

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 6, 1775.

DRESDEN, Dec. 14.

THE present winter is the coldest and severest that has been known in Saxony since the year 1640, hard weather seldom beginning in this country before Christmas or the 6th of January. This year began to freeze on the 11th of November last, and has gradually increased till within these three days, when the air grew milder. The Elbe has been shut and frozen up these three weeks, so that no wood can come down the river as usual, from Bohemia, nor are the mills able to work; and there being but two windmills in the neighbourhood of Dresden, bread and wood are excessive dear; there is at present a deep snow on the ground.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 14. The mail from England of the 6th inst. arrived to-day. The ice that filled this harbour having been loosened, partly by the thaw, and partly by the labour of 900 men, who were employed for several days, sixty-seven ships which were in this road and in the offing, have been enabled to come into harbour; and a great number, long detained here by the ice, have got out and proceeded on their voyage.

L O N D O N, January 12.

Jan. 12. The address of the late grand continental congress held in Philadelphia to the people of Great Britain, is one of the most calm, sensible, and manly productions of the age. It ought to be in the hands of every man in this island who can read and think.

A correspondent informs us, that a friend of his lately arrived from Quebec brings advice that the inhabitants of Canada address the English parliament and his Majesty for the act restoring them their civil law, and confirming them in the free exercise of their religion. The inhabitants of Canada have nearly doubled since its conquest. Under the French, all the men able to bear arms were registered in the militia, and were often draughted and sent as far as Louisiana, and to the several posts to the west of the Mississippi, by which the flower of their youth spent the vigor of their life in toilsome marches of many thousand miles, and in intrigues with the Indian woman; while under the English government they stay at home, cultivate the lands, enjoy the comforts of matrimony and a settled life, beget abundance of children, for the women are amazingly prolific, and to all appearance are the happiest of people.

London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, Jan. 3, 1775.

At a general meeting of the West-India merchants, the chairman produced a letter which he received, signed by several gentlemen of the West-India islands, of which the following is a copy:

S. I R, London, Jan. 1, 1775.

THE very alarming situation which the West India islands are placed by the late American proceedings, induces us to apply to you, as chairman of the society of West-India merchants, to request that they will not come to any resolution, as a separate body, at their next meeting, but that they will join with us in calling a general meeting of the whole body of planters and West-India merchants to deliberate on the steps necessary to be taken by us jointly on the present important crisis.

Signed, John Pennant, Charles Spooner, Thomas Storer, Paulke Fuller, Samuel Vaughan, George Chandler, Michael M'Nemara, John Brent, R. Edwards, Montague James, Samuel Forr, James Nathaniel Phillips, John Davis, Charles Fuller, Roe Fuller, Flo. Vassal, John Ellis, J. Kennion, Neill Malcolm, Philip Gibber, Thomas Walker, William Gunthorpe.

To Bej'on Long, Esq; chairman of the society of West-India merchants at the London tavern.

In consequence of which it was resolved that this society do very cheerfully concur in opinion with the gentlemen planters, that we ought not to come to any resolution as a separate body at this meeting, and do also readily join in calling a general meeting of the whole body of planters and West-India merchants.

And having been informed that the 18th of the present month is a day recommended by the subscribers to the above letter as proper for such a meeting, it is further resolved, that immediate notice be given in the public papers, that such general meeting be called and held on the day aforesaid, at the hour of twelve, at the London tavern, in Bishopsgate-street, then and there to deliberate on the measures necessary to be taken for the preservation of the general interest of the West-India islands, in the present important crisis.

JAMES ALLEN, secretary.

Pembroke, Jan 7. On Saturday afternoon, the 31st ult. a large ship, about the burthen of 300 tons called the Martin, of and for London from Virginia, John Clark master, laden with 463 hogheads of tobacco, and 10,000 slaves and handspikes, struck on a ledge of rocks near a point in Fresh-water, West-bay, to the eastward of Whitford-haven, and stranded. The ship and cargo are entirely lost, except a few hogheads of tobacco, which are wet by the salt water, and a quantity of slaves, and some of the rigging and pieces of the ship. The captain, mate, and eight men perished; seven men were saved in the ship's long boat, and conducted to St. Paul's court, the seat of John Campbell, Esq; where proper nourishment was afforded, and care taken of them, by order of that gentleman, who is remarkable for his humanity and timely assistance to people in distress. They have been likewise clothed since by his bounty. They had a long passage of eleven weeks, and were short of provisions. Neither of the seamen were acquainted with the channel, which was the cause of this sad misfortune. The

rocks whereon the ship struck are horrible, and the destruction which appeared the following morning on the shore for near a mile long, is beyond all description.

B O S T O N, March 20.

The following remonstrance has been presented to his Excellency General Gage.

May it please your Excellency,

WE the select men of the town of Bellerica, beg leave to remonstrate to your Excellency, that on the 8th of this inst. (March) one Thomas Ditton, an inhabitant of said town of Bellerica was tarred and feathered, and very much abused by a party of his Majesty's 7th regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Nesbit. As guardians for said town, and from a regard to the liberties and properties of its inhabitants we cannot but resent this procedure. Your Excellency must be sensible that this act is an high infraction on that personal security which every Englishman is entitled to; and without which his boasted constitution is but a name.

It is sufficiently unhappy for us, that we find troops quartered among us for the purpose of enforcing obedience to acts of parliament of Great Britain in the highest sense iniquitous, cruel, and unjust. It is still more unhappy if these troops, instead of preserving the character which British troops once had should pour in additional insult, and be guilty of the most brutal outrages. We hope your Excellency will take some proper steps for accommodating this affair; for we assure you, we cannot consent with our duty, pass this matter over. We have been told by your Excellency, that you never meant to disturb the intercourse between the town and the country; consisting in this we have passed and sold in our usual manner: We therefore hope your Excellency will make it evident by your conduct, that you are determined the intercourse shall be preserved, and we be not buoyed up with promises which in the end, we unhappily find, not to be depended upon. Lieut. Col. Nesbit is an officer under your Excellency's command: If you therefore, we demand satisfaction, for the insult committed by him; we think it is in your power. We beg your Excellency that the breach now too wide between Great Britain and this province, may not by such brutality of the troops still be increased. We assure you, Sir, it always has been, and still is our sentiment and prayer, that harmony may be restored; and that we may not be drove to the last distress of nations.

But may it please your Excellency, we must tell you, we are determined if the innocent inhabitants of our country towns (for we must think this man innocent in this affair) must be interrupted by soldiers in their lawful intercourse with the town of Boston, and treated with the most brutish ferocity, we shall hereafter use a different style from that of petition and complaint.

If the grand bulwarks of our constitution are thus violently torn away, and the powers on earth prove us friendly to the cause of virtue, liberty and humanity, we are still happy. We can appeal to him, who judgeth righteously; and to him we cheerfully leave the event.

N E W P O R T, March 20.

We are well assured that his honour our governor has received a circular letter from Lord Dartmouth, of January 4, in which his Lordship informs him, that a number of people, calling themselves delegates from several colonies, having assembled at Philadelphia last fall, without the King's authority or consent, and, amongst other unwarrantable proceedings, resolved that another congress should be held there in May next, if certain pretended grievances should not be redressed before that time; he was commanded to signify his Majesty's pleasure, that the governor should use his utmost endeavours to prevent any delegates being appointed by this colony, and should exhort all persons to desist from such unjustifiable proceedings, which will be highly displeasing to the king.

The speaker of the lower house of assembly of this colony, has received a letter from Messrs Pollan, Franklin, and Lee, three of the American agents, dated December 14, acquainting him that they had delivered to Lord Dartmouth the petition of the general congress to the king, as the regular official method by which only they could have expectation of an answer; and that his lordship had that day informed them that he had laid the same before the king who had been pleased to receive it very graciously, and to say it was a matter of so great importance, that he should, as soon as they met, lay it before his two houses of parliament.

N E W - Y O R K, March 20.

To the printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

The following is the copy of a letter which was wrote by a lady of New-York to Capt. S—s, and Capt. M'D—, which, you are requested to publish in your next paper.

GENTLEMEN,

FULL of misery and anxiety at the prospect of misfortunes, which are said to be meditated against my unfortunate husband and brother, I venture to take up my pen to ask your intercession to prevent an evil, which if brought upon them, must involve their innocent wives and helpless children in unspeakable distress, if not in ruin and destruction. At this moment my mind is overwhelmed with the reflections of leaving for ever my native country—my relations—my friends and acquaintances;—and this too just after we had been troubled about for several years by the winds of adversity, and encompassed with anguish and terror, the

dangers of the ocean, to settle once more in an imagined peaceful and happy country; where I expected an end of all my sorrows, and to have found the remaining eve of life, a haven of rest from the tempestuous storms of this troublesome world! but alas, how am I like to be disappointed! instead of meeting with peace and tranquillity, we are to be banished with our children from these pleasing shores, and once more must commit ourselves, in the evening of our lives, with all our infirmities about us, to the boisterous ocean, and oftentimes still more boisterous winds of fortune. For humanity's sake, gentlemen! interfere on this occasion; use your influence with the people (for you have much among them) to prevail upon them to desist from so cruel, so unnecessary a measure; I call it unnecessary, because I am convinced the punishment they have already sustained, and will hereafter sustain in their cessation from trade, is abundantly sufficient to deter the most hardy from a similar step of imprudence. Did you know the pain and distress of mind, which they have felt upon this occasion; and did you consider the loss of esteem which they have sustained in the judgment of their fellow citizens— their loss of property; and as I mentioned before the injury that will accrue to them by their suspension of trade, together with the circumstance that a second offender with the example of punishment to the first before his eyes, will ever be the more severely dealt with on that account: I say, were these things properly considered by you, I have not the least doubt but that you would judge their present punishment to be as full and ample satisfaction as the good of the public can be supposed to call for. With these sentiments therefore, gentlemen, for justice sake, for the sake of the numerous innocents connected with them, use that active influence, to prevent the proposed measures which is the duty, and I hope will be the conduct of every humane person. Let it never be said, that men who have for half the course of their lives very considerably employed themselves in successfully promoting the trade and public welfare of this province, should have their thousand acts of merit all cancelled and forgotten in the unmeasurable punishment of one offence. If we frail creatures mark iniquity with such exactness, how can we ever look up for pardon for our numerous offences to that being who has said, blessed is the merciful, for they shall receive mercy! if you forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your father forgive you your trespasses; and who hath directed us to pray to him for forgiveness of our offences, as we forgive them that offend against us. How beautiful to this purpose is that prayer of Pope.

Teach me to feel another's woe.
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me.

That these things may be so solemnly considered, and so sincerely laid to heart by you, as to produce that active influence, which I know will be successful if used, is the ardent and cordial wish of

YOUR AFFLICTED FRIEND.

New-York, March 20, 1775.

March 27. An express last night arrived, brings an account, that the inhabitants of Cumberland county are in the greatest confusion and distress, and that one of the judges, two magistrates, the sheriff, the clerk, and four other persons (whose lives were providentially saved from the fury of the rioters, by the timely interposition of a strong party of men from New-Hampshire) have been committed to the goal, of the county of Hampshire, in the province of Massachusetts-bay, escorted by an armed party of the rioters, that all the magistrates in Cumberland, except two, are expressly ordered by the rioters to cease the further execution of their offices, and these two are permitted by the mob to act in criminal cases only, for the purpose of signing warrants for the commitment of such persons as they shall bring before them; and that there were 7 persons whom the mob had imprisoned were let out on giving bail to the chairman of a committee appointed by the mob, without whose pass no man could travel that county.

C H A R L E S - T O W N, S. Carolina, Feb. 27.

This day arrived Capt. William Carter, of the Snow Lively, from Falmouth and Teneriff, having imported two ton of potatoes, which fell under the late clause of the 10th article of the continental association. Rather than endanger the health of his people, by carrying them back, he chose to throw them overboard into the river; which he did in presence of the committee of observation.

The same day the ship Charming Sally, Capt. Fortune, which arrived here the 16th inst. from Bristol, having on board a cargo which likewise falls under the 10th article of the continental association, (viz. 324 bushels of salt, and 35 chaldrons of coals, consigned to Mr. John Neufville; 40,500 tiles, consigned to Mr. John Webb, for covering a house which he is building; and 14 pieces of tail-duck, consigned to the same matter) went over into Hog-land creek, the concerned therein choosing, that the salt, coals, and tiles, should be thrown overboard as ballast, rather than be carried back to Bristol, and this morning the said cargo began to be thrown into the said creek accordingly, the committee of observation attending by desire.

March 6. In conformity to the resolutions of the provincial congress, no lamb or mutton has appeared in our markets, or otherwise been killed for sale, since the first inst.

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 partnership for the purpose of printing a newspaper, 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, allowing 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 immediately 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 which 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 a due encouragement will be given to so laudable an undertaking; and therefore wish to procure their design, to 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—not 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—and 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 Anne Catherine Green, at Annapolis; by M. 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 Joshua.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscribers, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two English convict servants men, viz.

William Green, a short well set fellow, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a brown or rather yellow complexion, short black curled hair, had on a good felt hat, a country tow linen shirt, a white kersey long skirted jacket, a blue broad cloth ditto under it, sewed with white thread, white kersey breeches patched with dyed yellow kersey, country knit stockings, old country made shoes nailed, and a pair of pumps much worn. He is a West country fellow, and speaks in that dialect.

John Peacock, a shoemaker by trade, a likely well made fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, brown complexion, dark hair and eyes, is very talkative, an artful cunning fellow, is very officious in shewing his skill in drawing pictures and making print letters, pretends to understand the painting business; writes a tolerable good hand, and its probable may forge passes for himself and the other; had on when he went away an old felt hat, an orange shirt, a dyed kersey jacket, a cotton ditto without sleeves, kersey breeches, country knit stockings, country made shoes with plated buckles, the silver chiefly worn off, an iron collar and iron on his ankles, but its likely he will get them off by the assistance of the other fellow, and may steal or er cloath.

Whoever takes up Peacock, and secures him in any jail, so that his master gets him again, shall have, if taken 10 miles from home, 10 shillings, if 40 miles five pounds; and if out of the province ten pounds, and reasonable charges; if brought home. And for Green, if taken 10 miles from home twenty shillings, if 20 miles forty shillings, and if a greater distance five pounds, and reasonable charges if brought home, by JOHN HOOD, MORDICAI SELBY.

THIS is to inform the public and my friends in general, that I have removed from Talbot court-house which I formerly kept tavern, to Rock-Hill 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.

Annapolis, March 14, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Harwood jun. and to Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, are requested to make immediate payment, or otherwise settle to their satisfaction, no longer indulgence will be given; as this is a reasonable request, and long indulgences have already been given, hope it will be speedily complied with, should it be neglected, such Reps must be taken to produce payment as will be very disagreeable. Benjamin Harwood, jun. will constantly attend as usual, at the brick building on the front of the dock, for the purpose of receiving payments, or otherwise settling, where it is not immediately convenient to pay.

THE trustees impowered to have a new church built in the city of Annapolis, having contracted for materials, are now ready to treat with workmen; any stone-masons, bricklayers, or carpenters, that are inclined to undertake the work, are desired to apply and deliver their proposals to Mr. Thomas Hyde in Annapolis, one of the trustees.

SELEEM.

WILL cover this season at my plantation, about three miles from Port-Tobacco, near the main road that leads to Bryan town, Benedict and Nottingham, at a guinea a mare, he is rising of five years old, a beautiful blood bay, very active and handsome, in fine order, and very promising, he is generally liked by all that have seen him; his grand sire was the noted Othello, that won seven king's plates, commonly distinguished by Black and all Black; he was got by Mr. Galloway's Seim, out of a three quartered blooded mare, he covered sixty-two mares in the year 1774, and fifty-two proved with full, his colts have turned out to very fine, that several gentlemen have been offered from thirty pounds to fifty; those who send mares any distance, may depend on good pasturage and great care, but will not be answerable for any mares that may be lost. The money will be expected when the mares are taken away.

HENRY MASSEY HANSON.

SELEEM.

WILL cover this season at Lupt hill, at five pounds a mare, and five shillings the servant. Good pasturage and care taken of mares.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at Mr. Ninian, Bealls, of Ninian, on the 20th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

TWELVE hundred acres of land, lying on great Seneca creek, (near the mouth) in Frederick county, Maryland, whereon is three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill leas, the purchaser or purchasers to have immediate possession, on giving bond with approved security, payable the 20th day of November 1776; to carry interest from the date of the bond, if not punctually discharged at or on the foresaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots suitable to the purchaser. Any person inclinable to view the land before the day of sale, may apply to Ninian Beall, son of Ninian.

CHARLES BEALL.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Fell's point, Baltimore town, an Irish servant man, named John Cerbee, about 20 years of age, slim built, has been 3 or 6 months in the country, a smooth face, black hair tied with a string, and stoop shoulders; had on and took with him a half worn hat, a dark blue broad cloth coat; old leather breeches, a pair of new worsted stockings too short for him, old shoes, plated buckles, cross bar silk handkerchief; and old check shirt; has worked some time at the turning business; Whoever takes up the said servant in the country, and secures him, so as his master can have him, shall have thirty shillings, and if out of the county three pounds, and reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber. WILLIAM DAVIS, Blackmaker.

It is supposed that he may be along with a man that shows the flight of hand at George town, or at some other public place.

THERE is at the plantation of Anthony Wilcoxon, living in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a small sorrel gelding, about 3 years old, a natural pacer, has a large star on his forehead, he has been docked, but no visible brand. The owner may have him again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Rowle, in Baltimore county, Potapco, Lower Hundred, a bay mare, about 13 hands high, 12 or 13 years old, marked with the saddle, and paces. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

CAME to the plantation of Richard Cromwell, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Mrs. Dorsey's ferry, on the 9th instant, a brown horse, about 14 hands and a half high, ten years old, with some white hairs on his bridle place and body, long bush mane and tail, no brand, and in tolerable good order. The owner may have him again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

HEREAS I purchased of Agnes Walk, of the province of Maryland, a lot containing half an acre in the town of Staunton, with a wood lot of 50 acres belonging to the same, for the consideration of two pounds ten shillings, current money of Virginia; for the payment of which sum, I together with Felix Gilbert, entered into a bond, payable to said Agnes some time in the month of March next; whereas since the said purchase was made, I have received notice from a certain Samuel Gay, that he had a prior title to the said lot and land, and desiring me to make any improvement on the said land. These are therefore to forewarn all persons, from entering an assignment on the said land, or from not to pay the same until the matter respecting the title is cleared up, or until this Agnes Walk do enter into bond, together with good security, in the full sum of one thousand pounds for the security of the said title; as I purpose building a merchant mill and other houses high to the value. From under my hands, 27th day of February, 1775.

SAMPSON MATTHEWS.

WHEREAS I have been informed by a letter from England, of a parcel of books shipped to my use from Dublin, some time in June or July last; and as they have not come to hand (as I suppose) from my being a stranger in this province: I desire this method, therefore, to inform any gentlemen to whose hands they may possibly have fallen, that they will much oblige me if they inform Mr. Stephen Pitt, or Mr. Richard Potts, in Annapolis, either by letter or any other convenient way, who will be security for any charges they may be liable to. The doing which will be only an act of justice to their humble servant, THOMAS LLOYD.

N. B. I think Baltimore the most likely place for them to have come to.

Annapolis, March 29, 1775.

