kinds of materials for carrying on the flaymaking bufinels as ufual. Those ladies who chuse to favour him with their custom, may depend on being ferved in the best and neatest manner, and newest fathions, 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 JOHN O'CONNOR. W4

Baltimore Town, March 12, 1774. O be fold, and entered upon in a month if required, a lot of ground, fituate in Frederick-ftreet, 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 lower front. It is on leafe for 90 years, renewable or ever, and subject to a ground rent of only 408. Herling per annum. About 16 years of the leafe are expired; on the front of the lot on Frederick-freet, is a large brick dwelling house, wherein the subscriber now lives, so feet front, as feet deep, two flory high, having two parlours, a paffage, and flair-case below; four good chambers, three whereof have fire places, and above, two good garrets well finished. There are also adjoining to the faid dwelling, a good brick kitchen and landry, with proper chambers for fervants; 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 ferved as a jail, and which may be removed at pleafure. There is an exceeding good garden well inclosed : this lot would fuit a diffiller, brewer, or fugar-baker; as there is room sufficient for building, and a lane may be opened through the lot from one ftreet to another; what buildings are on this lot are faithfully executed, the brick walls fome are 18 inches thick. and none less than 14 inches, even to the ridge pole; the purchaser need tay 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 defirous of fettling 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 W. LIAM HOWARD take this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they now carry on the tallow chandlery and loap boiling bufineffes, in all their different branches, at their house in East-Areet, near the market; where those who may be pleased to favour them with their cuftom 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 sifteen pence. Hard foap by the pound nine pence, foft ditto by the gallon one shilling. Cash for tallow and myrtle wax.

Annapolis, June 22, 17742 HEREAS Sarah the wife of the fubscriber, did on the twenty-eighth day of April laft, by her own free will and confent, agree to separate and depart from me, as by a certain agreement duly executed between the faid Sarah and myfelf, may more fully appear; this is therefore to forewarn all per-fons from dealing with her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

J. AND A. NEILSON,
M. I. L. L. N. E. R. S.
West-Street, Annapolis.

HAVE just imperred (in the ship Adventure Gapt. Maynard, from London) a genteel association ment of millinary goods, confifting of ladies me fathionable dress and undress caps, shades and bonnes blown and thread laces, black ditto; chip hats as hat trimmings; plain and figured ribbons, black los ditto; figured dress and undress gauzes, plain ditto filk frings for mourning linen; tans; black and who yard wide alamode; white farfnets; white and co loured perfrans ; flowered and wrought lawns, &c. to be fold at the most regionable rates,

N. B. Orders from the country will be punctually

SIXTY - SIX DOLLARS REWARD. R A N away, or carried away by land or water on the feventh of lune laft, from the fubscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland a falt-water negro man, named Solomon, about 200 22 years of age, has been in the country about thre years, talks pretty good English for the time he ha been in the country; he is of a middle fize, and is fomething upon the yellowish colour, his head feem fomething 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 ha changed it now; as for his cloathing it is needleft to mention, as he has been gone lo long. Whoever ap prehends the faid negro man, and fecures him in an jail, fo that he may be had again, shall have a reward of fixteen dollars: if carried away by any person of persons, whoever will apprehend the said thief of thieves, and fecure him or them in any jail, fo that hed they may be dealt with as the law directs, shall receive the remaining fifty dollars is a reward, at the conviction of the faid thief or thieves, paid by 2 wit THOMAS COCKEY

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

A LARGE and general affortment of Europea and East-India goods, suitable to the season among which the and superfine broad-clothes-fine cassiner-willow and parama-jeans-jeaners-thicksets-cotton denims-corduroys-Italian and Dutch corduyard wide drawboys-royal ribs-flock and fattings-velvet and velverets-yard wide corded dimetry'swide flowered petricoating _ I, I, and yard wide linens _ long lawns _ white and brown Irish sheetwhite and brown Ruffia ditto-Ruffia drabsbrown and ftriped cotton hollands-dowlas-bedbunts-Flander's ticks-Holland beds and pillowsmatraffes-cotton counterpanes- and yard wide colton chints—furniture check—2 ell, and 1 ftriped and plain lutefirings---firsted and tobined ducapes---black and white ditto---flowered brocade---armazeen---corded tabby .-- China taffeta .-- black and white fatting and fattin peclongs- dell and ell wide mode and al-mode---d ell and ell wide Persian, and Persian taffetagold waittcoat fhapes --- filk Persian and fattin petticosts - fine patent aprons---fik gauze---cypress ditto--parisnet --- catgut---- abricks and lawns---blond and thread lace -- threat biging---taste---head and breat flowers---ear-rings and hair-pins---black and white filk handkerchiefs and cravats-black love handkerchiefs --- Italian crapes --- bombazeen --- Womens and childrens fashionable filk bonnets---cane and strav hats---filk cloaks---mens and boys fashionable beaver hats---ladies riding beaver ditto, with turban-band, and Offrich feathers---3 4 and 5 threaded mens and womens thread, cotton, and filk hofe---boys thread, ditto---mens, womens, and girls gloves and mitts---womens filk ditto---printed calicoes and hnens---India chints---white calicoes---fix four h humhums---ell wide plain and flowered muffins---ditto book muflins---nankeens---womens calimanco and white leather shoes---mens best shoes---red Morocco, and neat japaned decanter stands --- vicling for ditto---Poland starch---indigo and fig blue---spices of all kinds--- fago---epfam and glauber falts---best powdered Jefuits bark --- almonds --- fun-raifins, and currants in jarrs -- fugar-candy --- Spanish juice --- spirits of wine --- fpirits of turpentine --- Florence oil --- lintfeed ditto--- painter's colours of all forts--- Weston souff--basket falt --- double and single refined loaf sugar --- fail cloth--- feans and fean twine---porter---old red port, &c. &c. &c. THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD:

May 20, 1773 R AN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Prederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inft. at night, a convict fervant 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 thirts, 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 Flummer, overfeer on the abovefaid 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 cf 3 HENRY RIDGELY.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.

and mer time of war three 64 gun s Sir J-y ch from one e to the other, me friend for ther he meant ever in all th that the Frei the preimt th as question

me maliciou M----y, in ghted at the be rendere cles of mal-ac the mortifying eived all the o gs, is never ondent, the bulence of Lo Oliverian bre D-----ll, -role We hear tha house of pe i, to be take . 1, 25 1

Whatever and a ham salvi ree months governmen. know what d what the t'u May 6 Spanish ac the tribs ilen in h The art ia, the onday ... xt

vate artius. Ma: 11. 0s day an the Il for regain rdered to be rds to be to By a lette. at Acams, 1 aders of the ms formed d have take nt over for It is unive rench king Europe. A perion a

innah, has nen of war, nmediately paniards ha he frigate, them, amage. With the coility, ex hould there he CLOSET ess thankfu

at an Engli

the preferv: A farmer taining hor ever fo diffe cures them nd may be thief can b May 12. America, leave to future gov

against th uffice in t y read, a Anothe Mr. Holla Bay, pray gulating Holland quettion b

The or regulate t time; wh