

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1775.

BOSTON, January 13.

WE hear that the town of Yarmouth have voted to dismiss the committee of correspondence; and that the town of Plimpton have voted to keep their monies in the treasury, and to pay no minute men.

Saturday evening last arrived in town, from New-York, Samuel Kemble, Esq; who is appointed secretary to his excellency general Gage.

From the MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE.

At a town-meeting, duly notified, to be held at Barnstable, on the fourth day of January, 1775, pursuant to a warrant granted for that purpose, by Joseph Otis and Daniel Davis, Esqs; (being the major part of the select-men of said town) to act on the several matters and things hereafter mentioned, there being a full assemblage of qualified voters.

Edward Bacon, Esq; was chosen moderator by a great majority. The town then proceeded to the business in said warrant specified, and voted on the several articles therein, as follows, viz.

1st. *Quest.* Whether the town will give the assessors any directions respecting their making the province rates, for the present year, and returning a certificate to Harrison Gray, Esq; Passed in the affirmative; but that the constables should suspend collecting any monies, in consequence of said assessment, until further orders of said town.

2d. *Q.* Whether the town would order any sum of money to be paid to Henry Gardiner of Stow, as receiver-general of this province? Passed in the negative by a great majority.

3d. *Q.* Whether the town will order the late constables, who have any monies in their hands collected, or to be collected, on the late provincial rate lists, to pay the same to Henry Gardiner, Esq; Passed in the negative.

4th. *Q.* Whether the town will come into any method to purchase a number of small arms, for the use of the town? Passed in the negative.

5th. *Q.* Whether they will order any new supply of ammunition for said town's use? Passed in the negative.

6th. *Q.* Whether the town will take any method to encourage the minute men, agreeable to the recommendation of the provincial congress? Passed in the negative.

7th. *Q.* Whether the town will chuse a committee of inspection, to see the association of the continental congress carried into execution? Voted, That a committee be appointed for said purpose, so far as relates to imports and exports only.

8th. *Q.* Whether the town does approve of the resolves of the county congress? Voted, the same to be referred to the March meeting.

The last question in said warrant. Whether the town will choose one or more persons to attend a provincial congress, recommended to be held at Cambridge, in February next, and to give them instructions, &c. Passed in the negative by a very great majority.

The moderator then declared the business of the day to be over.

NEW-YORK, January 18.

To the honourable CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq;

His majesty's lieutenant-governor and commander in chief of the province of New-York, and the territories thereon depending in America.

The humble address of his majesty's council for the province of New-York.

May it please your honour,

WE, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the council for the province of New-York, return you our thanks for your speech.

The utility and necessity of promoting his majesty's service, and the felicity of the colony, are so apparent, that you may be assured of our ready concurrence in every measure friendly to those important and inseparable objects.

Attached—most affectionately and inviolably attached to the honour and interest of the king; zealously concerned for the prosperity and glory of Great-Britain and her dependencies; and impressed by a due sense of the innumerable benefits flowing from an harmonious connection between the several branches of the empire, we cannot look at that awful precipice to which the unnatural discords between the parent state and her colonies are tending without horror and consternation.

In controversies turning upon principles of the deepest policy, and of such amazing magnitude, as to involve the provinces in the most distressing perplexities, the glorious work of restoring the common tranquillity, and establishing an intimate and permanent union between all the parts of the empire, must (under God) ultimately depend upon the wisdom and benignity of the crown, and the justice and magnanimity of the British nation.

Gladly shall we seize every opportunity to effect a reconciliation between countries whose interests are so inseparable, that the true patriot of either must be a real friend to both. And while the means to this desirable end employ the councils of the nation, our most vigorous efforts shall be steadily exerted, to prevent the destructive consequences of anarchy and confusion.

It affords us great relief, in this critical hour, to find your honour heartily disposed to promote the same salutary designs. And it adds to our consolation that in alarming a conjuncture, this colony has, in her chief governor, an advocate near the throne, upon whose distinguished abilities, and active and generous

benevolence, men of all ranks amongst us rely, with the firmest confidence, for a true and faithful representation of our condition and character.

By order of the council,

DANIEL HORSEMANDEN, speaker.

Council-chamber, Jan. 18, 1775.

His Honour's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,
I Thank you for this address. It will give me pleasure to convey to the throne these warm expressions of your loyalty and attachment to our gracious sovereign; and your solicitude for the glory of the British empire.

While we, with confidence, rely on his majesty's wisdom and paternal affection, and the justice and magnanimity of the nation, for restoring harmony among the various parts of the empire, our utmost efforts are necessary to prevent the destructive consequences of anarchy and confusion.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

To the honourable CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq;

His majesty's lieutenant-governor and commander in chief in and over the colony of New-York, and the territories thereon depending in America.

The humble address of the general assembly of the said colony.

May it please your honour,

WE, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the general assembly of the colony of New-York, beg leave to return your honour our most hearty thanks for your speech.

The assurances your honour has given us of cheerfully promoting whatever may be conducive to the dignity of his majesty's government, and the happiness of the people in this colony, merit our most grateful acknowledgments.

The provision for the support of his majesty's government, and the necessary allowances for his service, shall be the objects of our attention; together with the ordinary business of the session.

Affected with the deepest concern, by the distressed state of the colonies, and impressed with a due sense of the fatal consequences attending the unhappy dispute between Great-Britain and his majesty's American dominions, we feel the most affecting anxiety at this alarming crisis. Fully convinced that the happiness of our constituents depends greatly on the wisdom of our present measures, we shall exercise the important trust they have reposed in us with firmness and fidelity; and, with calmness and deliberation, pursue the most probable means to obtain a redress of our grievances; and it affords us the highest satisfaction to hear, from your honour, that our most gracious sovereign will be attentive to the complaints of his American subjects, and ready, with paternal tenderness, to grant us relief. Anxious for the interest and happiness of our country, and earnestly solicitous for the re-establishment of harmony with Great-Britain, we shall discountenance every measure which may tend to increase our distress; and, by our conduct, shew ourselves truly desirous of a cordial and permanent reconciliation with our parent kingdom.

The absence of our most worthy governor in chief, whose upright conduct so deservedly acquired him the affections of the colony, will, we have the strongest reason to expect, be less sensibly felt from the wise administration of his experienced successor. The confidence your honour has been pleased to repose in our attachment to our happy constitution, and our regard for the interest and prosperity of the British empire, demands the exertion of our most strenuous efforts to co-operate with you in endeavouring to restore the tranquillity so ardently desired by all true friends to the mother country and the colonies.

By order of the general assembly,

JOHN CRUGER, speaker.

Assembly-chamber, Jan. 20, 1775.

Governor Wentworth, of New-Hampshire, has, with the advice and consent of his majesty's council, issued a proclamation for the apprehending the persons who broke open the magazine in Castle William and Mary, and carried off the gunpowder, cannon and small arms.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.

The committee of Bucks county, on taking into consideration a late resolve of the committee of the city of Philadelphia, setting forth an absolute necessity that the committees of the counties of this province, or their deputies, be requested to meet together in provincial convention on the twenty-third day of January instant, cannot conceive, from any information they have had the necessity of such provincial convention, or that any good effects can be produced thereby, towards carrying into execution the allocation so clearly pointed out by the continental congress.

ANNAPOLIS.

At a meeting of the committee of Charles county, at Mrs. Anne Halkerston's, in Port-Tobacco town, on Saturday the 21st day of January, 1775.

Capt. GEORGE DENT, chairman,
And JOHN GWINN, clerk.

THE committee being informed, by a letter from the committee of correspondence for Prince George's county, that Mr. Alexander McPherson, merchant, in Bryan Town, in the county, was selling tea which had

paid duty, Mr. McPherson being called upon, appeared before the committee: The person mentioned in the said letter as informer not appearing, the matter was rested on Mr. McPherson's veracity, who declared as follows: That he has now in his store a quantity of tea purchased about fourteen months ago; that he was spoke to by some of his customers for about six pounds, part of the said tea, before the resolutions of the continental congress were known, and that he had delivered three or four pounds thereof since he was acquainted with the said resolutions, thinking himself obliged by agreement to do it. Whereupon the committee was satisfied and acquitted Mr. McPherson of any intentional infraction of the continental resolves aforesaid, and it was recommended to Mr. McPherson to sell no more of the said tea, but store what remained thereof with Mr. Robert T. Hoce, in Port-Tobacco, by the first day of February next, to which he readily agreed.

Moved and seconded, That the sense of this committee be taken, whether any directions shall be given to the attorneys of this county to prevent their bringing suits at law further than is done by the provincial last convention; whereupon the sense of this committee was taken, and it was resolved, by a great majority, that no further restraint should be laid upon the bringing suits at law in this county, than is done by the last provincial convention.

The committee adjourns to Monday the 20th day of February next, when all the members are desired to attend at Mrs. Anne Halkerston's, in Port-Tobacco, by 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

And Ordered, That the foregoing proceeding be published in the Maryland Gazette.

By order, JOHN GWINN, clerk of the committee.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Frederick county, at the court-house, on Tuesday the 24th of January, 1775.

JOHN HANSON, Esq; chairman.

ARCHIBALD BOYD, clerk.

THE association and resolves of the American congress, and the proceedings of the last provincial convention, were read, and unanimously approved.

Resolved, 1. That Messrs. Charles Beatty, Henry Griffith, Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Jacob Funk, Nathan Magruder, Richard Brook, Zaddock Magruder, William Baker, Thomas Cramphin, junior, Alexander Bowie, junior, William Deakins, jun. John Murdoch, Thomas Johns, Bernard O'Neal, Brook Beall, Edward Burges, Charles G. Griffith, Henry Griffith, jun. William Bailey, jun. Samuel Wade Magruder, Nathaniel Offutt, Archibald Orme, Joseph Threlkeld, Walter Smith, Thomas Beall, of George, Richard Crabb, William Luckett, William Luckett, jun. Greenberry Griffith, Samuel Griffith, John Hanson, Thomas Price, Thomas Bowles, Conrad Grosh, Thomas Schley, Jonathan Wilson, Francis Leekins, Casper Shaaf, Peter Hoffman, George Scott, Baker Johnson, Philip Thomas, Alexander C. Hanson, Archibald Boyd, Arthur Nelson, Andrew Scott, George Stricker, Adam Fischer, Lodowick Weitner, Van Weering, William M. Beall, Jacob Young, Peter Grosh, Zenas Campbell, Elias Bruner, Frederick Kemp, John Haas, John Remsburg, Thomas Hawkins, Upton Sheridan, Basil Dorsey, John Laurence, Charles Warfield, Ephraim Howard, Joseph Wells, David More, Joseph Wood, Norman Bruce, William Blair, David Shriver, Roger Johnson, Henry Cock, Robert Wood, William Allbaugh, Jacob Mathias, Henry Crawl, Jacob Ambrose, Daniel Richards, William Winchester, Philip Fishburn, William Hobbs, Thomas Creap, Thomas Warren, Thomas Humphrys, Richard Davies, jun. Charles Clinton, James Prather, George Dent, James Johnson, James Smith, Joseph Chapline, John Stull, Samuel Beall, jun. William Baird, Joseph Sprigg, Christian Orendaff, Jonathan Nagar, Conrad Hogmire, Charles Swearingen, Henry Snively, Richard Davis, Samuel Hughes, Joseph Perry, Joseph Smith, Thomas Hog, Thomas Prather, William M. Lary, John Swan, Elie Williams, Christopher Burket, Thomas Broome, Michael Raymer, Nicholas Fice, John Aldum, Samuel Harwood, Bartholomew Booth, Jacob Boyer, Michael Grosh, Jacob Miller, Andrew Bruce, John Darnall, John Remsburg, William Daren, John Key, John Beall, John McCallister, Charles Beall, Lewis Kemp, John Stoner, Thomas Beatty, Thomas Gilbert, Abraham Hoff, P. Henry Thomas, Jacob Good, Veitel Ridgely, Samuel Carrick, Abraham Hoyer, Balzer Kelschurner, Samuel Enmet, John Cary, Christopher Edelen, Amos Riggs, John Grimbeare, Leonard Smith, Nicholas Hower, Richard Northcraft, John Merrior, Richard Smith, Zachariah Ellis, Azel Waters, Martin Calfel, James Johnson, George Bare, Benjamin Johnson and Abraham Faw, be a committee of observation, with full powers to prevent any infraction of the said allocation, and to carry the resolves of the American congress, and of the provincial convention, into execution. That any twenty-five of those gentlemen have power to act for the county, and any five in each of the larger districts be authorized to act in any matter that concerns such division only.

2d. *Resolved*, That Charles Beatty, Thomas Sprigg Wootton, John Hanson, Thomas Bowles, Casper Shaaf, Thomas Price, Baker Johnson, Philip Thomas, George Murdoch, Alexander C. Hanson, Thomas Cramphin, jun. William Bailey, jun. Evan Thomas, Richard Brook, Thomas Johns, Walter Smith, William Deakins, jun. John Murdoch, Bernard O'Neal, John Stull, Samuel Beall, jun. John Key, John Beall, John McCallister, Charles Beall, Lewis Kemp, John Stoner, Thomas Beatty, Thomas Gilbert, Abraham Hoff, P. Henry Thomas, Jacob Good, Veitel Ridgely, Samuel Carrick, Abraham Hoyer, Balzer Kelschurner, Samuel Enmet, John Cary, Christopher Edelen, Amos Riggs, John Grimbeare, Leonard Smith, Nicholas Hower, Richard Northcraft, John Merrior, Richard Smith, Zachariah Ellis, Azel Waters, Martin Calfel, James Johnson, George Bare, Benjamin Johnson and Abraham Faw, be a committee of observation, with full powers to prevent any infraction of the said allocation, and to carry the resolves of the American congress, and of the provincial convention, into execution. That any twenty-five of those gentlemen have power to act for the county, and any five in each of the larger districts be authorized to act in any matter that concerns such division only.

Joseph Spigg, Charles Swearingen, Richard Davis, Jonathan Hagar, and Joseph Perry, who were appointed at the last meeting of this county, a committee of correspondence, be hereby continued, and that the duration of their authority be limited to the second Tuesday in October next.

3d. *Resolved*, As the most convenient and effectual method of raising the sum of \$333 1/3, being this county's proportion of the sum of \$10,000, which the provincial convention has appointed to be raised for the purchase of arms and ammunition, that a subscription be immediately opened in every part of the county, and that the following gentlemen be appointed to promote such subscriptions in their several hundreds.

Jonathan Hagar, Henry Snavely, and Jacob Sellers, for Salisbury hundred.---Peter Bambridge, Benjamin Eastburn, Casper Smith, and Thomas Johnson, for Upper Kittston.---Edward Burgess, Walter Beall, and Joseph Perry, for the lower part of Newfound-Land.---Thomas Crelap, Moses Rawlings, and Richard Davis, jun. for Shipton.---William Deakins, Thomas Johns, and Walter Smith, for George-Town.---Joseph Chapline, and Christian Orendoff, for Sharpburg.---William Bailey, Samuel Wade Magruder, Andrew Hugh, and Charles Jones, for lower part of Patomack hundred.---William Blair, William Sheales, and Benjamin Ogle, in Tom's-Creek hundred.---George Stricker, William Luckett, jun. and Wessel Ridgely, in Killoston hundred.---Jacob Funk, Conrad Hogmire, Joseph Penry, and John Ingram, in Upper Anti-Eatom hundred.---Martin Johnson and Joseph Flint, in Linton Hundred.---C. Clinton, in Cumberland hundred.---Thomas Beatty, Matthias Ringer, Christopher Stull, and T. Fleming, in Middle Monocofy hundred.---T. Cramphin, Zad. M'Gruder, W. Baker, and Allen Bowie, in Rock-Creek hundred.---Francis Deakins, R. Smith, S. Plummer, Z. Waters, Z. Linthicum, in Sugar-Loaf Hundred.---Ephraim Howard, Charles Warfield, David Moore, John Lawrence, Henry Crawle, and William Hobbs, in Burntwoods hundred.---Thomas Hog, Henry Bu ler, and Thomas Crampton, in Lower Anti-Satom hundred.---John Beall, Charles G. Griffith, Nicholas Hobbs, Basil Dorley, and William Duvall, in Linganore hundred.---David Jones, Isaac Baker, and Jacob Friend, in Conococheague.---Jacob Good, John McCallister, Samuel M'Farren, Abraham Heiter, and John Key, in Finney-Creek hundred.---Lewis Kemp, John Darnal, Thomas Knowland, and Leonard Smith, in Lower Monocofy hundred.---Samuel Harwood, Peter Becraft, and Richard Beall, of Samuel, in North-west hundred.---Charles Swearingen, Elie Williams, James Smith, Richard Davis, sen. and George Swingle, in Marsh hundred.---Brooke Beall, Samuel Weit, Nathaniel Offut, and Alexander Clagget, in upper part of Patomack hundred.---Charles Perry, Richard Crabb, and Gerard Briscoe, in Seneca.---Andrew Bruce, William Winchester, David Shriver, Nathaniel Norris, in Pipe-Creek hundred.---William Beatty, Joseph Wood, jun. Azel Waters, John Remsburg, Abraham Hoff, and Valentine Creager, in Manor hundred.---Henry Cox, Roger Johnson, and Richard Butler, for upper part of Monocofy hundred.---Henry Griffith, Richard Prook, and Henry Gaither, sen. in upper part of Newfound-Land hundred.---John Stull, Otho Holland Williams, John Swan, and John Rentch, for Elizabeth hundred.---Philip Thomas, Thomas Price, Baker Johnson, Peter Hoffman, and Lodowick Weitner, in Frederick-Town hundred.---Ezekiel Cox, in Fort-Frederick hundred.---Aeneas Campbell, John Fletcher, John Lucker, Alexander Whitaker, and Solomon Simpson, for Sugar-Land hundred. The said gentlemen are instructed to apply personally, or by deputy, to every free man in their respective districts, and to solicit a generous contribution. They are ordered to state accounts of the money received, and to pay it to the committee of correspondence, which is hereby appointed to meet, at Frederick-Town, the 23d day of March next; and they are further ordered to report to the said committee the names of such persons (if any) who shall refuse to subscribe.

4th. That Messrs. Thomas Johns, William Deakins, Charles Beatty, George Murdoch, John Stull, and John Swan, or any one of them, be empowered to contract, in behalf of the committee of correspondence, for any quantity of powder and lead, to be paid for on the said 23d day of March.

5th. In order that a committee of observation may be more conveniently chosen, and a more proper representation of the people may be had, the several collectors in each hundred are desired to give notice to those qualified by their estates to vote for representatives, of some time and place of meeting in the hundred, to elect members for a committee, agreeably to the following regulation:

When the number of taxables exceeds not 200, the district shall elect one member, where it exceeds 200, and amounts not to more than 400, the district shall elect two members, where it exceeds 400, the district shall elect three members. The collectors are ordered to return such representatives to the committee of correspondence, on the said 23d of March; the committee so chosen shall then meet, and the authority of the present committee of observation be dissolved.

6th. *Resolved*, That Messrs. John Hanson, Charles Beatty, Upton Sheridan, Baker Johnson, Philip Thomas, Jacob Funk, Samuel Beall, Joseph Chapline, John Stahl, James Smith, Henry Griffith, Thomas Sprigg, Nathan, Richard Prook, William Deakins, and Thomas Cramphin, or any five of them, shall represent this county at any provincial convention to be held at the city of Annapolis before the 2d Tuesday of Oct. next.

A petition from the people called Dunkers and Menonites was read. They express a willingness freely to contribute their money in support of the common cause of America, but pray an exemption from the military exercise, on the score of their religious principles.

Resolved, That this petition be referred to the consideration of the committee to be chosen agreeably to the 5th resolve. In the mean time it is strictly enjoined, that no violence be offered to the person or property of any one, but that all grounds of complaint be referred to the said committee.

Signed per order, ARCH. BOYD, clerk.

TO THE PRINTERS.

At a time when the dearest rights of America are openly invaded, and the attention of every good man is engaged in her defence; when our affairs grow daily more alarming, and our unhappy disputes hasten

to a conclusion; an apology was indeed necessary from the citizen, for presuming to intrude himself upon the patience of the public. That he endeavoured to alarm his citizens without any cause, that he called upon them to meet and consult the means of repelling some imaginary violence, which existed only in his diseased brain, and could be suggested from his fears alone, and a consciousness of his having merited the repentment of the public, is true; but that his conduct was deemed *laudable*, by any others but those, whom a familiar how do you, a gentle squeeze by the hand, or a charity dinner can procure, ought not to be credited. The *American* published an address to the inhabitants of this county. The citizen printed an hand-bill directed to the citizens of Annapolis. Neither of them have been printed in the gazette. The subject of the first, and the contents of the latter, are unknown to the public. The *American*, in his hand-bill urged, that the political salvation of all America depended on the event of the present struggle with the British ministry, and could only be secured by executing with fidelity and resolution the advice of the congress. That the congress had pointed out the means of preserving our freedom;—a suspension of our trade, and the necessary preparations to enable the colonies to repel force by force, if that should be employed to subvert their liberties. He argued, that the most unhappy event, to which the congress advised the colonies to extend their views, was a civil war: that the congress had advised the colonies to be in all respects prepared for every contingency, but had left the necessary means of preparation to each province, as best acquainted with their own peculiar circumstances: the deputies of this province having recommended a militia, and to raise money for the purchase of arms and ammunition, The *American* contended, that every man is bound to serve his country, that all are obliged or none; that every member of the society is obliged in duty to contribute his assistance, to support and defend the happiness of the whole; that this obligation is binding on all, and if any one man is exempt, no one is bound: that every man is bound in duty to contribute, in some proportion, to the property which he holds, and the more his property is worth, the more he ought to pay for the security of it; and that whoever should refuse to contribute, would act against his duty, the advice of the congress, and the recommendation of our provincial convention. The *American* contended for a strict compliance with the advice of the congress, and convention, as well to the militia, and raising money, as to any other resolve, or article of the association: That the private opinions of some few individuals, ought to have little weight in opposition to the advice of the continental congress, and the recommendation of our provincial convention. The *American* pointed out some few in this city, who, though blessed with very ample fortunes, had been applied to, and refused to contribute any part thereof to the support of the public cause; that the same persons had not contributed to the support of our distressed brethren in Boston, nor to defray the expenses of our delegates to the congress, and therefore he advised a publication of their names in the gazette, that they might be known and despised as the enemies of American liberty, he held them up as objects of the contempt, but not of the resentment, of the public.

The citizen in his publication, accused the *American* of circulating his hand-bill, for the most infernal and dastardly purpose of glutting private revenge with the sacrifice of a few individuals; that his hand-bills were only sent to the Elk-Ridgers, with whose vengeance he had threatened the citizens. He bestowed the appellations of *ruffian*, and *son of distraction*, on the *American*. He asserted, that he was a *bankrupt* both in fortune and reputation, and that his very existence depended on public convulsions. He charged him with having held forth the gentlemen of Elk-Ridge, as a band of bravoes, into whose hands he could at any time put a dagger or a torch to destroy the lives and properties of those he hated or feared.

The *American*, in his address to the citizens, disclaimed so execrable a purpose, he denied that such conclusion was justified by any expressions in his hand-bill, he denied the truth of the several charges made against him, and called on the citizen for his proofs, or to submit to the imputation of having asserted a falsehood to the public. The citizens and the gentlemen of Elk-Ridge, were solely interested in the several accusations made by the citizen, against the *American*. If the city had met agreeably to the desire of the citizen, the *American* would have attended; but of such little consequence is the citizen, so contemptible is his influence, and such little regard did his fellow citizens pay to his request, no public meeting was ever held in consequence of it. At the meeting of the county the *American* attended, but the citizen never appeared.

The citizen in the last gazette has set forth many facts, containing very heavy charges against the principles and the integrity of the *American*, either to support his charge, that the *American* circulated his hand-bill, for the purpose of glutting private revenge; or his other accusation, of threats, by the *American*, of the vengeance of the Elk-Ridgers, against the citizens; or, which is more probable, to gratify the unrelenting rancour and vindictive malice which he bears the *American*.

The motives, which induced the *American* to publish his address to the inhabitants of this county, can only be known to himself. He solemnly disclaims the villainous purpose alleged by the citizen. The motives which influenced the conduct of the *American*, are of no consequence to the public. It is immaterial to the community from what principles the *American* is actuated, if the measures he supports are beneficial to his country. It is of no moment to enquire, by whom an information is made, of an injury done to the public, but the proper question is, whether it be true or false. The *American* has carefully attended to the several charges, which the citizen, with rancorous rapture, has made against him. He solemnly avers, that every charge is either totally false, or most grossly misrepresented. He makes no doubt equal credit, at least, will be given to his veracity. The public cannot be interested in the truth of the accusations against him. The motives of the *American*, his private disputes, and conduct are of no consequence to the public, nor can a news-paper be the proper place for the discussion of them. He therefore declines to enter into a relation of them, or to produce proofs to falsify the citizen in his state of the facts. The *American* will not descend

to a scurrilous altercation with any man, much less with the citizen. But as the citizens, and the gentlemen of Elk-Ridge, are in some degree interested in the charge, and the *American* justly merits their censure and displeasure, if true, he will attend a public meeting of either, or of the committee of the county, a majority of whom the citizen has falsely alleged, concurred with him in sentiment, as to the purpose for which the *American* published his hand-bill; and though he will not call the citizen a *ruffian*, a calumniator, and a liar, yet he, there, will undertake to prove him so.

The *American* did observe, that the citizen, in his address, had not advanced one word as to the subject of his hand-bill. To this remark the citizen replied, that he declared the very hand-bill to be written for the purpose of glutting private revenge. The citizen cannot distinguish between the motive, the purpose of publication, and the subject matter of it.

The *American* was mistaken too, and gave a contradictory picture of the character of the citizen. He is too well acquainted with the original. The character of a proud, arrogant, insolent pedant may certainly be applied to the citizen, without attributing to him a politeness of manners, or a vivacity of genius. The citizen cannot distinguish between a farce and a contradiction.

The citizen was not the object of the *American's* hand-bill; he is too insignificant. His example can never injure the public cause, and though he gave his feeble assistance to support the late arbitrary and illegal proclamation, and has in every instance thwarted all public measures, yet he is beneath the resentment of the public. The citizen is the greatest enemy to his friends, whose public conduct can only pass without censure, when it passes without observation.

"The citizen would scorn to give a wanton affront," has not the citizen, with a malevolence of temper peculiar to himself, wantonly, and without any provocation, made an attack upon the character of a gentleman, uninterested and unacquainted with the present dispute? The man who thus wantonly stains his neighbour's character, would assassinate his person if he dared.

On the subject of the *American's* hand-bill to this county, but a few plain questions can arise. Whether the congress did not recommend contributions for supplying the necessities, and alleviating the distresses of our brethren at Boston?—Whether, when the congress advised the colonies, "to extend their views to the most unhappy event," it is not plain and obvious, that the most unhappy event meant by the congress was a civil war? Whether, by the advice to the colonies, "to be in all respects prepared for every contingency," the congress did not mean the necessary preparations to enable the colonies to repel force by force, if that should be employed to subvert their liberties?—Whether the necessary means of preparation were not left by the congress to each province, as best acquainted with their own peculiar circumstances? Whether, when the provincial convention recommended a militia, and money to be raised in each county, for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and the committee for this county had adopted a subscription, every man in this county ought not to comply with those recommendations, and to contribute in some proportion to the property which he holds?—Whether some few individuals in this city, with very ample fortunes, have not, on application, refused to contribute any part thereof, towards the purchase of arms and ammunition? Whether the same persons contributed anything to the support of our brethren at Boston, now suffering in the common cause, or to the support of our delegates to the congress? Whether the person who refuses to contribute, does not act against his duty, the advice of the congress, and the provincial convention, and whether his name ought not to be published in the Gazette?