THE gentlemen of the committee of this county, are desired to meet at the house of Isaac M'Hard, on Monday the 30th of April next, to chuse deputies to attend the general convention, which is to be held the 24th day of the same month.

N. B. Fifty at least must attend. Signed per order of the committee, ISAAC M'HARD, clerk.

THE subscriber on the day aforesaid, discovered a sloop boat lying on her beam, with her sails, grounded near ragged point, in about five feet and half at low water, the wind being then at W S W. The subscriber took the anchor of the said schooner out of her hold and set sail, endeavouring to force her on ragged point but could not, he then made a purchase to raise her, but the weather proving very cold, he took her two sails, halliards, cable and anchor, one rug, one blanket, one shirt, one frock, one small pot, one old Dutch oven, one knife, one bracket, one pewter basin, one small jug with some rum in it, one pair of old trousers, one pump hook, and some blocks, and went home; on the twentieth of the same instant I went to her again, and found she had moved about three quarters of a mile up the river, and endeavoured to raise her but in vain; any person claiming the above articles may have them, proving their property, paying charges, and applying to WILLIAM LLOYD.

To be sold by public auction, on the 12th day of June next,

ALL the lands lately held with Lebrmon Forge, situate lying and being in Harford county, on Deer creek, three miles from the chapel, the same distance from the lower cross roads, and twelve miles from Harford; they will be sold in four lots or divisions—the first consisting of near three hundred acres; part of a tract of land called Arabia Petrea, near one half cleared, and the rest in wood land, being the part next the chapel, and extending across the tract to Deer creek; the second consisting of nearly the same quantity of wood land and cleared land as the former adjoining to it, and extending also a cross the tract to Deer creek, on which there is a good seat for a mill.—The third intended for a mill seat, containing about forty acres of Arabia Petrea, and twenty-five acres of a tract of land called Conventency, lying on each side the stream of Deer creek, and including the forge dam and buildings, a grist-mill and saw-mill may be erected thereon at a small expence.—The last lot consisting of two tracts of land called Rough Stone and Isaac's Delight, and containing near three hundred acres. The land in general lies high and healthy, is well wooded and watered, adapted to farming in a well settled neighbourhood, convenient to market and to many places of religious worship of different persuasions.—Plots of the land may be seen at John Rumsey's near the premises, William Buchanan's at Baltimore-town, or Benjamin Rumsey's at Joppa. The terms of sale, and the title will be made known on the day, by WILLIAM BUCHANAN, and BENJAMIN RUMSEY.

To be let to the lowest bidder, on Tuesday the fourth day of April next,

THE building of an overshot water mill, at the Cool Springs, in St. Mary's county. At which time and place a full meeting of the trustees for Charlotte Hall, is earnestly requested.

HENRY TUBMAN, clerk.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two servant men, named Edward Kelly, and James Drury, who say they belong to a certain Benjamin Yoe, of Queen-Anne's county, blacksmith. Their master is desired to pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN HAMILTON, sheriff.

A FINE dark bay, well made country horse, upwards of seven hands high, stands at the subscriber's dwelling plantation, and covers mares this season at fifteen shillings.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

PROPOSALS
For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,
THE
POCKET ASSISTANT.
CONTAINING

1. A CONCISE table for buying and selling any commodity, shewing the amount of any quantity from 1, to 3000 ellis, yards, pounds, ounces, &c. &c. at any rate, from 1 farthing, to 6 pounds.
2. Compound five tables of simple interest, shewing at one view, the interest of any sum of money, from 1 farthing, to 1000 pounds; and for any time, from 1 day to 365, to 12 months, to 11, and from one year to 10, to 50, and 60 years, &c. &c. annum.
3. A table of time, shewing the number of days between any two days in the year, or from any day in one year, to any in the succeeding year.
4. Tables of exchange, shewing the amount of any sum of money, currency from 1 farthing, to 1000 pounds, reduced into sterling; and the amount of the like in sterling, reduced into currency, at any rate of exchange, from 120, to 175 per cent.
Accurately calculated, and carefully examined, peculiarly for the use of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

BY
THOMAS BULL
SCHOOL MASTER AT ANNAPOLIS.

CONDITIONS.

1. That the work will be printed in one small volume, in octavo, upon good paper, neatly bound in sheepskin.
2. That the price to the subscribers will be one dollar, to be paid upon delivery of the book.
3. That gentlemen and ladies who are inclined to encourage the work, are desired to favour the author with their names as soon as possible, as he is desirous of procuring the publication with expedition.
Subscriptions are taken in at Mr. Atkinson's, at the Post Office, the Coffee House, Mr. M'Hard's, Mr. John Bull's, Mr. Middle's, Mr. Reynolds's, Mr. Paris's, the widow Johnson's, and Mr. Garretton's.

Annapolis, 22 Feb. 1775.
To Mr. Thomas Bull,
SIR,
WE have perused the manuscript copies of your work, call'd the Pocket Assistant, and think it a work of public utility. From the testimony of the gentlemen who examined the copies, we are induced to believe it accurately calculated; we therefore, with you success, in the publication of it, and are
Your very humble servants,

THO. BROOKE HODGKIN, WILLIAM ROOKE,
JOHN DAVIDSON, JOHN H. MACCUBBIN,
THO. HYDE, THO. GASSAWAY, jun.
JAMES WILLIAMS, WILLIAM WILKINS,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

March 9, 1775.
TEN POUNDS REWARD.
RAN away last night, from Hickey's forge, on the Mill Falls of Patowmack, Maryland, the two following persons, viz. Thomas Burgess, born in the West of England, and speaks in that dialect, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, good complexion, has short dark brown hair, intermix'd a little with grey, and grey eyes; had on and to go with him, a half worn felt hat, two olinabrig shirts, a cut n jacket and breeches, and country made shoes and stockings.
WILL ADAMS, a mulatto, this country born, 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, his wool of hair is longer than that of his complexion generally wear, is an arch fellow, and capable of much deception; had on and took with him, a small hat bound with black worsted band by two olinabrig shirts, one red and white linen handkerchief, blue cloth pea jacket, white kersey breeches with red button holes, and country made shoes and stockings. Whoever secures the said servants, so that the subscriber gets them again, shall have, if taken 20 miles from home, 40 shillings; if 30 miles, 3 pounds; and if out of the province, 5 pounds for each, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by
WILLIAM HAMMOND.

N. B. Burgess has a lump under his throat, occasioned by a boil.

WHEREAS the subscriber has repeatedly in a public and private manner, earnestly but unsuccessfully solicited a payment of all sums of money that are due to him, by bond, note, or on open account; he now gives this further and last notice, that every debt which shall not be discharged by the 21st day of April next, or otherwise settled to his satisfaction by that day, will be put into a lawyer's hands, to be recovered by suits at law.
JOSEPH SELBY.

HOLLYOAK,
BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER,

TAKE this method to inform the public, that he has just opened shop at the back part of Nicholas Maccubbin's (the shoemaker's) garden, by the dock; where he intends to carry on the blacksmith and farriery business. Those gentlemen that choose to favour him with their custom, may depend to be punctually served, and at the most reasonable rates.

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1775.
THE committee of Charles county have empowered me to engage a vessel of 2000 to 2500 bushels burthen, to load with grain on Patowmack river, for the use of the poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, where it is to be delivered. Any person that has such a vessel to charter, and will let me know their terms if they be agreeable, shall have the above freight.
R. T. HOOE.

Annapolis, March 9, 1775.
THE trustees for building a new church in the city of Annapolis, in St. Anne's parish, give notice, that the old church will be pulled down on Monday the 20th instant; and all persons desirous to keep such parts of the said church as have been erected at their private expence, or willing to remove the tomb-stones, are desired to meet the trustees at the church, on that day. Subscribers are desired to pay their subscription money to Mr. Thomas Hyde.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Chestertown, Kent county, in the province of Maryland, on the 27th day of January last, an indentured servant man, named John Daine, by trade a lawyer and rough carpenter; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and wears short light hair 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 olinabrig 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 fine buckles; he can write a pretty good hand, and it is probable he will forge a discharge from Capt. Samuel Nicholson, (to whom he is 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.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS a Negro fellow of mine, named Will, is now run away, for having robbed 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 a heinous 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 jail 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 olinabrig shirt; his other cloaths he left behind. He has an excellent 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 Jackson and the other Sam, had on farnought jackets, &c. for each of them I will give twenty shillings.
ROBERT TYLER.

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 Steuarts, near the stable-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, brass boxes, &c. &c. He has also a very good coach and herold 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 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 orrace, and frence girth wibs, &c. &c.

Baltimore, February 28, 1775.
FOR SALE,

THE corner water lot at Fell's Point, lying on Bond and Thame's streets, opposite the London coffee-house, with the wharf, granaries, and dwelling house, at present occupied by Mr. George James. The lot is 120 feet front on the street, and the wharf 120 feet front on the water, well filled in and secured, and has 17 feet water at a common tide. The granaries, to which a ship may lay her side and take in her whole cargo, hold 14,000 bushels, and are strong well built framed houses. The dwelling-house has good cellars, and is sufficient for a small family, with a pump of water at the door; the whole well fenced in. A purchaser may have any reasonable credit, and know the terms, by applying to
JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.
OR ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.

TO be sold, a likely young country-born negro weaver, about 15 years of age. For terms apply to
WILLIAM NOKE.

TO BE SOLD.
A VALUABLE tract of land, lying in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, and is a fine range for stock, adjoining the subscriber's plantation, containing between five and six hundred acres, and lying about 24 miles from Elk-Ridge landing, and Bladensburg; the soil of this land is good and light, and abounds much in fine meadow, some already improved and in Timothy; the buildings are a dwelling-house and kitchen, two good tobacco-houses, and some other out-houses; there is also two apple orchards on the land: immediate possession will be given to the purchaser. For title and terms of payment, apply to
JOHN WATMAN.

TO be rented for this season on reasonable terms, three or four valuable fishing landings, on Patowmack river, opposite to Alexandria; now in the possession of M. S. Verlianda Frazer. Application to be made to me,
W ALLEN BOWEN.

WHEREAS numbers of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, stand indebted to the subscriber for quit-rents which became due on the 29th day of September last. This is therefore to inform such of them that neglect or refuse to pay their several respective balances at or before the 29th day of March next, ensuing, that I shall be obliged to take such steps as the law points out for the recovery of the same.
WILLIAM NOKE, farmer.

CAME to the subscriber's the 1st of October last, a pyral steer, about three years of age, this spring, marked with a crop and under-bit in the left ear, and an upper bit in the right. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
CHARLES STEVENS.

WHEREAS Elizabeth the wife of the subscriber, did in his absence, elope from his house; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her, on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting after this date hereof.
ABRAHAM RHODES, jun.

COMMITTED to my custody a runaway Negro man, by the name of Sam, who (as he belongs to Burr Jackson, living in Baltimore county) about fourteen miles from Baltimore town; he is likely fellow, about 5 feet 11 inches high, appears to be about 25 years of age; his cloathing a negro cotton jacket and breeches, an old olinabrig shirt, country knit stockings, shoes and hat. His master is desired to pay charges, and take him away.
WILLIAM HANSON, Sheriff.

GERMAN olinabrigs, by the piece or bale, and best London bottled wired porter, in casks of six dozen each, to be sold for ready money only, by
JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

WANTED by the commissioners or trustees, for the poor of Anne-Arundel county, 450 posts 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 M. Nathan Hammond, one of the trustees.

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.

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, 15 hands one inch high, very boney and handsome, imported in 1773; bred by Mr. Wildman, and got by Lord C. it worth's Bosphorus, who won seven king's plates; his dam by Orhelo, commonly called Black and all Black, which beat Lord march's Bajezet over Kild-ire courts in Ireland, his grand dam by the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers. Badger won fifty pounds at Gifford; and got lambs at Epson; all the times he has started. The money for each mare to be paid at the time of covering.
JOHN CRAGG.

N. B. Good grass for mares at two shillings and sixpence per week. No mares lock out of the pasture will be accounted for.

To be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the first Monday in May next, if not the next fair day.

ALL my part of that valuable tract of land called Hall's Craft, lying in Calvert county, and containing one hundred and forty-four acres. It is well timbered and the soil good, part of which may be made into excellent meadow at a small expence: it is improved with a dwelling-house, sixteen feet square almost new, with a brick chimney, a tobacco-house, kitchen and some other small houses; there is likewise on the land a good apple orchard. Time will be given if required, for one half of the purchase, paying interest and giving security. My brother Patrick will shew the land to any who apply before the day of sale. The title is indisputable.
RICHARD SMITH.
N. B. It will not be convenient to give possession until the crop now to be made on the land is secured, but the purchaser will have the liberty of putting in a crop of grain in the fall.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 13, 1775.

WILLIAMSBURG,

The noble proceedings of the convention of delegates at the town of Richmond, in the county of Henrico.

AT a meeting of delegates for the counties and corporations in the colony of Virginia, at the town of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, on Monday the 20th of March, 1775:

A letter from the inhabitants of that part of Augusta county which lies to the westward of the Alleghany mountain, desiring that John Nevill and John Harvie, Esqrs. may be admitted into this convention; as their delegates, being read; upon a motion,

Resolved, that the said John Nevill and John Harvie, be admitted as delegates for the county of Augusta.

The convention then took into their consideration the proceedings of the continental congress, agreeable to the order of yesterday; but not having time to go through the same, postponed the further consideration thereof till to-morrow. Adjourned till to-morrow ten o'clock.

W E D N E S D A Y, March 22, 1775.

The convention then, pursuant to the order of yesterday, resumed the consideration of the proceedings of the continental congress, and after the maturest deliberation, came to the following resolutions:

Resolved unanimously, that this convention doth entirely and cordially approve the proceedings and resolutions of the American continental congress, and that they consider this whole continent as under the highest obligations to that very respectable body, for the wisdom of their counsels, and their unremitting endeavours to maintain and preserve inviolate the just rights and liberties of his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects in America.

Resolved unanimously, that the warmest thanks of this convention, and all the inhabitants of this colony, whom they represent; are particularly due, and that this just tribute of applause be presented to the honourable Peyton Randolph, Esq; Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Patrick Henry, jun. Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison, and Edmund Pendleton, Esquires, the worthy delegates deputed by a former convention to represent this colony in general congress, for their cheerful undertaking, and faithful discharge of the very important trust reposed in them;

Adjourned till to-morrow, ten o'clock.

T H U R S D A Y, March 23, 1775.

A copy of the petition and memorial of the assembly of Jamaica to the King's most excellent Majesty, was laid before the convention, and being read and maturely considered,

Resolved, that the unfeigned thanks and most grateful acknowledgments of this convention be presented to that very respectable assembly, for the exceeding generous and affectionate part they have so nobly taken in the unhappy contest between Great Britain and her colonies; and for their truly patriotic endeavours to fix the just claims of the colonists upon the most permanent constitutional principles.

That the assembly be assured that it is the most ardent wish of this colony (and we are persuaded of the whole continent of North America) to see a speedy return of those halcyon days, when we lived a free and happy people.

Resolved, that the president be desired to transmit these resolutions to the speaker of the Jamaica assembly by the earliest opportunity.

Resolved, that a well regulated militia, composed of gentlemen and yeomen, is the natural strength and only security of a free government; that such a militia in this colony would for ever render it unnecessary for the mother country to keep among us, for the purpose of our defence, any standing army of mercenary forces, always subversive of the quiet, and dangerous to the liberties of the people; and would obviate the pretext of taxing us for their support.

That the establishment of such a militia is at this time peculiarly necessary, by the state of our laws for the protection and defence of the country, some of which are already expired, and others will shortly do so; and that the known remissness of government in calling us together in legislative capacity renders it too insecure, in this time of danger and distress, to rely, that opportunity will be given of renewing them in General assembly, or making any provision to secure our inestimable rights and liberties from those further violations with which they are threatened.

Resolved, therefore, that this colony be immediately put into a posture of defence; and that Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Robert Carter Nicholas, Benjamin Harrison, Lemuel Riddick, George Washington, Adam Stevens, Andrew Lewis, William Christian, Edmund Pendleton, Thomas Jefferson, and Isaac Zane, Esquires be a committee to prepare a plan, for the embodying, arming, and disciplining such a number of men as may be sufficient for that purpose.

Adjourned till to-morrow, ten o'clock.

F R I D A Y, March 24, 1775.

The committee appointed for that purpose reported a plan for embodying, arming, and disciplining the militia of this colony, the consideration whereof is postponed till to-morrow.

Certain paragraphs in the public paper, said to be votes of the house of representatives on New-York, being read:

The convention taking into their consideration that the said province of New-York, did, by their delegates

in general congress, solemnly accede to the compact of association there formed for the preservation of American rights: That a defection from such their compact would be a perfidy too atrocious to be charged on a sister colony, but on the most authentic information; and also doubting, whether from some radical defect in the constitution of that government, the sense of their house of representatives, on questions of this nature, should be considered as the sense of the people in general, came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, that it be an instruction to the committee of correspondence for this colony, that they procure authentic information from the committee of correspondence in the province of New-York, or otherwise, whether their house of representatives, by any vote or votes whatsoever, have deserted the union with the other American colonies formed in general congress for the preservation of their just rights; whether the other colonies are to consider such vote or votes, as declaring truly the sense of the people of their province in general, and as forming a rule for their future conduct; and if they are not to be so considered, that then they inform us by their name, and other sufficient descriptions of the individuals who may have concurred in such vote or votes, and that the said committee lay such their information before the next convention or assembly.

Resolved unanimously, that the committees of the several counties and corporations in this colony do exert themselves in procuring and continuing contributions for supplying the necessities, and alleviating the distresses of our brave and worthy fellow subjects of Boston, now suffering in the common cause of American freedom; in such manner, and so long as their occasions may require.

Resolved unanimously, in compliance with the recommendation of the late continental congress, that delegates ought to be appointed to represent this colony at the approaching congress to be held in the city of Philadelphia, the 10th day of May next,

Resolved, that the delegates from this colony do consist of seven members, and that they be chosen by ballot.

Adjourned till to-morrow ten o'clock.

S A T U R D A Y, March 25, 1775.

Resolved, as the opinion of this convention, that on account of the unhappy disputes between Great Britain and the colonies, and the unsettled state of this country, the lawyers, suitors, and witnesses, ought not to attend the prosecution or defence of civil suits at the next general court. And it is recommended to the several courts of justice not to proceed to the hearing or determination of suits on their dockets, except attachments; not to give judgments but in the case of sheriffs or other collectors of money or tobacco received by them, in other cases where such judgment shall be voluntarily confessed, or upon such amicable proceedings as may become necessary for the settlement, division, or distribut ion of estates: And during the suspension of the administration of justice, it is earnestly recommended to the people to observe a peaceable and orderly behaviour; to all creditors to be as indulgent to their debtors as may be; and to all debtors to pay as far as they are able; and where differences may arise which cannot be adjusted between the parties, that they refer the decision thereof to judicious neighbours, and abide by their determination.

The convention then took into their consideration, according to the order of yesterday, the plan for embodying, arming, and disciplining the militia, which being read and amended, was unanimously agreed to as follows:

The committee propose that it be strongly recommended to the colony, diligently to put in execution the militia law passed in the year 1733, entitled, "An act for the better regulating of the militia," which has become in force by the expiration of all subsequent militia laws.