The citizen differs with the *American*, as to the construction of the advice of the congress to the colonies, "to extend their views to the most unhappy event," but his reasoning appears very inconclusive. The words seem plain, without any ambiguity or doubt, but the citizen reasons by induction, and suggests, that the congress did not mean, by the most unhappy event, a civil war, nor, by the advice, "to be in all respects prepared for every contingency," that the colonies should be prepared to repel force by force, if that should be employed to subvert their liberties, and assigns for his reason, because, in the infancy of the dispute, it was thought, a suspension of our trade would effectually supersede the necessity of ever drawing the sword. This reason is not worthy the ceremony of a refutation. As the citizen dissented in opinion from the *American*, why did he not explain what was meant by the congress? he cannot be satisfactory to deny the construction made by the *American*, unless the citizen can show what is to be understood by those words made use of by the congress.

The *American* did say, "that no argument had been urged to justify the few in this city, who refused to contribute." The citizen has now given the reason, why they cannot condescend to give the public the motives for their conduct. "Those few" (says the citizen) think themselves in these particulars accountable to none, as they desire none to be accountable to them. What an able advocate! if they act against the sense and interest of the community, they ought to be accountable to them for their conduct; and a rogue might with the same propriety argue, that he ought not to be accountable for his knavery, because he did not desire honest men to be accountable to him.

The citizen says, "in respect of the subscription, they esteem it the very extreme of slavery to be forced to submit to a tax not laid by their legal representatives." Can the citizen prove, that the money to be raised by subscription, and where there is no obligation to pay but a sense of duty, and no other mode to induce compliance but shame and infamy, is a tax?—But the persons, who recommended the money to be raised, are not the legal representatives of those who refuse. The forms of a constitution ought always to be dispensed with to preserve the substance. This argument may prove more than the citizen may chuse to avow, at present. The congress are said, by the enemies of America, not to be their legal representatives. "It is probable" (says the citizen) part of the revenue arising from the tax may go into the pocket of some one individual." The gentlemen, to whom the subscriptions are payable, can only be meant by the citizen, as it is possible any others can have an opportunity, if but

to pocket too well established infirmation by shall conclude publication: their please, without an their behavior man that d eye will an rmined to do is conscious artly answer n Annapolis, Feb.

draft of a letter

HAVE the you that this appointing a continental cong house by a n For the Cong nuyler Phil. ock I in. ington, Pete inton, an Cortlandt, erum, apt. Seaman, icoll, Woodhull,

Of this event ample may b ince, but my uch good.

The testimon forth by a ple, in Penn delphia the

1775:

HAVING by cont and the s nes confed adices and p to diffuse the joining with tered into by ended, so v and produced

The divine profess, lead themselves a and avoid ev to the king, thority of h of the late p appearing to duty to dec their spirit nature and the peace men in the cious confid would be b obtaining f

From ou and his ro believe, th who are v prevailing avail towa blishing th public tra rary mod have inv to produc subversion that liber our anced dangers a settling i

We an the peac cl re ag in oppos all comb all affe the con God, " tice," w enabled tions w religio and his desiring which vinces, their l

By on to Majc parlia

M C

I T

most law chn frel oes

to pocket the public money: their characters
too well established, and can suffer no injury from
insinuation by the *Citizen*.
I shall conclude with the following extract from a
publication: "Mult a few bad men be left to do
as they please, contrary to the general sense of the
people, without any persons to controul them. or to look
after their behaviour, and mark them out to the public;
the man that desires to screen his knavery from the
public eye will answer yet; but the honest man, that is
determined to do nothing hurtful to his country, and
is conscious his actions will bear the light, will
truly answer no."

ANAPOLIS, Feb. 25. AMERICAN.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated January 20,
1775.

HAVE the most perfect satisfaction, in acquainting
you that this day was made in our assembly, a motion
appointing a day to examine the proceedings of the
continental congress, and that it was thrown out of
house by a majority of one voice, as understood.
For the Congress.
Agathos, John
James Delancey,
Jauncey,
Billog,
Rappalje,
Bruh,
Van Kleeck,
Col. Phillips,
Wilkins,
Kiffin,
Col. Seaman,
Walton.

Of this event I heartily wish you joy, and that this
sample may be feared by the senators in your pro-
vince, but my fears almost preclude the hope of so
much good.

The testimony of the people called Quakers, given
forth by a meeting of the representatives of laid peo-
ple, in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, held at Phila-
delphia the twenty-fourth day of the first month,
1775.

HAVING considered with real sorrow, the unhap-
py contest between the legislature of Great-Bri-
tain and the people of these colonies, and the animos-
ities consequent thereon; we have by repeated public
advises and private admonitions, used our endeavours
to dissuade the members of our religious society from
joining with the public resolutions promoted and en-
tered into by some of the people, which as we appre-
hended, so we now find, have increased contention,
and produced great discord and confusion.

The divine principle of grace and truth which we
profess, leads all who attend to its dictates, to demean
themselves as peaceable subjects; and to discountenance
and avoid every measure tending to excite disaffection
to the king, as supreme magistrate; or to the legal au-
thority of his government; to which purpose many
of the late political writings and addresses to the people
appearing to be calculated, we are led by a sense of
duty to declare our entire disapprobation of them—
their spirit and temper being not only contrary to the
nature and precepts of the gospel, but destructive of
the peace and harmony of civil society, disqualifies
men in these times of difficulty, for the wise and judi-
cious consideration and promoting of such measures as
would be most effectual for reconciling differences, or
obtaining the redress of grievances.

From our past experience of the clemency of the king
and his royal ancestors we have grounds to hope and
believe, that decent and respectful addresses from those
who are vested with legal authority, representing the
prevailing dissatisfactions and the cause of them, would
avail towards obtaining relief, ascertaining and esta-
blishing the just rights of the people and restoring the
public tranquillity; and we deeply lament that contrary
modes of proceeding have been pursued, which
have involved the colonies in confusion, appear likely
to produce violence and bloodshed, and threaten the
subversion of the constitutional government, and of
that liberty of conscience, for the enjoyment of which,
our ancestors were induced to encounter the manifold
dangers and difficulties of crossing the seas, and of
settling in the wilderness.

We are, therefore, incited by a sincere concern for
the peace and welfare of our country, publicly to de-
clare against every usurpation of power and authority,
in opposition to the laws and government, and against
all combinations, insurrections, conspiracies, and ille-
gal assemblies; and as we are restrained from them by
the conscientious discharge of our duty to almighty
God, "by whom kings reign, and princes decree jus-
tice," we hope through his assistance and favour, to be
enabled to maintain our testimony against any requisi-
tions which may be made of us, inconsistent with our
religious principles, and the fidelity we owe to the king
and his government, as by law established; earnestly
desiring the restoration of that harmony and concord
which have heretofore united the people of these pro-
vinces, and been attended by the divine blessing on
their labours.

Signed in, and on behalf of the said meeting,
JAMES PEMBERTON, clerk at this time.

By Capt. Harrison, via Carolina, who left London
on the ninth of December, we are favoured with his
Majesty's Speech, and the addresses of both houses of
parliament.

HIS MAJESTY'S
MOST GRACIOUS SPEECH
TO BOTH
HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,
on Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1774.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
IT gives me much concern, that I am obliged, at the
opening of this parliament to inform you, that a
most daring spirit of resistance and disobedience of the
law still unhappily prevails in the province of the Massa-
chusetts Bay, and Bay, in divers parts of it, broke forth in
fresh violences of a very criminal nature. These pro-
ceedings have been countenanced and encouraged in a

ther of my colonies, and unwarrantable attempts have
been made to obstruct the commerce of this kingdom, by
unlawful combinations. I have taken such measures,
and given such orders, as I judged most proper and ef-
fectual for carrying into execution the laws which were
passed in the last session of the late parliament, for the
protection and security of the commerce of my subjects,
and for the restoring and preserving peace, order, and
good government, in the province of the Massachusetts
Bay; and you may depend upon my firm and steadfast
resolution to withstand every attempt to weaken or im-
pair the supreme authority of this legislature, over all
the dominions of my crown; the maintenance of which
I consider, as essential to the dignity, the safety, and the
welfare of the British empire, affording myself, that
while I act upon these principles, I shall never fail to re-
ceive your assistance and support.

I have the greatest satisfaction, in being able to in-
form you, that a treaty of peace is concluded between
Russia and the Porte. By this happy event, the troubles
which have so long prevailed in one part of Europe are
composed, and the general tranquillity rendered com-
plete. It shall be my constant aim and endeavour to pre-
vent the breaking out of fresh disturbances, and I cannot
but flatter myself I shall succeed, as I continue to receive
the strongest assurances from other powers, of their being
equally disposed to preserve the peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
I have ordered the proper estimates for the service of
the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I doubt not
but that in this House of Commons I shall meet with
the same affectionate confidence, and the same proofs of
zeal and attachment to my person and government, which
I have always, during the course of my reign, received
from my faithful commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
LET me particularly recommend to you, at this time,
to proceed with temper in your deliberations, and with
unanimity in your resolutions. Let my people, in every
part of my dominions, be taught, by your example to
have a due reverence for the laws, and a just sense of the
blessings of our excellent constitution. They may be
assured, that on my part, I have nothing so much at
heart, as the real prosperity and lasting happiness of all
my subjects.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Right Honourable
the LORDS SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL.

Die Martis, 30 Novembris, 1774.

Most gracious Sovereign,
WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects,
the Lords Spiritual and temporal, in parliament as-
sembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble
thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We think it our indispensable duty to declare, on this
occasion, our abhorrence and detestation of the daring
spirit of resistance and disobedience to the laws, which
so strongly prevails in the province of the Massachusetts
Bay, and of the unwarrantable attempts in that and
other of your Majesty's provinces in America, to obstruct,
by unlawful combinations, the trade of this kingdom.

We thankfully acknowledge, at the same time, the
communication it has pleased your Majesty to make to us,
of your having taken such measures, and given such or-
ders as your Majesty judged the most proper and effect-
ual for the protection and security of the commerce of
your Majesty's subjects, and for carrying into execution
the laws which were passed in the last session of the late
parliament, relative to the province of the Massachusetts
Bay, and in the utmost reliance on your Majesty's firm
and steadfast resolution to continue to support the supreme
authority of the legislature over all the dominions of
your crown, your Majesty may be assured, that we will
cheerfully co-operate in all such measures as shall be
necessary to maintain the dignity, the safety and the wel-
fare, of the British empire.

As this nation cannot be unconcerned in the common
interests of Europe, it is with the greatest satisfaction we
are acquainted with the conclusion of the peace between
Russia and the Porte. We have the fullest confidence
in your Majesty's endeavours to prevent, as far as pos-
sible, the breaking out of fresh disturbances; and from
the assurances given to your Majesty by other powers,
we have the pleasing expectation that nothing is likely
to happen that may interrupt the present happy tran-
quillity in Europe.

We beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that it will
be no less our duty than our inclination, to proceed with
temper and unanimity in our deliberations and resolu-
tions, and to inculcate, by our example, a due reverence
for the laws, and a just sense of the excellency of our
constitution. Impressed with these sentiments, and with
the deepest gratitude for the many blessings we have en-
joyed, during the course of your Majesty's reign, it will
be our principal care, to testify, with unaffected zeal, at
this conjuncture, our inviolable fidelity to your Ma-
jesty, and our serious attention to the public welfare.

HIS MAJESTY'S most gracious ANSWER:

My Lords,
I THANK you for your affectionate assurances of duty
and loyalty. The zeal you express for the support
of the supreme authority of the legislature, which I
shall constantly maintain, is very agreeable to me, and
your resolution to proceed with temper and unanimity in
your deliberations, gives me the greater satisfaction, as
it corresponds with the hearty concern I shall ever have
for the true interests of all my people.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the House of Com-
MONS.

Most gracious Sovereign,
WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects,
the Commons of Great-Britain, in parliament
assembled, return your Majesty our humble thanks for
your most gracious speech from the throne.

Permit us to assure your Majesty, that we receive,
with the highest sense of your Majesty's goodness, the
early information which you have been pleased to give
us of the state of the province of the Massachusetts Bay.

We feel the most sincere concern that a spirit of dis-
obedience and resistance to the law should still unhappily
prevail in that province, and that it has broke forth in
fresh violences of a most criminal nature: and we cannot
but lament that such proceedings should have been coun-
tenanced and encouraged in any other of your Majesty's
colonies; and that any of your subjects should have been
so far deluded and misled as to make rash and unwarrant-

able attempts to obstruct the commerce of your Majesty's
kingdoms by unlawful combinations.

We beg leave to present our most dutiful thanks to
your Majesty, for having taken such measures as your
Majesty judged most proper and effectual, for carrying
into execution the laws which were passed in the last
session of the late parliament, for the protection and se-
curity of the commerce of your Majesty's subjects, and
for restoring and preserving peace, order, and good go-
vernment in the province of the Massachusetts Bay.

Your faithful commons, animated by your Majesty's
gracious assurances, will use every means in their power
to assist your Majesty in maintaining entire and invio-
late the supreme authority of this legislature over all the
dominions of your crown; being truly sensible that we
should betray the trust reposed in us, and be wanting in
every duty which we owe to your Majesty, and to our
fellow subjects, if we failed to give our most zealous sup-
port to those great constitutional principles, which go-
vern your Majesty's conduct in this important business,
and which are so essential to the dignity, safety, and wel-
fare of the British empire.

We learn with great satisfaction, that a treaty of peace
is concluded between Russia and the Porte; and that, by
this happy event, the general tranquillity is rendered
complete: and we entertain a well grounded hope,
that your Majesty's constant endeavours to prevent the
breaking out of fresh disturbances will be attended with
success, as your Majesty continues to receive the strong-
est assurances from other powers, of their being equally
disposed to preserve the peace.

We assure your Majesty, that we will, with the utmost
cheerfulness, grant to your Majesty, every necessary sup-
ply; and that we consider ourselves bound by gratitude,
as well as duty, to give every proof of our most affec-
tionate attachment to a prince, who, during the whole
course of his reign, has made the happiness of his people
the object of all his views, and the rule of all his actions.

This GAZETTE, N^o. 1534, compleats the year with
our good customers; and we shall be much obliged, if all
who are in arrears for more than a year, will seriously
consider the great expence we are necessarily put to in
carrying on our business, and pay off their respective scores
to this date.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Ship Britannia, John Watson, from Greenock.
Brig Sally Van, Richard Jackson, from Jamaica.
Sloop Cumberland, Jos. Titcomb, from Falmouth.

CLEARED.

Ship Nancy, James Burrow, for Milford.
Ship Dick, Thomas Pearce, for Liverpool.
Brig Rachel, James Tibbett, for Jamaica.
Sloop Polly, John White, for Virginia.
Sloop Plymouth Packet, Bartlett Holmes, for North
Carolina.

Advertisements omitted, will be inserted next week.

December 15, 1774.
THE subscriber takes this method to desire all per-
sons indebted to him for public-house expences,
blacksmiths work, or for any other dealings whatever,
to come and discharge the same by the 15th day of
February next, or they may expect to be sued or war-
ranted, without respect to persons, by
JEREMIAH CRABE.

December 1, 1774.
ISAAC COX of Hampshire county, Virginia, ha-
ving made over unto me all his estate, both real,
personal, and debts, particularly one tract of land,
containing twenty-eight acres, whereon he lately
dwelt, on which tract is a saw-mill, and grist-mill,
dwellings, and other improvements; one other tract
of land near to the above, containing two hundred
and fourteen acres, formerly granted by Thomas
lord Fairfax to John Critton, by deed dated the 12th
of January, 1768, and afterwards purchased by the
said Isaac Cox by deed, said to be recorded in Hamp-
shire county court records; also a certain bond now
in my possession, granted by the said John Critton,
bearing date the 6th day of June, 1773, for the con-
veyance for value received, of one other tract of land,
containing 166 acres, lying at the east end of the
Spring Gap Mountain, adjoining Lawrence Hoffer,
and near unto the two other tracts.

I have therefore thought proper to give notice of
the said conveyance, and that I shall set up the said
lands to sale to the highest bidder, at Hampshire
court-house, in the town of Romney, on Wednesday,
in the court week in March next. Twelve months
credit will be allowed to the purchasers, if desired,
paying interest; and giving security. All persons in-
debted to him, or have effects of his in their hands
are desired to attend on that day, and make payment
and restitution.
STEPHEN WEST.

BAY BOLTON,

A FULL blooded hunter, seven years old last June,
will stand this next season at Torthorold
my plantation, about half way between Alexandria in
Virginia, and George-town in Maryland, (the place
he stood the two seasons past) and will cover mares on
the same terms; at one guinea the leap, and five
shillings to the groom, or two guineas the season, and
ten shillings to the groom.

I think it needless to describe him, as he is so ge-
nerally liked by all that have seen him, his colts have
turned out so very fine, that several have been sold at
one month old for one hundred dollars---if the wea-
ther is good, I will send him to Prince George's
March court.

Those who send mares any distance, may depend on
good pasture and great care, but I will not be an-
swerable for any mares that may be lost. The money
will be expected when the mares are taken away.
JOHN CARLYLE.

N. B. I will sell my horse after this season if I am
offered my price, and credit will be given for the mone-
y on giving bond, &c.

Month of Monocacy, Frederick county, Dec. 14, 1774. **R**AM away, an indentured servant lad, named James Power, born in New-York, about five feet five or six inches high, thin complexion, light hair; had on a white cotton waistcoat and breeches, trimmed with blue buttons with brass shanks, an under light grey waistcoat home-spun and filed, trimmed with the same kind of buttons above, an osenabrig shirt, coarse yarn stockings, shoes with leather strings, and a felt hat; he is well acquainted about Philadelphia and in Pennsylvania, having formerly drove a waggon in that part of the country, and it is likely he will make that way. Whoever takes up, and secures the said servant, that I get him again, shall receive thirty shillings, besides what the law allows.

EDWARD JONES.

To be sold at public vendue, for sterling cash, or good London bills of Exchange, by the subscriber in Bladensburg, on Tuesday the 28th of February, 1775.

TWO half acre lots number 33 and 36, with a good dwelling-house 36 feet long and 21 feet wide, three rooms and a large passage, and three rooms above stairs, a large kitchen, a milk-house, meat house, and hen-house, a commodious garden; number 36 a dwelling-house with four rooms on a floor, a cooper's shop, stables and two exceeding fine springs. Any person inclinable to purchase it by private sale, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM THORNTON.
TO BE RENTED.

THE house where Mrs. O'Brien lately lived in, and joining to Mr. Joshua Fraziers. Enquire of **D. JACQUES.**

Baltimore town, January 2, 1775. **T**HE subscriber intending to embark for England the ensuing summer, desires all those who have had dealings with him for servants, to settle without delay; he also desires all persons who have had dealings with any factor or agent of John Stewart, or John Stewart and Campbell, preceding him, either for servants, dealings at their late store at Elk-Ridge landing, or accounts current, to be speedy in settling the same. Those who neglect this notice, may depend sure will be commenced against them to March court, without respect of persons.

MATTHEW RIDLEY.

January 16, 1775. **A**LL persons indebted to me, are once more earnestly requested to pay, those that do not, may depend that I am determined to take such steps as shall compel them that are able. I have a few rugs and coarse cloths left, which I would sell very cheap; I have also one thousand bushels of Indian corn, and five hundred bushels of Rye.

THO. HEN. HALL.

Falls of Patowmack, December 22, 1774. **A**T a meeting of the trustees for opening the navigation of Patowmack, held at George-town the 6th day of December, 1774; present Thomas Johnson, jun. attorney at law, William DeKins, Adam Stuart, Thomas Jones, and Thomas Richardson of George-town, merchants; William Ellzey, Robert Alexander, and Philip Alexander, of Virginia, who ordered and directed that the subscriber should on the credit, and at the risk of the above named trustees, hire 50 slaves to labour in cutting the canals, round the several falls of said river; and at another meeting of trustees for the purpose aforesaid, held at Alexandria, the 19th day of the same month, present George Washington, John Carille, J. Dalton, and W. Ramsay, gentlemen, together with many of the trustees at the former meeting, who recognized and approved of the order for hiring 50 slaves, and agreed to become equally liable; in consequence of which order of the trustees, I hereby give notice, that I want to hire negro men for the ensuing year, for the purpose above mentioned; any person inclinable to hire the whole, or any part of them, may see the proceedings of the said trustees, subscribed by and with their respective hands in my custody.

JOHN BALLENDINE.

December 23, 1774. **A**T a meeting at Alexandria on the 19th instant, of several of the trustees, named in Mr. John Balendine's plan and proposals, for extending the navigation on Potowmack river, it was recommended that another meeting should shortly be held in order to form and digest proper plans to be laid before the assemblies of Virginia and Maryland, respecting the said navigation.

Notice is therefore given, that the said meeting will be at Alexandria on the last Thursday in January next, if fair, if not the next fair day; when and where it is expected, that as large a number of the trustees as can make it convenient, will give their attendance.

RICHARD THOMPSON, clerk.

George-town, on Potowmack, December 27, 1774. **T**HE manufactory of snuff of various sorts is now carried on by me at this place, where I can furnish it either in whole-sale or retail, at reasonable rates. I have also manufactured tobacco for sale, viz. shag and filler, and shall shortly begin and continue to manufacture it in all the different forms, if I receive proper encouragement.

Orders to persons at a distance will be duly attended to, either by myself, or Mr. Joseph Birch, and I will give ready money, or snuff for empty snuff bottles delivered here.

RICHARD THOMPSON.

N. B. I will now say, and with some degree of confidence, that at present I have by me, (and shall continue to make) as good snuff as is manufactured on this continent.

WANTED.

TWO clerks in the prerogative office. Apply to **ELIE VALLETTE, Reg.**

XXXXXX

Baltimore, December 1, 1774. **B**EING about to embark for England, I hereby give information to all persons who are indebted to me, or to whom I owe, that the management of my business is committed to the care of Messrs. Samuel Owings and Abraham Evenery, who are constituted my attorneys, with authority to act for me in every thing, as if I myself was personally present.

HENRY THOMPSON.

Annapolis, January 10, 1775. **J**ust arrived in the ship Star and Garter, Capt. Hemmison, from Exeter,

A Few healthy able servant men, whole times are to be disposed of on board said ship, now lying in the dock. Likewise for sale, a young healthy negro man, and a negro woman, who has been used to do all kinds of house work—also a negro girl about six years of age. The said servants and negroes will be sold on reasonable terms, by the subscribers, who will give cash for any quantity of good clean wheat, at market price, delivered here or at Baltimore.

THO. C. WILLIAMS, and CO.

Annapolis Jail, January 10, 1775. **W**HEREAS we the subscribers, languishing prisoners in Anne-Arundel county Jail, have offered every thing in our power to satisfy the demands against us; this is therefore to give public notice, that we intend to apply to the next general assembly for our relief.

STOCKETT WILLIAMS, JOHN LAWTON.

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Rachel Hammond, Green Spring, a steer, about 4 or 5 years old, marked with a crop and slit and an under cut in the right ear, the left ear a short crop, his colour a red brindle. The owner is desirous to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM WELLING.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD. **W**HEREAS there was stolen out of the subscriber's stable, at his plantation, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the road from thence to Baltimore, on the night betwixt the 9th and 10th of December last, a likely bright bay gelding, about fifteen hands high, with a black mane and tail, the mane remarkably thin, particularly in the middle; he trots well, and having been used principally in a carriage, the colour of the hair on his breast will show the marks of the collar; excepting a few straggling hairs on his forehead, as if an attempt had been made to give him a star there, and a small saddle mark, he hath no white hair upon him; he hath no mark of a branding iron on him; he had on four shoes when he was stolen, and hath very broad flat hoofs. Whoever will apprehend the thief, shall on his conviction, receive a reward of eight dollars, or for the horse four dollars, with reasonable charges if brought from a distance, paid by **U. SCOTT.**

January 10, 1775. **T**o be sold by the subscriber, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 16th day of February next, for cash, or bills of exchange, on London,

THE plantation whereon I now live, containing about one hundred and seventy acres, lying in Prince George's county, four miles from Nottingham; the land is good soil and very well timbered, one half wood land; with a dwelling-house 20 by 26, with two brick chimneys, a kitchen, quarter, tobacco-houses, and other out-houses, and paved garden; two apple orchards, two peach orchards, and several other fruit-trees. The title is indisputable. Any person will be shown the land, at or before the day of sale; the purchaser to take possession the first day of December next.

THOMAS SMITH GREENFIELD.

St. Mary's county, January 2, 1775. **W**HEREAS the subscribers on the 29th day of June last, did deliver into the hands of Thomas Smallwood, jun. for collection, a list of debts due to the partnership of Bate and Metcalfe, on his the said Smallwood's agreeing to give bond and security for his faithful performance thereof; and as the said Smallwood hath neglected to comply with the said agreement, we give this public notice to all persons indebted to the said partnership, not to pay to the said Smallwood any sum or sums of money, as we will from the date hereof, not allow any receipts given by him for money paid on that account.

JAMES BATE, GERARD BOND, Exrs.

And all persons on whom the said Smallwood may make demands of debts due to the private account of the subscriber, are desired to observe the same caution; he having obtained from him a list of debts on the same terms, with which he has equally neglected to comply.

JAMES BATE.

WHEREAS Mr. Gerard Henry Schirr, a native of the city of Hamburg, left London some time in the year 1758, being engaged in the service of Mr. Daniel Wolfenholme, then agent for the payment of his majesty's troops at Annapolis, in Maryland; and the said Gerard Henry Schirr, upon arriving at Annapolis, lodged with one Mr. William Clajon, a schoolmaster, living at Annapolis, and afterwards lived with one Mr. John Thompson, sen. also resident at Annapolis aforesaid. And in the year 1759 he wrote to England, and desired letters to be directed to him, at Mr. John Bullen's, and Mr. Jonas Green's, Postmaster at Annapolis aforesaid. And whereas no letters have been received from the said Gerard Henry Schirr since that time, nor is it known whether he be living or dead; therefore if any person can give information whether the said Gerard Henry Schirr be now living or dead, if living, where now resident, and may be wrote to, or if dead, at what time and place he died, and whether single or married, and if married, whether he left any or how many children, as something may be heard of greatly to his or their advantage, by applying to **DANIEL STEPHENSON.**

Anne-Arundel county, Elk-Ridge, January 10, 1775. **W**HEREAS Mr. Reuben Meriwether was lawfully authorized by the administrators of the estate of Dorsey, Esq., attorney at law, and Harriet M. Dorsey his daughter, to receive all debts due to the said estate, and Mr. R. Meriwether has some time past declined that business on account of ill state of health. This is therefore to desire all persons, who are any way indebted to the above mentioned estate, to make immediate payment to the said Reuben Meriwether, who is authorized by the said administrators to receive all money due to the said estate, and give discharges for the same. **W. A. DORSEY.**

Annapolis, January 11, 1775. **T**o be sold by the subscriber, by wholesale, a parcel of valuable goods, consisting of various kinds, and amounting to near £300 sterling cost. Terms of payment will be given to the purchaser if required. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.**
N. B. Also to be sold, sold Liberty wine and excellent sherry, by the quarter cask.