The committee are further of opinion, that as, from the expiration of the above-mentioned latter laws, and various other causes, the legal and necessary disciplining the militia has been much neglected; and a proper provision of arms and ammunition has not been made, to the evident danger of the community in case of invasion or insurrection; that it be recommended to the inhabitants of the several counties of this colony, that they form one or more volunteer companies of infantry and troops of horse in each county, and to be in constant training and readiness to act on any emergency.

That it be recommended, particularly to the counties of Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Chesterfield, Henrico, Manover, Spotsylvania, King George, and Stafford, and to all counties below these, that out of such their volunteers, they form each or them one or more troops of horse; and to all the counties above these, it is recommended that they pay a more particular attention to the forming a good infantry,

That each company of infantry consist of 68 rank and file, to be commanded by one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four serjeants, and four corporals; and that they have a drummer, and be furnished with a drum and colours: That every man be provided with a good rifle, if to be had, or otherwise, with a common firelock, bayonet, and cartridge box, and also with a tomahawk, one pound of gun-powder, and four pounds of ball at least, fitted to the bore of his gun; that he be clothed in a hunting shirt, by way of uniform; and that all endeavour, as soon as possible, to become acquainted with the military exercise for infantry appointed to be used by his Majesty in the year 1764.

That each troop of horse consist of thirty, exclusive of officers; that every horseman be provided with a

good horse, bridle, saddle, with pistols and holsters, a carbine, or other short firelock, with a bucket, a cutting sword, or tomahawk, one pound of gun-powder, and four pounds of ball; at the least, and use the utmost diligence in training and accustoming his horse to stand the discharge of fire arms, and in making himself acquainted with the military exercise for cavalry.

That, in order to make a further and more ample provision of ammunition, it be recommended to the committees of the several counties, that they collect from their constituents, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to them, so much money as will be sufficient to purchase half a pound of gun-powder, one pound of lead, necessary flints and cartridge paper for every fittable person in their county; that they immediately take effectual measures for the procuring such gun-powder, lead, flints, and cartridge paper, and dispose thereof, when procured, in such place or places of safety as they may think best; and it is earnestly recommended to each individual to pay such proportion of the money necessary for these purposes as by the respective committees shall be judged requisite.

That as it may happen that some counties, from their situation, may not be apprized of the most certain and speedy method of procuring the articles before mentioned, one general committee should be appointed, whose business it should be to procure, for such counties as may make application to them, such articles, and so much thereof as the monies wherewith they shall furnish the said committee will purchase, after deducting the charges of transportation, and other necessary expenses.

Resolved, That Robert Carter Nicholas, Thomas Nelson, and Thomas Whiting, Esquires, or any two of them, be a committee for the purpose afore-mentioned.

Resolved unanimously, That the most cordial thanks of the people of this colony are a tribute justly due to our worthy governor, lord Dunmore, for his truly noble, wise, and spirited conduct, on the late expedition against our Indian enemy:—a conduct which at once evinces his excellency's attention to the true interests of this colony, and a zeal in the executive department, which no dangers can divert, or difficulties hinder, from achieving the most important services to the people who have the happiness to live under his administration.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the gentlemen officers and soldiers who lately so nobly defended this colony from the savage enemy on our frontiers, and by their bravery, not only procured success to our arms, but must have convinced the enemy it will be their true interest to preserve the peace on the terms stipulated by his excellency lord Dunmore: That we sincerely condole with the relations and acquaintance of those brave men, who so nobly fell in battle on that mournful event, and assure all who have rendered such important services to this colony, that so soon as opportunity permits, we will most cheerfully do every thing on our part to make them ample satisfaction.

Resolved, That Robert Carter Nicholas, Richard Bland, James Mercer, Edmund Pendleton, Archibald Cary, Charles Carter of Stafford, Benjamin Harrison, Richard Henry Lee, Josias Clapham, George Washington, Patrick Henry, James Holt, and Thomas Newton, Esquires, be a committee to prepare a plan for the encouragement of arts and manufactures in this colony.

The convention then proceeded to the election of delegates by ballot, to represent this colony in general congress, to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the 10th day of May next; when the hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq; George Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, Edmund Pendleton, Benjamin Harrison, and Richard Bland, Esquires; were chosen for that purpose.

Resolved, That Robert Carter Nicholas, Esq; be desired to lay before this convention, on Monday next, an account of the money received from the several counties and corporations in this colony, for the use of the delegates sent to represent this colony in general congress.

Adjourned till Monday ten o'clock.

M O N D A Y, March 27, 1775.

The committee appointed to prepare a plan for the encouragement of arts and manufactures, reported the following resolutions, which being severally read, were unanimously agreed to:

Whereas it hath been judged necessary, for the preservation of the just rights and liberties of America, firmly to associate against importations; and as the freedom, happiness, and prosperity of a state, greatly depend on providing within itself a supply of articles necessary for subsistence, clothing, and defence; and whereas it is judged essential, at this critical juncture, to form a proper plan for employing the different inhabitants of this colony, providing for the poor, and restraining vagrants and other disorderly persons who are nuisances to every society, a regard for our country, as well as common prudence, call upon us to encourage agriculture, manufactures, economy, and the utmost industry; therefore this convention doth resolve as follows:

Resolved unanimously, That it be earnestly recommended to the different magistrates, vestries, and churchwardens, throughout this colony, that they pay a proper attention, and strict regard, to the several acts of assembly made for the restraint of vagrants, and the better employing and maintaining the poor.

Resolved unanimously, That from and after the first of May next, no person or persons whatever ought to die, in his or their families, unless in case of necessity, and on no account sell to butchers, or kill for market, any sheep under four years old; and where there is a necessity for using any mutton in his, her, or their families, it is recommended to kill such only as are least profitable to be kept.

Resolved unanimously, That the setting up and promoting woollen, cotton, and linen manufactures, ought to be encouraged in many different branches as possible, especially coating, flannel, blankets, rugs, or coverlids, hosiery, and coarse clothes, both broad and narrow.

Resolved unanimously, That all persons, having proper lands for the purpose ought to cultivate and raise a quantity of flax, hemp, and cotton, sufficient not only for the use of his or her own family, but also to spare to others on moderate terms.

Resolved unanimously, As salt is a daily and indispensable necessary of life, and the making of it amongst ourselves must be deemed a valuable acquisition, it is therefore recommended that the utmost endeavours be used to establish salt works, and that proper encouragement be given to Mr. James Tait, who hath made proposals, and offered a scheme to the public, for so desirable a purpose.

Resolved unanimously, That saltpetre and sulphur, being articles of great and necessary use, the making, conveying and refining them to the utmost extent, be recommended, the convention being of opinion that it may be done to great advantage.

Resolved unanimously, That the making of gun-powder be recommended.

Resolved unanimously, That the manufacturing of iron into nails and wire, and other necessary articles, be recommended.

Resolved unanimously, That the making of steel ought to be largely encouraged, as there will be a great demand for this article.

Resolved unanimously, That the making of different kinds of paper ought to be encouraged; and as the success of this branch depends on a supply of old linen and woollen rags, the inhabitants of this colony are desired, in their respective families, to preserve these articles.

Resolved unanimously, That whereas wool-combs, cotton and wool-cards, hemp and flax heddles, have been for some time made to advantage in some of the neighbouring colonies, and are necessary for carrying on linen and woollen manufactures, the establishing such manufactures be recommended.

Resolved unanimously, That the erecting falling mills, and mills for breaking, swinging and softening hemp and flax, and also that the making grindstones be recommended.

Resolved unanimously, That the brewing malt liquors in this colony would tend to render the consumption of foreign liquors less necessary, it is therefore recommended that proper attention be given to the cultivation of hops and barley.

Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to all the inhabitant of this colony that they use, as the convention engageth to do, our own manufactures, and those of other colonies, in preference to all others.

Resolved unanimously, That for the more speedily and effectually carrying these resolutions into execution, it be earnestly recommended that societies be formed in different parts of this colony; and it is the opinion of this convention that proper premiums ought to be offered in the several counties and corporations, to such persons as shall excel in the several branches of manufactures and it is recommended to the several committees of the different counties and corporations to promote and encourage the same to the utmost of their power.

The members of the convention then, in order to encourage Mr. James Tait, who is about to erect salt-works, undertook for their respective counties to pay the sum of ten pounds to Robert Carter Nicholas, Esq; for the use of the said James Tait, on or before the 10th day of May next.

His Excellency the governor, having, by proclamation, bearing date the 21st day of March, in the present year declared that his Majesty hath given orders, that all vacant lands within this colony shall be put up in lots at public sale, and that the highest bidder for such lots shall be the purchaser thereof, and shall hold the same subject to a reservation of one halfpenny sterling per acre, by way of annual quitrent, and of all mines of gold, silver, and precious stones, which terms are an innovation in the established usage of granting lands within this colony.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether his Majesty may of right, advance the terms of granting lands, in this colony, and make a report thereof to the next general assembly, or convention; and that, in the meantime, it be recommended to all persons whatever to forbear purchasing or accepting grants of lands on the conditions before-mentioned; and that Patrick Henry, Richard Bland, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Carter Nicholas, and Edmund Pendleton, Esquires, be appointed of the said committee.

Resolved, That the delegates from the several counties in this colony, as also from the city of Williamsburg and borough of Norfolk, do, without delay, apply to their respective counties and corporations for fifteen pounds current money, and transmit the same, so soon as collected, to Robert Carter Nicholas, Esq; for the use of the deputies sent from this colony to the general congress.

On a motion made,

Resolved, That Thomas Jefferson, Esq; be appointed a deputy to represent this colony in general congress, in the room of the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq; in case of the non-attendance of the said Peyton Randolph, Esq;

Resolved, That the said deputies, for any four of them, be a sufficient number to represent this colony in general congress.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the Rev. Mr. Selden, for performing divine service, and for his reasonable and excellent sermon yesterday.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be justly due to the town of Richmond, and the neighbourhood, for their polite reception and entertainment of the delegates.

Mr. Alexander Purdie having offered to print the pro-

ceedings of this convention, for the use of the members thereof, it is ordered that the clerk deliver him a copy of the said proceedings for that purpose.

Resolved, That this convention doth consider the delegation of its members as now at an end; and that it be recommended to the people of this colony to choose delegates to represent them in convention for one year, as soon as they conveniently can.

FEYTON RANDOLPH, president.

A copy. John Tazewell, clerk of the convention.

Last Tuesday his Excellency the governor issued the following proclamation:

"Whereas certain persons styling themselves delegates of several of his Majesty's colonies in America, having presumed, without his Majesty's authority or consent, to assemble together at Philadelphia in the months of September and October last, have thought fit, among other unwarrantable proceedings, to resolve that it will be necessary that another congress should be held at the same place on the 10th of May next, unless redress of certain pretended grievances be obtained before that time, and to recommend that all the colonies in North America should choose deputies to attend such congress, I am commanded by the King, and I do accordingly issue this my proclamation, to require all magistrates and other officers to use their utmost endeavours to prevent any such appointments of deputies, and to exhort all persons whatever within this government to desist from such an unjustifiable proceeding, so highly displeasing to his Majesty."

BOSTON, March 27.

A gentleman from Newbury informs, that a vessel arrived there last Thursday from the West-Indies, the master of which said, that ten days before, he spoke with a vessel bound to New-York from London, in ballast, who had been out only 28 days, and that the captain of her told him there was glorious news for America, but the wind blowing fresh, he could hear nothing further.

A letter from Taunton, dated last Saturday, mentions, "That a person (who appeared credible and intelligible) passed thro' that town from Dartmouth, who reported, that on the Tuesday before, two corn vessels arrived at Bedford and informed, that near Long-Island they spoke with a ship from London bound to New-York, who told them the American acts were repealed; and that the news gained so much credit at Dartmouth, great rejoicings were made there on the occasion."

Capt. Samuel Andrews, who arrived here on Tuesday evening in seventeen days from St. Christopher's, informs us, that the day he left St. Christopher's, a ship arrived there in five weeks from London, bound to Jamaica, the captain of which ship informed him, that an intimate friend of his was in company with Lord North's brother, and Mr. John Williams of this town, just before he left London, these gentlemen informed him that his Lordship had told them, that he did not doubt but that American affairs would soon be settled to the satisfaction of the Americans; Capt. Andrews further says, that this was credited at St. Christopher's.

NEW-YORK, April 3.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, dated Jan. 15, 1775.

"I am obliged to you for your communication of the proceedings of the congress, which are highly approved of by all your friends.---But if a non-exportation had been resolved upon the 1st of March instead of September, I think it would have had a greater effect in alarming the nation, and hastened your relief and shewn the importance of the colonies, which would have been justified by the severe measures employed against them; but, no doubt they have wise and just reasons, which we are not acquainted with, for protracting it.---London has given the lead and example of petitioning.---We here have got one, which I signed yesterday, which I believe will be signed by your friends and foes, as their interest and feelings are affected.---I have just received advice of Birmingham having voted one, which is to be prepared next Tuesday; and I believe they will be general through the kingdom; which will be contradicted not in a political, but commercial view.---It is not known yet what plan the ministry will adopt; but as Lord North has given out that no more troops will be sent to Boston, it is not intended to enforce it *vi et armis*, but by withdrawing the troops and blocking up your harbours, which would be aiding your measures. It is my private opinion, that they will be obliged to repeal the obnoxious acts this present session, provided you remain firm, and they see no prospect of breaking the union of the colonies. I believe they are as much afraid for their troops as you are of them; and that those marines sent per the three men of war, were only sent to strengthen general Gage, and to act upon the defensive. The parliament will meet in a few days, when we shall be able to form some judgment of their intentions; for which purpose intend going up to London."

By a vessel arrived last Tuesday, from North Carolina, we are informed, that many hundreds of the inhabitants in the western counties of North-Carolina, have addressed his excellency governor Martin, professing the warmest allegiance to the king and his laws, declaring the greatest detestation of congresses, and committees, and offering their service to take the field, and enlist under the royal standard, as soon as called upon.

The sloop Charming Peggy, Capt. Tilley, sailed last Thursday for Bristol: In the above vessel was transmitted by the hon. the general assembly of this province, an humble, firm, dutiful, and loyal petition to his Majesty; as also a memorial to the lords, and a representation and remonstrance to the commons of Great Britain, requesting our mutual endeavours for a settlement of the present disputes subsisting between the mother country and the colonies.

Friday last being the day appointed for taking the sense of the freeholders of the town of Jamaica, on Long Island, whether they would nominate a deputy to meet deputies from the other counties, in the city of New-York, the 20th inst. for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the continental congress, at Philadelphia, the 10th of May next:---A poll was opened, when the votes taken stood as follows:

Against deputies, 94
For a deputy, 82

The general committee at Charleston in South Carolina, on the 8th of last month, among other matters relative to their strictly complying with the resolutions of the continental congress, resolved, "That inasmuch as the colony of Georgia hath not acceded to the continental association, they would, from thenceforth, have no trade, commerce, dealings, or intercourse with the colony of Georgia, but will hold them unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country."

ANNAPOLIS.

On Saturday last the general assembly of this province was further prorogued to Monday the 11th day of May next.

On Saturday morning last, as two young men, both of this city, were creeping after some ducks, near town, one of them happening unluckily to cock his piece, the trigger caught in a bush, and the gun going off, killed the other on the spot, the whole load entering directly under his left shoulder.

At a meeting of the committee of observation for Anne-Arundel county, held at Mr. Isaac M'Hard's, the 10th inst. were present, 43 members.

It being moved that a paper printed in the Public Ledger, of the 4th of last January, intitled, "Essay relative to the riot at Annapolis, in Maryland" be read, and the motion being seconded, the paper aforesaid was read accordingly by the clerk:

On motion, resolved, that the said paper be reprinted in the Maryland Gazette.

Resolved unanimously, that the said paper contains a false, scandalous, and malicious narrative of facts invented by the author, or so disguised, and misrepresented, that when they border upon truth, and even seem to assume its semblance, they are devoid of its reality.

Resolved unanimously, that the AUTHOR of the said paper has designedly injured, against the conviction of his own conscience, the characters of the gentlemen mentioned and alluded to in his publication, gentlemen of approved worth; that he has cast unjust and invidious aspersions on a great number of very respectable inhabitants of this and two adjoining counties, by representing them as a lawless mob, ignorant of their interests, or too lazy to be at the trouble of investigating them.

Resolved unanimously, that the AUTHOR has manifested an inveterate enmity to the liberties of this province in particular, and of British America in general, by insinuating the necessity of introducing a military and mercenary force to support the civil government, and to secure obedience to the laws of this colony: That, by a suggestion so false and so malicious, he has inadvertently discovered his political opinion, that these colonies ought, and his secret wish that they may be forced to submit to the arbitrary decrees of a despotic ministry and a servile parliament.

ISAAC M'HARD, etc. com.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER.

FACTS relative to the RIOT at ANNAPOLIS in MARYLAND.

Nothing but a civil war at HOME can be so pernicious and detrimental to this nation, as a contest with the COLONIES driven to too great a length, as they are connected with the mother country by every social tie subsisting between subjects of the same empire divided by so great a distance, the COMMERCE of the one, and the DEFENCE of the other, depending in a great measure on a mutual harmony and good understanding with each other; in a word, they may be said to be linked together by the strongest interests, those of PROTECTION and PROFIT.

This being the case, it is not surprising that every piece of intelligence on a subject so important and consequential to the community at large, should be received by every individual with the utmost avidity; for it is next to impossible for any British subject to be so neutral or disinterested, in a matter so momentous as the present unhappy situation of our affairs on the continent of America, as not to wish to be acquainted with the proceedings there, however limited and confined they may be in their nature, and private in their consequences. I hope, on this account, the following narration, taken from the best and most authentic authorities, will be agreeable to the public, as from it may be deduced the real source and primary causes of the riot at ANNAPOLIS in Maryland, in which the brigantine called the PEGGY, laden with teas, was burnt; but I imagine some will scarcely believe that "an OFFICER in his majesty's REVENUE," was the PRINCIPAL ABETTOR and PROMOTER of the riot, though this was actually the case.

At the first public meeting at Annapolis on American affairs, after the passing the Boston port bill, a resolution was proposed and zealously supported by many members at the meeting: "That the general assembly of the law should decline bringing any action for debts due to persons in Great-Britain."---I have passing so distant a resolution, however necessary and convenient, it might appear to some people in trade, was too pregnant with injustice to meet with general approbation; for the business and thinking traders plainly foresaw, that this measure, calculated only to serve the private purposes and views of a few individuals, would, in the end, greatly prejudice and injure the general credit of the province, and prove extremely prejudicial to the commerce; therefore a strong opposition was formed, and a spirited PROTEST was entered against the resolution, in behalf of which Mr. Stewart, one of the owners of the brigantine, distinguished himself, and bore a very active part therein.

But notwithstanding that the opposition of the protesters against this dishonest and illegal resolution seemed to give general satisfaction, and met with almost universal approbation, as appeared by that measure never having again been proposed to be adopted at any of the future meetings; nevertheless Mr. Stewart's conduct therein procured him many enemies among those whose interest was injured; and it afforded matter for calumny and complaint to many of the neighbouring merchants, who did not fail to embrace the first opportunity, which happened by the arrival of the brigantine with teas on board, of gratifying their spleen and malice, and satiating their diabolical resentment and revenge, by endeavouring the ruin, perhaps the death, of the man who had honestly dared actively to oppose the dishonest design.

By the brigantine, messrs. Williams, the gentlemen to whom the tea was consigned, had also fortunately received a plentiful supply of other goods from London.

this gave umbrage to been disappointed of before the association which was then generally taken place, was one house, a branch and of which Mr. D. puty comptroller is Williams were likely trade, who had the board of which the English channel. ment, and determining reap the benefit of Stewart; they sued place, not only to procure its de

In this dilemma, prudent method they of their enemies, the or pay the duties, they could be satisfied, NON-PAYMENT of customs would in the even at the risque of But Mr. Stewart, for dispatch, in order port, too precipitate the matter otherwise exchange at the cult of the teas, which wished; for by this most virulent attacks populace against his tion.

To forward their OFFICER OF THE although the house molested, three men means in his power, his partner, who is and by the means and pendant they had i to stir up the popul they proved but too proceedings as a cr giving out "that slavery and heavy tax at the foot of, and t jects polluted on the of the people were death to Mr. Stewa dwelling-house.

The mob of Maryl countries, are ever and being too lazy, mine into causes or their proceedings; a on them, it is scarce then be surprizing t quire into the merit ware by the incendi put a stop to their r committee were of tea, and a public the parties, was a f Is it surprizing that death or destruction fatiated their venge

To avert so great friends proposed, board should be in cuted almost as defo dient had the deed perpetrated, and th pealed the populac may be presumed nified the malicio Stewart, if not from ruin, tar, and feath

This disturbanc governor, who wa but had he been prevented, for th the capital of Mary is unable to cope w ted people, there a

IN consequence of Alexander Ogg and was selling his prime colt thaa vention held at A mittee met at Hur March, and conti Ordered that the c fire his attendanc accordingly he at and books, from w higher advance th On nation resolve socation, and ther to the cause of A Sig

I HEREBY pub with no sinister socation, in sellin more than 150 pe My goods were: i sequently were m directly into this I thought, I had I was mistaken-- ling to make sati shall give credit i farthing more th And as my chara been very irrespo an assent of o continent, my spic lic will forgive th been owing to a r

this gave umbrage to some of their neighbours who had been disappointed of the goods they intended to lay in before the association or non-importation agreement, which was then generally expected, and which has actually taken place, should operate; amongst these there was one house, a branch of a mercantile one in London, and of which Mr. DAVISON, deputy collector and deputy comptroller is a partner, to which the messrs. Williams were likely to become formidable rivals in trade, who had the misfortune to have a vessel, on board of which the goods were shipped, stranded in the English channel. Chagrined at their own disappointment, and determined that messrs. Williams should not reap the benefit of this seasonable supply by the Peggy Stewart, they resolved also to wreck their vengeance on Mr. Stewart; they used every means to inflame the populace, not only to prevent the landing of the tea, but also to procure its destruction.

In this dilemma, messrs. Williams adopted the only prudent method they had left, to extricate themselves from the impending danger: aware of the machinations of their enemies, they wisely refused to enter the tea, or pay the duties, imagining that thereby the people would be satisfied, and that the tea being seized for NON-PAYMENT of the duties, the officers of the customs would in that case be obliged to land them, even at the risk of tarring and feathering.

But Mr. Stewart, as an owner of the vessel, anxious for dispatch, in order that she might proceed to another port, too precipitately, as appeared by the issue, settled the matter otherwise. He agreed to deposit a bill of exchange at the custom-house, as security for the duty of the tea, which was the very point his enemies wished; for by this measure he laid himself open to the most virulent attacks malice could invent to excite the populace against him, which would end in his destruction.

To forward their malicious and infernal designs, the OFFICER OF THE REVENUE before-mentioned, although the house of which he was a partner had, unmolested, three months before landed teas, used every means in his power, personally, and by the interest of his partner, who is undertaker of the public buildings, and by the means and assistance of every friend and dependant they had in the neighbourhood, endeavoured to stir up the populace against Mr. Stewart, in which they proved but too successful; for having depicted his proceedings as a crime of the most atrocious nature, giving out "that it was done intentionally to entail slavery and heavy taxes on the Americans, and to strike at the root of, and tear up, every privilege British subjects possessed on the continent of America," the minds of the people were so inflamed, that they threatened death to Mr. Stewart, and desolation to his store and dwelling-house.

The mob of Maryland, like the common people of all countries, are ever ready to receive the first impressions, and being too lazy, or too ignorant, to enquire or examine into causes or complaints, they are ever violent in their proceedings; and when a notion is once impressed on them, it is scarcely to be effaced by reason. Can it then be surprizing that the committee, who met to enquire into the merits of the affair, (inflamed as THEY were by the incendiaries who set them on) could not put a stop to their rage, though a great majority of the committee were of opinion that the destruction of the tea, and a public acknowledgment of the fault from the parties, was a sufficient atonement for the trespass? Is it surprizing that this should not appease, when the death or destruction of Mr. Stewart only could have satisfied their vengeance?

To avert so great a calamity, some of Mr. Stewart's friends proposed, "that the vessel with the tea on board should be immediately burnt," which was executed almost as soon as proposed, and the happy expedient had the desired effect. The mischief they had perpetrated, and the blaze of the vessel pleased and appeased the populace, and in some measure, though it may be presumed not to the extent of their wishes, gratified the malicious and interested, and saved Mr. Stewart, if not from death and destruction, at least from ruin, tar, and feathers.

This disturbance happened in the absence of the governor, who was then on his passage from England; but had he been on the spot it could not have been prevented, for the civil power in Annapolis, though the capital of Maryland, and residence of the governor, is unable to cope with, or curb the fury of an exasperated people, there are no military in the province.

AMERICANUS.

Calvert County, 5th April, 1775.

IN consequence of an information received, that Mr. Alexander Ogg, merchant at Hunting-Town had sold and was selling his goods at a greater advance upon the prime cost than was recommended by the provincial convention held at Annapolis in December 1774, the committee met at Hunting Town, on Saturday the 25th March, and continued by adjournment till this day. Ordered that the clerk give notice to said Ogg, and desire his attendance immediately before the committee, accordingly he attended, and produced his shop-notes and books, from which it appeared he had sold at a much higher advance than 150 per cent. on the prime cost. On motion resolved, that said Ogg has violated the association, and therefore ought to be deemed an enemy to the cause of America.

Signed per order, PAT. SIM SMITH, clk. pro temp.

I HEREBY publicly acknowledge that I have, but with no sinister intention, violated the American association, in selling several articles of my last cargo at more than 150 per cent. advance upon the prime cost. My goods were imported via Philadelphia, and consequently were much more chargeable than if imported directly into this province: This extraordinary expence I thought, I had a right to reimburse myself, but I find I was mistaken. I am sorry I have offended, I am willing to make satisfaction, as far as is in my power. I shall give credit in every article, where I have charged a farthing more than 150 per cent. upon the prime cost: And as my character, as a vender of goods, has hitherto been very irreproachable, and I have been as zealous an assertor of the civil freedom as any man upon the continent, my sphere of life considered, I hope the public will forgive this offence, more especially as it has been owing to a misapprehension of the matter, and not

to any design of taking advantage of the scarcity of goods that now prevails.

ALEXANDER OGG.

Advertisements omitted, will be inserted next week.

CUSTOM-HOUSE. ENTERED.

Ship Baltimore, James Hanrick, from London. Schooner Harriott, William Lawrence, from Virginia. Snow Betsey, William Waud, from Isle of May. Schooner Peggy, John Lothrop, from Salem. Brig Dolphin, James Scott, from Plymouth, N. E.

CLEARED.

Schooner Sally, Edward Wonycott, for Virginia. Schooner Pattiey, John Carpenter, for ditto. Ship Friendship, George Gould, for Milford. Brig Chrity, Andrew Lee, for Cork. Ship Dulany, Thomas Jarrold, for Milford. Schooner Welcome, Joshua Paine, for Madeira. Sloop Baltimore Packet, John Gwyn, for Virginia. Brig Henry and Joseph, Henry Tukill, for Drogheda.

Just opened, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store, on the head of the dock.

A NEAT assortment of stamp cottons and calicoes—a few pieces of neat bed-furniture—a good assortment of three quarter and yard wide Irish linens, from 1s. to 3s. cost;—yard and half quarter Irish and Russia sheetings—German dowlas—a few pieces of osabrig, and Welch cottons—a large assortment of mens neatest made shoes—seine twine.

They have also for sale, a large assortment of clothes, English deube and siagle refined loaf sugar—Cheshire and double G offer cheese—2 few groce of porter, and port wine—a few quarter casks of old Madeira and Lisbon wine—11 spirits, and rum by the hogshead, quarter cask, or gallon—mofasses—Muscovado sugar—coffee—chocolate, &c. &c.

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

N. B. Have likewise for sale, excellent country made beer, in quarter casks; made by M. Isaac Perkins, in Kent county. It is much superior to any ever made in this province, it being entirely clear of the common smoaky taste.

JOSEPH TOMLIN, from LONDON.

At his shop near Mrs. Chilton's coffee-house, in Market-street, Baltimore town.

MAKES and sells all kinds of stays, and jumps, of pack-thread and bone, of the newest fashion. Likewise palkens and slips for children, equal to any made in London. Those ladies that please to honour him with their commands, may be assured of having their work done with the greatest care and expedition.

THERE is at the Queen-Tree Patuxent, a boat drifted on the maor shore, deep sided, built of cedar, and has two hearts painted on her keel. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges. 3 w

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by William Aikman, bookseller and Stationer, Annapolis.

1. JOURNAL of the whole proceedings of the continental congress, with General Gage's letter to P. Randolph, Esq; and the petition to the king.

2. An essay on the constitutional power of Great Britain over the colonies.

Likewise a variety of the latest political pamphlets. W. Aikman has got a few pieces of Scotch Holland, that cost 2s 8d per yard, which he will sell for 5l 10s cash.

Chesler town, April 10, 1775.

ANTHONY BANNING,

Hath just imported in the Hannah, Capt. Russell, from Barbadoes,

A PARCEL of choice rum and old spirit fit for present use, which will be sold cheap by the quantity. He has also for sale, excellent demarara spirit, in puncheons, quarter casks, and kegs, at 7s 6d per gallon.

To be sold by SHAW and CUSHOLM, cabinet and chair-makers, in Church-street, Annapolis, QUANTITY of mahogany, in logs, plank, and boards, and a variety of looking-glasses in Mahogany frames. They likewise do various kinds of turner's work.

Nottingham, April 2, 1775.

I INTEND to go to England this spring, therefore all persons indebted to me, and those who have any claims against me, are hereby desired to come and settle their accounts, with JAMES FRY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, that I will attend at the house of Mr. Jemima Seiby, on the head of South river, on Saturday the 19th day of April next; at Samuel Maxwell's, on Monday the first day of May; at William Simpson's, on Tuesday the second day of May; at Mr. Thomas Galloway's, on Thursday the fourth day of May; on Saturday the sixth day of May, at Elk-Ridge Landing; and at Pig-pot on Saturday the tenth day of June, to receive the public dues, lawyer's and officer's fees, and the thirty-two per poll; also the balances due me on account of quit rents. And as I have declined farming his lordship's quit-rents, and a large number of balances being due to me on that account, those who are in arrears, are hereby requested to discharge the same: A neglect of which will compel me to take compulsive measures for the recovery thereof, which will be disagreeable to me on that account. WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

TAKEN up as a stray by Thomas James, a black mare, about 12 hands high, has a star in her forehead, and a small white spot on her back, branded on her near buttock thus NV, and appears to be about 8 or 10 years old. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges.

To be sold by the subscribers, all their goods on board, consisting of a variety of articles, which with the addition of some linens, will make out a good spring assortment. A person inclinable to begin the mercantile business at this place, where there will be good opening, and will purchase the goods aforementioned, may rent the store-house now made use of by us, with all the conveniences thereto belonging. As the settlement of this partnership account is earnestly requested, all persons indebted, are desired to settle and pay of their balances.

CHAMBERLAINE and Comp.

To be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 25th day of this instant, at the dock in Annapolis.

A LARGE schooner flat, which has not been built above ten months; she is twenty-nine feet keel, twelve feet beam, and three feet eight inches in the hole: she is full rigged, and is a swift sailer; and being more particularly built for the owners use by his brothers, in all likelihood is well done; but since that the owner is dead, and she is now to be sold by his mother, living in the swamp.

SUSANNA TUCKER.

Baltimore, April 3, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A BRICK house, situated on Market-street, in Baltimore town, has been built two years, is forty-two feet front, and forty-four deep, has four rooms on each floor, and is well adapted for a merchant, having a good store and counting house; the lot is two hundred and twenty-six feet deep, extending from Market-street, to German-lane.

Also a tract of land situated on the north branch of Shannadoah river, in Augusta county, Virginia, containing 210 acres, called the Great Plain, remarkable for the fertility of the soil; there is on the said tract, a merchant mill, saw-mill, and oil-mill, all in good repair, and in the driest season, plentifully supplied with water from a never failing spring, the source of which is not more than a quarter of a mile from the mill.

Also one other tract near the former, containing 270 acres of good timbered land.

Also one other tract adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing 570 acres. Extraordinary good land, proper for hemp, grain, or grass.

Also one other tract adjoining the second mentioned tract, containing 253 acres.

For further particulars concerning the lands, apply to Alexander White, Esq; in Winchester, who will give directions how the lands and mills may be viewed, and is empowered to dispose of the same.

We intending to decline the dry goods trade, have upon hand about three thousand pounds sterling cost of goods, which we would dispose of on very moderate terms. 8 w

Prince George's county, April 3, 1775.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 17th instant, on the premises,

THREE hundred acres of land, whereon William Deal lately lived; the land lies in a square, well watered and timbered; there is about 10 or 15 acres easily cleared into meadow, the land is very fertile. Likewise 100 acres lying in a long square, adjoining Mr. Walter Williams, both tracts within two miles of Baldwin's tavern. The title and terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JEREMIAH BELT

To be sold on Monday, the eighth day of May next, by the subscriber, pursuant to the last will and testament of James Sotkoron Briscoe, deceased,

A TRACT of land lying in St. Mary's county, containing upwards of two hundred acres, there are valuable improvements on the land, to wit; a dwelling-house with three rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen and all other convenient out-houses, barns, tobacco-houses, stables, &c. there are about twenty acres of very fine meadow land, part of it cleared. The land is about four miles from Patuxent river, and about the same distance from Cole's Warehouse. To be sold at the same time and place, a likely young negro wench, and two children, by MARY BRISCOE, Executrix.

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech; he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, osabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobbs: he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stockings, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good cake hat with band and buckle, a pair of good gumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgotten) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by THOMAS JONES.

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HOLLY OAK,
BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER,

TAKE this method to inform the public, that he have just opened shop at the back part of Nicholas Maccubbin's (shoemaker) garden, by the dock; where he intends to carry on the blacksmith and farriery business. Those gentlemen that choose to favour him with their custom, may depend to be punctually served, and at the most reasonable rates. 6 w

March 9, 1775.
TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night, from Hockley forge, on the Main Falls of Potapco, Maryland, the two following servants, viz. Thomas Barges, born in the West of England, and speaks much in that dialect, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, good complexion, has short dark brown hair, intermixed a little with grey, and grey eyes; had on and took with him, a half worn felt hat, two osnabrig shirts, coat in jacket and breeches, and country made shoes and stockings.

WILL ADAMS, a mulatto, this country born, 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, his wool or hair is longer than that of his complexion generally wear, is an arch fellow, and capable of much deception: had on and took with him, a small hat bound with black worsted binding, two osnabrig shirts, one red and white linen handkerchief, blue cloth pea jacket, white kersey breeches with red button holes, and country made shoes and stockings. Whoever secures the said servants, so that the subscriber gets them again, shall have, if taken 20 miles from home, 40 shillings; if 30 miles, 3 pounds; and if out of the province, 5 pounds for each, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

N. B. Barges has a lump under his throat, occasioned by a boil.

4

Baltimore, February 28, 1775.
FOR SALE,

THE corner water lot at Fell's Point, lying on Bond and Thame's streets, opposite the London coffee-house, with the wharf, granaries, and dwelling house, at present occupied by Mr. George James. The lot is 120 feet front on the street, and the wharf 120 feet front on the water, well filled in and secured, and has 17 feet water at a common tide. The granaries, in which a ship may lay her side and take in her whole cargo, hold 24,000 bushels, and are strong well built framed houses. The dwelling-house has good cellars, and is sufficient for a small family, with a pump of water at the door; the whole well fenced in. A purchaser may have any reasonable credit, and know the terms, by applying to

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.
or RICHARD CHRISTIE, jun.

5

TO be sold, a likely young country-born negro wench, about 15 years of age. For terms, apply to

WILLIAM NOKE.

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 Steuart's, near the Stadt-houfe, 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, 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, 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 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 orrace, and frence girth wibs, &c. &c.

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 indented servant man, named John Dime, by trade a Sawyer and rough carpenter: he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, and wears short light hair, is of a fair complexion, round shouldered, and limps when he walks, he speaks something in the west of England dialect. He had on, and took with him, an old claret coloured furout 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 indented 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.

6

WHEREAS the subscriber has repeatedly in a public and private manner, earnestly but unsuccessfully solicited a payment of all sums of money that are due to him, by bond, note, or on open account; he now gives this further and last notice, that every debt which shall not be discharged by the 21st day of April next, or otherwise settled to his satisfaction by that day, will be put into a lawyer's hands, to be recovered by suits at law.

JOSEPH SELBY.

Port-Tobacco, March 9, 1775.

THE committee of Charles county have impowered me to engage a vessel of 2000 to 2500 bushels burthen, to load with grain on Patowmack river, for the use of the poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, where it is to be delivered. Any person that has such a vessel to charter, and will let me know their terms if they be agreeable, shall have the above freight.

R. T. HOOE.

Annapolis, March 9, 1775.

THE trustees for building a new church in the city of Annapolis, in St. Anne's parish, give notice, that the old church will be pulled down on Monday the 20th instant; and all persons desirous to keep their parts of the said church as have been erected at their private expence, or willing to remove the tomb-stones, are desired to meet the trustees at the church, on that day. Subscribers are desired to pay their subscription money to Mr. Thomas Hyde, of

Frederick county, March 14, 1775.

To be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the first Monday in May next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ALL my part of that valuable tract of land called Hall's Craft, lying in Calvert county, and containing one hundred and forty-four acres. It is well timbered and the soil good, part of which may be made into excellent meadow at a small expence: it is improved with a dwelling-house sixteen feet square almost new, with a brick chimney, a tobacco-house, kitchen and some other small houses; there is likewise on the land a good apple orchard. Time will be given if required, for one half of the purchase, paying interest and giving security. My brother Patrick will sell the land to any who apply before the day of sale, the price is indisputable. w 5 RICHARD SMITH.

N. B. It will not be convenient to give possession until the crop now to be made on the land is secured, but the purchaser will have the liberty of putting in a crop of grain in the fall.

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, 15 hands one inch high, very bony and handsome, imported in 1773; bred by Mr. Wildman, and got by Lord Chitworth'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 Gilford; and got him'd at Epfom; all the times he has started. The money for each mare to be paid at the time of covering.

JOHN CRAGGS.

N. B. Good grass for mares at two shillings and expence per week. No mares lost out of the pasture will be accounted for.

Annapolis, February 1, 1775.

WANTED by the commissioners or 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.

Annapolis, January 23, 1774.