Annapolis, January 11, 1775. **T**o be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 11th day of February, at the tavern kept by Mr. John Ball, in the city of Annapolis, between 12 and one of the clock, if fair, if not the next day,

SUNDRY valuable negro slaves, late the property of Thomas Rutland, deceased, consisting of women, boys, and girls; the sale is made in pursuance of the will of the deceased, and time of payment will be given, on bond with security if required. Persons indebted to the estate on note of hand or account, are desired to make speedy payment, or they will be sued without respect of persons.

LEONARD WAXMAN, executor.

Baltimore, January 15, 1775. **I**MPORTED in sundry ships from Bristol, a quantity of fine white hair; likewise 15 pipes of genuine port wine, in the brigantine Molly, from Oporto and Hull, to be sold on the most reasonable terms, by **J. STEVENSON.**
N. B. Very good old Maderia and Lisbon wines to sell, by the pipe, hhd, or quarter cask.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a Negro fellow of mine, named Will, now run away, for having resisted his overseer by throwing him down, threatening him and striking him sundry times with his fist, it is therefore to be hoped that as he has been guilty of so flagitious a crime, that all masters of negroes and servants will encourage the taking of him, by promising them the above reward, which I will pay, either upon his being brought home or his being secured in any goal within this province; it cannot be doubted but all overseers will be vigilant on this occasion. He is about five feet ten inches high, a very stout likely fellow, with large full eyes, had on old cotton breeches, new shoes, and yarn stockings, which are of a thread of black and a thread of white, an osenabrig shirt; his other cloaths he left behind. He has an extensive acquaintance in and about Annapolis. There were two more fellows went off at the same time for refusing to assist their overseer, one named Will Jack and the other Sam, had on farnought jackets, &c. for each of them I will give twenty shillings.

ROBERT TYLER.

This day is published, by **WILLIAM AIKMAN,** bookeller and stationer, Annapolis, in two large volumes, handsomely bound and titled, price 15s. currency.

A NEW VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, in the years 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771, undertaken by Capt. James Cook in the ship Endeavour, drawn from his own journal, and from the papers of Joseph Banks, Esq., and published by order of the lords of the admiralty, by **JOHN HAWKSWORTH, L.L.D.** with cuts, and a map of the whole navigation. This edition of Cook's voyages contains the whole of the second and third volumes of Hawkesworth's collection of voyages, which was published in London in three volumes, and sold for three guineas. Where may be had, Poor Will's Almanack for 1775, price 2d. and Father Abraham's pocket Almanack, interleaved with writing paper, price 1s.

Annapolis, November 23, 1774. **J**ust imported in the ship Annapolis, Capt. Thomas Eden, from London,

A N assortment of goods suitable to the season, which are to be sold at a reasonable rate, by **WILLIAM WILKINS.**

To be rented from year to year, or for a term of years,

BELVOIR, the beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Esq., lying upon Patowmack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage on the lower floor; five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, stables, and coach-house adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these houses stand, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of one in Berkeley county.

FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1775.

PARIS, November 14.

THE day before yesterday, at nine in the morning, the king, after attending divine service at the holy chapel, went to the great chamber of parliament, attended by his brothers and the dukes of Orleans, Charle, and the rest of the princes of the blood, the great officers of state, &c. &c. When they were arrived he ordered them to take their places, and then declared his intention to re-establish the ancient magistracies of Paris.

After this, his majesty ordered to be registered, an edict for the re-establishment of the ancient officers of parliament: 1. An edict for creating M. de Compiègne keeper of the seals: 2. An edict for supplying the officers lately appointed for the new parliament and the superior councils: 3. Another for re-establishing the grand council: 4. For re-establishing the court of Aids of Paris: 5. For re-establishing the court of Aids of Clermont Ferrand; and to several others tending to re-establish the powers of the ancient magistracies.

CADIZ, Oct. 5. Accounts from Morocco mention, that the presents which the envoy Taher Fenis brought to London, are valued at 60,000 pistons, and were sent at Tangiers the 10th of August.

LONDON, November 15.

Extract of a letter from Bern, dated October 26.

The magistrate here is under great fears, as well the people, with regard to the partage that is going to be made of the thirteen cantons, by the courts of Vienna, Versailles, and Turin; and according to circumstances we may believe their plan will in a short time be put into execution. The frequent coulers between the courts of Berlin and Turin, it is said, have on account of the two counties of Neuchâtel and Valengin, which the former is to give up to the latter, a considerable sum of money. They say the king of Prussia has accepted the proposal. Pride and luxury are however the predominant vices now here, which are always the destruction of republics, and I am said will also be of this. If we are involved into a war, as it is most likely we soon shall, our countrymen, believe, will not fight with that spirit our ancestors did, who defended their liberty, which is now no more. The poor man being oppressed by his superior as much as the French are by their arbitrary king, so that they now they cannot lose anything. You shall hear soon more of our news.

Nov. 16. They write from Paris, that two millions of livres are ordered to be raised immediately for the service of the crown.

Nov. 17. A correspondent says, the real friends of America are greatly disappointed that the congress have not resolved on paying for the tea destroyed. They were in hopes, that however just or unjust the complaints of the colonies were against the illegality or oppression of parliament, that they should, at least, have had that piece of common honesty to have urged in their favour, that they had agreed to pay for the goods they had destroyed. As it now stands they are at a loss what to say in favour of the colonies, and such a deliberate piece of mischief as this is known to be, will be immediately urged against them, whenever they plead in their favour.

Several letters, it is said, have been received lately by the premier from General Gage, intreating further instructions, but no answer has yet been returned, nor will be, till the opinion of parliament has been obtained.

In the course of last week fourteen ships arrived at Hull with foreign wheat and barley.

Nov. 18. Sweden, Austria, and the house of Bourbon, will in all human probability figure as allies in the next war; and it is as probable that the opposition will consist of Russia, Prussia, and Denmark. How in such a state of connexion is Great-Britain to keep free from continental ties? She must either engage herself, or Hanover will be attacked in a manner too powerful for resistance; there is however one circumstance, which may derange this scheme, which is the personal enmity supposed to be deeply rooted in the breast of his majesty against the king of Prussia, who, more than once, it is said, has spoken in a stile too fighting to be forgiven. What may prove the result of these contradictions cannot be foreseen, but this much is certain, that if the ministry of this country do not manage their negotiations so as to make a naval war, all that is necessary for us to embark in, they will deserve more approbation than they have yet met with.

Nov. 19. Yesterday morning there was a meeting at the east of Temple's house, in Pall-mall, at which Lord Chatham, the marquis of Rockingham, and duke of Manchester were present.

Lord M., it is said, does not in the least interfere about the nomination of a lord of the admiralty, in the room of Mr. Bradshaw; that business is entirely left to Lord S.—h.

Extract of a letter from Bern in Switzerland, Nov. 10.

The court of Versailles and her allies have discovered that a great monarch of the north has, since the peace, employed himself both in the cabinet and the field. He foresees what may happen if he looks with indifference on the projects of those Potentates, who would by their greatness and power, command all the free estates which form at present the balance of Europe. The governor of Neuchâtel has already furnished them with an account of the number of troops which the thirteen cantons can set on foot in case of necessity; and it is found that the cantons of Bern

alone can furnish 80,000 men. As the cantons are allied to the re-public of Geneva, which sardinia has so much at heart to become possessed of, the attacking it would be at attacking the thirteen cantons, who are in treaty with the king of Prussia.

Nov. 20. A correspondent says, there are the strongest appearances of an approaching rupture between the courts of Versailles and Petersburg; and that the Russian ambassador had suddenly left France, without taking leave.

By a letter just received from France, we are informed, that the count de Guigne took leave of their majesties and the royal family of France last Monday night to return to the court of London.

The eyes of Europe are intent on the measures of Great-Britain with respect to her American colonies, and her neighbouring potentates seem to interest themselves not a little in the event. France is prepared at all points if an opportunity presents itself, to throw off the mask, and contend anew for that empire which she lost during the last war, with her military honour. The royal eagle of Prussia has, already in his mind, tacked the electorate of Hanover to his dominions, and only waits for a general state of confusion, which he foresees quick advancing, to render his pious scheme less hazardous and expensive.

A private commercial treaty is at this time on the carpet, between our court and that of Berlin.

Intelligence, of a very singular nature, has been sent off to his majesty's consuls in all the trading ports of the Mediterranean and the Levant.

There have been no small divisions of late in the cabinet council, in consequence of the royal intimation, that raising of six new regiments of infantry was an object the sovereign had much at heart, for the better security of Great-Britain and her colonies. However, the determination of this ticklish matter is postponed till the beginning of December next.

By the last dispatches from America, the agents for the southern provinces received fresh instructions from their constituents, which are preparing to be laid before the lords of trade the next day.

If the patriotic party should prove successful, we are assured some very capital improvements will be commenced in both houses, the ensuing sessions of parliament.

The French king has lately issued orders, it is reported, to discontinue the use of the inferior fortresses of his kingdom, adding, that it was only necessary to defend himself against his enemies. This one reform it is believed, will create a saving of nearly half a million sterling annually, which has been for the last hundred years entirely thrown away to no purpose.

Nov. 21. Lord North, it is said, has no inclination to prosecute the business formed against the Americans, and nothing prevents a cessation of it but the thoughts of acknowledging that he has taken a wrong step. This is indeed false delicacy, and 'tis pity his lordship should adhere to it; however, a man of his extensive abilities, if he ever assigns a moment to reflection, will soon be convinced that candour, in acknowledgment of an error, is the greatest act of the soul and that it will be rather a point of ambition, than mortification, to retreat a false step, especially if a man's error concerns the welfare of his country. The wisest people always thought thus; but as example is the vilest way of instruction, here is produced an instance of this noble humility in queen Elizabeth: In the 43d year of her reign, the parliament were extremely dissatisfied upon the subject of trade, from the complaint of the mercantile part of the nation. This made her majesty apprehend she had been misled in this matter, whereupon the immediately made void certain grants she had made, which favoured monopolies, and left others open to be decided by law.

Nov. 22. Next Sunday the lord chancellor will have a levee at his house in Russell-street, Bloomsbury, which will be continued during the sitting of parliament.

Yesterday morning the Prussian minister held a long conference with several of the great officers of state, on account of some dispatches received from the court of Berlin.

An English gentleman just arrived from Frest assures us, that additional fortifications are now erecting at the mouth of the river Villaine, with the utmost expedition. Josiah Quincy, Esq; who arrived on Friday from Boston, had the next day a long conference with the secretaries of state.

Some advices of a very disagreeable nature have, we hear, been lately received from the court of Stockholm.

The printers of two morning papers were yesterday committed to the King's Bench prison, for publishing a letter in their papers some months since, signed, *The South Briton*.—Judgment will be passed on Monday next.

It is expected that there will shortly be a remontrance to the throne, on the proceedings of government relative to America.

A gentleman just come from Norwich asserts, that the trade of that city has not been so brisk as at present for many years past, as he was informed by one of the chief manufacturers there.

The declaration of war of the king of Spain against the emperor of Morocco has removed every scruple our ministry had of that monarch disturbing them in their operations against the Americans, and they are no less sure of the pacific intentions of the king of France; every thing therefore seems to favour their operations.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Die Martii 30th Novembri, 1774.

THE lord chancellor, reported his majesty's speech, and the same being read by the clerk,

Moved, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return his majesty the thanks of this house, for his most gracious speech from the throne.

(Here the substance of the heads of the address were proposed.)

Then an amendment was proposed to be made to the said motion, by inserting after the word *thence*, at the end of the first paragraph, these words:

"To desire his majesty would be graciously pleased to give direction for an early communication of the accounts which have been received concerning the state of the colonies, that we may not proceed to the consideration of this most critical and important matter but upon the fullest information; and when we are thus informed, we shall, without delay, apply ourselves with the most earnest and serious zeal to such measures as shall tend to secure the honour of his majesty's crown, the true dignity of the country, and the harmony and happiness of all his majesty's dominions."

Which being objected to,

After long debate,

The question was put, Whether these words shall be inserted in the said motion?

It was resolved in the negative:

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DISSENTIENT.

Because we cannot agree to commit ourselves with the *careless facility of a common address of compliment*, in expressions which may lead to measures in the event fatal to the lives, properties, and liberties, of a very great part of our fellow-subjects.

We conceive that an address upon such objects as are before us, and at such a time as this, must necessarily have a considerable influence upon our future proceedings, and must impress the public with an idea of the general spirit of the measures which we mean to support.

Whatever methods we should think it advisable to pursue, either in support of the mere authority of parliament, which seems to be the sole consideration with some, or for reconciling that authority with the peace and satisfaction of the whole empire, which has ever been our constant and invariable object, it will certainly add to the weight and efficacy of our proceedings, if they appear the result of full information, mature deliberation, and temperate inquiry.

No materials for such an enquiry have been laid before us, nor have any such been so much as promised in the speech from the throne, or even in any verbal assurance from ministers.

In this situation we are called upon to make an address, arbitrarily imposing qualities and descriptions upon acts done in the colonies, of the true nature and extent of which we are as yet, in a great measure, unapprised; a procedure which appears to us by no means consonant to that purity which we ought ever to preserve in our judicial, and to that caution which ought to guide us in our deliberate capacity.

2d. Because this address does, in effect, imply an approbation of the system adopted with regard to the colonies in the last parliament. This unfortunate system, conceived with so little prudence, and pursued with so little temper, consistency, or foresight, we were in hopes would be at length abandoned, from an experience of the mischiefs which it has produced, in proportion to the time in which it was continued, and the diligence with which it has been pursued; a system which has created the utmost confusion in the colonies, without any rational hope of advantage to the revenue, and with certain detriment to the commerce of the mother country. And it affords us a melancholy prospect of the disposition of lords in the present parliament, when we see the house, under the pressure of so severe and uniform an experience, again ready, without any enquiry, to countenance, if not to adopt, the spirit of the former fatal proceedings.

But whatever may be the mischievous designs, or the inconsiderate temerity which leads thence to this desperate course, we wish to be known as persons who have ever disapproved of measures so pernicious in their past effects, and their future tendency, and who are not in haste, without enquiry or information, to commit ourselves in declarations, which may precipitate our country into all the calamities of a civil war.

RICHMOND,
PORTLAND,
ROCKINGHAM,
STAMFORD,
STANHOPE,

TORRINGTON,
PONSONBY,
WYCOMBE,
CAMDEN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

December 5.

THIS day some few members were sworn in, and the several usual standing orders relative to privileges, trade, religion, controverted elections, the interference of peers, and double returns, read and agreed to.

While these matters were transacting the gallery doors were shut; but permission was given at length to some of the members to introduce several of their friends through the body of the house. This order was no sooner given, than people began to press in above and below; and the noise, confusion, and tumult was so great, that the house could not proceed to business for some minutes. On which the house was cleared, and the key delivered to the speaker.

As soon as the hurry attending this regulation was complied with, lord Neuchamp rose and moved for an address to his majesty, to return his majesty the thanks of this house for his most gracious speech from the throne. Besides the usual form of addressing, his lordship introduced several pertinent observations on the

present spirit of the colonists, their resolves, meetings, and in particular their intended non-importation agreement. His speech was in general well received and much approved of.

His lordship was seconded by Mr. De Grey, jun. who said very little material. Lord John Cavendish rose, and having previously condemned the conduct of administration, and the turbulent spirit of the colonies, moved an amendment, in calling for such papers relative to America, as had been received since the last session, without which, his lordship remarked, it would be impossible for the house to determine with propriety or certainty, whether it might or might not be necessary to adopt other measures.

Lord North answered Lord John Cavendish in a short speech, and said he should give himself or the house very little trouble, as he imagined, when he came in, that there was not a member present who would not perceive the necessity for acting in the manner proposed by the speech. His lordship owned himself to be the fabricator of it, and said that it was drawn up short purely to avoid all cavil, and to promote an unanimity of opinion at this important crisis.

He was answered by Mr. Frederick Mottagu, who in general disapproved of the address, and who seconded the motion for the amendment very strenuously.

Governor Johnston spoke very fully on the same side, and was heard with a good deal of attention. He contended very ably, that America was not worth keeping on the terms and principles contained in the address.

He was followed by Mr. Fox, who was very pointed in his observations on the manner the gallery was cleared. He said it was a mere ministerial trick to stifle enquiry, and shorten debate; for if the gallery had been open, administration must have been obliged to break that silence and unconcern they now affected to hold. It was extremely unfair, he said, that persons should be shut out from being present at the discussion of a question, in the event of which they were so highly interested; and concluded by a succession of very pointed and severe animadversions.

Mr. Hartley (a new member) spoke next, and entered pretty fully into the contents of the speech and address, and urged strongly the necessity of Lord John Cavendish's proposed amendments.

Col. Barre was very able on the same side. He was of the same opinion with governor Johnston. He said the scheme of reducing the colonies by force was wild, incoherent, and impracticable; and thought that a dominion supported by force would answer no purpose whatever. He said a report prevailed, that general Gage was shortly to be recalled, but that would signify nothing, for send whom they may, send a second, recall him, and send a third, says he, it will be all to no effectual or substantial purpose.

Sir George Macartney answered the colonel, and spoke with facility and precision. He was against the amendment, and was in general for spirited measures.

Lord Carmarthen entered fully into the contents of the proposed amendment, and dwelt much on the spirit of sedition, turbulence, and rebellion, which had manifested itself from one end to the other of the American continent.

Sir William Mayne declared himself unconnected with either side of the house; said his mind was unbiased, and his conduct should be unfettered; that on the present occasion he was against the amendment, but reserved his opinion till the question, and the information necessary to discuss and determine on it, came properly before the house. He was heard with great attention, and general approbation.

General Smith was of the same opinion, observing, that the present was no proper time to take so great and important a question into consideration; and that his being now against the amendment would not hereafter preclude him from giving his thoughts freely, when the matter came before the house in another form.

Mr. T. Townsend was for the amendment, and was very severe on the general conduct of administration.

Mr. Burke put the house into great good humour, but seemed willing to avoid the real merits. He was for the amendment.

Mr. Van spoke strongly for the most firm and decisive measures.

Mr. Solicitor general spoke very fully and ably, and endeavoured to answer every thing that had been offered on the other side. Besides the above, Mr. Drake, and one or two other gentlemen, spoke in the debate.

The question being put at about half after ten, the house divided. For the amendment 73, against it 64; and the question for the address being then put, it passed of course in the affirmative.

Dec. 3. A correspondent says, that a law is to pass to render it high treason to assemble mobs to force the king's civil officers to resign, as has been done at and near Boston, and that every individual in such mobs is to be deemed to be in a state of rebellion.

It is reported that orders are given for four regiments of foot to be immediately embarked in Ireland for Boston, and that the necessary transports are all taken up.

Dec. 10. Mr. Burke, in his speech on Monday last, on the amendment of the address, though he was not logically argumentative, was very humorous and pointed. Amongst other humorous reflections which he made on administration's buying up the new members, by telling them the address was nothing but a vote of compliment, he compared such a conduct to a designing, dissipated lover, who, under the shew of the most honourable solicitations, first squeezes his mistress's hand, then asks her to take a turn in the park, next to an excursion in the country, and so on, step by step, till he dishonours her, and brings her in the end to that infamy and disgrace, that what was originally her misfortune becomes her shame and disgrace.

Mr. Burke, in the same speech, mentioning the present situation of America, drew a fine allegorical picture of that country, which he compared to a funeral. Trade and commerce, he said, were the pall-bearers; the principal merchants and traders were chief mourners; the West-Indian and African merchants closed the procession; whilst the army and navy, at a distance, looked on in gloomy silence at so melancholy a sight. Lord North is much recovered from his late indisposition.

Dec. 17. Yesterday the house of commons, in a committee of the whole house, on the supply, came to the following resolutions:

That 16,000 men be employed for the sea-service 1775, including 4228 marines.

The house also came to a resolution for allowing the importation of Indian corn, and ordered the report this day.

That 4l. per man per month be allowed, for maintaining the said men, including the ordnance for sea-service.

On the 26th of November died Stephen Fox, Lord Holland; he has left a son, a minor. His brother, Charles Fox, succeeds him as clerk of the polls in Ireland.

NEW-YORK, February 1.

The ship Beulah sailed for New-York on the 10th of December.

The whole proceedings of the continental congress arrived in London on the 14th of December.

Sir James Hodges is succeeded in the town clerkship of London by Mr. Rix.

The letters by the November mail, from New-York, arrived in London December 14.

The twenty thousand pound prize drawn in the state-lottery, is shared amongst four servants of Messrs. Dodd and Co. in Milk-street.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY (in New-York) Jan. 15.

Mr. Crane and Mr. Kinsey laid before the house the proceedings of the continental congress held at Philadelphia in September last, which were read; on the question, whether the house approve of the said proceedings. It passed in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the house do unanimously approve of the proceedings of the congress.

Resolved, That James Kinsey, Stephen Crane, William Livingston, John De Hart, and Richard Smith, Esquires, or any three of them, be, and they are hereby appointed to attend the continental congress of the colonies, intended to be held at the city of Philadelphia in May next (or at any other time and place) and that they report their proceedings to the next sessions of general assembly—instructing the said delegates to propose and agree to every reasonable and constitutional measure, for the accommodation of the unhappy difference at present subsisting between our mother country and the colonies, which the house most ardently wish for.

Ordered, That Mr. speaker do transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the speakers of the assemblies of New-York and Pennsylvania.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this house be given to James Kinsey, Stephen Crane, William Livingston, John De Hart, and Richard Smith, Esquires, for their faithful and judicious discharge of the trust reposed in them at the late continental congress.

A true extract from the minutes.

JONATHAN DEARE, clerk.

The grand juries in South-Carolina have presented as a grievance of the most dangerous and alarming nature, the power exercised by the parliament to tax, and make laws to bind the American colonies, in all cases whatsoever.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 21.

Halifax county, North-Carolina.

At a meeting of the committee for the said county, on the 21st of December, 1774, present, Willie Jones, chairman, Nicholas Long, John Bradford, James Hogun, Benjamin McCulloch, Joseph John Williams, William Alston, Egbert Haywood, David Sumner, Samuel Weldon, and Thomas Haynes.

It being represented to the committee that Mr. Andrew Miller, merchant in Halifax town, has refused to sign the association: Ordered, that Mr. Egbert Haywood and Mr. Thomas Haynes wait on him, and desire his attendance before this committee: Upon which he attended accordingly, refused to sign, and gave the following reasons, to wit, "for that I am largely indebted, and have effects in my hands, belonging to persons residing in Great-Britain, which debts and effects I cannot remit for by next September, after which I should be bound by this association not to export any merchandise or commodity whatever to that country (without certain laws are repealed) which I think would be unjust, as it may be out of the power of my creditors or friends to procure the repeal of any law, however willing they may be to exert their interest for that purpose. And as I think it unjust to withhold from any person (even in a country at war with this) the property which might belong to him in my hands, I must therefore object to signing that part of the association respecting a non-exportation to Britain, and shall continue to do so while I have any property in my hands belonging to people of that country."

Since, therefore, there is nothing peculiar or satisfactory in his reasons, but that, on the contrary, they indicate an intention to export (if he can) after the first day of September next,

Resolved unanimously (to shew our disapprobation of his conduct, and to encourage such merchants who have signed the association) that we will not, from this day, purchase any goods, wares, or merchandises, of any kind whatever, from said Andrew Miller, or any person acting for or in partnership with him; and that we will have no commerce or dealings with him after paying our just debts, and fulfilling the contracts already entered into for commodities of this year's produce. And we also recommend it to the people of this county in particular, and to all who wish well to their country, to adopt the same measure.

Signed, by order of the committee,

A. DAVIS, clerk.

ANNAPOLIS.

At a meeting of the freemen of Cecil county, held at the head of Elk, on the first day of February, the following gentlemen were nominated and chosen, to serve as deputies at the next convention, to be held for this province, at the city of Annapolis, viz.

JOHN VEAZEY, jun. Joseph Gilpin, William Ward, Stephen Hyland, William Rumley, John Dockery, Thomas, Nathaniel Ramsey, and John Veazey the 3d, and they, or any three of them, were invested with full power, to act in behalf of the said county.

TO THE AMERICAN.

I shall bestow a very few remarks on your last anonymous compilation of scraps, from the parliamentary debates, from Junius and other authors whom you have rifled with modesty equal to your taste; and with the utmost cheerfulness, submit the controversy as it stands, to the judgment of the public; first persuaded that those, who, after a careful and candid perusal of these papers, are not convinced of your materials both your *hand* and *heart* are made, will not be convinced though one should rise from the dead.

You assert that I allege—that a majority of the committee concurred with me in sentiment, as to the purpose for which you published your hand-bill—When I on all occasions bound to support the *spurious* spring of your undiscriminating passion, which you are pleased to lay at my door, my condition would be such as to soften the revenge even of *charitable* minds. My words are—a very great majority of the committee assembled on the occasion, and I am warranted to make this allegation by the very best authority. The purpose of your hand-bill, instantly flashed upon their minds, unaided by the solemnity of your protestation to the contrary. Your letter of abdication was sent to the committee in consequence of their declared abhorrence of your conduct.

I agree with you, that a news-paper is by no means the proper place for discussing private disputes. But private disputes have a tendency to produce public and serious consequences, and the very attempt to bring them into their proper field of discussion, would carry with it such an air of burlesque, as to expose its author to contempt and shame, a man must, however reluctantly, yield to necessity, and endeavour to act with effect on the ground he is constrained to take.

If my declining to accept your ludicrous challenge to meet you before the gentlemen of Elk-Ridge, of this city, or of the committee, affords you any triumph, I leave you without regret in full enjoyment of it. Though, as your adversary, I cannot help regretting the wreaths you have earned, by remitting for a moment your attention to the dangers which press on your own reputation, to become the champion of one suffering in the person your friend.

Feb. 7, 1775.

A CITIZEN.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Give the following queries a place in your gazette, and you will oblige your humble servant,

A BYSTANDER.

Baltimore town, February 21, 1775.

It is not evident, from the letter which was sent from Elk-Ridge to Capt. G— of this town, requesting him to collect as many hearty fellows as he could to march to Annapolis, to assist in making an example of those who were dependent on government, and who held most detestable principles, to deter others from pursuing the same conduct, that some spirits were at work to exhibit a tragedy as shocking as can be conceived. If this deduction be fair, would it not be a general benefit to trace this business through all its windings, to its execrable mover, or his more execrable instigators, if he had any, that the public abhorrence of such monstrous depravity, may be expressed to signify, as to terribly others, who have the same disposition, from making the like experiment?

3d. Is it not very extraordinary, and highly reflecting on the honour and abilities of the people of Anne Arundel county, that they cannot be trusted with the management of such matters as fall immediately under their own inspection; without others, from a different county being called in, either to advise, or control their proceedings?

4th. Whether the initials of two gentlemen names, one of whom is utterly independent on government, were not in the above letter?

TO THE CITIZEN.