TO be sold by the subscriber, on very reasonable terms, all the medicines and shop furniture, belonging to 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.

Baltimore, January 31, 1775.

GERMAN osnabrigs, by the piece or bale, and best London bottled wired porter, in casks of six dozen each, to be sold for ready money only, by

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

Annapolis Feb. 25, 1775.

WHEREAS numbers of the inhabitants of Anne Arundel county, stand indebted to the subscriber for quit rents which became due on the 25th day of September last. This is therefore to inform such of them that neglect or refuse to pay their several respective balances at or before the 25th day of March next, ensuing, that I shall be obliged to take such steps as the law points out for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM NOKE, farmer.

Rock-Hill, January 23, 1775.

THIS is to inform the public and my friends in general, that I have removed from Talbot court-house 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.

Annapolis, March 14, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Harwood, jun. and to Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Brice, are requested to make immediate payment, or otherwise settle to their satisfaction, no longer indulgence will be given; as this is a reasonable request, and long indulgences have already been given, hope it will be speedily complied with, should it be neglected, such steps must be taken to produce payment as will be very disagreeable. Benjamin Harwood, jun. will constantly attend as usual, at the brick building on the front of the dock, for the purpose of receiving payments, or otherwise settling, where it is not immediately convenient to pay.

THE trustees impowered to have a new church built in the city of Annapolis, having contracted for materials, are now ready to treat with workmen; any stone-masons, bricklayers, or carpenters, that are inclined to undertake the work, are desired to apply and deliver their proposals to Mr. Thomas Hyde in Annapolis, one of the trustees.

S E L E M,

WILL cover this season at my plantation, about three miles from Port-Tobacco, near the main road that leads to Bryan town, Benedict and Nottingham, at a guinea a mare, he is rising of five years old, a beautiful blood bay, very active and handsome, in fine order, and very promising, he is generally liked by all that have seen him; his grand sire was the noted Othello, that won seven king's plates, commonly distinguished by Black and all Black, he was got by Mr. Galloway's Selim, out of a three quarter blooded mare, he covered sixty-two mares in the year 1773, and fifty-two proved with fold, his cuts have turned out so very fine, that several gentlemen have been offered from thirty pounds to fifty: those who send mares any distance, may depend on good pasturage and great care, but will not be answerable for any mares that may be lost. The money will be expected when the mares are taken away.

HENRY MASSEY HANSON.

S E L I M,

WILL cover this season at Tulip hill, at five pounds a mare, and five shillings the servant. Good pasturage and care taken of mares.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall, of Ninian, on the 20th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

TWELVE hundred acres of land, lying on great Seneca creek, (near the mouth) in Frederick county, Maryland; whereon is three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill seats, the purchaser or purchasers to have immediate possession, on giving bond with approved security, payable the 20th day of November 1776: to carry interest from the date of the bond, if not punctually discharged at or on the aforesaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots suitable to the purchaser. Any person inclinable to view the land before the day of sale, may apply to Ninian Beall, son of Ninian.

CHARLES BEALL.

The noted horse Smiling Tom; a beautiful full blood, equal to Fearnaught, or any other horse on the continent.

STANDS in high perfection for covering mares this season in Charles county, at the subscriber's plantation on Patowmack, near Cedar Point, at twenty shillings the leap, a guinea the season, or two guineas insurance if the money be paid within four weeks after the first day the mare is put to the horse; if it be not paid in that time, it will be a guinea and a half the season, and three guineas insurance: for the convenience of those near me who send mares, I will take corn or wheat delivered at my house or landing at the market prices, from such as have it not in their power to pay money. Smiling Tom is 15 hands and almost a half high, a fine chestnut, beautifully marked, remarkable for fleetness and getting fine colts, and of such a form, that seeing the horse is his best recommendation. His pedigree and performances are inferior to none in America, and may be seen by applying to the subscriber.

It may not be amiss to inform the public, that after this season Smiling Tom will not cover as before (the one guinea the leap, three guineas the season) and his insurance, except such mares as insure this season and prove not with foal, such may be sent again every season until they prove with foal, as no money will be returned. I have as good pasturage for mares as any in America at 25 sh per week, and all imaginable care shall be taken of them, but will not be answerable for any that may get away, and as no road or path goes through my pasture, which is almost surrounded with water, there is little or no danger of it.

J. SMYTH.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Point, Baltimore town, an Irish servant man, named John Gerbee, about 20 years of age, slim built, has been 3 or 6 months in the country, a smooth face, black hair tied with a string, and hoop shoulders; had on and took with him a half worn hat, a dark blue broad cloth coat, old leather breeches, a pair of new worsted stockings too short for him, old plated buckles, cross-bar silk handkerchief, and old check shirt; has worked some time at the turning business. Whoever takes up the said servant in the county, and secures him, so as his master can have him, shall have thirty shillings, and if out of the county three pounds, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM DAVIS, Blockmaker.

N. B. It is supposed that he may be along with a man that shows the sight of hand at George Town, or at some other public place.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1775.

Proceedings in the House of Lords, Feb. 21

A MOST interesting debate on American affairs was this day agitated in the house of peers; it originated from a motion made by...

Lord Chatham, who brought in a bill, which in the noble Lord's opinion would have an happy tendency in reconciling the present subsisting differences between Great Britain and America.

The two leading propositions in this bill were, the one of a declaratory, the other of a conciliating nature.

As a fundamental basis of negotiation, the sovereignty of Great Britain over the American colonies was primarily insisted on. That being admitted, the propositions of a conciliating kind were,

"That such an American congress should be established, as by the consent of Great Britain might constitute it, in every sense of the word a legal meeting."

"That the delegates chosen to represent the several provinces in this congress should be invested with full and efficient powers to treat with Great Britain in behalf of America."

"That the conciliating propositions offered on the part of Great Britain, through these delegates to America, should be a total exemption from parliamentary taxation, on condition that the colonies contributed a certain annual subsidy by way of free gift, which was to be set apart as an accumulating fund, and appropriated solely to the purposes of paying off the national debt."

Such were some of the great outlines of Lord Chatham's proposed bill, which he supported with that manly force of reasoning, that energy of sentiment and sublimity of expression, for which nature, conspiring with genius, so supereminently qualified him.

At the same time, however, that he was virtuously on the side of liberty he was warmly in favour of political order and constitutional government. Hence, though he supported the Americans, where their claims were well founded, he arraigned their pretensions where they appeared too assuming on the rights of legislation.

The complaints urged by the Americans against the king's troops being stationed in the colonies, Lord Chatham by no means thought justifiable; for he contended, that the king certainly had a right to dispose of the troops in his service, though the employing them to enforce unconstitutional laws, was converting soldiers of honour into the mercenaries of despotism."

With respect to the Americans, Lord Chatham contended "that they were the best subjects in the King's dominion; that by repeated ill usage they had been exasperated even to madness; their petitions were rejected; their agents refused a hearing; their merchants had been treated with a contemptuous insolence unknown in polished governments, and thus, driven to desperation, were roused up by an enthusiastic zeal for religion on the one hand, and liberty on the other, it was not surprising they had been provoked to commit actions, and pass resolves, which, if not strictly justifiable in the abstract, were just, with relation to circumstances, entitled to every degree of favourable mitigation."

His lordship concluded by observing, "that he would by no means undertake to say, the Americans were not now in, what administration might call, rebellion; but, even admitting them to be in this state, it proceeded not from political turpitude, but an heroic impulse, a love of liberty, for which our fathers were famed; and it was this principle which rendered the efforts on their side to a ministry, whose souls were of too dastardly a cast to feel the force of political virtue."

Lord Sandwich spoke against the Americans, and urged a reason why the least relaxation on the part of Great Britain should be forbore, the subsequent information he had received from respectable authority. His Lordship's letters, had been assured, that Port-Louis, three ships laden with arms and warlike stores, were ready to sail for America; that at Amsterdam there were other vessels filled with supplies of a similar nature. For these, and other reasons, Lord Sandwich concluded with moving for the rejecting the bill brought in by Lord Chatham.

Lord Lyttleton was for the admission of the bill: As plan that would conciliate, without impairing the sovereignty of Great Britain was, on all hands, allowed necessary, and no such plan had been proposed by any of the personages connected with administration.

The Duke of Grafton complained much of not being apprized of the motion made by Lord Chatham, declaring, that he was hurried into the house against his will. He condemned the Americans in very severe terms, and concluded with giving his most hearty affirmative to the motion for rejecting the bill.

Lord Camden spoke highly in favour of the Americans, and was much for the bill being admitted.

Lord Hillsborough expressed himself severely against the bill; he contended with great warmth for the supremacy of this country over America; said he was averse to holding up a single point, for though there might be millions of souls in America, they were not all of the same opinion; that he was confident, could the British standard be once fixed in America, and if those well attached to America could be assured of protection, matters would then wear a very different aspect.

Lord Chatham, in reply to his Lordship, spoke warmly in favour of the Americans.

Lord Gosset said that the house was frequently disturbed with two or three persons, who advanced their opinions in contradiction to the major part of that assembly; that in his opinion the bill was of a dangerous nature, therefore he should be hearty for rejecting it.

The Duke of Richmond contended that the Americans were the public enemies of Great Britain, and that it was the duty of the British government to treat them as such.

a patrician, the virtue of a man, touched with an intimate sensibility for his country's weal.

The Lord Chancellor spoke about twenty minutes against the bill, and was for his country exerting in a vigorous manner, her power and authority at this important crisis.

The Duke of Manchester contended, that the bill ought to be received, as it might probably contain some very material and wholesome advice; he cautioned the house to proceed with deliberation, as America had now three million of people, most of them trained to arms, and he was certain they could now produce a larger army than Great Britain.

Lord Dartmouth said, he by no means would ever admit a bill, because it might contain some good advice; that what he could learn of the bill, rendered it in his opinion imperfect, as it did not mention the qualifications necessary to form a delegate, he should therefore be for totally rejecting the bill.

Earl Temple, in a speech pregnant with good sense, freely admitted "the supremacy of the king in parliament, and the consequent right to levy taxes on British subjects, in whatever part of the British empire they resided."

He contended, "that all the unhappy dissensions in which this country had for a series of years been involved with the colonies, originated from the fatal stamp act, which however legally right, was politically wrong. He declared the sense he had of the acts passed in the last parliament; that at the time of their passing he had argued they would turn out bills of exasperation, or bills of intimidation; unfortunately for this country they had proved of the former kind."

His lordship, speaking of England said, "that with relation to America, it was a country which had been more sinned against than sinning." Before the last American acts were passed, the colonies, in his lordship's opinion, had been solely to blame; but since those acts took place, England merited the severity of censure.

The house divided about half past nine o'clock, and about ten the division was declared to be,

Table with 2 columns: Description and Count. Against the bill: 61. Proxies: 7. For the bill: 33.

Majority against the bill 6

The noble lords who voted for Lord Chatham's plan of reconciliation, were the following: the dukes of Cumberland, Richmond, Devonshire, Portland, Manchester, Northumberland, Marquis of Rockingham, Earl of Northampton, Abingdon, Scarborough, Bolton, Deley, Strafford, Tankerville, Stanhope, Ffincham, Fitzwilliams, Temple, Cadogan, Spencer, Chatham, Lords Bergavenny, Ferrers, Raven, Omney, King, Fortescue, Ponsonby, Lyttleton, Wycombe, Conde, Milton, Camden.

The committee of the commons on American affairs had leave to sit, and Sir Charles Whitworth being in the chair, Lord North rose, and in a speech of near two hours introduced a motion for an address to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to take the most effectual measures for enforcing obedience to the laws passed in the last session of parliament respecting North America and to declare that this house will support his majesty with their lives and fortunes, or we do to that effect for we do not pretend to give the exact term of this long and important motion.

His lordship, after recapitulating the contents of the American papers, pronounced the province of Massachusetts-bay and other parts of New England, to be in a state of rebellion, and proposed a conference with the house of lords, that a joint address might be carried up to the throne. His lordship likewise in the course of his speech pointed out the measures intended to be pursued in case the king should agree to comply with their address. He said he should propose a temporary act to put a stop to all foreign trade of New-England and particularly to their fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, till they returned to their duty; at the same time declaring, that whenever they should acknowledge the supreme authority of the British legislature, by obedience to the laws of this realm, and make a due submission to the king, their real grievances, upon their making proper application, should be redressed. His lordship observed, that the other colonies were not so culpable, and he hoped might yet be brought to a sense of their duty to their mother country, by more lenient measures. The measures proposed to be taken the better to enforce obedience in New-England, were mentioned generally, and we believe were, to send fourteen frigates to Boston, and ten thousand troops, including Colleton's regiment of horse, to ask a supply of 300 seamen more to man the fleet for Boston, and to supply the usual naval establishment at home, which falls short, because an admiral's yard is not arrived as was expected with the fleet from India.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of February 11. St. James's February 9,

This day the two houses of parliament presented to his majesty the following ADDRESS:

The humble address of the right honorable the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled.

Die Martii, 7 Februarii, 1775.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled, beg your majesty our most communicate to us the several papers relating to the present state of the British colonies in America, which, by your majesty's command, have been laid before us.

communicate to us the several papers relating to the present state of the British colonies in America, which, by your majesty's command, have been laid before us.

We have taken them into our most serious consideration; and we find that a part of your majesty's subjects, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, have proceeded so far to resist the authority of the supreme authority, that a rebellion at this time actually exists within the said province; and we see with the utmost concern, that they have been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by your majesty's subjects in several of the other colonies, to the injury and oppression of many of their innocent fellow subjects, resident within the Kingdom of Great Britain, and the rest of your majesty's dominions.

His conduct, on their part, appears to us the more inexcusable, when we consider with how much temper your majesty and the two houses of parliament, have acted in support of the laws and constitution of Great Britain. We can never so far desert the trust reposed in us, as to relinquish any part of the sovereign authority over all your majesty's dominions, which, by law, is vested in your majesty, and the two houses of parliament; and the conduct of many persons in several of the colonies, during the late disturbance, is alone sufficient to convince us how necessary this power is for protection of the lives and fortunes of all your majesty's subjects.

We have ever been, and always shall be, ready to pay attention and regard to any real grievances of any of your majesty's subjects, which shall, in a dutiful and constitutional manner, be laid before us; and whenever any of the colonies shall make a proper application to us, we shall be ready to afford them every just and reasonable indulgence; at the same time we consider it as our indispensible duty, humbly to beseech your majesty that you will take the most effectual measures to enforce our obedience to the laws and authority of the supreme legislature; and we beg leave, in the most solemn manner, to assure your majesty, that it is our fixed resolution, at the hazard of our lives and properties, to stand by your majesty against all rebellious attempts, for the maintenance of the just rights of your majesty, and the two houses of parliament.

L O N D O N, February 11.

Yesterday the earl of Oxford presented the upper assembly a message from his majesty under his sign manual, the substance of which is, "that in consequence of the address he had received, he was determined to take the most speedy and effectual measures for supporting the just rights of the crown, and the two houses of parliament, in which undertaking he informed them, in addition to his forces both by land and sea would be necessary, not doubting but their lordships would readily concur in such measures as the exigencies of the case should require."

In consequence of the above message, their lordships agreed to an humble address to be presented to his majesty, humbly to assure his majesty that they will, with the utmost zeal and cheerfulness concur with his majesty in such measures as the present exigency may require.

Mr. Vice Chamberlain presented his majesty's answer to the address of both houses of parliament, which was as follows:

"My lords and gentlemen, I thank you for this very dutiful and loyal address, and for the affectionate and solemn assurances you give me of your support in maintaining the just rights of my crown and of the two houses of parliament, and you may depend upon my taking the most speedy and effectual measures for enforcing obedience to the laws and the authority of the supreme legislature.

Whenever any of my colonies shall make a proper and dutiful application, I shall be ready to concur with you in affording them every just and reasonable indulgence; and it is my ardent wish, that this disposition may have a happy effect on the temper and conduct of my subjects in America."

Yesterday the house of lords went through the land-tax and marine mutiny bills, without amendments. Reported his majesty's answer to the address of thanks for communicating the American papers, &c.

His majesty's answer was referred to the committee of supply, which was adjourned to Monday.

The house went into a committee on the American papers, and Lord North moved for leave to bring in a bill for preventing the Americans from fishing at Newfoundland and the Islands, and for prohibiting them from carrying on any commerce, either by way of export or import, but with Great Britain, Ireland, and the West-Indies. This produced a very warm debate, in which Mr. Attorney, Mr. Solicitor general, Mr. Stanly and Mr. Cornwall, bore a part on one side, and Mr. Dunning, Mr. Recorder of London, and Mr. Fox, on the other.

The principal arguments used in favour of the proposed augmentation, were as follows: That the house having resolved contumacy and defiance of legislative power in the Americans to be rebellious, and having addressed his majesty that he would be pleased to take such measures as he should find it necessary for enforcing the laws, it was upon a mature consideration determined that an augmentation of 2000 seamen should be made. That number, it was apprehended would be sufficient for the purpose of restraining the commerce of the New-Englanders, and for preventing the clandestine trade which some were fearful would be carried into practice with foreign nations; that these measures were very effectual ones, and that they would be attended

weaken the other standing services of the navy, which were at present amply provided for, and were meant to be left upon too respectable a footing to leave the least apprehensions of any attack from our neighbours; that it was designed to station a proper number of frigates in the most beneficial manner for commanding the whole coast of North-America: and it was to be hoped that when the colonies found that this country was fully determined to exert the utmost of her force in order to secure obedience to the legislature, that they would then quit their present delusion, and return to their duty.

In reply, it was contended, that the whole conduct of administration, from the beginning of this affair, was full of blindness and incapacity: that they had been for several sessions called upon for a reduction of the navy establishment, so long as it kept up, but that as soon as, upon their own ideas and principles, there was reason to foresee a want, just then we found it reduced, not essentially and effectually reduced, but merely by way of a paltry expedient to stop the mouth of opposition. Why was the navy reduced at a time when the ministry ought to have foreseen the want that would probably arise? Every dispatch from America changes the plan of government; the hue of the ministry changes, like theameleon with the objects that approach it. The augmentation now asked, is but an experiment; they design to try what it will do; they foresee no effects; and instead of governing events by the penetration of a great statesman, they wait with anxiety to know the state of their trial: full of boats at the moment of asking this house for the money, of the subject, you would then suppose them looking to the most distant events, and predicting nothing but the clearest success. Next sessions, perhaps next month, they will be of another mind, and having changed their tone with the advices they receive, will come for three times 1000 men, perhaps five times as many. That the conduct of the land forces has been upon the same principle: At first three regiments as a garrison in Boston, were to do all the business,--were to carry the acts into execution and prevent all future application to parliament--presently that hopeful plan gave way for another; five regiments were found necessary--the next dispatches made seven necessary, and thus we found the army run up to 16 regiments, but are assured that General Gage will be perfectly safe; by and by we shall find the fears of administration speak a different language--we shall gradually hear of 20, of 30, and of 40,000 men. The conduct of administration was not only glaringly inconsistent and absurd, when examined upon their own principles, but unhappily those principles themselves were to the last degree fatal to the most important interests of this country. In what are these additional seamen to be employed? To destroy and prevent the fishing trade of New-England, and thereby throw into the hands of France, the employment of 20,000 sailors and fishermen. The fishermen of Boston &c. will naturally and inevitably go to the French--you cannot take it up--the towns in Britain that carry it on, it is well known, cannot succeed them. That the government proceeded as if they had nothing to fear, and as if they were quite at leisure for schemes of the greatest magnitude, not content with governing all the internal part of America by arms, at a time when they cannot yet go beyond the garrisoning a single town, they attack the American clandestine trade; and finding themselves unable to retrench instead of annihilating it, they give themselves much larger work, by declaring all American commerce contraband; and thereby enlarging infinitely that work, which when small they could not execute. That while there was so little foresight, so little provision for future events; while the means taken to execute the greatest works were so inadequate to the smallest ends, and while the whole was under the guidance of imbecility and imprudence, negligence and incapacity, nothing was to be expected but the most miserable attendants on the most horrible civil convulsions, both at home as well as in America.