If you will take a friend's advice, you will give no answer to the AMERICAN's last piece of repetition, scurrility, and nonsense, further than paraphrasing his concluding extract; which if you have not leisure to do, you are desired to accept as follows:

When the question is, "whether a few bad men may be permitted to do what they please, contrary to the general sense of the people, without any persons to controul them, or to look into their behaviour, and to mark them out to the public—the man who desires to screen his knavery, and creep on in safety, will, equivocally, or with some subterfuge, answer yes; but the honest man, that is determined to do nothing hurtful to his country, and who is conscious his actions will bear the light, will heartily answer no." as does

AN ENGLISHMAN.

The piece signed, A FRIEND TO AMITY, came in hand too late for this week, but will be inserted in our next.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ENTERED.

Ship Totness, John Hudson, from Liverpool.
Brig Fortune, Thomas Moore, from Jamaica.
Sloop Grampus, John Bracket, from St. Croix.
Brig Woodbridge, William Kaap, from Guadaloupe.
Schooner Dolphin, Jos. Proctor, from Salem.

CLEARED.

Ship Star and Garter, Thomas Hemson, for Exeter.
Ship Prosper, James Baxter, for Milford.

Rock-Hall, January 21, 1775.

THIS is to inform the public and my friends in general, that I have removed from Tabbot court-house where I formerly kept tavern, to Rock-Hall ferry, which was formerly kept by Mr. Basil Whetler, but of late by Mr. William Duan, where I propose to keep the best boats and hands and carry things necessary for the accommodation of travellers; those who choose to favour me with their custom, may depend on the best usage, from the public's most humble servant,

ISAAC GREENE.

Baltimore January 25, 1775.
THE managers of the German Lutheran church lottery gave notice, that the tickets are nearly all sold, and that the drawing will be on the 1st of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of the managers, who have had tickets for sale, to send in an account of the sale thereof; there are some few tickets to be had at the several managers. Those who wish to become adventurers in this very advantageous lottery, will please to be ready in their application for tickets.

Annapolis, February 1, 1775.
WANTED by the commissioners or trustees, for the poor of Anne-Arundel county, 2500 poils of cedar or locust to square seven inches, and 9 feet long; 2000 rails of white oak or yellow poplar, 3 by 4 inches, and to be 10 feet long. Whoever will supply the above articles, are desired to apply to Mr. Marian Hammond, one of the trustees.

January 25, 1775.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 14th day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

A LOT of land lying in the city of Annapolis, distinguished by the number 71, on which are a good brick house and other valuable improvements, now in the occupation of Mr. John Ball, innholder. This lot is subject to an incumbrance in the loan-office of £225 sterling. The sale to be on the premises.
WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff.

Leonard-town, St. Mary's county, Jan. 15, 1775.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 7th of last December, a country born indentured servant man, by the name of Joseph Zachariah Thompson, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, a swarthy complexion and down look; he had on a green frizz short coat lined with osenbuck, a green frizz jacket with sleeves, buckskin breeches half worn, yarn stockings, country made shoes, cotton hat about half worn, and offshag shirts; he had frequently been seen in the neighbourhood till since Christmas, and I am informed left Bilton's bay with some person who is a small schoolmaster; I fear any person for dealing with, or harbouring the said Joseph Zachariah Thompson, as they will answer it at their peril; he is by trade a house carpenter. Any person that will secure him, so that I may get him again, shall receive twenty shillings reward, besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

HENRY SEWALL.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that I do intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of this province, for a power to sell a certain tract or parcel of land, lying near the lower ferry of Patuxent, in Anne-Arundel county, commonly called and known by the name of St. Knighten's Fancy, late the property of Frederick Dorsey, deceased, to pay the debts of said Dorsey. w 1 HAMMOND J. CROMWELL, admr.

February 7, 1775.
To be sold, on Monday the 6th of March next, at Mr. Andrew's, in Ioppa, in Harford county, A TWO story brick-house in said town, in a water lot, (late the property of John Hammond Dorsey, deceased,) has four rooms on a floor, and a fire place in each room, by
HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL, and RICHARD LANE.

To be sold, on Wednesday the 2d day of March next, at George M'Kendall's, in Baltimore town, SEVERAL valuable negroes, part of the estate of John Hammond Dorsey, late of Baltimore county, deceased, by
HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL, admr.

FOR SALE;
THE following tracts of land, lying in Worcester county, in the province of Maryland, viz. Batchellor's Adventure, containing 338 acres; lying on a branch, known by the name of Johnson's Mill Branch. Addition, containing 220 acres, lying on Pacomoke river; they will be sold for sterling or current money. The title indisputable. For terms apply to
WILLIAM T. WOOTTON.

N. B. Time will be given for payment of the greatest part of the purchase money if required.
Baltimore, February 6, 1775.
TO be let, a large brick-house, situate on the corner of Bridge and Front-street, Baltimore town, near the Upper Bridge, with a cellar under the whole, four convenient rooms and a large passage on the first floor, two lodging and an assembly room on the second, and four on the third, with a brick passage, kitchen, smock-house, stable, and garden, all in good repair, suitable for an inn-holder or any public business. Any person inclining to rent, may be informed of the terms, by applying to
JOHN GRIFFITH.

Baltimore, January 31, 1775.
GERMAN snuff, by the piece or bale, and but London bottled wired porter, in casks of six dozen each, to be sold for ready money only, by
JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

Prince George's county, January 30, 1775.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, negro Will, who says he belongs to Mr. William Ireland, of Calvert county; his master is desired to pay charges, and take him from
FRANK LEEKE, Sheriff.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD,
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, near Piscataway, on the 5th of November last, a likely negro fellow, twenty-two years of age, about five feet ten inches high; had on an osenbuck coat, old cotton waistcoat without sleeves, old white breeches, old thread stockings, a pair of shoes, and plain buff buckles. Whoever secures the fellow so that his master gets him again, shall receive ten dollars, and if brought home, the above reward.
JAMES HAWKINS.

Calvert county, January 30, 1775.
RAN away from the subscriber the 10th instant, a fellow named Jeffery, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, aged about 40 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on an osenbuck shirt, green Welsh cotton jacket and breeches, coarse English yarn stockings, country shoes clad with iron, he may change his dress having other cloaths. Whoever will bring the said negro to the subscriber near Hunting-town, in the aforesaid county, or secure him in any manner so that he can be had again, shall receive five pounds reward, and it taken 40 miles from home, twenty dollars.
JOSEPH IRELAND.
N. B. All masters of vessels are hereby warned at their peril not to carry the said negro off.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Wells, Pigg-Poihr, taken up as a stry, a black gelding, about thirteen hands and one inch high, five or six years old, paces, trots, and gallops, has a star in his forehead, no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges. w 3

STOLEN or strayed from the plantation of Sarah Hill, on Friday the 2d of November last, a chestnut sorrel stallion, about 13 hands high, has no brand, is a natural pacer, has a roan spot on his near buttock, and very upright ears. Whoever takes up said horse, and delivers him to the subscriber in Anne-Arundel county, near Herring creek church, shall receive a reward of twenty shillings, and all reasonable charges paid, by
SARAH HILL.

THERE is at the plantation of Rachel Dowden, a dark bay mare, her mane is cut ridge fashion, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges. w 3

FIFTY SHILLINGS REWARD,
STRAYED or stolen on the seventh of January last, from the plantation of Mr. Nodley Young, near George-town, a sorrel gelding, about 15 hands high, aged; has a white tail, a black and narrow blaze on his face, and one hind footlock a little white; his brand, if any not known: he is strong minded, paces and moves awkwardly. He was bought about two years ago by Patrick Murray, of Roger's Hart in Conococheague settlement, and is supposed if not stolen, to have strayed that way. Whoever brings him back to the above gentleman's plantation, or to the subscriber on Patuxent, near Betair, Prince George's county, will be entitled to the above reward, from w 5 JOHN ASHTON.

CAME to the plantation of Joseph White, sen. in Frederick county, near the mouth of Captain John Creek, and Falls of Patowmack, about the beginning of November last, a black and white cow and yearling not marked—also a black and white steer, marked with a crop and swallow fork; which I am informed are the property of my neighbour Dr. Thomas Sprigg Wootton. He, or the owner, is desired to take them away, on proving his property, and paying charges.
JOHN CAMPBELL LINDSAY.

Annapolis, January 4, 1774.
THE subscriber having furnished himself with a person well skilled in cleaning and putting in good order all kinds of fire arms, begs leave to offer his service to the public in that branch of business, and flatters himself he will give ample satisfaction to those who choose to employ him. He also has a man well skilled in farriery, and cutting and tramping of horses.
JOHN CAMPBELL LINDSAY.

To be sold at public vendue, for sterling cash, or good London bills of Exchange, by the Auctioneer in Bladenburgh, on Tuesday the 28th of February, 1775.
Two half acre lots number 35 and 36, with a good dwelling-house 36 feet long and 21 feet wide, three rooms and a large passage, and three rooms above stairs, a large kitchen, a milk-house, meat house, and hen-house, a commodious garden; number 36 a dwelling-house with four rooms on a floor, a cooper's shop, stables and two exceeding fine springs. Any person inclining to purchase it by private sale, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.
WILLIAM THORNTON.

Baltimore town, January 2, 1775.
THE subscriber intending to embark for England the ensuing summer, desires all those who have had dealings with him for servants, to settle without delay; he also desires all persons who have had dealings with any factor or agent of John Stewart, or John Stewart and Campbell, preceding him, either for servants, dealings at their late store at Elk Ridge landing, or accounts current, to be speedy in settling the same. Those who neglect this notice, may depend suits will be commenced against them to March court, without respect of persons.
MATTHEW RIDLEY.

January 16, 1775.
ALL persons indebted to me, are once more earnestly requested to pay, those that do not, may depend that I am determined to take such steps as shall compel them that are able. I have a few rugs and coarse cloths left, which I would sell very cheap; I have for sale one thousand bushels of Indian corn, and three hundred bushels of Rye.
THO. HEN. HALL.

December 22, 1774.
At a meeting at Alexandria on the 19th instant, of several of the trustees, named in Mr. John Balleendine's plan and proposals, for extending the navigation of Potowmack river, it was recommended that another meeting should shortly be held in order to form and digest proper plans to be laid before the assemblies of Virginia and Maryland, respecting the said navigation.
Notice is therefore given, that the said meeting will be at Alexandria on the last Thursday in January next, if fair, if not the next fair day; when and where it is expected, that as large a number of the trustees as can make it convenient, will give their attendance.
RICHARD THOMPSON, clerk.

Falls of Patowmack, December 22, 1774.
At a meeting of the trustees for opening the navigation of Patowmack, held at George-town the first day of December, 1774; present, Thomas Johnson, jun. attorney at law, William Deakins, Adam Stuart, Thomas Johns, and Thomas Richardson of George-town, merchants; William Elzey, Robert Alexander, and Philip Alexander, of Virginia, who ordered and directed that the subscriber should on the credit, and at the risk of the above named trustee, hire 50 slaves to labour in cutting the canals, round the several falls of said river; and at another meeting of trustee for the purpose aforesaid, held at Alexandria, the 19th day of the same month, present George Washington, John Carle, J. Dalton, and W. Ramsay, gentleman, together with many of the trustees at the former meeting, who recognized and approved of the order for hiring 50 slaves, and agreed to become equally liable, in consequence of which order of the trustees, I hereby give notice, that I want to hire negro men for the ensuing year, for the purpose above mentioned; any person inclinable to hire the whole, or any part of them, may see the proceedings of the said trustees, subscribed by and with their respective hands in my custody.
JOHN BALLEENDINE.

George-town, on Potowmack, December 27, 1774.
THE manufactory of fluff of various sorts is now carried on by me at this place, where I can furnish it either in wholesale or retail, at reasonable rates. I have also manufactured tobacco for sale, viz. flag and fluffon, and shall shortly begin and continue to manufacture it in all the different forms, if I receive proper encouragement.
Orders from persons at a distance will be duly attended to, either by myself, or Mr. Joseph Birch, and I will give ready money, or snuff for empty snuff bottles delivered here.
RICHARD THOMPSON.

N. B. I will now say, and with some degree of confidence, that at present I have by me, (and shall continue to make) as good snuff as is manufactured on this continent.
WANTED,
TWO clerks in the prerogative office. Apply to
ELIE VALETTE, Reg.
Baltimore, December 1, 1774.
BEING about to embark for England, I hereby give information to all persons who are indebted to me, or to whom I owe, that the management of my business is committed to the care of Messrs. Samuel Owings and Abraham Eveniry, who are constituted my attorneys, with authority to act for me in every thing, as if I myself was personally present.
HENRY THOMPSON.

Annapolis, January 10, 1775.
Just arrived in the ship Star and Garter, Capt. Henson, from Exeter,
A Few healthy able servant men, whose times are to be disposed of on board said ship, now lying in the dock. Likewise for sale, a young healthy negro man, and a negro woman, who has been bred to do all kinds of house work—also a negro girl about six years of age. The said servants and negroes will be sold on reasonable terms, by the subscribers, who will give cash for any quantity of good clean wheat, at market price, delivered here or at Baltimore.
THO. C. WILLIAMS, and CO.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.
WHEREAS there was stolen out of the subscriber's stable, at his plantation, about seven miles from Annapolis, on the road from thence to Baltimore, on the night betwixt the 9th and 10th of December last, a likely bright bay gelding, about fifteen hands high, with a black mane and tail, the mane remarkably thin, particularly in the middle; he trots well, and having been used principally in a carriage, the colour of the hair on his breast will show the marks of the collar; excepting a few straggling hairs on his forehead, as if an attempt had been made to give him a star there, and a small saddle mark, he hath no white hair upon him; he hath no mark of a branding iron on him; he had on four shoes when he was stolen, and hath very broad flat hoofs. Whoever will apprehend the thief, shall on his conviction, receive a reward of eight dollars, or for the horse four dollars, with reasonable charges if brought from a distance, paid by
U. SCOTT.

January 18, 1775.
To be sold by the subscriber, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 16th day of February next, for cash, or bills of exchange, on London,
THE plantation whereon I now live, containing about one hundred and seventy acres, lying in Prince George's county, four miles from Nottingham; the land is good soil and very well timbered, one half wood land; with a dwelling-house 40 by 26, with two brick chimnies, a kitchen, quarter, tobacco-house, and other out-houses, and paved garden; two apple orchards, two peach orchards, and several other fruit-trees. The title is indisputable. Any person will be shown the land, at or before the day of sale; the purchaser to take possession the first day of December next.
THOMAS SMITH GREENFIELD.

To be rented from year to year, or for a term of years;
BELVOIR, the beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Esq; lying upon Patowmack River in Fairfax county Virginia; about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage on the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, stables, and coach-house adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these houses stand, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of Mr. Berkeley county.
FRANCIS WILLIAMS, jun.

Baltimore county, January 16, 1775.
THE following persons are committed to my custody as runaways; negro Tomboy, the property of Robert Kutter, Paul Belf, a servant belonging to John Cockey Owings. Dennis Hagan, an Irishman, 34 years of age, about 5 feet high, a thick well made fellow, has only a shirt and breeches on. Peter Doy, an Irishman, 41 years of age, about 6 feet high, a stout made man, has on an old dark coloured great coat. John Akridge, who says he is a servant to Andrew Thompson and Golden, at Annapolis, and that he has been runaway from them upwards of three years; a considerable part of which he has worked with George Elder, of Frederick county; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, 45 years of age, well made, and is dressed in a white cotton jacket and breeches. John Nisbett, an Englishman, 24 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slim made, and denies being a servant. Their masters are to take them away, and pay charges, to 3 w **ROBERT CHRISTIE**, jun. sheriff.

January 23, 1775.
RAN away last night from the subscriber, living on Snowden's manor, Frederick county, Maryland, an Irish servant man, by trade a tailor, he talks flammering and in the Irish dialect; he is about five feet four inches high, of a fair complexion, short yellow hair, a wide mouth, and fond of chewing tobacco; he had on, and took with him, a felt hat cut in the fan-tail fashion, a red bath coat and waistcoat, a brown cloth waistcoat newly turned, a pair of light coloured German large breeches, a pair of gray worsted stockings, and a pair of common fall shoes, two Irish linen shirts, a Holland itick with a steel buckle in it, a red cloth pocket-book with about twenty shillings, and several remnants of superfine broad cloth; it is probable he hath a fellow's indenture and discharge that hath been lately free in the same neighbourhood, or hath got some evil disposed person to forge him a pair, as he is no scholar himself. Whoever secures the said servant in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall be entitled to five pounds reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges paid, by 2 w **JEKEMIAH DUCKER**.

January 16 1775.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, Maryland, on the 4th of November last, a mulatto man slave, named Tom, about fifty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter and cooper; he formerly did belong to Philip Key, Esq; at which time he resided chiefly at Beed's creek, and it is supposed that he is now harboured somewhere in that neighbourhood: one of his knees is swelled, which causes him to limp. He has lost the fore finger of his left hand, it was cut off some years ago; had with him many good cloths of different sorts, and a set of carpenter's tools; he is an artful deceitful villain, and may endeavour to pass for a free man. Whoever secures him in such a manner that I may have him again, shall receive six dollars reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges paid, by 2 w **JAMES JORDAN**.

Annapolis, January 23, 1774.
TO be sold by the subscriber, on very reasonable terms, all the medicines and shop furniture, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Shaw; twelve months, or two years credit will be given to the purchaser, on giving bond, with security, if required, by 2 w **RUTH SHAW**.
N. B. To be sold, or hired, a likely young negro woman.

Annapolis, January 24, 1775.
TO be sold by the subscriber, living in West-street near the town-gate,
A QUANTITY of superfine and second flour, Madeira wine, old spirit and West-India rum; all which he will sell by wholesale or retail, for ready money only. He likewise has the time of a few indentured servants to dispose of, among which is an excellent house carpenter and joiner, and a man who is well acquainted with the military discipline, and is capable of instructing any number of men to go through all the exercise, and can play on the fife. 4 w **WILLIAM WHETCROFT**.

THERE is at the plantation of John Simpson, near Frederick town, taken up as a stray, a bay horse, about thirteen hands three inches high, branded on the near buttock thus 36; has some saddle spots on his back, about twelve years old. The owner is desirous to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. 3 X w 3

DON CARLOS,
WILL cover the ensuing season at Schopfheld, at two pistoles a mare. He is rising five years old, a blood bay, very active, handsome and strong, in fine order, and very promising; he was got by Figure, out of Pimrose. The money to be paid at covering.

N. B. Those indebted for mares covered by Figure, are desired to make payment to Captain Charles Ridgely, of Sportman's Hall, in Baltimore county, for the years 1771, and 1772, as they are advertised, and preceding years, to 4 w 2 **THOMAS HAMILTON**.

Caroline county, January 14, 1775.
THE commissioners appointed for building a court-house and jail in the above county, intend to meet at Melvill's warehouse, on the first day of March next, to agree with any person or persons, that will undertake to erect the said buildings. w 6 **RICHARD MASON**.

Annapolis, January 12, 1775.
TO be sold, for prime cost and charges, two handsome slights of Portland stone steps. 4 w 2 **WILLIAM NOKE**.

Annapolis, January 18, 1775.
TO be sold for ready money only, (landed) sundry goods, by Mrs. Sarah Flynn.

Fell's point, January 9, 1775.
THE subscriber having removed from Annapolis, to Fell's point, near Baltimore town, takes this method of informing his former customers and the public in general, that he carries on the business of sail-making in all its branches, as also the making of colours, on the most reasonable terms, and quickest dispatch; having furnished himself with sufficient workmen and a convenient loft for the business, at Captain Mc'Gachen's store, opposite to Mr. Nelson's on said point. All gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, as he will make it his study to give general satisfaction to all his employers. 6 w **WILLIAM JOHNSON**.

TO cover next season, if not sold, **WHYNOT**, a fine bay horse, fifteen hands high, eight years old, got by Fearnought, near New-Town, Chester, at three pounds a mare, and five shillings to the groom. **WHYNOT**'s character and pedigree are well known, and he is allowed to be as good a bottomed horse as any in America. **BADGER**, a beautiful, strong, bony, grey horse, six years old, fifteen hands and one inch high, imported from England; got by Lord Chedworth's Bosphorus, who won seven king's plates, his dam by the noted Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, and his grand dam, by the famous flying Childers, near the city of Annapolis, at five pounds a mare, and seven shillings and sixpence to the groom. **At the same place a strong black horse, of the wagon breed, at thirty shillings a mare, and half a dollar to the groom. The money for each mare to be paid at the stable door. Any gentlemen breeders, who intend sending their mares to any of the above horses, are desired to give as early notice thereof as they conveniently can to JOHN CRAIGES, at the Governor's, to prevent their being disappointed, as he is limited to a certain number; and in the mean time, if any gentleman is desirous of purchasing all or any of the above horses, he may apply to John Craiges above-mentioned, who will also sell the beautiful dark chestnut horse **SLIM**, who is remarkably speedy, and six years old; he was got by Mr. Wildman's Babraham, his dam by Mr. Rogers's Babraham, his grand dam by Sedbury out of Lord Portmore's Ebony. 10 X**

Annapolis, December 10, 1774.
I HAVE left my books and accounts relative to my store in Annapolis, in the hands of Mr. Gabriel Duvall, at Mr. Hall's office, who I have empowered to receive the balance due. All persons indebted to me for dealings above a year standing at any of my stores, are desired to pay without loss of time, as I have occasion for the money. I have several tracts of land to dispose of, lying on the drafts of Bennet's creek, now adjoining to each other: they are in tracts of 2, 3, 4, and 500 acres each, with improvements; the land is very fit for making the finest coloured tobacco, and a great range for stock. I have also about 1000 acres of very rich land, lying within 4 miles of shepherd's town in Virginia, which I will sell and give some time for the payment if desired; and several other parcels of land in Virginia and Maryland to dispose of. 6 w **STEPHEN WEST**.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Rock-Creek, Frederick county, August 3, 1774.
RAN away last night from the subscriber, a convict servant man named Joseph Barker, an Englishman, about 25 years of age; he is a well looking fellow, of a ruddy complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on and took with him, a reddish coloured mixed broad-cloth coat with a velvet cape, two white flannel short jackets bound with red, two pair of nankeen breeches, a pair of old leather breeches, a pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of thread ditto, old shoes, and a felt hat. He wears his own dark hair tied behind. It is supposed he is gone in company with some other man unknown to me, as I have missed two horses out of my pasture, one of which is a large sorrel, about 13 hands high, paces naturally; the other a chestnut sorrel, about 14 hands and a half high, paces, trots, and gallops; he is low before, crest fallen, and has a short scanty tail; the horses are both shod before. The man took with him a half worn saddle and curb bridle; one of the staples is gone off the fore part of the saddle on the near side. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home to the subscriber, shall have, if taken 30 miles from home, 20 dollars, and 5 pounds for the other man and the two horses, and 10 in proportion for a greater distance for the servant and horse, paid by 10 **RICHARD CRABB**.

Maryland, Queen Anne's county, Nov. 2, 1774.
WANTED, an excellent millwright, who will undertake, next spring, to build a windmill, and that will contract to find every material; to such a person a handsome price will be given; a part of the contract money, if required, shall be advanced; the whole shall be paid immediately upon the work being completed. No person need apply unless he comes well recommended for his workmanship, his industry and fidelity. 12 **JAMES HUTCHINGS, junior**.

Post Office, Annapolis, Sept. 3d, 1774.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a rider will set off from this office every Monday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore, where he meets the mails from the northward, and will return early on Tuesday. And on Friday the mails from the northward and southward come in as usual, and are dispatched the same evening. 17 **ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.**

Annapolis, November 1, 1774.
THOMAS PRYSE,
Coach-Maker, from London.

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop from the town-gate, to the house opposite to the Stearns, near the town-house, where he carries on the business of coach-making in all its various branches, as he has applied himself with exceeding good workmen from London; as also every article of the best sort to a great amount, consisting of several sets of the best steel springs, spring curtains for coach and chairs, bra's boxes, &c. &c. He has also a very good and herold painter, that undertakes painting of coaches, chariots, or chairs, either in cypher, the tops of flowers, or coats of arms, with various gildings or japanning, in the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates; those ladies and gentlemen that chuse to favour him with their custom, in any of the above branches, may rest assured, that his constant endeavours shall be to give general satisfaction to those that please to employ him, and the favour greatly acknowledged, by the public's most humble servant, **THOMAS PRYSE**.
N. B. I still continue the saddling and harness-making business as usual, and hope for encouragement from the public; to be sold as above, a quantity of saddlers orraces, and fringe girth wibs, &c. &c.

GERARD HOPKINS,
CABINET-MAKER.

Hath for sale in Gay-street, near the Upper-british, Baltimore town,
MAHOGANY boards and planks, sawed to every branch of cabinet and chair work, as usual. N. B. Wanted a journeyman cabinet-maker, and need apply, but a workman that will be steady to his trade.

Annapolis, December 7, 1774.
TO be sold or rented, the lot and improvements thereon where Patrick Tenry lately lived in the city; consisting of a dwelling-house, brew-house, and other conveniences, all adjoining to the water; in the brew-house there are a large copper-boiler and still with a malt-kiln. For terms, apply to **JAMES DICK** and **STEWART**, and **ROBERT COUDEN**.

To be sold by the subscriber, living near Annapolis, a TRACT of land, lying in Frederick county, adjoining to Thomas Dorsey on Lingonore, containing two hundred acres of good timbered land, and bought twenty-five acres of good meadow ground being part of a tract of land taken up by Benjamin Clavy, deeded by him to Moses MacCubbin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, called Moab; any person who wants to purchase, may be satisfied by applying to **WILLIAM MACCUBBIN**, of Moses, administrator.

THE subscriber proposing to decline the store kept by him in this city for James Buchanan and co, and having on hand about £1600 prime cost of well assorted goods, (a very small part of which have been imported above three months) which he will lump off at first cost and charges, for cash, good bills of exchange, or tobacco.
Those persons who are indebted to James Buchanan and co. for dealings at the above store, are requested to make as speedy payment as possible. 7 **ROBERT BUCHANAN**.

Piscataway, December 6, 1774.
Just imported in the Ocean, Capt. Dixon, from Whitehaven, and to be sold at a moderate advance for cash, or bills of exchange,
A BOUT £260 prime cost of goods, they consist of one hundred and four pieces of Kendal cotton in four packages, of five or six different prices in each package, five packages of felt hats, with a few others in each package, the cost of each package about £25; some coarse lawns, silk handkerchiefs, and white ounce thread make up the rest. 7 **JOHN BAYNES**.

December 29, 1774.
TO be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 13th of February next,
THREE parcels of land adjoining each other, containing in the whole about 30 acres; also part of another tract with a very good grist mill on it, containing three and a half acres, lying in Frederick county, about 9 miles above Bladenburgh; on the same day will be exposed to sale, one negro man, and a small flock of horses, cattle and hogs; credit will be given, on giving bond with security. 5 w **WILLIAM MURDOCH**.

N. B. The sale will be on the premises.
LOST on Sunday night the 25th December, in the bay, between the Three Sisters and Kent point, a small swift boat, about 18 feet long, runs very well, outboard and bottom painted white, the inside and seats painted white also; one of the foreboards has a small spot burnt on the upper part of it; the boat has five row-locks, four of which rows double on occasion; had fastened to her stern an iron chain about 10 feet long, and a short piece of a 1 inch tow rope; it is supposed she drove ashore between Sharp and Jones Island, the wind being N. W. at the time she broke away. Whoever takes up the said boat, and brings her to Mr. Richard Graham on mouth of Wye river, or to Col. Edward Lloyd in Annapolis, or to me the subscriber, shall have 40 shillings reward. 5 **BENJAMIN ROBERTS**.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. 137

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1775.