The question was put at 11 o'clock, and the house divided, ayes 261, noes 89.

The resolution of the committee was agreed to without a division, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

We hear, that previous to the commencement of any hostilities in America, a manifesto will be distributed amongst all the provinces, setting forth at large claims of government on one side, and the expected concessions of America on the other.

A letter from Kilkenny in Ireland, dated the first inst. says, "Orders are come down from government for the 63d regiment of foot, quartered here and at Cahel, Dungarvan, &c. to be in readiness to embark at Cork, on the 1st of March next, together with the 17th of light dragoons, and 35th and 49th of foot, in order to reinforce the troops under General Gage at Boston."

The Otter sloop of 18 guns, Capt. Squire, now at Portsmouth, is appointed to carry money to Boston for the payment of the troops.

Of all the American papers which were given into the house of commons by Lord North, none appeared so obnoxious to government as that titled "a league and covenant;" and it is said, the crown lawyers have given it as their opinion, that all the Bostonians who signed it have committed an overt-act of high treason.

The following we hear is an exact list of the reinforcement intended for Boston: Three regiments of foot, one of dragoons, seven companies of marines, and a large train of artillery.

Advices from Madrid mention, orders having been sent to all the sea-ports in Spain, to register a great number of seamen immediately.

Lord Chatham, on Friday last, in the house of lords, at the conclusion of a most excellent speech, made a motion, for an humble address to be presented to his Majesty, for the removal of the troops out of Boston, as the first step of a reconciliation.

In answer to Lord Chatham, Lord Suffolk greatly condemned the conduct of the Americans; said that government had tried every gentle method in their power, but to no effect; that things were at last come to that crisis, that either the mother country must assert her authority or resign it; that himself, as one of his majesty's ministers, advised coercive measures, and would abide by such advice at all hazards.

Lord Lyttelton supported Lord Suffolk, and rested the principal part of his argument on the infallibility of acts of parliament, which any power that resisted against, he said, should be compelled to submit to.

Lords Gower, Rochford, and Weymouth, avowed the settled intentions of government of compelling the Americans to the immediate obedience of the legislature of the mother country.

The question was put, when on a division, there appeared, not contents 77, contents 18.

Yesterday the Hon. Gunning, brother to her Grace the Dutchess of Argyle, kissed his majesty's hand at St. James's, on being promoted to the rank of colonel, and at the same time, took leave of his majesty, previous to his departure with his regiment for Boston; as did Generals Howe and Clinton on the same occasion.

Orders are given for all the ships which are destined for America and Newfoundland, to take on board their full complement of seamen and soldiers immediately. Recruits are now raising with great expedition all over England to augment the several regiments of foot.

On Tuesday last the constitutional society resolved unanimously that £100 sterling be sent by that society to Dr. Franklin requesting that he will transmit the same for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 9.

Lord North acquainted the house that he had a message from his majesty, which he read in his place, delivered in at the table, and is as follows:

G. R.

"His majesty being determined, in consequence of the address of both houses of parliament, to take the most speedy and effectual measures for supporting the just rights of his crown and the two houses of parliament; think it proper to acquit this house, that additions to his forces by sea and land will be necessary for that purpose, and does not doubt but his faithful commons, on whose zeal and affection he entirely relies, will enable him to make such an augmentation to his forces, as on the present occasion shall be thought proper."

Ordered, that his majesty's said message be referred to the consideration of the committee of supply.

BOSTON, April 6.

In provincial congress, Concord, April 3, 1775.

Whereas several members of this congress are now absent by leave of the congress, and as the important intelligence received by the last vessels from Great-Britain renders it necessary that every member attend his duty.

Resolved, That the absent members be directed forthwith to attend in this place, that so the wisdom of the province may be collected.

By order of the provincial congress,

JOHN MANCOCK, president.

A few days ago, his excellency governor Gage, upon the road to Roxbury, came up with a minute officer exercising a company of about 60 men under arms, and commanded them immediately to disperse, they all obeyed, and instantly went to the right about, but Grayton their captain has been since broke by the congress at Concord, for obeying the governor's orders.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

From the Middlesex Journal, February 21.

Yesterday the commons resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, for the farther consideration of the American papers and affairs, when a motion, most unexpected without doors, but for which the members had been prepared by cards, desiring their attendance, was made by Lord North, for adopting conciliatory measures with America; and the following may be depended upon as an authentic copy of said motion:

"That it is the opinion of this committee, that when the general council and assembly, or general court of any of his Majesty's provinces or colonies in America, shall propose to make provision, according to the condition, circumstance, or situation of such province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence, (such proportion to be raised under the authority of the general court, or general assembly of such province or colony, and disposable by parliament) and shall engage to make provision also, for the support of the civil government, and the administration of justice in such province or colony, it will be proper if such proposal shall be approved by his Majesty and the two houses of parliament, and for so long as such provision shall be made accordingly to forbear in respect of such province or colony to lay any duty, tax, or assessment, or to impose any farther duty, tax, or assessment, except only such duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impose, for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties last mentioned, to be carried to the account of such province or colony respectively.

On a division, 174 for the motion--88 against it.

The following is another account of Lord North's motion.

"Lord North moved for a suspension of the several American acts, until it should be known which of the American provinces would agree to the raising of a revenue, and to the acknowledgement of the supremacy of the British legislature. Such of the provinces as did thus agree, were to be permitted to raise the revenue in the mode most suitable to themselves, but in the colonies that refractory, the several acts were to be rigorously enforced."

Letters received by the packet intimate, that Lord North's motion had been determined upon in council several weeks before it was made in the committee of the house of commons.

A gentleman in Boston, writes to his friend in this city, that their provincial congress have voted 10,000 men to be immediately raised for the summer campaign, the expense of which was to be defrayed by an emission of £. 30,000 of paper currency.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.

A letter from New-York, dated the 11th inst. says, "Capt. Lawrence arrived here this afternoon in six weeks from Portsmouth, sailed in company with a ship for your port. He brings news to the 23d of February. In one of the last papers a paragraph mentions, that Lord North moved in the house, "that all American acts be suspended until advice could be received from the colonies what they would give or offer towards a support of government, and those that proved refractory, to have the acts put vigorously into execution in such colonies." This is the substance of the motion, but the particular wording you will find in the papers published here, which you will have by to-morrow's post. We are in a great measure in the dark, as pri-

ate letters by the ship do not come down to so late a date, and Capt. Lawrence lay at Portsmouth when he received the paper. The house of commons treated the petition of the merchants very indecently; they presented two petitions, and then their committee were called in, and one of them, who was deputed for the purpose, verbally waved their application, unless the house would refer their petition to the same committee to whom was referred the consideration of American papers; the house declined doing that and they withdrew. It also appears that the corporation of London were about petitioning.

"Capt. Lawrence declares that he never saw the citizens of London in such a situation, no business going forward that was perceivable, and a general apprehension of the consequences to be expected from the violent measures intended to be put in execution by administration. I have one or two letters of the same import. It is talked of here, but I did not hear it by Capt. Lawrence, that Lord North was, in all probability, intimidated into this motion by seeing a hundred thousand people round the parliament house, which I judge may be possible. If the corporation went in a body with their petition they doubtless would have a respectable body to attend them. It is surmised that the movements of the Spaniards might have given cause for this motion: be it as it may, I think it very providential that this suspension takes place just at a time when we expected the sword to be drawn. I am also informed the troops are stopped coming. Mr. Burke, towards the close of a spirited speech, declared to this effect, "That if the violent measures were carried into execution, he pledged himself, if the people would second him, he would bring the authors to condign punishment." The protest of the lords against the address to the king, I am informed is the best thing ever put together--In short, we have friends, and I am thankful that a door is yet open to a happy reconciliation. The joint address of the lords and commons to the king, desiring him to use the most effectual measures to make America submit--and to soon thereafter for the minister to make a motion in the house for a suspension of the laws, and come into nem. con. by the house, is a mystery that gives me great reason to suspect, that the ostensible reason offered by Lord North, in the motion, is not the sole inducement for him to make it. I don't doubt but the address of the two houses will alarm all that depend on trade and manufactures and the discontent will become more general as they feel the loss of our custom."

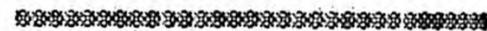
ANNAPOLIS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ENTERED.

Brig Wren, Thomas Wood, London.
Schooner Resolution; Ben. Jones, Jamaica.
Schooner Three Brothers, David Smith, Guadaloupe.
Schooner Betley, Thomas Slater, Jamaica.
Sloop Speedwell, Charles Allen, St. Croix.
Schooner Industry, William Woolsey, Antigua.
Ship Peggy, William Barron, Lisbon.
Schooner Fanny, Purnel Johnson, St. Croix.

CLEARED.

Ship Liberty, Charles Thompson, Falmouth.
Schooner Peggy, Elijah Luce, Antigua.
Snow Betley, William Waud, Lisbon.
Schooner Hannah, Nath. Bosworth, Barbados.
Schooner Anna, John Steward, Virginia.



April 16, 1775.

A PERSON of a fair character, and in general lucrative business, would be glad to borrow Two Hundred Pounds, for which he will pay interest punctually, and the principal in four or five years--Any one inclinable to lend this sum, is desired to send a line with the printer, directed for L. D.

TO prevent unnecessary attendance of suitors and witnesses, notice is hereby given that the provincial court will be adjourned, this week, to Monday the 28th of August next.

Signed per order, GEO. RANKEN, Clerk.

Annapolis, April 12, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to me, previous to my partnership with Dr. Kennedy, are desired to settle their accounts immediately; those who do not comply with this request, need not, after the first day of June next ensuing, expect any kind of indulgence from

MICHAEL WALLACE.

April 15, 1775.

To be sold at public vendue, on Monday the 1st day of May next, at the house of Mr. James Tootell, on the head of Severn,

FOUR Negroes, consisting of one man, one woman, a child, and one young girl about fifteen years of age. Also one silver watch, with several other articles, all belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Brown. And on the Monday following we will attend at the house of Mr. William Spier, to settle with those people that purchased any thing at the former sales of the said estate, and those who neglect to come and settle may expect to have suits brought against them without further notice.

JOHN HALL, son of Edw. Administrators of BENJ. WRIGHT.

April 13, 1775.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 5th day of June next, at the house of Mr. Thomas Reed, living in Charles county, at Piles's-Fresh, PART of a tract of land, known by the name of Paddow, containing ninety-three acres, lying and being within three miles of Piles's-Fresh, whereon is a good dwelling-house and several out-houses, a good apple and peach orchard, all in good repair. Any person wanting to see the land, before the day of sale, may apply to William Grey, living on the premises, who will shew the said land. Credit will be given for part of the purchase money, by

THOMAS GRAVES, living in Frederick county, Maryland.

To be sold, at public vendue, the premises, the next day after the next day of sale. THREE valuable Town Lots in Patowmack purchase may view Thomas Johns, or Town. The title the day of sale. Security if required.

ON Saturday night the two... The one by the... as a runaway, said... in Baltimore county... timore-Town; he... high, a likely, fra... be about 25 years o... ing or walking, v... jail, that he shoul... age of thirty-one y... lutto, and that he... down to Point Leo... his mother lives, t... whom he had form... mittres would get... the best right to hi... some years ago, ta... young, from his f... them away in a ves... ing, when he brok... and breeches, an... stockings, shoes, a... The other negro... sundry thefts, is c... in Charles county, a... is a very impudent... way of talking, a... neighbourhood wh... able strong fellow, ... and thick set; had... wore under an oln... coat, in order to c... blocking leggings, ... ever apprehends fa... subscriber, living... shall receive a rew... both; or three po... Billings for Will... W. P.

TEN P... RAN away fr... county, Mar... Irish indentured serv... years to serve, viz... FRANCIS MA... very stout well ma... high, very full fa... took with him, a... black velvet jacket... everlasting breech... old blue coat with... stockings; his call... JOHN DELAN... eight inches high... plection, short bro... a green jacket m... jacket, a white sh... worn, a new felt l... his neck, a pair of... blue serge breech... and one pair of K... white, a pair of... buckles, he write... been in different... takes up the afo... that the subscrib... ten pounds reward... the province, six... either, by

COMMITTE... Runaways, James M'Gloin... swarthy complexion... loured jacket, a... and stockings. A... man, about 5 feet... short jacket and... black hair, and... Todd, a spare... jacket, blue waist... they all three app... from a ship in... Middipman, ca... belongs to Sam... Their matters ar... charges to... Just opened, and... store... A NEAT aff... a few piece... ment of three qu... 2s. to 3s. cost;... sheetings--Ger... and Welch cott... made shoes--(s... They have a... English double... and double Glo... port wine--a f... Lisbon walk--... quarter cane... gar--coffec--... N. B. Have... made beer, in... sins, in Kent... ver made in t... the common s...

April 16, 1775. To be sold, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the first Tuesday in June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

THREE valuable improved lots in George-Town, on Patowmack river. Any person inclining to purchase may view the lots, by applying to Mr. Thomas Johns, or William Drakins, jun. in George-Town. The title and terms will be made known on the day of sale. Credit will be given on bond, with security if required.

HENRY WARING.

ON Saturday night, the 1st instant, BROKE JAIL, the two following negroes, viz.

The one by the name of SAM, who was committed as a runaway, said he belonged to Bun Jackson, living in Baltimore county, about fourteen miles from Baltimore-Town; he is about five feet eleven inches high, a likely, sprit, clean-limbed fellow, appears to be about 25 years of age, carries himself, when standing or walking, very erect; he often said, when in jail, that he should be intitled to his freedom at the age of thirty-one years, as his mother was a free mulatto, and that he intended (when he left his master) down to Point Lookout, in St. Mary's county, where his mother lives, to see her and his old mistress, with whom he had formerly lived, and was in hopes his old mistress would get him again, as he thought she had the best right to him, the said Bun Jackson having, some years ago, taken him and another negro, when young, from his said mistress by force, and carried them away in a vessel round to Baltimore. His cloathing, when he broke jail, were a negro cotton jacket and breeches, an old osabrig shirt, country made stockings, shoes, and hat.

The other negro, called WILL, was committed for sundry thefts, is the property of James Livers, living in Charles county, about five miles from Port-Tobacco, is a very impudent looking fellow, has a bold saucy way of talking, and is a remarkable rogue in the neighbourhood where he lived; he appears to be an able strong fellow, about five feet four inches high, and thick set; had on in jail an iron collar, which he wore under an osabrig shirt, and an old ragged great coat, in order to conceal it, he had also a pair of old stocking leggings, and a pretty good felt hat. Whoever apprehends said negroes, and brings them to the subscriber, living about a mile from Port-Tobacco, shall receive a reward of seven pounds ten shillings for both; or three pounds for Sam, and four pounds ten shillings for Will.

W. HANSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this instant, two Irish indentured servants, each of which has about three years to serve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very stout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, short dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlasting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large sleeves, shirts, shoes and stockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair skin, ruddy complexion, short brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made sailor fashion, a purple under jacket, a white shirt, one or two check shirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black silk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kersey breeches, and a pair of blue serge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hose mixed black and white, a pair of half worn shoes, and square steel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennsylvania. Whoever takes up the aforesaid servants, and secures them so that the subscriber may have them again, shall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, six pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

RICHARD GRAVES.

Anne-Arundel county, April 12, 1775.

COMMITTED to my custody on suspicion of being runaways, the four following persons, to wit, James M'Gloin, he is a middle size man, brown swarthy complexion, black hair, has on a claret coloured jacket, a blue hat and breeches, old shoes and stockings. Alexander Henwiken, a middle size man, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; has on a blue short jacket and waistcoat, and casimer breeches, short black hair, and has lost one of his fingers. James Todd, a spare young fellow; has on a brown short jacket, blue waistcoat and breeches, short black hair, they all three appear to be sailors, and say they came from a ship in Hobb's Hole, called the Mars, Isaac Midshipman, captain. Likewise Daniel Murly, who belongs to Samuel Douglass, in Frederick county. Their masters are desired to take them away, and pay charges to

WILLIAM NOKE, Sheriff.

Just opened, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store, on the head of the dock.

A NEAT assortment of stamped cottons and calicoes—a few pieces of neat bed-furniture—a good assortment of three quarter and yard wide Irish linsens, from 1s. to 3s. cost;—yard and half quarter Irish and Russia sheetings—German dowlas—a few pieces of osabrig, and Welch cottons—a large assortment of mens neatest made shoes—seize twine.

They have also for sale, a large assortment of clothes, English double and single refined loaf sugar—Cheshire and double Gloucester cheese—a few groce of porter, and port wine—a few quarter casks of old Madeira and Lisbon wine—old spirits, and rum by the hoghead, quarter cask, or gallon—molasses—Muscovado sugar—coffee—chocolate, &c. &c.

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

N. B. Have likewise for sale, excellent country made beer, in quarter casks; made by Mr. Isaac Perkins, in Kent county. It is much superior to any ever made in this province, it being entirely clear of the common smoky taste.

Chesler town, April 10, 1775. ANTHONY BANNING,

Hath just imported in the Hannah, Capt. Russell, from Barbadoes,

A PARCEL of choice rum and old spirit fit for present use, which will be sold cheap by the quantity. He has also for sale, excellent demarara spirit, in puncheons, quarter casks, and kegs, at 7s 6d per gallon.

To be sold by SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet and chair-makers, in Church-street, Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of mahogany, in logs, plank, and boards, and a variety of looking-glasses in Mahogany frames. They likewise do various kinds of turner's work.

CHAMBERLAINE and Comp.

Talbot court-house, April 9, 1775.

TO be sold by the subscribers, all their goods on hand, consisting of a variety of articles, which with the addition of some linsens, will make out a good spring assortment. A person inclinable to begin the merchantile business at this place, where there will be good opening, and will purchase the goods aforesaid, may rent the store-house now made use of by us, with all the conveniences thereto belonging. As the settlement of this partnership account, earnestly requested, all persons indebted, are desired to settle and pay of their balances.

CHAMBERLAINE and Comp.

To be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 25th day of this instant, at the dock in Annapolis,

A LARGE schooner flat, which has not been built above ten months; the keel is twenty-nine feet, twelve feet beam, and three feet eight inches in the hole; she is full rigged, and is a swift sailer; and being more particularly built for the owners use by his brothers, in all likelihood is well done: but since that the owner is dead, and she is now to be sold by his mother, living in the swamp.

ANNA TUCKER.