M THE FRONTIERS OF SWITZERLAND, OF. 24.

On the tenth of last month an earthquake was felt at Idroff, the chief town in the canton of Uri, which threw the inhabitants into great consternation. There were three different shocks, one at three o'clock in the morning, another at nine, and the last at eleven, which ever happily did no damage. About four in the afternoon there was so violent a shock, that the great church was considerably damaged by it. The people divided into two. The dome of another church split and fell down, and many other buildings were split down; but the town-house suffered most of all public buildings. The parish church of Strinxen, two leagues distant, was entirely destroyed. Enormous blocks of stone fell from the mountains along the lake of the Four Cantons, and another such shock had have in a manner destroyed the whole country. At about midnight another shock was felt, and still more considerable towards three in the morning. Public prayers and processions were immediately ordered to implore the clemency of the Almighty. The earth has hardly been still since, which has terrified the inhabitants to that degree, that they have retired into the country, and lie under tents.

L O N D O N, November 24.

It was rumoured yesterday, that the last American ships brought accounts from General Gage which alarmed administration. It is said, he advises conciliating measures, or an immediate reinforcement of some regiments, as the Americans have assembled an army of observation greatly superior to his in number, and equal in discipline; and should he attempt to force obedience to the late laws, he dreads the consequence.

Accounts from Gibraltar and the Mediterranean are full of the vast preparations now going on in the several parts of Spain, particularly on the western coasts of that kingdom. It is added, that no less than eleven thousand land forces have been sent to America and the West-Indies in the course of the last 18 months, and that more naval stores have been imported from Sweden, Norway, and other parts of the north of Europe within that period, than during any five years since the peace. The conduct of the ministry in America is become universally blamed, that some of the courtiers have ventured to speak of it in the drawing-room, where he talking freely of politics is reckoned a crime equal to any of the seven deadly sins. Our correspondent thinks some little allowance might be given to that intimacy even at court, for if it had not been for politics the present royal family would never have enjoyed the crown of England.

The new parliament is said to be so perfectly the thing for the court, that the premier has declared himself impatient for their assembling.

The following toast is given in all polite and genteel companies throughout Scotland: "To the free and independent lords of Scotland, who opposed the ministerial mandate; and may the points of their swords never be blunted, when drawn in the defence of their liberties."

Nov. 25. The pomp and vanity of this vain world were never more forcibly exemplified than in the life and death of Lord Clive. All the youthful and best part of his life was spent in an unhealthy country in acquiring heaps of wealth, at the expense of his constitution and good name: the few remaining years have been employed in purchasing honours that he has not lived to enjoy, but is hurried to that place from whence he travelled returns.

It is said Lord Clive has died worth more than a million of money.

Extra of a letter from the Hague, Nov. 23.

The plan laid by the court of Spain is no longer a secret; the English cabinet knew it as soon almost as it was formed. The court of Versailles neither approved nor disapproved of it; therefore, when prince Massenois set out for that court, the English ministry charged Lord Stormont to acquaint the count de Vergennes with the discovery they had made, in order to preserve the pacific assurances which these three powers had reciprocally made to each other, and prevent that ambassador's meeting with a cold reception in England.

It was proposed that a fleet should sail from Ferrol and another from the Havana with 4,000 land forces on board; that they should join in a certain latitude, and then go together, and take possession of Peninsola, the most important colony that the English secured to themselves by the last peace, for watching the Spanish trade from Le Vera Cruz, Panama, &c. The Gallies which come from that country to Europe are obliged to enter their course that way in order to get a wind; besides, the English ships stationed there have an opportunity of seeing every thing that passes, and a small fleet there in time of war may be a check to the whole Spanish trade in that part of the world.

Nov. 30. In consequence of some authentic advices lately received from America, great hopes are conceived that the affairs of the distressed colonies will soon undergo, on this side of the water, a very favourable turn. It is said the general Howe will be appointed commander in chief of the forces in North America, in the room of general Gage, who has desired to be recalled.

A private letter from Gibraltar says, a Spanish squadron, consisting of five sail of the line, two frigates and three xebecs are now cruising in the Mediterranean.

They write from Madrid that two xebecs are taken up at Carthage, to carry over a detachment of militia to reinforce the garrison of Oran, on which the Moors had made an unsuccessful attempt.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 2.

This day the house met a little after two o'clock. As soon as the speaker took the chair he informed the house, that his majesty had been waited on the preceding day with the address agreed to on Tuesday, and then read his majesty's most gracious answer, as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"I return you my particular thanks for this very loyal and dutiful address. I receive with the highest satisfaction and approbation your assurances of assistance and support, in maintaining the supreme authority of the legislature over all the dominions of my crown. It shall be my care to justify by my conduct the confidence you so affectionately express, and to shew that I have no interests separate from those of my people."

Very considerable quantities of goods, which had been shipped at Bristol for the colonies, were last week unloaded, in consequence of the late advices from America.

Dec. 3. It is said more troops are to be sent to America.

All persons who have read and considered the late ministerial speech, do with great concern take notice, that it is written too much in the style of *hoc volo scire*, and conveys all the dreadful ideas of an arbitrary power; but however, it is to be hoped, the Almighty Providence will interpose, and preserve this nation as well as its colonies, from the terrible calamities of a tyrannical government.

By letters from an English gentleman at Constantinople to his friend in London, there is advice that two bakers of that city were lately sentenced by the cady, or magistrate, in the quarter they lived, to lose their right hands by the executioner, and afterwards be hanged in the market-place, for adulterating bread, and selling it short of the legal standard.

The hereditary prince of Brunswick has lately obtained the post of a field marshal in his Prussian majesty's service.

It is said, at the west end of the town, that it is a proper respect due to the king, to make the payment of his debts the first business of the new parliament, and so it would, if they were the king's debts; but here, as in other cases, the word king is substituted for the word minister; the debt has been contracted by pensions, gifts, and election bribery, to support the minister and now a heavy tax is to be laid on the people, and the charge of extravagance to be laid on the king.

Extra of a letter from Rome, to a member at the Cocoa-Tree.

"You will doubtless be agreeably surprised to hear that the cardinal York is likely to be at the head of the christian church; the Quebec bill, which seems to be a bitter pill on your side of the water, is received as the most agreeable sugar plumb on ours. It is intended, in a reasonable time, to shew every respect and regard to the bishop of Quebec, and his holiness will keep the bishop in his mind upon the next vacancy of a hat. What do you think of New-England, New-York, &c. will they return to the church? If you doubt it, we do not, as we have great confidence in the king's friends."

Dec. 5. His majesty has appointed col Amherst lieutenant-governor of St. John's, Newfoundland, which place that officer retaken from the French in the late war.

Letters from Paris assure us, that the new administration begins to acquire a consequence not to be expected in so short a time; the minister seems equally to share the confidence of his prince, and the warmest gratitude and thanks of his fellow-subjects.

The last accounts from Holland confidently assure, that the states-general are at length determined to greatly augment their forces by sea and land.

Three persons are in custody for attempting to engage workmen from the dock-yard at Rochester, into foreign service.

Dec. 6. A large ship laden with tobacco, name unknown, was totally lost, a few days ago, near Helvoetsluys, and it is feared the crew all perished.

Dec. 7. On the 15th of November, the following sixteen noblemen were chosen to represent the peerage of Scotland: Duke of Gordon; earls of Cassils, Strathmore, Abercorn, Galloway, Loudon, Dalhousie, Breadalbane, Aberdeen, March, Marchmont, Roseberry, Bute; viscounts Stormont, Irwin, and lord Galloway.

A number of transports are sailed for Ireland, to receive on board the 22d, 49th, 55th, and 63d regiments. Major general Howe, and Sir William Draper, are going out as brigadiers on the staff.

Doctor Johnson, bishop of Worcester, died near Bath, in consequence of a fall from his horse. He is succeeded in that see by Doctor North, bishop of Litchfield; the latter by Dr. Hird, bishop of Bangor.

Dr. Barrington, bishop of Landaff, is translated to Bangor, and Dr. Moore, dean of Christ church, is consecrated bishop of Landaff.

Dec. 9. The empress of Russia intends to make some material alterations in the military establishment of her dominions, amongst which, one is that of establishing a regular and well disciplined militia, according to the custom of some other European nations, throughout her territories.

Orders are sent to Cork for contracting for 1000 tons of peas, and the same quantity of oatmeal, for the use of his majesty's royal navy.

Dec. 13. The ministers, it is said, are much offended with general Gage. They certainly have great reason, for he has most grievously disappointed them. They had great hopes of throwing the blame upon him; but he, acting upon the defensive, has thrown it upon them.

We hear that a late protest has given more real usefulness to a great petition than the whole of the city addresses put together. The latter he only bore his part in, as they remonstrated against government in general, this he feels personally.

It is strongly agitated among the American merchants, to wait upon the king with a very spirited address relative to American affairs, and the deplorable state of our trade and manufactures, which is immediately to be backed with a strong remonstrance from the three branches of the corporation of London, in common hall assembled, upon the general score of public grievances; when, it is said, the livery at large will absolutely insist upon their right to accompany the lord mayor to St. James's.

All the great trading towns must and will either address the throne, or instruct their servants in parliament, upon the decline of trade, and the excessive high price of provisions.

Emigrations from Birmingham and Sheffield, we are told, are making every week, the trade in those places being greatly lessened.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 13.

This day, immediately after the resolutions of the committee of supply of Monday were reported and agreed to, Mr. Rolle Fuller moved for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the inconveniences arising in large counties to the freeholders, from being too far distant from the place where the poll for members to serve in parliament is usually taken, and to appoint others as remote for the above purpose, which was agreed to.

Lord John Cavendish then rose, and begged leave to state to the house the conduct of administration in one or two points, particularly respecting the naval establishment for the ensuing year. He observed, that there were 4000 seamen voted the present year, less than the preceding year, notwithstanding the speech from the throne announced the very critical and alarming situation of affairs in America. This was a conduct he could by no means reconcile; for, taking the speech to have been framed upon right information, as calling for measures of a spirited and active nature, what sort of correspondence there was between the contents of the speech and the naval establishment, was more than he could possibly discover. But were he to declare his sentiments, he feared it would be found to be a mere ministerial trick. A forming estimate in the first instance, that were never intended to be adhered to, or rather designed as mere waste paper, and afterwards surprise and drive the house into grants of a very improper and burdensome nature. Such being his suspicions, for his part, he said, he could not face his constituents without previously knowing what he must tell them, both in relation to further burdens, and what was involved in such an inquiry, if compulsive measures were really intended to be pursued towards the Americans; for to talk of enforcing the acts upon a reduced establishment, either naval or military, was a sort of language fit to be held only to children.

Lord Beauchamp said, that the noble lord who spoke last had communicated to him that morning his intentions of moving something on the subject matter of the present conversation; that he had actually apprized the noble lord who resides at the treasury therewith; and that his lordship had authorized him to acquaint the house, that he had no information whatever to lay before it, nor measures respecting America. He was therefore of opinion, that as the noble lord was indisposed and absent, it would be better, particularly as there was a very thin house, to suspend all further solicitude, till his lordship should have an opportunity of fully explaining the motives of his conduct in person.

Mr. Cornwall next rose, and endeavoured to apologise for the minister's conduct. He intimated, that the present was not a proper time to enter into any discussion relative to American affairs; that the naval reduction, he presumed, was founded on good and substantial reasons; that, however, the motives which gave birth to them might vary with the circumstances; and that when the question concerning Great-Britain and the colonies came in a parliamentary way before the house, every member would then be fully at liberty to deliver his sentiments, and maintain his opinions.

Mr. Burke answered the gentleman on the treasury-bench in a very masterly manner, and was extremely severe on the conduct of administration. Among a variety of other things, he compared the house of commons to a dead senile's maid, that had neither sense, soul, or activity, but as it derived them from the minister. If his lordship chuses to tell them one day, that America is in a state little short of actual rebellion, it is all very well; if, in a few days after, he acquaints them, at second hand, that he had no information whatever to authorise such an assertion, who can doubt his candour and veracity? Both assertions still remain uncontradicted, and all must be silent. We despise the parliament, who are our only proper and constitutional counsellors; but when we have blundered and ruined our affairs, perhaps beyond a possibility of redress, then we will come to parliament to do what?—to remedy what is incurable, and to recover what can never be regained.

Sir William Mayne, in a short speech, condemned the very extraordinary conduct of those in power, in withholding from the house the necessary information,

at least the best they had; and, laying his hand on his breast, solemnly protested he would never have voted for the address without the proposed amendment, had he imagined they meant to refuse the necessary concessions, on which the speech was supposed to be founded.

Dec. 14. The house went into a committee on ways and means; and resolved, that the duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry be continued. That 3s. in the pound, land-tax, be laid on all lands, tenements, &c. for 1775.

Mr. Burke, according to order, presented a bill for permitting the importation of Indian corn into Great-Britain, on paying a duty of one penny per quarter, when barley is allowed to be imported on paying a duty of two-pence per quarter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 16.

The house was this day remarkably full, considering the occasion, upwards of 300 members being present, including those in the gallery. Mr. Cooper presented the malt-bill, which was read and ordered to a committee. Mr. Burke took the chair in a committee on the Indian corn bill, which with the amendments, was ordered to be reported on Monday.

Ordered, that the house be called over on Wednesday the first of February next.

The order of the day was called for by the house to go into a committee of supply; and Sir Charles Whitworth having taken the chair of the committee, Lord Barrington moved, that 17,542 effective men be employed for the land service, for 1775.

Mr. R. Fuller rose and said, he had no motion to make, but he would be glad to know from the noble lord at the head of the treasury, if he had any information to lay before the house, or any measures to propose, respecting America; because if he had not, he thought it the duty of parliament to interpose and call for papers, and proceed on such information, however defective, as well as they could. He added, that he looked upon the measures adopted by the last parliament impolitic and impracticable; and that they could never have been prudently or effectually put into execution.

Lord North confessed the very great consequence and importance of the subject the honourable member now mentioned; said it would require the utmost diligence and attention, as a matter of the greatest magnitude ever debated within those walls. He could not, he said, entirely acquiesce in the condemnation of measures hastily, which had been taken up and adopted on such weighty motives; that at the time it was impossible to foretell precisely how they might answer; but the shortness of the time and other circumstances considered, they should have a fair trial before they were reprobated; and that the wisdom and policy of them could be only finally known in the event. He concluded, by assuring the house, that he had information to lay before it shortly after the holidays; and that he would so far adopt his honourable friend's ideas behind him (Mr. Fuller) as to propose to appoint a committee for taking the affairs of America into consideration.

Mr. F. Fuller, as a young member, gave his opinion on the state of the colonies with great becoming diffidence; and was heard with a considerable deal of attention. He recommended conciliatory measures, but rather went a little out of his way to compliment the minister.

Lord North, on the whole, was plausible, sententious, and affected great moderation; governor Johnstone having alluded to something his lordship had said on a former occasion, relative to Great-Britain never receding or relaxing, till America was at her feet; his lordship observed that it was hardly fair to quote what a man had said seven years before, and what he had explained on the spot before he left the house; this explanation then, and now was, he said, that by being at the feet of Great-Britain, he meant obedience to the mother country. Such as if they thought themselves aggrieved to apply by petitions and dutiful remonstrances to the parliament or the throne. He said, he thought it the duty of every member, as well in the house as out of it, to interpret what might fall in the heat of debate, or warm discussion, in the manner it was explained by the speaker: That if he had been thus candidly dealt with, the author of a late pamphlet, written in America, could never have asserted, that he insisted that Britain should never recede, till the laws and liberties of America were at her feet: for as he never meant the one, so he never said the other. And he wished that, on the present occasion, he should be understood according to his present explanation, and no other.

Mr. Haley was for making the Americans contribute to the general defence of the empire, by way of requisition, and read in his place one or two of the resolutions entered into by the continental congress, to shew their willingness to comply with such a measure.

The question was at length put on Lord Barrington's motion, and agreed to; as were the others in course, providing for the whole of the military establishments.

NEW-YORK, February 6.

Die Martis, 10 ho. A. M. the 31st January, 1775.

A motion was made by Col. P. Livingston, in the words following, viz.

Mr. Speaker, "I move that a day may be appointed to take the state of this colony into consideration, to enter such resolutions as the house may agree to, on their journals; and in consequence of such resolutions, to prepare a humble, firm, dutiful, and loyal petition to our most gracious sovereign."

On the question, whether the house agreed to said motion? It passed in the affirmative, *Nem. Con.*

And then a motion was made by Mr. De Lancey, in these words, viz.

"Mr. Speaker, "I move that a memorial to the lords, and representation and remonstrance to the commons of Great Britain, may be prepared, together with the petition to his Majesty."

On the question, whether the house agree to the said motion? It passed in the affirmative, *Nem. Con.*

ANNAPOLIS.

TO THE PRINTERS.

THE present unhappy contention between the mother country, and her colonies, is a matter of the deepest

concern to every honest—to every feeling mind;—it is therefore the indispensable duty of every friend to society, to study and to pursue those methods, which may lead to a perfect reconciliation, and the establishment of a permanent union between Great-Britain and America.

The principle of parliamentary taxation over this extensive part of the empire is generally denied by all ranks and denominations of men; the grand subject of controversy, therefore, that prevails at present, respects the most eligible method to obtain redress.—On this point there appears a division in sentiment, which has given rise to heart burnings and discontent, and in some degree struck at the root of that harmony which, at this important period, ought to guide and influence every action.

In opposition to measures dictated by calmness and moderation (a steady adherence to which, it was generally supposed, would be attended with the most happy effects) a military appearance is assumed—subscriptions are industriously making for the purchase of arms, ammunition &c. and the severest censure is indiscriminately passed on those persons who happen to dissent from the popular opinion, and prefer more conciliating methods of accommodation.

It is certain that there are many in this, and other provinces, who object to the spirit of violence, which seems at this time too predominant.—Convinced of the propriety of their sentiments. and the integrity of their hearts, they conceive that the cause of America may be fatally injured by a precipitate and unnecessary defiance of the power of Great-Britain: they firmly believe that a respectful behaviour to their sovereign, and their mother country—a dutiful and constitutional application to the throne—and a firm perseverance in virtuous, though pacific principles will, in the issue, be productive of the most felicitous consequences.—Actuated by such considerations, they cannot be reconciled to those violent extremes which have been too rashly adopted by many—and which they are anxious to establish, as the only feasible plan of terminating the present dissensions.

On deliberate reflection, it can hardly be imagined, that the mother country has formed the least intention of reducing these provinces to a state of abject servility by the force of arms—the natural connexion—the ties—and nice dependencies, which exist between the different parts of this empire, forbid indulging any conclusions of so melancholy a nature.—he will be more just—more tender to her offspring—the voice of reason will prevail—our grievances will be redressed—and she will be found, to the end of time, a kind—a fostering parent!—But admit that Great Britain, were determined to enforce a submission to all her mandates—even in that case we have little cause to apprehend, that she will unfeign the sword, and establish her decrees in the blood of thousands.—A more safe and certain method is obvious:—a small proportion of her naval power would intirely shut up our harbours—suspend our trade—impoverish the inhabitant—promote intestine divisions—and involve us in all the horrors of anarchy and confusion.—To avoid evils (even great as these) we are not meanly to bend the neck, and submit to every innovation.—But when there is no prospect of such dreadful calamities, why are we to form ideas of battles, and of slaughter?—Why are our coats to resound with hostile preparations?—the demon of discord to stalk at large—and friends and kindred forget the peaceful bonds of amity and love?

It has been objected, by the advocates for moderation, that the methods pursued to complete the subscription for arms, &c. has more the complexion of an arbitrary tax, than a voluntary contribution.—On the other hand, it has been asserted, "That money raised in a manner, where there is no obligation to pay, but a sense of duty; and no other mode to induce compliance but shame and infamy," cannot be deemed a tax.—A sense of duty is undoubtedly the most noble incentive to worthy actions;—but a false dread of shame and infamy has perverted many an honest heart, and too frequently proved an irresistible temptation to dishonourable practices.—Let us a moment reflect.—Can there be an imposition more arbitrary and severe, than a necessity of assenting to any particular measure—or forfeiting that fair—that unsullied reputation—which alleviates the cares of life, and smooths the inevitable, rugged path, to the dreary mansions of the grave?—

"Good name in man and woman—
"Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
"Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
"Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
"But he, that filches from me my good name,
"Robs me of that, which not enriches him,
"And makes me poor indeed."

If I differ in opinion from the multitude, must I therefore be deprived of my character, and the confidence of my fellow-citizens, when in every station of life I discharge my duty with fidelity and honour?—DEATH—the certain tax on all the sons of men, were preferable to so abject a state.—No—'twere better to suffer all that "age, ach, penury, imprisonment, can lay on nature," than resign that glorious inheritance of a free-born subject—the liberty of thinking—speaking, and acting, agreeable to the dictates of conscience!—I frankly acknowledge—no man has a right to disturb the peace of the community, by broaching tenets destructive to the true interests, and welfare of his country;—but, at the same time, it cannot be justifiable to compel others to adopt every system, which we may esteem conducive to the public good.—Let us therefore be unanimous in virtue—in frugality—and in industry;—let us conduct ourselves on the Christian principle of "Doing to others as we would have done to us;—let us not, in the frantic moments of intemperate zeal, mistake libertinism for liberty, and commit outrages, which we shall recollect with shame—and condemn with heart-felt anxiety.—While we contend for the inestimable blessings of British subjects, let us not assume a tyrannical authority over each other.—In a word, let reason and moderation hold the scale in every important determination—so shall we be firm in the cause of honour, and true patriotism—so shall every real grievance be effectually redressed—every man shall sing the song of gladness under his own vine, and we shall at once be FREE—be LOYAL—and be HAPPY!

I am, Sir,

Most sincerely,

A FRIEND TO AMITY.

By his EXCELLENCY

ROBERT EDEN, Esq;

Governor and Commander in chief in and over the Province of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the present general assembly of this province stands prorogued to Tuesday the 27th day of this inst. February, and whereas there is no business of moment which requires their attendance at that time, I have thought fit, with the advice of the Lord Proprietary's council of state, further to prorogue the same, and I do hereby further prorogue the same to Monday the 27th day of March next, and to the intent that all persons concerned may have due notice thereof, I do hereby charge and require the several sheriffs of this province, to make this my proclamation public in their respective counties, in the usual manner, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given at Annapolis, this fifteenth day of February, in the fourth year of the lord proprietary's dominion, annoque domini 1775.

Signed by order,

JAMES BROOKS, Cl. Sec.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

NON E.

CLEARED.

Brig Mary, John Cathrick, for Ilbracomb.
Brig Sally Van, Richard Jackson, for Jamaica.
Sloop Cumberland, Joseph Titcomb, for Falmouth.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1775.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

In four pages folio, on a good letter, and demy paper, in size and quality, equal to the Pennsylvania Gazette, or Journal,

THE PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY, AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public that from the solicitation and encouragement of several gentlemen of reputation, they have entered into a co-partnership, for the purpose of printing a news-paper, to be published weekly on Saturday, which they engage to do, on the most free and impartial principles, consistent with the strictest secrecy and decorum.—Upon those principles; and those only, they take the liberty of requesting the patronage of the public, assuring them that the utmost exertion of their abilities and industry in every particular will be used to make the Pennsylvania Mercury and Universal Advertiser, as improving, instructive, and entertaining as possible. For this purpose they intend giving their readers a relation of the most remarkable and important occurrences, foreign and domestic, collected from the magazines and papers in Europe and America, as well as from other sources, having a particular regard to such matters, as shall most intimately relate to the welfare of the colonies.—To communicate advertisements of every kind—the arrival and departure of ships—all interesting marine intelligence—improvements in agriculture, &c. &c. with such ingenious observations as may tend to the entertainment of the public—nor shall a place be wanting for judicious remarks, essays, moral, historical, political, geographical, and poetical of the learned of both sexes, in this and the neighbouring provinces, whose general assistance is earnestly requested, and to whom the paper shall be ever free, and their productions received with gratitude—fully intending to establish a correspondence in Europe, the several colonies in America, and islands in the West-Indies. They hope that all due encouragement will be given to so laudable an undertaking, and therefore wish to prosecute their design, so soon as a number of subscribers are procured sufficient barely to support the expence, relying on the kindness of the public, for further encouragement, as their performance shall appear to deserve it.

Those ladies and gentlemen, who may please to favour us with their subscriptions, shall (in the city, district of Southwark, and northern liberties) have their papers handed to them, at their respective houses, or if in the country, forwarded by the first opportunity—nor shall any care be wanting, to transmit them to the most distant customers, with all the expedition possible.—the rates of the paper and advertisements will be the same with those now printed in this city—all advertisements shall be inserted in order as they come in, and shall appear in a fair and conspicuous manner—and as it is our wish, to give the most perfect satisfaction, our best endeavours shall not be wanting to make the paper as complete as possible, nor shall any partial motives, whatsoever, induce us to swerve from the assurances we now give the public.

Together with a publication of the Pennsylvania Mercury and Universal Advertiser, we propose carrying on the printing business, in a correct, careful, and diligent manner; and any person that may please to employ us, will be attended to with respect and fidelity.

Subscriptions for the Pennsylvania Mercury, and Universal Advertiser, will be taken in by the publishers, at their respective houses; by Mr. John Airey, at the Post-Office, Philadelphia, and by several other gentlemen in this and the neighbouring colonies, to whom subscription papers will be immediately dispatched for that purpose.

We are respectfully the public's

Most obedient friends and servants,

ENOCH STORY,

DANIEL HUMPHREYS, son of John

THE creditors of Richard Bishop, jun. Christopher Phillips & Abner Knott, are desired to meet at Queen's town, on Thursday the 16th day of this instant February, in order to draw the proportionable parts of their claims against the said Bishop, Phillips and Knott, lately released from Queen-Anne's county jail, by virtue of an act of assembly of this province, entitled an act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Neahso Furnace, January 28, 1775.
ANY gentleman inclinable to purchase a quantity of superfine burr flour, may, by applying to the subscriber, at the Hon. John Tayloe's, Neahso Furnace, be supplied with any number of barrels from one hundred to one thousand on a few days notice, at any time between this date and the first of March. I will engage to deliver the flour on board of the Pinchaven craft, at my own landing on Patowmack river, or in the river Patuxent, or Potapico, on reasonable terms. I will venture to say, that the quality of my flour is equal to any, and preferable to most that is made on the continent.

Talbot county, February 8, 1775.
WHEREAS the goods and chattels of John Grace, James Harris, and John Sylvester, now prisoners in the jail for the county aforesaid, are to be sold at public sale, on the ninth day of March next, for the benefit of their creditors; all persons having any claims against either of the said men, are desired to bring them in within thirty days after the ninth day of March next, that they may be adjusted, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled an act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

This day is published by William Aikman, bookseller and stationer, Annapolis, in one handsome pocket volume, price 4s. bound and titled, and a few copies thrown off on a superfine writing paper, elegantly bound and gilt, price 5s. 6d.

FATHER'S legacy to his daughters, by the late celebrated Dr Gregory. This new performance was so much admired in London, that the original publisher sold off the first impression, consisting of 5000 copies, in the course of three weeks.

William Aikman has lately imported a large collection of the best English authors, among which are, Hume's history of England, 8 vols. last edition. Macaulay's history of ditto, 5 vols. Goldsmith's history of ditto, 4 vols. Smollett's history of ditto, with the continuation, 16 vols. Lord Littleton's history of Henry the 2d, 6 vols. Entick's history of the late war, 5 vols. Hook's Roman history, 11 vols. Boinebrooke's philosophical works, 5 vols. Burn's justice of the peace, 4 vols. last edition. Blackstone's commentaries, 4 vols. Leland's history of Ireland, 4 vols. Hanway's travels, 3 vols. 4to. London medical essays, 4 vols. Machbridge's practice of physic, 4to. Wyldes, Lover, and Wilson's surveying. Turkish spy, 8 vols. Conniff's Adventure, World, Idler, Preceptor, full of plates, &c. &c. &c.

Catalogues of the books to be had at his shop gratis. Subscriptions taken in for Pennsylvania magazine, price 1s. each number to be paid up in delivery. The first number for January is now published, and ready to be delivered.

In a few weeks will be published by W. Aikman, in 4 handsome vols. 12mo. price 24s. bound, Lord Chesterfield's letters to his son, on the art of pleasing. 5 w

To be sold, by the subscriber, on Tuesday the last day of February, at the plantation of Thomas Brown, deceased, on Elkridge.

SUNDRY valuable country born negroes; consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, household furniture, &c. Six months credit will be given to the purchasers, on giving bond with security, if required, to.

JOHN HALL, son of Edward, BENJAMIN WRIGHT, admr.

January 23, 1775.
RAN away last night from the subscriber, living on Snowden's manor, Frederick county, Maryland, an Irish servant man, by trade a tailor, he talks rambling and in the Irish dialect; he is about five feet four inches high, of a fair complexion, short yellow hair, a wide mouth, and fond of chewing tobacco; he had on, and took with him, a felt hat cut in the fan-tail fashion, a red bath coat and waistcoat, a brown cloth waistcoat newly turned, a pair of light coloured German large breeches, a pair of gray worsted stockings, and a pair of common fall shoes, two Irish linen shirts, a Holland stock with a steel buckle in it, a red cloth pocket-book with about twenty shillings, and several remnants of superfine broad cloth; it is probable he hath a fellows indenture and discharge that hath been lately free in the same neighbourhood, or hath got some evil disposed person to forge him a pass, as he is no scholar himself. Whoever secures the said servant in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall be entitled to five pounds reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges paid, by

JEREMIAH DUCKER.

January 16 1775.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, Maryland, on the 4th of November last, a mulatto man slave, named Tom, about fifty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter and cooper; he formerly did belong to Philip Key, Esq; at which time he resided chiefly at Beed's creek, and it is supposed that he is now harboured somewhere in that neighbourhood; one of his knees is swelled, which causes him to limp. He has lost the fore finger of his left hand; it was cut off some years ago; had with him many good cloths of different sorts, and a set of carpenter's tools; he is an artful deceitful villain, and may endeavour to pass for a free man. Whoever secures him in such a manner that I may have him again, shall receive six dollars reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges paid, by

JAMES JORDAN.

Annapolis, January 23, 1774.
TO be sold by the subscriber, on very reasonable terms, all the medicines and shop furniture, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Shaw; twelve months, or two years credit will be given to the purchaser, on giving bond, with security, if required, by RUTH SHAW.

M. B. To be sold, or hired, a likely young negro woman.

DON CARLOS.
WILL cover the ensuing season at Schoolfield, at two pistoles a mare. He is rising five years old, a blood bay, very active, handsome and strong, in fine order, and very promising; he was got by Figure, out of Pimrose. The money to be paid at covering.

N. B. Those indebted for mares covered by Figure, are desired to make payment to Captain Charles Ridgely, of Sportman's Hall, in Baltimore county, for the years 1771, and 1772, as they are advertised, and preceding years, to

THOMAS HAMILTON.

Caroline county, January 24, 1775.
THE commissioners appointed for building a courthouse and jail in the above county, intend to meet at Melvill's warehouse, on the first day of March next, to agree with any person or persons, that will undertake to erect the said buildings.

RICHARD MASON.

Annapolis, February 1, 1775.
WANTED by the commissioners or trustees, for the poor of Anne-Arundel county, 450 poils of cedar or locust to square seven inches, and 9 1/2 feet long; 2000 rails of white oak or yellow poplar, 3 by 4 inches, and to be 10 feet long. Whoever will supply the above articles, are desired to apply to Mr. Nathan Hammond, one of the trustees.

January 25, 1775.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 14th day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

A LOT of land lying in the city of Annapolis, distinguished by the number 71, on which are a good brick house and other valuable improvements, now in the occupation of Mr. John Ball, innholder. This lot is subject to an incumbrance in the name of Frederick Dorsey, deceased, to pay the debts of said Dorsey. w 2 WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that I do intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of this province, for a power to sell a certain tract or parcel of land, lying near the lower end of Patuxent, in Anne-Arundel county, commonly called and known by the name of St. Knight's Fancy, late the property of Frederick Dorsey, deceased, to pay the debts of said Dorsey. w 3 HAMMOND J. CROMWELL, admr.

February 7, 1775.
To be sold, on Monday the 6th of March next, at Mr. Andrew's, in Toppi, in Harford county,

A TWO story brick-house in said town, in a water lot, (late the property of John Hammond Dorsey, deceased,) has four rooms on a floor, and a fire place in each room, by

HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL, and RICHARD LANE.

To be sold, on Wednesday the 21 day of March next, at George M'Kintish, in Baltimore town, SEVERAL valuable negroes, part of the estate of John Hammond Dorsey, late of Baltimore county, deceased, by

HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL, admr.

Falls of Patowmack, December 22, 1774.
A meeting of the trustees for opening the navigation of Patowmack, held at George-town the first day of December, 1774; present, Thomas Johnson, jun. attorney at law, William Deskins, Adam Stuart, Thomas Johns, and Thomas Richardson of George-town, merchants; William Elzey, Robert Alexander, and Philip Alexander, of Virginia, who ordered and directed that the subscriber should on the credit, and at the risk of the above named trustees, hire 50 slaves to labour in cutting the canals, round the several falls of said river; and at another meeting of trustees for the purpose aforesaid, held at Alexandria, the 19th day of the same month, present George Washington, John Carille, J. Dalton, and W. Ranney, gentlemen, together with many of the trustees at the former meeting, who recognized and approved of the order for hiring 50 slaves, and agreed to become equally liable; in consequence of which order of the trustees, I hereby give notice, that I want to hire negro men for the ensuing year, for the purpose above mentioned; any person inclinable to hire the whole, or any part of them, may see the proceedings of the said trustees, subscribed by and with their respective hands in my custody.

JOHN BALLENDINE.

George-town, on Patowmack, December 27, 1774.
THE manufactory of snuff of various sorts is now carried on by me at this place, where I can furnish it either in wholesale or retail, at reasonable rates. I have also manufactured tobacco for sale, viz. shag and siffon, and shall shortly begin and continue to manufacture it in all the different forms, if I receive proper encouragement.

Orders from persons at a distance will be duly attended to, either by myself, or Mr. Joseph Birch; and I will give ready money, or snuff for empty snuff bottles delivered here.

RICHARD THOMPSON.

N. B. I will now say, and with some degree of confidence, that at present I have by me, (and shall continue to make) as good snuff as is manufactured on this continent.

THERE is at the plantation of Rachel Dowden, a dark bay mare; her mane is cut ridge fashion, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges. w 3

To be sold at public vendue, for sterling cash, or gold, London bills of Exchange, by the subscriber in Bladenburgh, on Tuesday the 28th of February.

TWO half acre lots number 33 and 36, with a good dwelling-house 36 feet long and 22 feet wide, three rooms and a large passage, and three rooms above stairs, a large kitchen, a milk-house, meat-house, and hen-house, a commodious garden; number 36 a dwelling-house with four rooms on a floor, a cooper's shop, stables and two exceeding fine springs. Any person inclinable to purchase it by private sale, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

January 10, 1775.
To be sold by the subscriber, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 16th day of February next, for cash, or bills of exchange, on London,

THE plantation whereon I now live, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, lying in Prince George's county, four miles from Nottingham. The land is good soil and very well timbered, one half wood land; with a dwelling-house 28 by 26, with two brick chimneys, a kitchen, quarter, tobacco-house, and other out-houses, and a paved garden; two apple orchards, two peach orchards, and several other fruit-trees. The title is indisputable. Any person will be shown the land, at or before the day of sale; the purchaser to take possession the first day of December next.

THOMAS SMITH GREENFIELD.

To be rented from year to year, or for a term of years,

BEVOIR, the beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Esq; lying upon Patowmack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage on the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, stables, and coach-house adjoining, as also a large and well-furnished garden, stored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these houses stand, and which contain near 2000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me in Berkeley county.

FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.

Calvert county, January 30, 1775.
RAN away from the subscriber, a young man, a negro fellow named Jeffery, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on an evening shirt, green Welsh cotton jacket and breeches, coarse English yarn stockings, country shoes bound with iron, he may change his dress having other clothes. Whoever will bring the said negro to the subscriber near Hunting-town, in the aforesaid county, or secure him in any manner so that he can be had again, shall receive five pounds reward, and if taken 40 miles from home, twenty dollars. JOSEPH IRLELAND.

N. B. All matters of vessels are hereby warned at their peril not to carry the said negro off.

FOR SALE.

THE following tracts of land, lying in Worcester county, in the province of Maryland, viz. Bachelor's Adventure, containing 338 acres; lying on a branch known by the name of Johnson's Mill Branch. Addition, containing 210 acres, lying on Pocomoke river; they will be sold for sterling or current money. The title indisputable. For terms apply to

WILLIAM T. WOODSON.

N. B. Time will be given for payment on the greatest part of the purchase money if required.

Baltimore, February 6, 1775.
TO be let, a large brick-house, situate on the corner of Bridge and Front streets, Baltimore town, near the Upper Bridge, with a cellar under the whole, four convenient rooms on a large passage on the first floor, two lodgings and an assembly room on the second, and four on the third, with a brick passage, kitchen, smoke-house, stable, and garden, all in good repair, suitable for an inn, or for any public business. Any person inclinable to rent, may be informed of the terms, by applying to

JOHN GRIFITH.

Baltimore town, January 2, 1775.
THE subscriber, intending to embark for England the ensuing summer, desires all those who have had dealings with him for servants, to settle without delay; he also desires all persons who have had dealings with any factor or agent of John Stewart, or John Stewart and Campbell, preceding him, either for servants, dealings at their late store at Elk Ridge landing, or accounts current, to be freely in settling the same. Those who neglect this notice, may depend suits will be commenced against them to March court, without respect of persons.

MATTHEW RIDLEY.

Rock-Hall, January 23, 1775.
THIS is to inform the public and my friends in general, that I have removed from Talbot courthouse where I formerly kept tavern, to Rock-Hall ferry, which was formerly kept by Mr. Basil Wheeler, but of late by Mr. William Dunn, where I propose to keep the best boats and hands and every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers; those who chuse to favour me with their custom, may depend on the best usage, from the public's most humble servant,

ISAAC GREENTREE.

Baltimore, December 1, 1774.
BEING about to embark for England, I hereby give information to all persons who are indebted to me, or to whom I owe, that the management of my business is committed to the care of Messrs. Samuel Owings and Abraham Evenery, who are constituted my attorneys, with authority to act for me in every thing, as if I myself was personally present.

HENRY THOMPSON.

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop from the town-gate, to the house opposite docter Stenarts, near the st-dt-house, where he carries on the said business in all its various branches, as he has supplied himself with exceeding good workmen from London: as also every article of the best sort to a very great amount, consisting of several sets of the best steel springs, spring curtains for coach and chariot, brats boxes, &c. &c. He has also a very good coach and herald painter, that undertakes painting of coaches, chariots, or chairs, either in cyphers, festoons of flowers, or coats of arms, with varnishing, gilding, or japanning, in the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates: those ladies and gentlemen that chuse to favour him with their custom in any of the above branches, may rest assured, that his constant endeavours shall be to give general satisfaction to those that please to employ him, and the favour greatly acknowledged, by the public's most humble servant,
THOMAS PRYSE.

N. B. I will continue the saddling and harness making business as usual, and hope for encouragement from the public: to be sold as above, a quantity of saddlers orraces, and tränge girth wiba, &c. &c. if

WHEREAS Mr. Gerard Henry Schirr, a native of the city of Hamburg, left London some time in the year 1758, being engaged in the service of Mr. Daniel Wolfenbulte, then agent for the payment of his majesty's troops at Annapolis, in Maryland; and the said Gerard Henry Schirr, upon arriving at Annapolis, lodged with one Mr. William Clajon, a schoolmaster, living at Annapolis, and afterwards lived with one Mr. John Thompson, sen. also resident at Annapolis aforesaid. And in the year 1759 he wrote to England, and desired letters to be directed to him, at Mr. John Bullen's, and Mr. Jonas Green's, Postmaster at Annapolis aforesaid. And whereas no letters have been received from the said Gerard Henry Schirr since that time, nor is it known whether he be living or dead; therefore if any person can give information whether the said Gerard Henry Schirr be now living or dead, if living, where now resident, and may be wrote to, or if dead, at what time and place he died, and whether single or married, and if married, whether he left any or how many children, as something may be heard of greatly to his or their advantage, by applying to
DANIEL STEPHENSON.

Annapolis, November 23, 1774.
Just imported in the ship Annapolis, Capt. Thomas Eden, from London,

A n assortment of goods suitable to the season, which are to be sold at a reasonable rate, by
WILLIAM WILKINS.

This day is published, by **WILLIAM AIKMAN**, book-seller and stationer, Annapolis, in two large volumes, handsomely bound and titled, price 16s. currency,

A New VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, in the years 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771, undertaken by Capt. James Cook in the ship Endeavour, drawn from his own journal, and from the papers of Joseph Banks, Esq; and published by order of the lords of the admiralty, by **JOHN HAWKESWORTH, L.L.D.** with cuts, and a map of the whole navigation.—This edition of Cook's voyages contains the whole of the second and third volumes of Hawkesworth's collection of voyages, which was published in London in three volumes, and sold for three guineas.—Where may be had, Poor Will's Almanack for 1775, price 8d. and Father Abraham's pocket Almanack, interleaved with writing paper, price 1s.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a Negro fellow of mine, named Will, is now run away, for having resisted his overseer, by throwing him down, throttling him and striking him sundry times with his fist, it is therefore to be hoped that as he has been guilty of so flagitious a crime that all masters of negroes and servants will encourage the taking of him, by promising them the above reward, which I will pay, either upon his being brought home or his being secured in any gach within this province: it cannot be doubted but an overseer will be vigilant on this occasion: He is about five feet ten inches high, a very stout likely fellow, with large full eyes; had on old cotton breeches, new shoes, and yarn stockings, which are of a thread of black and a thread of white, an osnabrig shirt: his other cloaths he left behind. He has an extensive acquaintance in and about Annapolis. There were two more fellows went off at the same time for refusing to assist their overseer, one named Will Jack and the other Sam, had on farnought jackets, &c. for each of them I will give twenty shillings.

ROBERT TYLER.

GERARD HOPKINS,

CABINET-MAKER,

Hath for sale in Gay-street, near the Upper-bridge, Baltimore town,

MAHOGANY boards and planks, sawed to suit every branch of cabinet and chair work, as also mahogany logs: he still continues carrying on the cabinet business in its various branches as usual.

N. B. Wanted a journeyman cabinet-maker, none need apply, but a workman that will be steady to business.

Annapolis, November 1, 1774.

TO be sold or rented, the lot and improvements thereon where Patrick Tonny lately lived in this city; consisting of a dwelling-house, brew-house, and other conveniences, all adjoining to the water; in the brew-house there are a large copper-boiler and still with a malt-kiln. For terms, apply to
JAMES DICK and STEWART,
and **ROBERT COUDEN.**

THE subscriber proposing to decline the store kept by him in this city for James Buchanan and co. and having on hand about £1600 prime cost of well assorted goods, (a very small part of which have been imported above three months) which he will lump off at first cost and charges, for cash, good bills of exchange, or tobacco.

Those persons who are indebted to James Buchanan and co. for dealings at the above store, are requested to make as speedy payment as possible.

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Piscataway, December 6, 1774.

Just imported in the Ocean, Capt. Dixon, from Whitehaven, and to be sold at a moderate advance for cash, or bills of exchange,

ABOUT £260 prime cost of goods, they consist of one hundred and four pieces of Kendal cotton in four packages, of five or six different prices in each package, five packages of felt hats, with a few calicos in each package, the cost of each package about £20; some coarse lawns, silk handkerchiefs, and white ounce thread make up the rest.

JOHN BAYNES.

December 29, 1774.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 13th of February next,

THREE parcels of land adjoining each other, containing in the whole about 30 acres; also part of another tract with a very good gristmill on it, containing three and a half acres, lying in Frederick county, about 9 miles above Bradenburgh; on the same day will be exposed to sale, one negro man, and a small flock of horses, cattle and hogs; credit will be given, on giving bond with security.

WILLIAM MURDOCH.

N. B. The sale will be on the premises.

LOST on Sunday night the 25th December, in the bay, between the Three Sisters and Kent point, a small stiff boat, about 18 feet long, rows very well, outboard and bottom painted white, the inside and seats painted white also; one of the seats has a small spot burnt on the upper part of it: she has five rowlocks, four of which rows double on occasion; had fastened to her stern an iron chain about 12 feet long, and a short piece of 1 1/2 inch rope; it is supposed she drove ashore between Sharp and Lower Island, the wind being N. W. at the time she broke away. Whoever takes up the said boat, and brings her to Mr. Richard Gratton on mouth of Wye river, or to Col. Edward Lloyd in Annapolis, or to me the subscriber, shall have 40 shillings reward.

BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

Fell's point, January 9, 1775.

THE subscriber having removed from Annapolis, to Fell's point, near Baltimore town, takes this method of informing his former customers and the public in general, that he carries on the business of sail-making in all its branches, as also the making of colours, on the most reasonable terms, and quickest dispatch; having furnished himself with sufficient workmen and a convenient loft for the business, at Captain M'Gachens store, opposite to Mr. Nelson's on said point. All gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, as he will make it his study to give general satisfaction to all his employers.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Annapolis, December 10, 1774.

I HAVE left my books and accounts relative to my store in Annapolis, in the hands of Mr. Gabriel Duvall, at Mr. Hall's office, who I have empowered to receive the balances due.—All persons indebted to me for dealings above a year standing at any of my stores, are desired to pay without loss of time, as I have occasion for the money. I have several tracts of land to dispose of, lying on the drafts of Bennet's creek, now adjoining to each other: they are in tracts of 2, 3, 4, and 500 acres each, with improvements; the land is very fit for making the finest coloured tobacco, and a great range for stock. I have also about 1200 acres of very rich land, lying within 4 miles of the city of Virginia, which I will sell and give some time for the payment if desired; and several other parcels of land in Virginia and Maryland to dispose of.

STEPHEN WEST.

Baltimore, January 15, 1775.

IMPORTED in sundry ships from Bristol, a quantity of fine white salt; likewise 15 pipes of genuine port wine, in the brigantine Molly, from Oporto and Hull, to be sold on the most reasonable terms, by

J. STEVENSON.

N. B. Very good old Madeira and Lisbon wines to sell, by the pipe, hhd, or quarter cask.

TO be sold by the subscriber, by wholesale, a parcel of valuable goods, consisting of various kinds, and amounting to near £200 sterling cost. Time of payment will be given to the purchaser if required, if

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

N. B. Also to be sold, old Lisbon wine and excellent sherry, by the quarter cask.

WILLIAM NOKE.

TO be sold, for prime cost and charges, two handsome lights of Portland stone steps.

WILLIAM NOKE.

Annapolis, January 13, 1775.

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THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public that he is indebted to him for painted and gilded blacksmiths work, or for any other dealings whereunto come and discharge the same by the 1st day of February next, or they may expect to be called to account, without respect to persons, by

JEREMIAH CRABB.

SAY BOLTANX

A FULL blooded hunter, seven years old last June, will stand this next season at Fortchester plantation, about half way between Alexandria in Virginia, and George-town in Maryland, (the place he stood the two last seasons) and will cover mares on the same terms; at one guinea the leap, and five shillings to the groom, or two guineas the season, and ten shillings to the groom.

I think it needless to describe him, as he is so nearly liked by all that have seen him, his coat has turned out so very fine, that several have been sold for one month old for one hundred dollars.—if the weather is good, I will send him to Prince George's March court.

Those who send mares any distance, may depend on good pasture and great care, but I will not be answerable for any mares that may be lost. The money will be expected when the mares are taken away.

JOHN CARLYLE.

N. B. I will sell my horse after this season if I am offered my price, and credit will be given for the money on giving bond, &c.

JOHN CARLYLE.

December 1, 1774.

ISAAC COX of Hampshire county, Virginia, being made over unto me all his estate, both real, personal, and debts, particularly one tract of land, containing seventy-eight acres, whereon he lately dwelt, on which tract is a saw-mill, and grist-mill, dwellings, and other improvements; no other tract of land near to the above, containing two hundred and fourteen acres, formerly granted by Thomas lord Fairfax to John Critton, by deed dated the 10th of January, 1768, and afterwards purchased by the said Isaac Cox by deed, said to be recorded in Hampshire county court records; also a certain bond given in my possession, granted by the said John Critton, bearing date the 6th day of June, 1773, for the conveyance for value received, of one other tract of land, containing 266 acres, lying at the east end of the spring Gap Mountain, adjoining Lawrence H. Pitt, and near unto the two other tracts.

I have therefore thought proper to give notice of the said conveyance, and that I shall set up the said lands to sale to the highest bidder, at Hampshire court-house, in the town of Romney, on Wednesday, in the court week in March next. Twelve months credit will be allowed to the purchasers, if desired, paying interest, and giving security. All persons indebted to him, or have effects of his in their hands, are desired to attend on that day, and make payment and restitution.

STEPHEN WEST.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Rock-Creek, Frederick county, August 3, 1774.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, a conv. servant man named Joseph Barker, an Englishman, about 25 years of age; he is a well looking fellow, of a ruddy complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on and took with him, a reddish coloured mixed broad-cloth coat with a velvet cape, two white flannel short jackets bound with red, two pair of nankeen breeches, a pair of old leather breeches, a pair of old worsted stockings, a pair of thread ditto, old shoes, and a felt hat. He wears his own dark hair tied behind. It is supposed he is gone in company with some other man unknown to me, as I have mixed two horses out of my pasture, one of which is a large sorrel, about 15 hands high, paces naturally; the other a chestnut sorrel, about 14 hands and a half high, paces, trots, and gallops; he is low before, crest fallen, and has a short scanty tail; the horses are both shod before. The man took with him a half worn saddle and curb bridle; one of the spurs is gone off the fore part of the saddle on the near side. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home to the subscriber, shall have, if taken 30 miles from home, 10 dollars, and 5 pounds for the other man and the two horses, and so in proportion for a greater distance for the servant and horses, paid by

RICHARD CRABB.

Post Office, Annapolis, Sept 30, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a rider will set off from this office every Monday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore, where he meets the mails from the northward, and will return early on Tuesday. And on Friday the mails from the northward and southward come in as usual, and are dispatched the same evening.

ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.

Baltimore county, January 16, 1775.

THE following persons are committed to my custody as runaways; negro Tomboy, the property of Robert Rutter. Paul Bess, a servant belonging to John Cockey Owings. Dennis Hagan, an Irishman, 34 years of age, about 5 feet high, a thick well made fellow, has only a shirt and breeches on. Peter Doyle, an Irishman, 41 years of age, about 6 feet high, a stout made man, has on an old dark coloured great coat. John Aldridge, who says he is a servant to Andrew Thompson and Golden, at Annapolis, and that he has been runaway from them upwards of three years; a considerable part of which he has worked with George Elder, of Frederick county: he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, 45 years of age, well made, and dressed in a white cotton jacket and breeches. John Nisbett, an Englishman, 24 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slim made, and denies being a servant. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges, to

ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun. Sheriff.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1775.

To the PRINTERS.

re-publishing the inclosed, from the BOSTON POST
FOY, will oblige many of your readers, as it may open
the eyes of numbers, who at this time cannot distinguish
between

LIBERTY and LICENTIOUSNESS.

To the inhabitants of the province of Massachusetts Bay.

WHEN we reflect upon the constitutional
connexion between Great Britain and
the colonies, view the reciprocity of
interest, consider that the welfare of
Britain is in some measure, and the

prosperity of America wholly depends upon that
connexion, it is astonishing, indeed almost incredible, that
a person should be found on either side of the Atlantic
base and destitute of every sentiment of justice, as to
tempt to destroy or weaken it. If there are none such,
the name of Almighty God, let me ask, wherefore is
bellum, that implacable fiend to society, suffered to
arise its ghastly front among us, blighting, with haggard
look, each social joy, and embittering every hour? Re-
bellion is the most atrocious offence that can be perpe-
trated by man, save those which are committed more im-
mediately against the supreme governor of the universe,
who is the avenger of his own cause. It dissolves the
social band, annihilates the security resulting from law
and government, introduces fraud, violence, rapine,
murder, sacrilege and the long train of evils that riot
uncontrolled in a state of nature. Allegiance and pro-
tection are reciprocal. The subject is bound by the com-
pact to yield obedience to government, and in return is
entitled to protection from it, thus the poor are protect-
ed against the rich, the weak against the strong, the in-
dividual against the many, and this protection is guar-
anteed to each member, by the whole community; but
when government is laid prostrate, a state of war
exists against all commences might, overcomes right, in-
nocence itself has no security, unless the individual se-
cures himself from his fellow men, inhabits his own
cave and seeks his own prey. This is what is called a
state of nature. I once thought it chimerical.

The punishment inflicted upon rebels and traitors in all
ages, bears some proportion to the aggravated crime.
By our law the punishment is, "That the offender be
drawn to the gallows, not be carried or walk; that he
be hanged by the neck, and then cut down alive, that
his entrails be taken out and burned while he is yet
alive, that his head be cut off, that his body be di-
vided into four parts, that his head and quarters be
at the king's disposal." The consequences of attainder
are: forfeiture and corruption of blood.

Forfeiture is twofold, of real and personal estate; by
attainder in high treason, a man forfeits to the king all
his lands and tenements of inheritance, whether free
or fee tail, and all his rights of entry on lands
and tenements which he had at the time of the offence
committed, or at any time afterwards to be for ever
vested in the crown. The forfeiture relates back to the
time of the treason being committed, so as to avoid
all intermediate sales and incumbrances, even the
dower of the wife is forfeited. The natural justice of
forfeiture or confiscation of property for treason, is
founded on this consideration, that he who hath thus
violated the fundamental principles of government
and broken his part of the original contract between
king and people, hath abandoned his connexions with
society, hath no longer any right to those advantages
which before belonged to him, purely as a member of
the community, among which social advantages, the
right of transferring or transmitting property to others
is one of the chief: such forfeitures, moreover, where-
by his posterity must suffer as well as himself, will
help to restrain a man not only by the sense of his duty
and dread of personal punishment, but also by his pas-
sions and natural affections; and will influence every
dependent and relation he has to keep him from of-
fending. 4. Black. 374. 375.