Baltimore county, Patapsco Neck, April 3, 1775. TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For apprehending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto slave, sometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly answers to the name of Buck, took on abrupt leave of his overseer last Wednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, strong made, sensible, artful, and deceptive in conversation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plausible in speech; he has frequently travelled through a considerable part of this and some part of the province of Pennsylvania; is well known, it is supposed, in the borough and county of Lancaster, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-visit those places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waistcoat with sleeves, and breeches, yarn stockings, osabrig shirt, and good shoes, nailed with hobs; he is possessed of and has taken with him a blue German serge coat, a green broad cloth vest, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread stocking, two white shirts ruffled at the breast, a good castor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed silver buckles. He has a mark of distinction, which from modesty, or some other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably less than the other. The above reward will be paid if he should be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the distance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty shillings if 20 miles, with reasonable travelling expences; including the legal charge under the act of assembly, by

THOMAS JONES.

Baltimore, April 3, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A BRICK house, situated on Market-street, in Baltimore town, has been built two years, is forty-two feet front, and forty-four deep, has four rooms on each floor, and is well adapted for a merchant, having a good store and counting house; the lot is two hundred and twenty-six feet deep, extending from Market-street, to German-lane.

Also a tract of land situated on the north branch of Shannadoah river, in Augusta county, Virginia, containing 210 acres, called the Great Plain, remarkable for the fertility of the soil; there is on the said tract, a merchant mill, saw-mill, and oil-mill, all in good repair, and in the driest season, plentifully supplied with water from a never failing spring, the source of which is not more than a quarter of a mile from the mills.

Also one other tract near the former, containing 270 acres of good timbered land.

Also one other tract adjoining the first mentioned tract, containing 270 acres. Extraordinary good land proper for hemp, grain, or grafs.

Also one other tract adjoining the second mentioned tract, containing 253 acres.

For further particulars concerning the lands, apply to Alexander White, Esq; in Winchester; who will give directions how the lands and mills may be viewed, and is empowered to dispose of the same.

We intending to decline the dry goods trade, have upon hand about three thousand pounds sterling cost of goods, which we would dispose of on very moderate terms.

ASHBURNER and PLACE.

To be sold on Monday, the eighth day of May next, by the subscriber, pursuant to the last will and testament of James Sothorn Briscoe, deceased,

A TRACT of land lying in St. Mary's county, containing upwards of two hundred acres, there are valuable improvements on the land, to wit; a dwelling-house with three rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen and all other convenient out-houses, barns, tobacco-houses, stables, &c. there are about twenty acres of very fine meadow land, part of it cleared. The land is about four miles from Patuxent river, and about the same distance from Cole's Ware-house. To be sold at the same time and place, a likely young negro wench, and two children, by

MARY BRISCOE, Executrix.

Frederick county, March 14, 1775. To be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the first Monday in May next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

ALL my part of that valuable tract of land called Hall's Craft, lying in Calvert county, and containing one hundred and forty-four acres. It is well timbered and the soil good, part of which may be made into excellent meadow at a small expence; it is improved with a dwelling-house sixteen feet square almost new, with a brick chimney, a tobacco-house, kitchen and some other small houses; there is likewise on the land a good apple orchard. Time will be given if required, for one half of the purchase, paying interest and giving security. My brother Patrick will give the land to any who apply before the day of sale. The title is indisputable. w 5 RICHARD SMITH.

N. B. It will not be convenient to give possession until the crop now to be made on the land is secured, but the purchaser will have the liberty of putting in a crop of grain in the fall.

Baltimore, February 23, 1775.

FOR SALE,

THE corner water lot at Fall's Point, lying on Bond and Thame's streets, opposite the London coffee-house, with the wharf, granaries, and dwelling-house, at present occupied by Mr. George James. The lot is 120 feet front on the street, and the wharf 120 feet front on the water, well filled in and secured, and has 17 feet water at a common tide. The granaries, to which a ship may lay her side and take in her whole cargo, hold 14,000 bushels, and are strong well built framed houses. The dwelling-house has good cellars, and is sufficient for a small family, with a pump of water at the door; the whole well fenced in. A purchaser may have any reasonable credit, and know the terms, by applying to

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun. or ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall's, of Ninian, on the 20th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

TWELVE hundred acres of land, lying on great Seneca creek, (near the mouth) in Frederick county, Maryland; whereon is three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill seats, the purchaser or purchasers to have immediate possession, on giving bond with approved security, payable the 20th day of November 1776: to carry interest from the date of the bond, if not punctually discharged at or on the aforesaid 20th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots suitable to the purchaser. Any person inclinable to view the land before the day of sale, may apply to Ninian Beall, son of Ninian.

CHARLES BEALL.

Annapolis, February 24, 1775. TO be sold, a likely young country-born negro wench, about 15 years of age. For terms apply to

WILLIAM NOKE.

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.

Port-Tobacco, March 3, 1775. THE committee of Charles county have empowered me to engage a vessel of 2000 to 2500 bushels burthen, to load with grain on Patowmack river, for the use of the poor inhabitants of the town of Bolton, where it is to be delivered. Any person that has such a vessel to charter, and will let me know their terms if they be agreeable, shall have the above freight.

R. T. HOOE.

Annapolis, March 9, 1775. THE trustees for building a new church in the city of Annapolis, in St. Anne's parish, give notice, that the old church will be pulled down on Monday the 20th instant; and all persons desirous to keep such parts of the said church as have been erected at their private expence, or willing to remove the tomb-stones, are desired to meet the trustees at the church, on that day. Subscribers are desired to pay their subscription money to Mr. Thomas Hyde.

WHEREAS the subscriber has repeatedly in a public and private manner, earnestly but unsuccessfully solicited a payment of all sums of money that are due to him, by bond, note, or on open account; he now gives this further and last notice, that every debt which shall not be discharged by the 21st day of April next, or otherwise settled to his satisfaction by that day, will be put into a lawyer's hands, to be recovered by suits at law.

JOSEPH SELBY.

THE trustees empowered to have a new church built in the city of Annapolis, having contracted for materials, are now ready to treat with workmen; any stone-masons, bricklayers, or carpenters, that are inclined to undertake the work, are desired to apply and deliver their proposals to Mr. Thomas Hyde in Annapolis, one of the trustees.

Annapolis, March 14, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Harwood jun. and to Thomas Harwood, jun. and John Bice, are requested to make immediate payment, or otherwise settle to their satisfaction, no longer indulgence will be given; as this is a reasonable request, and long indulgences have already been given, hops it will be speedily complied with, should it be neglected, such steps must be taken to produce payment as will be very disagreeable. Benjamin Harwood, jun. will constantly attend as usual, at the brick building on the front of the dock, for the purpose of receiving payments, or otherwise settling, where it is not immediately convenient to pay.

RAN away from the subscriber the 10th instant, a negro fellow named Jeffrey, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his speech, aged about 30 years, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on an evening shirt, green Westchester jacket and breeches, a pair of English varn stockings, country shoes and 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 if taken 40 miles from home, twenty dollars. **JOSEPH IRELAND.**
N. B. All matters of value are hereby warned at or peril not to carry the said negro off.

To be sold by public auction, on the 15th day of June next,

ALL the lands lately in with Lebanon Forge, situated lying and being in Harford county, on Deer creek, three miles from the chapel, the same distance from the lower cross roads, and twelve miles from Harford; they will be sold in four lots or divisions—the first consisting of near three hundred acres, part of a tract of land called Arabia Petres, near one half cleared, and the rest in wood land, being the part next the chapel, and extending across the tract to Deer creek; the second consisting of nearly the same quantity of wood land and cleared land as the former adjoining to it, and extending also across the tract to Deer creek, in which the site is a good site for a mill.—The third intended for a mill site, containing about forty acres of Arabia Petres, and twenty-five acres of a tract of land called Conventiers, lying on each side the stream of Deer creek, and including the former mill and buildings, a grist-mill and saw mill may be erected thereon at a small expense.—The last lot consisting of two tracts of land called Rough Stone and Isaac's Design, and containing near three hundred acres. The land in general is high and healthy, is well wooded and well adapted to farming in a well settled neighbourhood, convenient to market and to many places of religious worship of different persuasions.—Parts of the land may be seen at John Rumsfords near the premises, William Buchanan's at Baltimore-town, or Benjamin Rumsfords at Joppa. Terms of sale, and the title will be made known on the day, by **WILLIAM BUCHANAN**, and **BENJAMIN RUMSEY.**

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, two English convict servants, viz. William Green, a stout well set fellow, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a brown or rather yellow complexion, short black curled hair, had on a good felt hat, a country town linen shirt, a white kersey long skirted jacket, a blue broad cloth ditto under it, sewed with white thread, white kersey breeches patched with dyed yellow kersey, country knit Rock nos, old country made shoes nailed, and a pair of purple rich worn. He is a West country fellow, and speaks in that dialect.

John Peacock, a shaver by trade, a lively well set fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, brown complexion, dark hair and eyes, is very talkative, an artful cunning fellow, is very officious in shewing his skill in drawing pictures and making print letters, pretends to understand the painting business, writes a tolerable good hand, and its probable may forge passes for himself and the others had on when he went away an old felt hat, an ornate hat, a dyed kersey jacket, a coat of ditto without sleeves, kersey breeches, country knit stockings, country made shoes with plated buckles, the silver chiefly worn off, an iron collar and irons on his ankles, but its likely he will get them off by the assistance of the other fellow, and may steal other cloths.

Whoever takes up Peacock, and secures him in any jail, so that his master gets him again, shall have, if taken 10 miles from home, forty shillings, if 40 miles five pounds, and if out of the province ten pounds, and reasonable charges if brought home. And for Green, if taken 10 miles from home twenty shillings, if 40 miles forty shillings, and if a greater distance five pounds, and reasonable charges if brought home, by **JOHN HOOD,** and **MORDECAI SELBY.**

Nanticoke river, December 2, 1774.

THE subscriber on the day aforesaid, discovered a schooner boat lying on her beam, with her sails up, aground near a ragged point, in about five feet and a half at low water, the wind being then at W S W, the subscriber took the anchor of the said schooner on board his boat and set sail, endeavouring to force her on ragged point but could not, he then made a purchase to raise her, but the weather proving very cold, he took her two sails, halliards, cable and anchors, one rug, one blanket, one shirt, one frock, one small pot, one old Dutch oven, one knife, one bracket, one pewter basin, one small jug with some rum in it, one pair of old trousers, one pump hook, and some blocks, and went home; on the twentieth of the same instant I went to her again, and found she had moved about three quarters of a mile up the river, and endeavoured to raise her but in vain; any person claiming the above articles may have them, proving their property, paying charges, and applying to **WILLIAM LOYD.**

FOR SALE,

THE following tracts of land, lying in Worcester county, in the province of Maryland, viz. Batchallor's Adventure, containing 338 acres, lying on a branch, known by the name of Johnson's Mill Branch. Addition, containing 210 acres, lying on Potomack 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.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, near Lyon's creek, a certain Joseph Lee, about five feet high, appears to be about thirty or six and thirty years of age; he took with him all his wearing apparel which consisted as follows, a thick-fet coat, a striped waistcoat, a pair of bearskin breeches, two pair of mixt coarse yarn stockings, and an old blue waistcoat; he is very remarkable in one of his feet, having lost his toes off one of them; wears his own hair which is very thin; he is very much given to drink. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to the subscriber, shall receive eight dollars, or secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of ten dollars, paid by **GEORGE SMITH.**

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AMAN who has been used to driving a wagg 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.**

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living on the head of South river, near Annapolis, a black horse, about 14 hands and 1 inch high, with a blaze face, one hind foot white, with a very thick neck, high crest, paces slow and very easy, he is branded with a woman's stirrup, there is some gray hairs under his belly near his sheath, and some saddle spots; he is supposed to be carried into Charles or St. Mary's county; he was stolen the 13th instant. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, shall have twenty shillings reward if ten miles from home, if a greater distance, three pounds, and forty shillings for apprehending the thief if convicted. **WILLIAM LAWRENCE.**

BERLINGO,

THE property of Harry Dursley Gough, stands at Perry Hill, Baltimore county, where he will cover at two guineas the season, he is only to go to thirty mares; therefore those that send will find a better chance of a colt than in the common way; this horse never was backed, and it is intended never shall, but kept on purpose for covering, he is five years old this spring, handsome, and upwards of fifteen hands high, and well made in proportion; was got by Col. Sharp's noted Obello, and out of a remarkable fine English dray mare, therefore he is what they call in England the coach horse; from this strain out of light mares, they breed those noble horses called hunters, which is preferred to any in Great Britain, for either strength, carriage, or saddle. **GEORGE TOWN, on Potomack, 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 a so manufactured tobacco for sale, viz. flag 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.

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 distil with a malt-kiln. For terms, apply to **JAMES DICK and STEWARD,** and **ROBERT COUGEN.**

CHEEROKEY,

AFINE dark bay, well made country horse, upwards of fifteen hands high, stands at the subscriber's dwelling plantation, and covers mares this season at fifteen shillings. **GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.**

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

THIS is at the plantation of Richard Rowle, in Baltimore county, Potapsc, Lower Handicel, a bay mare, about 13 hands high, 12 or 13 years old, marked with the saddle, and paces. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

WHEREAS I purchased of Agnes Walth, of the province of Maryland, a lot containing half an acre in the town of Staunton, with a wood lot of 50 acres belonging to the same, for the consideration of fifty-two pounds ten shillings, current money of Virginia; for the payment of which sum, I together with Mr. Felix Gilbert, entered into a bond, payable to the said Agnes some time in the month of March next; and whereas since the said purchase was made, I have received notice from a certain Samuel Gay, that he has a prior title to the said lot and land, and discharging me to make any improvement on the said lot. These are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on the said bond, as I am determined not to pay the same until the matter respecting the title is cleared up, or until this Agnes Walth do enter into bond, together with good security, in the penal sum of one thousand pounds for the security of said title; as I purpose building a merchant mill and other houses nigh to that value. From undermy hand, this 27th day of February, 1775. **SAMPSON MATTHEWS.**

WHEREAS I have been informed by a letter from England, of a parcel of books shipped for my use from Dublin, some time in June or July last; and as they have not come to hand (a Liverpool) from my being a stranger in this province, I take this method, therefore, to inform any gentleman into whose hands they may possibly have fallen, that they will much oblige me if they inform Mr. Stephen W. or Mr. Richard Peets, in Annapolis, either by letter or any other convenient way, who will be security for any charges they may be liable to. The doing of which will be only an act of justice to their humble servant, **THOMAS LLOYD.**
N. B. I think Baltimore the most likely place for them to have come to.

To be let and entered on immediately,

THE noted and well accustomed tavern in Chester town, Maryland, late the property of George Layburn, deceased. There are great improvements made on the premises, and still further encouragement will be given to any person applying, who will study to recomend the house to the public. For terms, apply to Joseph Couden, in said town.

LOST at Prince George's county court, on Wednesday the 29th instant, a large red Morocco pocket-book, in which was between three and four pounds in cash, and sundry papers belonging to Capt. Robert Etherington, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever has found the said pocket-book, and will bring it with the papers to the subscriber in Upper Marlborough, shall be welcome to the money that was in it, and a reward besides of twenty shillings current money, and no questions asked. **RALPH FORESTER.**

A white woman to be sold for her prison fee, but an exceeding good spinner and knit'er.

Nottingham, April 1, 1774.

OUR partnership is now at an end, and I am desirous to settle and discharge their balances, but little regard was paid to our last advertisement—Constant attendance will be given at this place to settle and receive our debts, and those that do not comply by the 10th of July next, legal measures will be taken to enforce payments without respect to persons.

We have between £700 and £800 cost of goods, which we would sell very cheap, and give two years time of payment. **THO. CONLIE, FIELDER BOWIE.**

Lyons Creek, March 30, 1775.

TO be sold by the subscriber, a quantity of good Barbados rum, Muscovado sugar, coffee, chocolate, soap, candles, &c. &c. either by wholesale or retail, for ready cash only.

JAMES LEATCH, and Company. N. B. All persons indebted to James Leatch, are desired to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, near Badensburgh, a lively mulatto fellow, named James Mason. He is about 5 feet high, or so inches high, has short black hair curled behind, and is a straight well made active fellow, of about twenty-seven years of age. He undertakes a lot of the blacksmith's business, and is a tolerable good workman; he had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat, an old double breasted jacket, a pair of white drilling or fustian breeches, a white shirt, a new hat with a white band and laces, and a pair of pated buckles in his shoes. As he is a sensible, active fellow, it is probable he may have a forged pass, or a discharged indenture from some of his acquaintances, and may endeavour to pass as a freeman. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in any jail, or I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, their travelling expenses, paid by **WALTER BEAL.**

THIS is at the plantation of Anthony Wilcox, living in Frederick county, taken up as a thief, a small forest gelding, about 3 years old, a natural pacer, has a large star on his forehead, he has been docked, but no visible brand. The owner may have him again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Chester town, K-m county, in the province of Maryland, on the 27th day of January last, an indentured servant man, named John Daine, by trade a lawyer and rough carpenter; he is about 5 feet 8 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 eluret coloured furrow coat, a home-spun close-bodied light brown dross, which is much too large for him; a short fannel quilted waistcoat, two of shagbri 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 parts of his indentures. Whoever secures him in a 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, junr.**

Baltimore, January 31, 1775.

GERMEN shagbri, by the piece or bale, and best London bottled wired porter, in casks of six dozen each, to be sold for ready money only, by **JAMES CHRISTIE, junr.**

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L O P R H O U S

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THE Lord nagers for the lords, tation the state of his rica, and had agreed to his ajety, to whi of this house.

hen his lordship conference--and the black, the Earl of Dar inham both rising to speak first, the questio Dartmouth shall now affirmative.

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Dissentient.

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rdly. Because th miniters, are so m curtailed, that we information of the are going to act, o ons which we may with gladness to l the merchants, wh ferred, it was our d concerning the sta of view) which th tent to give than far less of the tem disparted t mistre we have a full and ideas on which th formed.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1775.

L O N D O N. PROTEST. HOUSE OF LORDS.

Die Martis, 7^o Feb. 1775.

THE Lord president reported that the managers for the Lords had met the managers for the commons at a conference, which, on the part of the commons was managed by Lord North, who acquainted the managers for the lords, that they had taken into consideration the state of his Majesty's colonies in North America, and had agreed upon an address to be presented to his Majesty, to which they desired the concurrence of this house.

When his Lordship read the address delivered at the conference, and the same being again read by the clerk, the Earl of Dartmouth and the Marquis of Rockingham both rising to speak, a debate arose who should speak first, the question was put, whether the Earl of Dartmouth shall now be heard? It was resolved in the affirmative.

Moved to agree with the commons in the said address, by filling up the blank with (Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and) which being objected to, and a question stated thereupon; after a long debate, the previous question was put, whether the main question shall be now put? Contents 90, proxies 14, in all 104; not contents 27; it was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient.

1st. The previous question was moved, not to prevent the proceeding in the address, communicated at the conference with the commons, but in order to prevent the petitions of the North American merchants and of the West-India merchants and planters, which petitions the house might reject it frivolous, or postpone it not urgent, as it might seem fit to their wisdom; but to hurry on the business to which these petitions so materially and directly related, the express prayer of which was, that they might be heard before any resolution may be taken by this right honourable house respecting America, to refuse so much as to suffer them to be presented, is a proceeding of the most unwarrantable nature and directly subversive of the most sacred rights of the subject. It is the more particularly exceptionable, as a lord in his place, at the express desire of the West-India merchants, informed the house, that if necessitated so to do, they were ready, without counsel or farther preparation, instantly to offer evidence to prove, that several islands of the West-Indies could not be able to subsist after the operation of the proposed address in America. Justice in regard to individuals, policy with regard to the public, and decorum with regard to ourselves, required that we should admit this petition to be presented. By refusing it justice is denied.