It is remarkable, however, that this offence, notwith-
standing it is of a crimson colour, and the deepest dye,
and its just punishment is not confined to the person of
the offender, but befalls all his family, is sometimes
committed by persons who are not conscious of guilt:
Sometimes they are ignorant of the law, and do not
foresee the evils they bring upon society; at others they
are induced to think that their cause is founded in the
eternal principles of justice and truth, that they are only
making an appeal to heaven, and may justly expect its
decree in their favour. Doubtless many of the rebels in
the year 1774 were buoyed up with such sentiments, ne-
vertheless they were cut down like grass before the scythe
of the frowner: The gibbet and scaffold received those
that the sword, warred with destroying, had spared;
and what loyalist shed one pitying tear over their graves?
They were incorrigible rebels, and deserved their fate.
The community is in less danger when the disaffected
attempt to excite a rebellion against the person of the
prince, than when government itself is the object, be-
cause, in the former case, the questions are few, simple,
and their solutions obvious, the fatal consequences more
apparent, and the loyal people more alert to suppress it
in embryo; whereas, in the latter, a hundred rights of
the people, inconsistent with government, and as many
grievances, destitute of foundation, the mere creatures
of disaffected brains, are portrayed in the liveliest col-
ours, and serve as bugbears, to frighten from their duty,
or as decoys to allure the ignorant, the credulous, and
the unwary to their destruction. Their suspicions are
drowned in the perpetual roar for liberty and coun-
try; and even the professions of allegiance to the person
of the king, are improved as means to subvert his go-
vernment. In mentioning high treason in the course of

these papers, I may not always have expressed myself
with the precision of a lawyer; they have a language pec-
uliar to themselves: I have examined their books, and
beg leave to lay before you some further extracts which
deserve your attention. To levy war against the king
was high treason by the common law, 3 inst. 9. This
is also declared to be high treason by the statute of 25
Ed. 3. c. 2. and by the law of this province, 8 W. 3. c. 5.
Assembling in warlike array against a statute, is levying
war against the king, 1 H. 2. 17. 20. To do any
trade generally, 146. Kiding with banners displayed, or
forming into companies, or being furnished with mili-
tary officers, or armed with military weapons, as swords,
guns, &c. any of these circumstances carries the *specimen*
belli, and will support an indictment for high treason in
levying war. 150. An insurrection to raise the price of
servants wages was held to be an overt act of this species
of treason, because this was done in defiance of the
statute of labourers, it was done in defiance of the king's
authority. 5 Bac. 117. cites 3 inst. 10. very assembling
of a number of men in a warlike manner with a design
to redress any public grievance is likewise an overt
act of this species of treason, because this being an at-
tempt to do that by private authority, which only ought
to be done by the king's authority is an invasion of the
prerogative, 5 Bac. 117. cites 3 inst. 9. 14. Kel.
71. id. 358. 1. Hawk. 37. Every assembling of a num-
ber of men in a warlike manner, with an intention to
reform the government, or the law, is an overt act of
this species of treason. 5 Bac. 117. cites 3 inst. 9. 10.
Poph. 122 Kel. 76. 7. 1. Hawk. 37. Levying war may
be by taking arms, not only to dethrone the king, but
under pretence to reform religion, or the laws or to re-
move evil counsellors, or other grievances, whether real
or pretended, 4 Black. 81. Foster 211. If any levy
war to expulse strangers, to deliver men out of prison, to
remove counsellors, or against any statute, or to
any other end, pretending reformation of their own
heads, without warrant, this is levying war against the
king, because they take upon them royal authority
which is against the king. 3 inst. 9. If three, four or
more rise to pull down an *inclosure*, this is a riot; but if
they had risen of purpose to alter religion established
within the realm, or laws or to go from town to town
generally and call down inclosures, this is a levying of
war (though there be no great number of conspirators)
within the purview of this statute; because the *pretence*
is public and general, and not private in particular, 3
inst. 9. Foster 211. If any with strength and weapons
invasive and defensive, do hold and defend a castle or
fort against the king and his power, this levying of war
against the king, 3 inst. 10. Foster 219. 1. Hale 146. 296.
It was resolved by all the judges of England in the reign
of Henry the 8th, that an insurrection against the na-
ture of labourers, for the enhancing of salaries and wages,
was a levying of war against the king, because it was ge-
nerally against the king's law, and the offenders took up-
on them the reformation thereof, which subjects by
gathering of power, ought not to do, 3 inst. 10. All
risings in order to effect innovations of a public and ge-
neral concern, by an armed force, are, in construction
of law, high treason, within the clause of levying war.
For though they are not levelled at the person of the
king, they are against his royal majesty. And be-
sides, they have a direct tendency to dissolve all the
bonds of society, and to destroy all property and all go-
vernment too, by numbers and an armed force, Foster
211. In Benstead's case, Cro. car. 593. At a confer-
ence of all the justices and barons, it was resolved, that
going to Lambeth house in warlike manner, to surprise
the archbishop, who was a privy counsellor (it being
with drums and a multitude) to the number of three
hundred persons, was treason; upon which Foster (p.
212) observes, that if it did appear by the libel (which
he says was previously posted up at the Exchange, ex-
horting the apprentices to rise and sack the bishop's
house, upon the Monday following) or by the cry of
the rabble at Lambeth house, that the attempt was made
on account of measures the king had taken, or was then
taking at the *inspiration*, as they imagined, of the Archbishop,
and the rabble had deliberately and upon a public invita-
tion, attempted by numbers and open force, to take a
severe revenge upon the privy counsellor for the measures
the sovereign had taken or was pursuing, the grounds
and reasons of the resolutions would be sufficiently ex-
plained, without taking that little circumstance of the
drum into the case: And he delivers as his opinion (p. 208)
that no great stress can be laid on that distinction taken
by Lord C. J. Hale, between an insurrection with, and one
without the appearance of an army formed under leaders
and provided with military weapons, and with drums, co-
lours, &c. and says the *essence* of these circumstances
weighed nothing with the court in the cases of Damarec
and Purchase, but that it was supplied by the number
of the insurgents: That they were provided with axes,
crows, and such like tools, *juror arma ministrat*; and
adds, (p. 208) the true criterion in all these cases is, *quo*
animis did the parties assemble, whether on account of
some private quarrel, or (p. 211) to effect innovations
of a public and general concern, by an armed force.
Upon the case of Damarec and Purchase (reported in 8
stat. in. 218 to 285) Judge Foster observes (p. 215) that
"since the meeting-houses of protestant dissenters are,
by the toleration act taken under protection of the laws,
the insurrection in the present case (being to pull down
all dissenting protestant meeting-houses) was to be con-
sidered as a public declaration of the rabble against
that act, and an attempt to render it *ineffectual* by num-
bers and open force."

If there be a conspiracy to levy war, and afterwards
war is levied, the conspiracy is, in every one of the con-
spirators, an overt act of this species of treason, for there

can be no accessory in high treason, 5. Bac. 115. cites
3 inst. 9. 10. 138. Hales p. 14. Kel. 19. 1. Hawk. 38.
A conspiracy or complicity to levy war is no treason,
for there must be a levying of war in fact. But if many
conspire to levy war and some of them do levy the
same according to the conspiracy, this is high treason
in all, for in treason all are principals and war is levied,
3 inst. 9, Foster 213.

The painful task of applying the above rules of law
to the several transactions that we have been eye wit-
nesses to, will never be mine. Let me however intreat
you, to make the application in your own minds; and
those of you that have continued hitherto faithful a-
mong the faithless, Abiel like, to persevere in your
integrity, and those of you that have been already en-
sured by the accursed wiles of designing men, to cast
yourselves immediately upon that mercy, so conspicuous
through the British constitution, and which is the
brightest jewel in the imperial crown.

P A K I S, December 4.

ALL the maritime towns in France have charged
their deputies, in this city, to make remon-
strances against the orders they have received to conform
in future to the conventions which the court of Great-Bri-
tain has obtained for the prohibition of sending foreign
manufactures to their colonies. The deputies went,
upon this occasion in a body to Mr de Rudeane, su-
perintendent of the manufactures of France; but he
told them, the demand made by the court of Great-
Britain, was nothing more than the execution of the
treaties subsisting between the two courts and which
his majesty had lately renewed; and, therefore, they
must not expect any alteration in respect to the affair
in question.

LAGUÉ, Nov. 18. A ship is said to have sailed a few
days ago from the Texel, with arms and ammunition
for Bolton. The troops destined for Curacao, May 23, 1774.
barked.

L O N D O N, Dec. 23. pp furniture, be-

A principal inhabitant of Stockholm, Mr. Shaw; twelve
written a book containing the most judicious reflections on the
late revolutions, and presented it to the government in Sweden,
which was given to the person appointed to inspect the
press, the liberty of which is now restrained.
cancer went immediately and showed it to the
when his Majesty ordered that it should be printed, &c., at
servant, "that if the arguments were good they ought never
to be published; and if bad, he doubted not but there
were wise and loyal subjects enough in this kingdom to
refute them." The writer of the book has not experienced
the least mark of the king's displeasure.

Dec. 8. On Tuesday lord Ytlington made his motion
in the house of peers for the standing order of that
house so far to be dispensed with, that the members of
the house of commons, might be admitted into the
house of peers during the sitting thereof. His lordship
gave many reasons for dispensing with the order, and
admitting the other house to hear their debates. Lord
Suffolk; the duke of Manchester, lord Sandwich, lord
Weymouth, lord Gower, and several other lords spoke
upon the occasion; and upon the question being put,
28 were for the doors being opened, and 36 against.

A regulation will be made this session of parliament
for limiting the ports and places where Irish wool,
woollen yarn, &c. shall be imported into this kingdom,
in order to prevent smuggling these commodities into
France and other foreign parts.

They write from Gibraltar, that an armed Spanish
bark, with a few resolute men on board, ran into the
harbour of Tetuan, and set fire to two large gallies
and a half galley, belonging to the Moors which were
burnt to the water's edge, and upwards of 100 of the
crews perished.

Dec. 10. Thursday night the right hon. earl Temple
had a levee at his house in Pall Mall at which his
royal highness the duke of Gloucester the dukes of
Portland and Richmond, marquiss of Rockingham,
earl of Chatham and many other noblemen and gen-
tlemen were present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 16.

The order of the day was new called for the house to
go into a committee of supply; and Sir Charles Whit-
worth having taken the chair of the committee, lord
Barrington moved that 17,541 effective men be employ-
ed for the land service, for the year 1775. This occa-
sioned a long and interesting debate. Mr. Rolle Fuller
began by desiring to be informed what forces were em-
ployed in the Massachusetts-bay, in New-England.

Lord Barrington, who he said the question was un-
usual, replied 7 battalions, 5 companies, and 3 bat-
talions more were on their destination, but not arrived
there. Mr. Fuller then observed, that if so large a
force was so necessary there, he hoped the roads could
appear by the ministry's laying before the house, in the
course of this session of parliament, the state of affairs
in North-America. Lord North answered, that if no
other member had made the motion, he certainly
should, for such was the unhappy situation of that coun-
try, that the affairs of America would force themelves
into parliament; he observed, that the measures he
had advised the last session, had not been attended with
the success himself, and to no others more language
in them than himself, had expected from them; but that
when the day appointed for considering them came, and
he should move for a day on purpose after the holidays,
he did not doubt of justifying them. Capt. Luttrell
complained of the absence of the country gentlemen

upon this important question, and said he was sorry to find the number of seamen reduced and not the army.

Mr. Thomas Townshend wished to know, whether the forces now required for the land and sea service were all that ministry would require: if they thought themselves strong enough with this force, for all events, in case of no constitution in America; if they declared this, he would join in thanking them for the reductions, but not if they meant afterwards on any pretence to ask further supplies and grants of parliament, before the end of the session.

Mr. Van, a member for Brecon, was nearly of the same opinion. Governor Johnstone seemed to think, that we should not have a sufficient force left in the kingdom if rigorous measures were continued against America, to defend us against an invasion; and said, that it would be very practicable, if ever a rising genius in France should seriously set about it; and then introduced a comparison between America and Ireland; this enlarged the debate, and extended it digressively from the motion before the committee, to American affairs.

An expression dropped from a member, seeming to reflect on Lord North, as if he had said, *America should be brought to our feet*; his lordship, with becoming dignity and coolness, vindicated himself, and desired that when an expression, liable to misrepresentation fell from any of the members, they might be explained in the house, and complained of the cruelty of misrepresenting them out of doors, as well as the mischief they occasioned, particularly specifying such a piece of injustice in an American pamphlet. He acknowledged he had made use of the words above-mentioned, or to that effect, in a session of the last parliament when the Bostonians had resolved on a non-importation plan to force Great-Britain to repeal certain acts of parliament, but he had explained them to the satisfaction of the whole house before he left it, and therefore thought it ungenerous that it should be mentioned again. As to the question if the forces now demanded were sufficient he declared they were, unless from the conduct of the other colonies it should be judged necessary to extend the line with respect to them; in which case it would not. Mr. Charles Fox moved to have the American papers laid before the house, previous to the day of taking the affairs of that country into consideration; and then the question being called for, this and sundry other supplies were agreed to.

Governor Johnstone having in the course of his speech mentioned something of a comparison between the state of America and Ireland, Lord Clare was very warm in reply; and was followed in the same spirit by Sir William Mayne. They were both answered by Mr. Digby and Mr. Fox, who contended generally, that the supreme power of the state has a right to exercise a regulation over every part and parcel of the

just imported.

AN AFFAIR IN STON, February 6.

which are in Plymouth, that 11 persons were chosen on Friday evening to observe the actions, and make a report from time to time what this day is and observe.

Bookelle, day last the provincial congress met at Cambridge when the hon. John Hancock, Esq; was chosen president, and retained 178 members.

The provincial congress of New Hampshire consisting of 144 delegates, have adopted the continental resolves; chosen John Sullivan and John Langdon, Esqrs, delegates for the next continental congress, and have passed a number of very sensible and very spirited resolves.

NEW-JERSEY.

To his Excellency William Franklin, Esq; captain general, governor and commander in chief in and over his majesty's province of New-Jersey, and territories thereon depending in America, chancellor and vice-admiral in the same, &c.

The humble address of his majesty's council of the said province.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the council of the province of New-Jersey, beg leave to return your excellency our thanks for your speech at the opening of this session; and to express our obligations, for having given us so early an opportunity of transacting the public business, and that you have been pleased therein to consult our convenience.

We agree with your excellency, that it would argue not only a great want of duty to his majesty, but of regard to the good people of this province, were we, on this occasion to pass over in silence, the present alarming transactions, which are so much the objects of public attention; and therefore beg leave to assure you, that feeling ourselves strongly influenced by a zealous attachment to the interests of Great-Britain and her colonies, and deeply impressed with a sense of the important connection they have with each other, we shall, with all sincere loyalty to our most gracious sovereign, and all due regard to the true welfare of the inhabitants of this province, endeavour to prevent those mischiefs which the present situation of affairs seems to threaten; and, by our zeal for the authority of government on the one hand, and for the constitutional rights of the people on the other, aim at restoring that health of the political body which every good subject most earnestly desire.

Your excellency may be assured, that we will exert our utmost influence, both in our public and private capacities, to restore that harmony between the parent state and his majesty's American dominions, which is so essential to the happiness and prosperity of the whole empire; and earnestly looking for that happy event, we will endeavour to preserve peace and good order among the people, and a dutiful submission to the laws.

By order of the house,

PETER KEMBLE, speaker.

Council-chamber, Jan. 1775.

His Excellency's answer.

Gentlemen,

I HEARTILY thank you for this address. Your sentiments concerning the present alarming transactions, your expressions of zealous attachment to the interests of Great-Britain and her colonies. Your promises to exert your utmost influence to restore harmony between them, and to preserve peace, good order, and a dutiful submission to the laws, are

such as evince your loyalty to the most gracious sovereign, and your regard for the true welfare of the people. Their constitutional rights will ever be found best supported by a strict obedience to the laws and authority of government. Whenever that barrier is broken down, anarchy and confusion, with all their attendant evils, will most assuredly enter, and destroy all the blessings of civil society.

To his Excellency William Franklin, Esq; captain general, governor and commander in chief in and over the colony of New-Jersey, and territories thereon depending in America, chancellor and vice-admiral in the same, &c.

The humble address of the representatives of said colony in general assembly convened.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the representatives of the colony of New-Jersey, in general assembly convened, have taken into our consideration your excellency's speech at the opening of the present session.

We should have been glad that your excellency's inclinations to have given us as early an opportunity of transacting the public business as was consistent with our "convenience," had terminated in a manner more agreeable to your design, and more favourable to us, than it really has done on the present occasion. If the petitions which we understand have been presented to you, had been granted, we should have had a meeting more convenient to us than the present; and that meeting, perhaps, would have prevented some of those "alarming transactions" which your excellency's apprehension of your duty, leads you to inform us, as having happened in this colony. We thank you for your intention to oblige us; but that it may not be so entirely frustrated in future, permit us to inform you, it will be much the most agreeable to us that the meeting of the house, to do public business, should not be postponed to a time later, than when the bill for the support of government expires.

We are sorry to hear that, in your excellency's opinion, there has been of late any "alarming transactions" in this and the neighbouring colonies, our consent to or approbation of which, may lead the good people we represent into "anarchy, misery, and all the horrors of a civil war." It is true, you are pleased to tell us, that this destructive mode of proceeding has been adopted but "in part" by some of the inhabitants of this colony. We assure you that we neither have nor do intend to give our approbation to measures destructive to the welfare of our constituents, and in which we shall be equally involved with them; their interests and our own we look upon as inseparable; no arguments are necessary to prevail on us to endeavour to prevent such impending calamities, and if we should at any time mistake our duty so much, we hope your regard to the people will induce you to exert the prerogative, and thereby give them the choice of other representatives, who may act with more prudence. The uncertainty, however, to what alarming transactions in particular you refer, renders it sufficient for us to assure you only, that we profess ourselves to be the loyal subjects of the king, from whose goodness we hope to be relieved from the present unhappy situation; that we will do all in our power to preserve that excellent form of government under which we at present live; and that we neither intend to usurp the rights of others, nor suffer any vested in us by the constitution, to be wrested out of our hands, by any person or persons whatsoever.

We sincerely lament the unhappy differences which at present subsist between Great Britain and her colonies. We shall heartily rejoice to see the time when they shall subside, on principles consistent with the rights and interests of both, which we ardently hope is not far off; and though we cannot conceive how the separate petition of one colony is more likely to succeed than the united petitions of all; yet in order to shew our desire to promote so good a purpose, by every proper means, we shall make use of the mode pointed out by your Excellency, in hopes it will meet with that attention which you are pleased to assure us will be paid to the representations of the people.

We have already resolved to support his Majesty's government, and we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that though we are warmly attached to that liberty, which, as subjects of our august monarch we apprehend ourselves to be justly entitled to, and firmly resolved to persevere in by every constitutional means in our power; yet we shall with pleasure lay hold of every proper occasion to manifest that loyalty to his person, and regard to the constitution, which as subjects and freemen can be reasonably expected from us.

House of Assembly, Feb. 1st, 1775.

By Order of the House,

CORFLANDT SKINNER, Speaker.

His Excellency's answer.

Gentlemen,

WERE I to give such an answer to your address as the peculiar nature of it seems to require, I should be necessarily led into the explanation and discussion of several matters and transactions, which, from the regard I bear to you and the people of this colony, I would far rather have buried in perpetual oblivion.

It is, besides, in vain now to argue on the subject, as you have, with almost uncommon and necessary precipitation, given your entire approbation to that destructive mode of proceeding, which I so earnestly warned you against.

Whether, after such a resolution, the petition you mention can be reasonably expected to produce any good effect; and whether you or I have best consulted the true interests of the people on this important occasion, I shall leave others to determine.

You may be assured, however, that the advice I gave you was totally uninfluenced by any sinister motives whatever. It came from a heart sincerely devoted to my native country, whose welfare and happiness depend, as I conceive, upon a plan of conduct very different from what has been hitherto adopted.

ANNAPOLIS.

TO THE PRINTERS.

THE Elk-Ridger presents his compliments to the Bylander, and takes the liberty of informing him, that had he not been diverted of every motive of benevolence, and renounced all pretensions to veracity, he

would not have made use of, and quoted expressions, which had no existence, but in his own imagination.

The Elk-Ridger thinks himself justified in soliciting any persons from Baltimore county (to attend at Annapolis) under the signature of a Citizen; informing the citizens that he was prepared with a set of gallant men, also craving their further assistance, to oppose the Elk-Ridgers at the risk of their lives; especially when countenanced by a person, whose superior station ought to have been an obstacle to such a condescension—there has not been a single instance given, where the conduct of the Elk-Ridgers merited so base a charge, as being a junto of braves ready to give private revenge, by the sacrifice of a few individuals. The Elk-Ridger on behalf of his brethren, disclaims such dastardly and groundless insinuations—nor has the Citizen given any conclusive reasons for his boasted preparation to resist force by force, as no violence has ever been offered him from that quarter.

It appeared to the Elk-Ridger, that a fine was made by the Citizen artfully to discover his adherents, and if formidable, to obstruct any attempts made by Anne-Arundel county, to preserve American liberty; therefore, every resident in America was ultimately concerned—that Baltimore and every other county in the province were immediately affected.

If the Elk-Ridger is allowed to draw an inference from the conduct of men, he is justifiable in concluding that there are persons under the initials in the letter alluded to, who would sacrifice the liberties of America for their own emolument; and still is of opinion that every person who discovers principles so inimical to America, ought to be held up as an example, to stop the evil in its bud.

The Elk-Ridger begs of the Bylander if he has any thing more to say, that he will not communicate it through the channel of a news-paper, but address him personally—as the windings are not of so intricate a nature, but that the mover may be discovered, therefore easily signified, who whenever called upon, is a ready and ready to vindicate his conduct.

Chester town, February 10, 1775.

MR. THOMAS RINGGOLD of this town, having imported from London, in the ship *him*, and Hocker, seven parcels of family goods, which having arrived since the first day of December last, the committee of observation for this county, sold the same at public vendue, for the benefit of the poor of Boston.

7 Packages sold for	£ 206 9 4 sterling.
Prime cost	205 9 4
For Boston	1 0 0

CUSTOM-HOUSE. ENTERED.

Ship Success, John Wright, London.
Schooner Nancy, William Jones, St. Croix.
Ship Champion, Seth Paddock, Plymouth.
Brig Nabby, Jonathan Mason, Salem.
Sloop Jenny, Timothy Jarvis, North-Carolina.

CLEARED.

Sloop Grampus, John Brackett, St. Croix.
Brig Molly, James Connory, Lisbon.
Ship Totness, Thomas Waring, Liverpool.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the adjourned provincial court will sit on the second Tuesday in March next, at which time all jurors, witnesses, and other officers, are ordered to attend.

REVERDY GHISELIN, clerk.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 16, 1775.

A SCHOOLMASTER that can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement, on application to SAM. SNOWDEN.

February 15, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Waters, of Prince George's county, lately deceased, are desired to come and pay off their respective accounts; and those who have just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, as they may be adjusted, by

ARNOLD WATERS, executor.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A MAN who has been used to driving a waggon and taking care of horses, such a one who can come well recommended for his honesty, sobriety and industry, will meet with good wages by the month or year, by applying to the subscriber, living about four miles from Simpson's tavern, in the Upper part of Anne-Arundel county, Maryland.

REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

Patowmack, February 10, 1775.

THE noted horse Regulus, formerly the property of Mr. William Beanes—stands this season at my plantation near Piscataway, at thirty shillings a mare the season, or fifteen shillings a leap.—Those gentlemen that choose to send their mares, may depend on their being well taken care of, as I have exceeding good pasture for them. The money will be expected when the mares are taken away.

WILLIAM LYLES, jun.

BADGER.

WILL cover mares this season, at Mr. Anthony Stewart's plantation, at the Rope-walk, near Annapolis, at five pound currency each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Badger is a fine dapple gray, 25 hands one inch high, very boney and handsome, imported in 1773; bred by Mr. Wildman, and got by Lord Chisworth's Bosphorus, who won seven king's plates; his dam by Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, which beat Lord-march's Bajazet over Kildaire course in Ireland, his grand dam by the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers.

Badger won fifty pounds at Gifford, and got lamp at Epson; all the times he has started. The money for each mare to be paid at the time of covering.

JOHN CRAGG.

M. B. Good graft for mares at two shillings and sixpence per week. No mares lost out of the pasture will be accounted for.

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To be sold at Belair, in Prince George's county, on Monday the third day of April next,

SEVERAL negro men, women and children, also horses, cows, sheep and other stock; a variety of household furniture, and plantation utensils, being part of the estate which belonged to Col. Tasker. Credit will be given to the purchasers of more than the value of twenty pounds sterling, on their giving bond with security, if required.

To be sold by the subscriber, on the 4th day of March next, to the highest bidder, at Elk-Ridge Landing, for cash, or good bills of Exchange,

A COUNTRY-born negro wench, about thirty years of age, and a young child with her. Also a young country-born negro girl, about 15 years of age. **NICHOLAS BREWER.**

Frederick county, February 7, 1775.

On Thursday the 9th day of March next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, will be exposed to the highest bidder, at the plantation where the subscriber now lives, for cash, bills, tobacco, or wheat, TEN valuable horses, several fine breeding mares, some cattle and hogs, a quantity of Indian corn, two waggons and yokes, one cart, two Dutch fans, a Dutch stove, and a quantity of barrel pork. Likewise will be exposed to sale at the same time, a considerable quantity of household furniture, such as feather-beds, chairs, tables, desks, chest of drawers, and book cases, entirely new, &c. The same day may be rented for two years, the plantation where the subscriber now lives. Credit will be given until the 20th day of August next, on bond, with security.

JAMES PERRY.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Chester-town, Kent county, in the province of Maryland, on the 27th day of January last, an indentured servant man, named John Daimie, by trade a sawyer and rough carpenter; he is about 5 feet 3 inches high, and wears short light hair, is of a fair complexion, round shouldered, and stoops when he walks, he speaks something in the west of England dialect. He had on, and took with him, an old claret coloured fur coat, a home-spun close-bodied light brown ditto, which is much too large for him, a short flannel quilted waistcoat, two osnabrig shirts, a pair of good buckskin breeches, with a pair of plain yellow knee buckles, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair white, the other brown, and pretty good shoes and shoe buckles; he can write a pretty good hand, and it is probable he will forge a discharge from Capt. Samuel Nicholson, (to whom he indentured himself) upon the counter part of his indentures. Whoever secures him in any jail so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges will be paid, by

J. NICHOLSON, jun.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles-town, on the second of this instant, a likely well made young negro man, named Walle, he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, had on, when he went away, a white kersey jacket, black and white striped kersey breeches, new osnabrig shirt, small round hat bound with black; he is remarkable for a large tongue, and lip, when he speaks; he is now on the Western shore, and it is thought he is proceeding downwards, has been in the service of some person in Annapolis. Whoever takes up and secures said negro in any of his majesty's jails, shall receive three pounds, or five pounds reward if brought to his master.

EDWARD WORRELL.

N. B. The negro was lately the property of Mr. Hughwell, on the Western shore.

February 8, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, an Irish woman, who says her name is Any Henry, and that she is a free woman, and was on her way to Hug Island, in Virginia, where she says she has two brothers, named Arthur and John Henry; she is a short thick woman, about 4 feet 8 inches high, light brown hair, fresh complexion, her right eye much hurt (as she says by the small pox) and it appears so, and some pock-pits in her face; has on an old black rammy or stuff gown, an old dark brown cambric petticoat, light coloured worsted hose, and a pair of black calimanco shoes much worn, a white Barcelona handkerchief, and a white chip hat with white ribbon round the crown of it; she has a bundle with her of sundry other women's small cloaths. Amongst which was found a letter signed Dominick Hughes, directed to Alexander McDonald, near Dunganan, in Ireland; giving an account of the said Hughes, his arrival at Philadelphia, and that he lived with Isaac Kearry, (perhaps a Carey) in Mondam, or Moridam township, East New-Jersey. Her master (if she has one) is desired to pay charges, and take her from

FRANK LEKE, Sheriff.

THRE is at the plantation of Richard Skaggs, near John Beall's, taken up as a stray, a sorrel horse, about 14 and a half hands high, and about 9 years old, has not any brand, has a half face, and his off hind foot white. The owner may have him again on proving his property, and paying charges.

THRE is at the plantation of Henry Goss, near Herring creek meeting, taken up as a stray, a black mare, about 12 hands high, has no perceivable mark about her, and trots. The owner may have her again on proving his property, and paying charges.

THRE is at the plantation of Benjamin Leach, in Prince George's county, near Nottingham, taken up as a stray, a black mare, 23 hands high, has a star in her forehead, a small piece cut off from her left ear, she has no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property, and paying charges.

THRE is at the plantation of James Frazier, in Prince George's county, near Nottingham, taken up as a stray, a small bay horse, 12 hands high, branded on the near buttock X, has a sinking place on one of his hips, appears to be old. The owner may have him again on proving property, and paying charges.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining at the Post-Office in ANNAPOLIS.

M^r. Thomas Ashley, with Benedict Edward Hall, Esq; Maitland creek, Hertford county, Maryland. The Rev. Mr. Allen, Maryland. Mr. Robert Anderson, merchant, Chester-town, Maryland. Mr. Christopher Alderson, near Annapolis, to be left at Mr. Selby's, saddler, Annapolis. Capt. Thomas Ayre, (2), to be left at Charles Graham's. Mr. Jeremiah Adertoe, St. Mary's county, Maryland. James Adderton, merchant, ditto. Mr. Alexander Anderson, cabinet-maker, St. Clement's-bay, Maryland. Mr. George Akins, at Mr. John Hinks, in Annapolis. Mr. Robert Anderson, merchant, Kent county, Maryland. Mr. William Anderson, pilot, St. Mary's river, Maryland. Mr. Bene dit Brice, Maryland. Mr. Robert Brown, at Mr. Allen's store, Huntington, Maryland. Mr. James Bunter, Queen-Anne's county. Rev. Mr. Thomas Brown, Maryland. Mr. William Barber, Calvert county. Mr. James Bejus, Talbot county. Mr. Richard Bishoprick, Lower Marlborough. M. John Dawe, (2) Newport. Mr. Abram Claude, Annapolis. Mr. Clerk, Maryland. Mr. Francis Caley, Annapolis. Mr. Alexander Chalmers, Chester-town. The collector and comptroller of his majesty's customs, Accomack. Mr. William Cayton, Annapolis. Mr. John Chalmers, Annapolis. Joseph Clark, Annapolis. Capt. Henry Carroll, Patuxent river. Samuel Chew, Elk-Herring bay. Capt. John Coulson, Lower-Marlborough. Mr. John Daniel, Lower-Marlborough. Mr. Robert Douglass, surgeon's mate on board his majesty's ship Fowey, at Annapolis Royal, or else where, Maryland. Mr. Mr. Thomas Ealton, Anna o'is. Mr. William Embleton, Anna o'is. Mr. William Edwards, Annapolis. Mr. Benjamin Fennan, Annapolis. Miss Tomley Fins, care of Miss Williamson, Annapolis. Capt. Edward Foy, Williamsburgh. Mr. Benjamin Fleetwood, Harford county. Berkett Falcon, Choptank river. Mr. Edward Gaither, son of Edward, head of South river. Mr. John Gabard, Port-Tobacco. Mr. John Geddis, Patuxent. Mrs. Ann Garler, Annapolis. Reverdy Ghiselin, Esq; Annapolis. Mr. Cornelius Garrison, ditto. The printer of the Maryland Gazette. J. Giles, Harford county. T. Graham, Annapolis. John Gunnell, Port-Tobacco. John Hammond, Esq; (2) Annapolis. Thomas Hinks, (2) ditto. William Himesley, St. Mary's county. John Hump, at Elk-Ridge furnace. James Higgenson, Annapolis. Hugh Handly, ditto. Jonathan Hall, Cheller-town. Miss Howard, Annapolis. John Hilladon, Annapolis. Richard Hallen, fen. Calvert county. Thomas Ireland, Annapolis. Thomas Johnston, jun. ditto. George Johnson, Broad Neck, Maryland. Mr. Richard Laman, Prince George's county. The Rev. Mr. Francis Lawther, Calvert county. Henry Lowas, Eastern shore. Benjamin Mackall, Esq; (2) Patuxent. The Rev. Mr. Joseph Mosley, Queen-Anne's county. Adam Mill, Annapolis. John Milte, Anne-Arundel county. William Manday, Annapolis. James Murray, Choptank river. Joseph Macceubbin, Annapolis. Hugh McKee, Frederick county. Mrs. Rachel Mitchell, Charles county. Dr. William Matthews, Cecil county. William M'Leod, Queen's-town. Andrew Maxwell, Port-Tobacco. Nathaniel Pendleton, Maryland. Thomas Price, Annapolis. Mr. Pile, Charles county. John Rhodes, Annapolis. Phillip Rogers, Annapolis. James Reed, Annapolis. Henry Ridgely, Falls of Patowmack. James Ricci, Annapolis. William Reynolds, Annapolis. Eljah Robinson, Annapolis. Clement Sewell, (2) Queen's-town. Miss Charlotte Small, Port-Tobacco. Benjamin Sprigg, Annapolis. Richard Sprigg, ditto. Isaac Todd, Annapolis. Henry Tunstall, Annapolis. Christopher Teditell, Maryland. Melrose, Tiddeman and Downes, Caroline county. John Taylor, Annapolis. William Therp, Annapolis. James Taylor, ditto. William Woodward, near Annapolis. Mrs. Mary Whalier, Charles county. Capt. Jacob Waters, Annapolis. Miss Cassy Milford, ditto. Dr. James Wilkinson, (2) ditto. William Waller, Annapolis. John Watton, Queen-Anne's county. John Lambert Wilmer, Esq; Kent county. Mrs. Ann Willmott, Annapolis. Samuel Weaver, Queen's-town. Elie Vallette, Annapolis.

Neabco Furnace, January 28, 1775.

ANY gentleman inclinable to purchase a quantity of superfine burr flour, may, by applying to the subscriber, at the Hon. John Tayloe's, Neabco Furnace, be supplied with any number of barrels from one hundred to one thousand on a few days notice, at any time between this date and the first of March. I will engage to deliver the flour on board of the Pinchaven craft, at my own landing on Patowmack river, or in the river Patuxent, or Potapscow, on reasonable terms. I will venture to say, that the quality of my flour is equal to any, and preferable to most that is made on the continent.

THO. LAWSON.

To be sold, by the subscriber, on Tuesday the last day of February, at the plantation of Thomas Brown, deceased, on Elkridge,

SUNDRY valuable country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, household furniture, &c. Six months credit will be given to the purchasers, on giving bond with security, if required, to

JOHN HALL, son of Edward, BENJAMIN WRIGHT, admr.

To be sold at public vendue, for sterling cash, or good London bills of Exchange, by the subscriber in Bladenburgh, on Tuesday the 28th of February, 1775,

TWO half acre lots number 35 and 36, with a good dwelling-house 36 feet long and 21 feet wide, three rooms and a large passage; and three rooms above stairs, a large kitchen, a milk-house, meat house, and hen-house, a commodious garden; number 36 a dwelling-house with four rooms on a floor, a cooper's shop, stables and two exceeding fine springs. Any person inclinable to purchase it by private sale, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

This day is published by William Aikman, bookbinder and stationer, Annapolis, in one handsome pocket volume, price 4s. bound and titled, and a few copies thrown off on a superfine writing paper, elegantly bound and gilt, price 5s. 6d.

A FATHER'S legacy to his daughters, by the late celebrated Dr. Gregory. This new performance was so much admired in London, that the original publisher sold off the first impression, consisting of 5000 copies, in the course of three weeks.

William Aikman has lately imported a large collection of the best English authors, amongst which are, Hume's history of England, 8 vols. last edition. Macaulay's history of ditto, 5 vols. Goldsmith's history of ditto, 4 vols. Smollet's history of ditto, with the continuation, 16 vols. Lord Littleton's history of Henry the 2d, 6 vols. Entick's history of the late war, 5 vols. Hook's Roman history, 11 vols. Bolingbroke's philosophical works, 5 vols. Burn's justice of the peace, 4 vols. last edition. Blackstone's commentaries, 4 vols. Leland's history of Ireland, 4 vols. Harway's travels, 2 vols. 4to. London medical essays, 4 vols. Macbride's practice of physic, 4to. Wydes, Loves, and Wilson's surveying. Turkish spy, 8 vols. Connoisseur, Adventurer, World, Idler, Preceptor, full of plays, &c. &c. &c.

Catalogues of the books to be had at his shop gratis.

Subscriptions taken in for Pennsylvania magazine—price 1s. each number to be paid up in delivery. The first number for January is now published, and ready to be delivered.

In a few weeks will be published by W. Aikman, in 4 handsome vols. 12mo. price 24s. bound, Lord Chesterfield's letters to his son, on the art of pleasing. 5 w.

January 16 1775.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, Maryland, on the 4th of November last, a mulatto man slave, named Tom, about fifty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter and cooper; he formerly did belong to Philip Key, Esq; at which time he resided chiefly at Bred's creek, and it is supposed that he is now harboured somewhere in that neighbourhood: one of his knees is swelled, which causes him to limp. He has lost the fore finger of his left hand, it was cut off some years ago: had with him many good cloaths of different sorts, and a set of carpenter's tools; he is an artful deceitful villain, and may endeavour to pass for a free man. Whoever secures him in such a manner that I may have him again, shall receive six dollars reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges paid, by

JAMES JORDAN.

Annapolis, January 23, 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber, on very reasonable terms, all the medicines and shop furniture, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Shaw; twelve months, or two years credit will be given to the purchaser, on giving bond, with security, if required, by

RUTH SHAW.

N. B. To be sold, or hired, a likely young negro woman.

DON CARLOS,

WILL cover the ensuing season at Schoolfield, at two piffoles a mare. He is rising five years old, a blood bay, very active, handsome and strong, in fine order, and very promising; he was got by Figure, out of Pimrose. The money to be paid at covering.

N. B. Those indebted for mares covered by Figure, are desired to make payment to Captain Charles Ridgely, of Sportman's Hall, in Baltimore county, for the years 1771, and 1772, as they are a verified, and preceding years, to

THOMAS HAMILTON.

January 25, 1775.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 14th day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

A LOT of land lying in the city of Annapolis, distinguished by the number 71, on which are a good brick house and other valuable improvements, now in the occupation of M. John Ball, innholder. This lot is subject to an incumbrance in the hands of the said M. John Ball, in the sum of £225 sterling. The sale to be on the premises.

WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff.

February 7, 1775.

To be sold, on Monday the 6th of March next, at Mr. Andrew's, in Toppa, in Harford county,

TWO story brick-house in said town, in a water lot, (late the property of John Hammond Dorsey, deceased,) has four rooms on a floor, and a fire place in each room, by

HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL, and RICHARD LANE.

To be sold, on Wednesday the 21 day of March next, at George M'Kendalls, in Basora town,

SEVERAL valuable negroes, part of the estate of John Hammond Dorsey, late of Baltimore county, deceased by

HAMMOND JOHN CROMWELL, admr.

Caroline county, January 14, 1775.

THE commissioners appointed for building a courthouse and jail in the above county, intend to meet at Melville's warehouse, on the first day of March next, to agree with any person or persons, that will undertake to erect the said buildings.

RICHARD MASON.

Annapolis, February 1, 1775.

WANTED by the commissioners of trustees, for the poor of Anne-Arundel county, 450 posts of cedar or locust to square seven inches, and 9 1/2 feet long; 2000 rails of white oak or yellow poplar, 3 by 4 inches, and to be 10 feet long. Whoever will supply the above articles, are desired to apply to Mr. Nathan Hammond, one of the trustees.

THERE is at the plantation of Rachel Bower, a dark bay mare, her mare is cut ridge fashion, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges.

Annapolis, January 24, 1775.
To be sold by the subscriber, living in West-lane,
near the town gate.

A QUANTITY of pipe-line and 10 d fl ur, Ma-
son's wire, of 10 and 12 d a run; all
which will be sold by wholesale or retail, for ready
money. He likewise has the skin of a few in-
dented servants to dispose of, among which is an ex-
cellent house-car, enter and jockey, and a man who is
well acquainted with the military discipline, and is ca-
pable of performing any number of men to go through
all the exercises, and a pair of horses on the fire.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

Baltimore, January 31, 1775.
GERMAN stoneware, by the piece or box, and
best London bottled wine, porter, in casks of
six dozen each, to be had for ready money only.

JAMES CHRISTIE, JR.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince
George's county, near Pileatway, on the 5th of
November last, a likely negro fellow, twenty-two
years of age, about five feet ten in the high; had on
an olive coat, and cotton waistcoat with a sleeve,
old with breeches, old thread stockings, a pair of
shoes, and a pair of buckles. Who ever secures the
fell w so that his master gets him again, shall receive
ten dollars, and if brought home, the above reward.

JAMES HAWKINS.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.
WHEREAS there was stolen out of the subscri-
ber's stable, at his plantation, about seven
miles from Annapolis, on the road from thence to
Baltimore, on the night between the 9th and 10th of
December last, a likely grey bay gelding, about fif-
teen hands high, with a black mane and tail, the
mane remarkably thin, particularly in the middle; he
trots well, and having been used principally in a car-
riage, the colour of the hair on his breast will show the
marks of the collar; excepting a few straggling hairs
on his forehead, as if an attempt had been made to
give him a star there, and a small saddle mark, he
hath no white hair upon him; he hath no mark of a
branding iron on him; he had on four shoes when he
was stolen, and hath very broad flat hoofs. Who-
ever will apprehend the thief, shall on his conviction,
receive a reward of eight dollars, or for the horse four
dollars, with reasonable charges if brought from a dis-
tance, paid by the subscriber.

U. SCOTT.

CAME to the plantation of Joseph White, sen. in
Frederick county, near the mouth of Captain
John Creek, on the 1st of February, about the begin-
ning of November last, a black and white cow and
yearling not marked—also a black and white steer,
marked with a crop and jawbone fork; which I am
informed are the property of my neighbour Dr. Thom-
as Spring Woodson. He, the owner, is desired to
take them away, on proving his property, and paying
charges.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED on the 17th of January last,
from the plantation of Mr. New Young, near
Gorge town, a four-year-old gelding, about 15 hands high,
and; has a white tail, a black and white blaze on
his face, and one hind foot black a little white; his
brand, if any not known, he is a fine made, paces
and trots briskly. He was bought about two
years ago by Patrick Murray, of Roger's Hart in Co-
necticut gentlemen, and is supposed to be stolen,
to have it a good way. Whoever brings him back
to the above gentleman's plantation, or to the subscri-
ber's on Patuxent, near Belair, Prince George's
county, will be entitled to the above reward, from w s

JOHN ASHTON.

STOLEN from the plantation of Sarah
Hill, on the 1st of November last, a chest-
nut coloured gelding, about 13 hands high, has no
brand, is a nifty pacer, has a roan spot on his near
buttock, and very upright ears. Whoever takes up
said horse, and delivers him to the subscriber in Anne-
Arundel county, near Herring creek church, shall re-
ceive a reward of twenty shillings, and all reasonable
charges paid, by the subscriber.

SARAH HILL.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Welis, Pigg-
Point, taken up the 17th, a black gelding, about
thirteen hands and a half high, five or six years
old, paces, trots, and gallops, has a star in his fore-
head, no perceptible brand. The owner may have him
again, on proving his property and paying charges. w s

Annapolis, November 1, 1774.

THOMAS PRYSE,

COACH-MAKER, from LONDON.

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the
public in general, that he has removed his shop
from the town-gate, to the house opposite doctor
Stearns, near the Court-house, where he carries on the
said business in all its various branches, as he has sup-
plied himself with exceeding good workmen from
London: as also every article of the best sort to a very
great amount, consisting of several sets of the best
steel springs, spring curtains for coach and chariot,
brass boxes, &c. &c. He has also a very good coach
and herald painter, that undertakes painting of
coaches, chariots, or chairs, either in cyphers, festo-
ons of flowers, or coats of arms, with varnishing,
gilding, or japanning, in the neatest and best manner,
and at the most reasonable rates: those ladies and gen-
tlemen that chuse to favour him with their custom in
any of the above branches, may rest assured, that his
constant endeavours shall be to give general satisfaction
to those that please to employ him, and the favour
gratefully acknowledged, by the public's most humble
servant,

THOMAS PRYSE.

N. B. I still continue the saddling and harness-ma-
king business as usual, and hope for encouragement
from the public to be sold as above, a quantity of
saddles orrace, and fringe girth wibs, &c. &c. if

WHEREAS Mr. Gerard Henry Schirr, a native
of the city of Hamburg, left London some
time in the year 1758, being engaged in the service of
Mr. Daniel Wolfenbutel, then agent for the pay-
ment of his majesty's troops at Annapolis, in Mary-
land, and the said Gerard Henry Schirr, upon arri-
ving at Annapolis, lodged with one Mr. William
Clapen, a schoolmaster, living at Annapolis, and af-
terwards lived with one Mr. John Thompson, sep-
arately resident at Annapolis aforesaid. And in the year
1759 he wrote to England, and desired letters to be
directed to him, at Mr. John Bullen's, and Mr. Jonas
Green's, Postmaster at Annapolis aforesaid. And
whereas no letters have been received from the said
Gerard Henry Schirr since that time, nor is it known
whether he be living or dead; therefore if any person
can give information whether the said Gerard Henry
Schirr be now living or dead, if living, where now
resident, and may be wrote to, or if dead, at what
time and place he died, and whether single or married,
and if married, whether he left any or how many
children, as something may be heard of greatly to his
or their advantage, by applying to

DANIEL STEPHENSON.

Annapolis, November 23, 1774.
Just imported in the ship Annapolis, Capt. Thomas
Eden, from London,

AN assortment of goods suitable to the season,
which are to be sold at a reasonable rate, by

WILLIAM WILKINS.

This day is published, by WILLIAM AIKMAN,
book-seller and stationer, Annapolis, in two large
volumes, handsomely bound and tiled, price 16 s.
currency,

A NEW VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, in the
years 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771, undertaken by
Capt. James Cook in the ship Endeavour, drawn from
his own journal, and from the papers of Joseph
Banks, Esq; and published by order of the lords of the
admiralty, by JOHN HAWKSWORTH, L.L.D. with
cuts, and a map of the whole navigation.—This edi-
tion of Cook's voyages contains the whole of the se-
cond and third volumes of Hawkesworth's collection
of voyages, which was published in London in three
volumes, and sold for three guineas.—Where may be
had, Poor Will's Almanack for 1775, price 8 d. and
Father Abraham's pocket Almanack, interleaved with
writing paper, price 1 s.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a Negro fellow of mine, named Will, is
now run away, for having resisted his overseers
by throwing him down, throttling him and striking
him sundry times with his fist, it is therefore to be
hoped that as he has been guilty of so flagitious a crime
that all masters of negroes and servants will encourage
the taking of him, by promising them the above re-
ward, which I will pay, either upon his being brought
home or his being secured in any goal within this pro-
vince: it cannot be doubted but all overseers will be
vigilant on this occasion. He is about five feet ten inches
high, a very stout likely fellow, with large full eyes;
had on old cotton breeches, new shoes, and yarn stock-
ings, which are of a thread of black and a thread of
white, an olive shirt: his other cloaths he left
behind. He has an extensive acquaintance in and
about Annapolis. There were two more fellows
went off at the same time for refusing to admit their
overseer, one named Will Jack and the other Sam, had
on tennant's jackets, &c. for each of them I will
give twenty shillings.

ROBERT TYLER.

GERARD HOPKINS,

CABINET-MAKER,

Hath for sale in Gay-street, near the Upper-bridge,
Baltimore town,

MAHOGANY boards and planks, sawed to suit
every branch of cabinet and chair work, as also
mahogany legs: he still continues carrying on the ca-
binet business in its various branches as usual. w 4

N. B. Wanted a journeyman cabinet-maker, none
need apply, but a workman that will be steady to bu-
siness.

Annapolis, December 7, 1774.

TO be sold or rented, the lot and improvements
thereon where Patrick Tonry lately lived in this
city; consisting of a dwelling-house, brew-house, and
other conveniences, all adjoining to the water; in the
brew-house there are a large copper-boiler and still
with a malt-kiln. For terms, apply to

JAMES DICK and STEWART,
and ROBERT COUDEN.

THE subscriber proposing to decline the store kept
by him in this city for James Buchanan and co.
and having on hand about £1600 prime cost of well
assorted goods, (a very small part of which have been
imported above three months) which he will lump off
at first cost and charges, for cash, good bills of ex-
change, or tobacco.

Those persons who are indebted to James Buchanan
and co. for dealings at the above store, are requested
to make as speedy payment as possible.

ROBERT BUCHANAN.

LOST on Sunday night the 25th December, in
the bay, between the Three Sisters and Kent
point, a small sciff boat, about 18 feet long, rows
very well, outside and bottom painted white, the in-
side and seats painted white also; one of the fire-seats
has a small spot burnt on the upper part of it: he has
five row-locks, four of which rows double on occa-
sion; had fastened to her stern an iron chain about
12 feet long, and a short piece of 1 1/2 inch tow rope; it is
supposed she drove ashore between Sharp and Lewis
island, the wind being N. W. at the time she broke
away. Whoever takes up the said boat, and brings
her to Mr. Richard Graffon on mouth of Wye river,
or to Col. Edward Lloyd in Annapolis, or to the
subscriber, shall have 40 shillings reward.

BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

Fell's point, January 9, 1775.
THE subscriber having removed from Annapolis to
Fell's point, near Baltimore town, takes this op-
portunity of informing his former customers and the public
in general, that he carries on the business of sal-
making in all its branches, as also the making of ca-
loons, &c. the most reasonable terms, and quick dis-
patch; having furnished himself with sufficient work-
men and a convenient loft for the business, at Captain
McGachen's store, opposite to Mr. Nelson's on said
point. All gentlemen who please to favour him with
their custom, may depend on having their work done
in the best manner, as he will make it his study to
give general satisfaction to all his employers.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

IMPORTED in sundry ships from Bristol, a quan-
tity of fine white salt; likewise 15 pipes of genuine
port wine, in the brigantine Molly, from Oporto and
Hull, to be sold on the most reasonable terms, by

J. STEVENSON.

N. B. Very good old Maderia and Lisbon wines to
sell, by the pipe, hhd, or quarter cask.

TO be sold by the subscriber, by wholesale, a par-
cel of valuable goods, consisting of various kinds,
and amounting to near £800 sterling cost. Time of
payment will be given to the purchaser, if required, at
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

N. B. Also to be sold, old Lisbon wine and excel-
lent sherry, by the quarter cask.

Annapolis, January 13, 1775.
TO be sold, for prime cost and charges, two hhd-
some rights of Portland stone steps.

WILLIAM NOKE.

BAY BOLTON,
A FULL blooded hunter, seven years old last June,
will stand this next season at Thornton's
my plantation, about half way between Alexandria in
Virginia, and George town in Maryland, (the place
he stood the two seasons past) and will cover mares on
the same terms; at one guinea the leap, and five
shillings to the groom, or two guineas the season, and
ten shillings to the groom.

I think it needless to describe him, as he is so ge-
nerally liked by all that have seen him, his colts have
turned out so very fine, that several have been sold at
one month old for one hundred dollars—will the wea-
ther be good, I will send him to Prince George's
March court.

Those who send mares any distance, may depend on
good pasture and great care, but I will not be an-
swerable for any mares that may be lost. The money
will be expected when the mares are taken away.

JOHN CARLYLE.

N. B. I will sell my horse after this season if I am
offered my price, and credit will be given for the mo-
ney on giving bond, &c.

ISAAC COX of Hampshire county, Virginia, ha-
ving made over unto me all his estate, both real,
personal, and debts, particularly one tract of land,
containing seventy-eight acres, whereon he lately
dwelt, on which tract is a saw-mill, and grist-mill,
dwellings, and other improvements; one other tract
of land near to the above, containing two hundred
and fourteen acres, formerly granted by Thomas
lord Fairfax to John Critton, by deed dated the 14th
of January, 1768, and afterwards purchased by the
said Isaac Cox by deed, said to be recorded in Ham-
shire county court records; also a certain bond now
in my possession, granted by the said John Critton,
bearing date the 6th day of June, 1772, for the con-
veyance for value received, of one other tract of land,
containing 266 acres, lying at the east end of the
Spring Gap Mountain, adjoining Lawrence H. Pitt,
and near unto the two other tracts.

I have therefore thought proper to give notice of
the said conveyance, and that I shall set up the said
lands to sale to the highest bidder, at Hampshire
court-house, in the town of Romney, on Wednesday,
in the court week in March next. Twelve months
credit will be allowed to the purchasers, if desired,
paying interest, and giving security. All persons in-
debted to him, or have effects of his in their hands,
are desired to attend on that day, and make payment
and redelivery.

STEPHEN WEST.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ROCK-CREEK, Frederick county, August 3, 1774.
RAN away last night from the subscriber, a convict
servant man named Joseph Barker, an English-
man, about 25 years of age; he is a well looking fel-
low, of a ruddy complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches
high; had on and took with him, a reddish coloured
mixed broad-cloth coat with a velvet cape, two white
annel short jackets bound with red, two pair of nan-
keen breeches, a pair of old leather breeches, a pair
of old worn stockings, a pair of thread ditto, old
shoes, and a felt hat. He wears his own dark hair tied
behind. It is supposed he is gone in company with
some other man unknown to me, as I have missed two
horses out of my pasture, one of which is a large for-
rel, about 15 hands high, paces naturally; the other
a chestnut foal, about 14 hands and a half high, paces,
trots, and gallops; he is low before, crest fallen, and
has a short scanty tail; the horses are both shod before.
The man took with him a half worn saddle and curb
bit; one of the staples is gone off the fore part of
the saddle on the near side. Whoever takes up said
servant and brings him home to the subscriber, shall
have; if taken 30 miles from home, 10 dollars, and 5
pounds for the other man and the two horses, and so
in proportion for a greater distance for the servant and
horses, paid by

RICHARD CRABB.

Post Office, Annapolis, Sept 3d, 1774.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a rider will set off
from this office every Monday-morning at nine
o'clock for Baltimore, where he meets the mails from
the northward, and will return early on Tuesday.
And on Friday the mails from the northward and
southward come in as usual, and are dispatched the
same evening.

ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.