2^{dly}. Because the papers laid upon our table by the ministers, are so manifestly defective, and so avowedly curtailed, that we can derive from them nothing like information of the true state of the object on which we are going to act, or of the consequences of the resolutions which we may take. We ought, (as we conceive) with gladness to have accepted that information from the merchants, which if it had not been voluntarily offered, it was our duty to seek: There is no information concerning the state of our colonies (taken in any point of view) which the merchants are not far more competent to give than governors or officers, who often know far less of the temper and disposition, or may be more disposed to misrepresent it than the merchants. Of this we have a full and melancholy experience in the mistaken ideas on which the fatal acts of the last parliament were formed.

3^{dly}. Because we are of opinion that in entering into a war, in which mischief and inconvenience are great and certain (but the utmost extent of which it is impossible to foresee) true policy requires that those, who are most likely to be immediately affected, should be thoroughly satisfied of the deliberation with which it was taken; and we apprehend that the planters, merchants, and manufacturers, will not bear their losses and burthens brought on them by the proposed civil war, the better for our refusing so much as to hear them previous to our engaging in that war; nor will our precipitation in resolving to add much to the success in executing any plan that may be pursued.

We protest therefore against the refusal to suffer such petitions to be presented, and we thus clear ourselves to our country, of the disgrace and mischief which must attend this unconstitutional, indecent, and improvident proceeding.

- RICHMOND, PONSOMBY, ARCHER, ROCKINGHAM, WYCOMBE, EFFINGHAM, TORNINGTON, STANHOPE, CHOLMONDELEY, PORTLAND, CAMDEN, FITZWILLIAM, SCARBOROUGH, ABERGAVENNY, ABINGDON, CRAVEN, COURTENAY, TANKERVILLE.

Then the main question was put, whether to agree with the commons in the said address, by inserting the words (Lords Spiritual and Temporal and)

It was resolved in the affirmative. Contents 87, Not contents, 27.

Dissentient.

1st. Because the violent matter of this dangerous address, was highly aggravated by the violent manner in which it was precipitately hurried through the house, Lords were not allowed the interposition of a moment's

time for deliberation, before they were driven headlong into a declaration of civil war. A conference was held with the commons, an address of this importance presented, all extraneous information, although offered, positively refused; all petitions arbitrarily rejected, and the whole of this most awful business received, debated, and concluded, in a single day.

2^{dly}. Because no legal grounds were laid in argument or in fact, to show that a rebellion, properly so called, did exist in Massachusetts-bay, when the papers of the latest date, and from whence alone we derive our information, were written. The overt acts to which the species of treason affirmed in the address ought to be applied, were not established, nor any offenders marked out; but a general mass of the acts of turbulence, said to be done at various times and places, and of various natures, were all thrown together, to make out one general constructive treason: Neither was there any sort of proof of the continuance of any unlawful force, from whence we could infer that a rebellion does now exist. And we are the more cautious of pronouncing any part of his Majesty's dominions to be in actual rebellion because the cases of constructive treason under that branch of the statute of Edward the third, which describes the crime of rebellion, have been already so far extended by the judges, and the distinctions thereupon so nice and subtle, that no prudent man ought to declare any single person in that situation, without the clearest evidence of uncontrovertible overt-acts to warrant such a declaration: Much less ought so high an authority as both houses of parliament to deounce so severe a judgment against a considerable part of his Majesty's subjects, by which his forces may think themselves justified in commencing a war, without any further order or commission.

3^{dly}. Because we think that several acts of the last parliament, and several late proceedings of administration with regard to the colonies, are real grievances, and just causes of complaint, and we cannot, in honour or in conscience, consent to an address which commends the temper by which proceedings so very intemperate, have been carried on; nor can we persuade ourselves to authorize violent courses against persons in the colonies, who have resisted authority, without at the same time redressing the grievances which have given but too much provocation for their behaviour.

4^{thly}. Because we think the loose and general assurances given by the address, of future redress of grievances in case of submission, is far from satisfactory, or at all likely to produce their end, whilst the acts complained of continue unrepealed or unamended, and their authors remain in authority here; because these advisers of all the measures which have brought on the calamities of this empire will not be trusted, whilst they defend as just, necessary, and even indulgent, all the complaints of as grievances by the Americans; and must therefore, on their own principles, be bound in future to govern the colonies in the manner which has already produced such fatal effects: And we fear that the refusal of this house so much as to receive, previous to determination (which is the most offensive mode of rejection) petitions from the unoffending natives of Great Britain and the West-India islands, affords but a very discouraging prospect of our obtaining hereafter any petitions at all, from those whom we have declared actors in rebellion, or abettors of that crime.

Lastly. Because the means of enforcing the authority of the British legislature is confined to persons, of whose capacity for that purpose, from abundant experience, we have reason to doubt; and who have hitherto used no effectual means of conciliating, or of reducing those who oppose that authority: This appears in the constant failure of all their projects; the insufficiency of all their information, and the disappointment of all the hopes which they have for several years held out to the public. Parliament has never refused any of their proposals and yet our affairs have proceeded daily from bad to worse, until we have been brought, step by step, to that state of confusion, and even civil violence, which was the natural result of these desperate measures.

We therefore protest against an address amounting to a declaration of war, which is founded on no proper parliamentary information; which was introduced by refusing to suffer the presentation of petitions against it (although it be the undoubted right of the subject to present the same) which followed the rejection of every mode of conciliation; which holds out no substantial offer of redress of grievances; and which promises support to those ministers who have inflamed America, and grossly misconducted the affairs of Great-Britain.

- RICHMOND, CHOLMONDELEY, CRAVEN, ABINGDON, ARCHER, ABINGDON, ABERGAVENNY, PORTLAND, ROCKINGHAM, CAMDEN, WYCOMBE, EFFINGHAM, COURTENAY, STANHOPE, SCARBOROUGH, TORNINGTON, FITZWILLIAM, PONSOMBY, TANKERVILLE.

To the honourable the Commons of Great-Britain, in parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the merchants, traders and others, of the city of London, concerned in the commerce of North-America,

Sheweth, That your petitioners are all essentially interested in the trade to North-America, either as exporters and importers or as vendors of British and foreign goods for exportation to that country.

That your petitioners have exported, or sold for exportation to the British colonies in North-America, very

large quantities of the manufactures of Great-Britain and Ireland; and in particular the staple articles of wool- len, iron, and linen, also those of cotton silk, leather, pewter, tin, copper, and brass, with almost every British manufacture: Also large quantities of foreign linens, and other articles imported into these kingdoms, from Flanders, Holland, Germany, the east countries, Portugal, Spain, and Italy, which are generally received from those countries, in return for British manufactures.

That your petitioners have likewise exported, or sold for exportation, great quantities of the various species of goods imported into this kingdom from the East-Indies, part of which receive additional manufacture in Great-Britain.

That your petitioners receive returns from North America to this kingdom directly, pig and bar iron, timber, staves, naval stores, tobacco, rice, indigo, deer and other skins, beaver, and furs train oil, whale-bone, bees wax, pot and pearl ashes, drugs and dyeing woods, with some bullion; and also wheat, flour, Indian corn, and salted provisions, when (on account of scarcity in Great-Britain) those articles are permitted to be imported.

That your petitioners receive returns circuitously from Ireland (for flax-seed, &c. exported from North America) by bills of exchange on the merchants of this city, trading to Ireland, for the proceeds of linens imported into these kingdoms. From the West-Indies (in return for provisions, lumber and cattle, exported from North America, for the use and support of the West-India islands) by bills of exchange on the West-India merchants, for the proceeds of sugar, molasses, rum, cotton, coffee, or other produce imported from those islands into these kingdoms. From Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Flanders, Germany, Holland and the east countries, by bills of exchange or bullion, in return for wheat, flour, Indian corn, fish and lumber, exported from the British colonies in North-America for the use of those countries.

That your petitioners have great reason to believe, from the best information they can obtain, that on the balance of this extensive commerce, there is now due from the colonies in North-America, to this city only, two millions sterling, and upwards.

That by the direct commerce with the colonies and the circuitous trade thereon depending, some thousands of ships and vessels are employed, and many thousands of seamen are bred and maintained; thereby increasing the naval strength and power of Great-Britain.

That in the year 1765, there was a great stagnation of the commerce between Great-Britain and her colonies, in consequence of an act of parliament, entitled "An act for granting and applying certain stamp-duties, and other duties in the British colonies and plantations in America; &c." By which the merchants trading to North-America, and the artificers employed in the various manufactures consumed in those countries, were subjected to many hardships.

That in the following year, the said act was repealed, under an express declaration of the legislature, that, "the continuance of the said act would be attended with many inconveniences, and might be productive of consequences greatly detrimental to the commercial interests of these kingdoms;" upon which repeal the trade to the British colonies immediately resumed its former flourishing state.

That in the year 1767, an act passed, entitled, "An act for granting certain duties in the British colonies and plantations in America, &c." which imposed certain duties to be paid in America on tea glass, red and white lead; painters colours, paper, paste-board, mill-board, and scale board, when the commerce with the colonies was again interrupted.

That in the year 1770, such parts of the said act as imposed duties on glass, red and white lead, painters colours, paper, paste board, mill-board, and scale-board, were repealed, when the trade to America soon revived; except in the article of tea, on which a duty was continued to be demanded on its importation into America, whereby that branch of our commerce was nearly lost.

That in the year 1773, an act passed, entitled, an act "To allow a drawback of the duties of customs on the exportation of tea to his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America, and to empower the commissioners of the treasury to grant licences to the East-India Company, to export tea, duty-free, &c."

By the operation of these and other laws, the minds of his Majesty's subjects in the British colonies have been greatly disquieted, a total stop is now put to the export trade with the greatest and most important part of North-America, the public revenue is threatened with a large and fatal diminution, your petitioners with grievous distress, and thousands of industrious artificers and manufacturers with utter ruin: Under these alarming circumstances, your petitioners receive no small comfort, from a persuasion, that the representatives of the people, newly delegated to the most important of all trusts, will take the whole of these weighty matters into their most serious consideration: and your petitioners humbly pray this honourable house, that they will enter into a full and immediate examination of that system of commercial policy, which was formerly adopted, and uniformly maintained, to the happiness and advantage of both countries: and will apply such healing remedies as can alone restore and establish the commerce between Great-Britain and her colonies, on a permanent foundation.

And your petitioners also humbly pray, that they may be heard by themselves or agents, in support of this petition.

Published by authority of the committee, THOMAS LANE, chairman.

SHewETH,

THAT your petitioners did, on Monday the 23d instant, present an humble petition to this honourable house, stating the nature and importance of the commerce between Great-Britain and America.

our petitioners have ever conceived an opinion, resulting from education and confirmed by reason and experience, that the connection between Great-Britain and America originally was, and ought to be, of a commercial kind; and that the benefits derived therefrom to the mother country are of the same nature.

Your petitioners observe, by the votes of this honourable house, that a committee hath been appointed, to take into consideration certain papers, presented to this house, bearing date on the 19th instant; and by the titles and dates of said papers, and in particular of No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, of the same: Your petitioners are warranted in presuming, that the said papers contain matters respecting the present situation of America, and especially concerning the mutual interests of your petitioners and that country.

Under all these circumstances your petitioners find reason to be sincerely lamented, that this honourable house has thought fit to refer the consideration of their said petition to any other committee than that to which the said papers had previously been referred; and your petitioners conceive that by the resolution to which this house hath come respecting the reference of their said petition, they are absolutely precluded from the benefit of such a hearing in support of their said petition, as could be secured to them that relief which the importance and present deplorable state of their trade require.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray this honourable house, that they will take the premises into their immediate consideration, and will direct, that your petitioners may be heard by themselves, or their agents, in support of their said former petition; and that no resolution respecting America, may be taken by this honourable house, or by any committee thereof until your petitioners shall have been fully heard in support of their said petition.

Published by authority of the committee, THOMAS LANE, Chairman.

Jan. 28. Yesterday the committee of merchants, traders and others, concerned in the American commerce, attended at the house of commons and the house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, according to the order of Monday last, Mr. Thomas Woodrige, one of the committee of American merchants, was called to the bar when he addressed the committee in the following words:

"I am directed by the committee of merchants, traders, and others of the city of London, concerned in the commerce of America, to represent to this honourable committee, that merchants revealing at this bar the state of their affairs, is a measure which they would wish to avoid, unless upon such great occasions as the present, when the public weal is evidently at stake, when their duty as good subjects requires it of them; but when the mode of examination is such as totally precludes them from answering the great public object (which in their opinion, is clearly the case at present) they beg leave humbly to signify, that they wave appearing before the committee which has been appointed, and that the merchants are not under any apprehensions respecting their American debts, unless the means of remittance should be cut off by measures that may be adopted in Great-Britain."

Feb. 8. Any vacancies that death may make among the officers that are gone or going to act against the Americans, are to be immediately filled up by sergeants and corporals, and the common soldiers will all have a chance of promotion in this expedition. By this story the soldiers are all in high spirits, and very glad of the opportunity of leaving England and peace.

Orders are sent to Woolwich for a train of artillery to be got ready with all expedition to be shipped with the troops destined for Boston.

March 4. We hear a motion of the first importance will be made in the house of lords, in the course of the next week, by one of the leading members of administration.

March 7. We hear from good authority, that it is intended to put the refractory colonies under military government, and to grant special charters and privileges to those of them that are obedient.

It is reported that the ministry have received some accounts of a very alarming nature from the British minister at Versailles, of the designs of that court in conjunction with the court of Madrid.

March 8. A very full and late house is expected this day in the house of commons, as the Massachusetts-Bay fishery bill is to be read a third time. When the

amendments to this bill were reported and agreed to on Monday last these for the bill expatiated on the necessity of the measure, as the only moderate means of bringing the disobedient provinces to a sense of their duty, without involving the empire in a civil war; and said, that the Americans would not be deprived of any one right whatsoever; that the fishery belonged to Britain; that permission to fish was a matter of indulgence; that those who, by their dutiful and obedient conduct, might deserve such an indulgence, would certainly have it, and those who did not, could not, with justice, complain, because they would thereby be stripped of no property, nor deprived of any privilege; for if they were miserable or distressed, it was beyond question clear, that it could only proceed from their own choice — To this it was answered, that the bill would not serve any one purpose for which it was framed; and even if it could, it would be fraught with every degree of injustice, bad policy, and cruelty, that was possible to enter into the mind of man to conceive. — Mr. Burke observed, that we were now blindly rushing on to ruin and destruction; we were wantonly and passionately doing what we never could again undo.

The fishery is now in being, says he; we may, nay indeed, we must, if the present measures be adopted, certainly annihilate it. The most abject, insignificant, and worthless person that ever breathed, may murder a man, but the greatest collective body that ever met cannot restore him to life; just so it will be with your Newfoundland fishery; destroy, or even interrupt it once, and you will never again be able to make it return into its former channels. But even supposing that you should bark heartily in the cause, however impracticable such a scheme in many other respects may be, will any man conversant in the extent of the fishery, the numerous conveniences &c. the New-England men have of carrying it on, pretend to say, that the facts endeavoured to be established this day at your bar deserve a moment's serious consideration; when it is notorious that 500,000,000, must be advanced in this trade before any return whatever can be made?

He expatiated largely on the direful effects this bill must produce in those places, where both their food and all the means of procuring it, depended on the fishery; famine in such an event, he said, must be inevitable; and whether it would not be more humane to butcher them at once, than to starve them by a designed and pre-determined famine, could hardly admit of a question. He observed, that it had been much relied on by the gentlemen on the other side, that the respective governors were invested with a power to prevent the evils predicted, should the present bill be passed into a law; but this he contended was by no means the case, particularly in Connecticut and Rhode Island, where the governors not being appointed by the crown, were precluded from exercising that discretionary power on which the friends of the bill offered to defend its justice and practicability. In short, he concluded his speech with bestowing on the bill almost every opprobrious epithet in the English language; observing, that it was the blackest, most tyrannic, and oppressive act, that ever passed. The lord advocate of Scotland closed the debate. He owned that the constitution of the colonies was formed on the same plan with that of the mother country; but contended, that we nevertheless had a superintending power over them, and said, that he had diligently attended to the several charters granted to them, and could never, on the most impartial perusal discover a single sentence contrary to the supreme superintending power which Great-Britain now claimed.

On Monday Mess. Letter and Davis attended, according to their summons, at the house of commons, to give the house such information as they required relative to the Newfoundland fishery; they went through their examination with great ease, and to the general satisfaction of the whole house. After which the blanks to restrain the New-England fishery were filled up, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

March 10. Deputations are sent from hence to Boston, to try several persons in America. We hear from Mr. Ford, Nottinghamshire, that two troops of Elliot's light dragoons, quartered at that place, received orders for drafting five men out of each troop in order to go to America. When the officers acquainted the men, that they who chose to go might turn out, eighteen voluntarily offered themselves, and they are to eat lots which of them are to go. Recruiting parties are sent to different parts of the kingdom to raise a number of men, that are to be incorporated in all the regiments of foot.

Extract of a letter from Cork, March 1. "Most of the troops destined for America are arrived here. Both officers and men never went upon an expedition with greater reluctance than on the present intended one. I shudder at the consequences of being obliged to fight against our fellow-subjects."

This morning upwards of 1200 drums were sent down the river, to be carried to the Downs, in order to be put on board the transports bound to America.

It is assured as a fact in the city, that the ministry have lately received some accounts from France and Spain, which have thrown them into great confusion, not knowing what steps are proper to be taken in so critical an affair; for that France has a large body of forces ready to make a descent upon Ireland, as soon as the forces are sent from thence to America, and that the Spaniards have a large fleet ready to attack some of the western islands, but it is generally believed that Jamaica is their principal object.

By the bill now depending for restraining the commerce and navigation of the American colonies, particularly their fishery, after reciting the former acts, by which such trade and navigation were permitted, it enacts, "That during the combinations and disorders which at this time prevail within the province of Massachusetts-Bay and New-Hampshire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Island, it being just that the inhabitants of the said provinces and colonies should enjoy the said privileges of trade to which his Majesty's obedient subjects are intitled, after a time to be limited, and during the continuance of this act, no merchandises enumerated by former acts, being the manufacture of the above provinces; which are to be brought to some other British colony, or to Great-Britain; or any merchandise, which shall at that time have been imported into the said province or colonies, shall be shipped from any of the said provinces or colonies to any place whatsoever, other than to Great-Britain, or some

of the British islands in the West-Indies; and that no other merchandises whatsoever, of the manufacture of the said provinces or colonies, or which shall at any time have been imported into the same, shall after the said limited time, be shipped from any of the said colonies to any place whatsoever, except Great-Britain, or Ireland, or the British islands in the West-Indies, or for forfeiture of ship and cargo.

Also, that after a limited time, and during this act, no fort of wines, salt, or any goods or commodities whatsoever (except horses, victuals, and linen cloth, the produce and manufacture of Ireland, and goods for victualling his Majesty's ships, and for his Majesty's forces or garrisons, or the produce of the British islands in the West-Indies) shall be imported on any pretence whatsoever, unless such goods be shipped in Great-Britain, and carried directly from thence, upon forfeiture of goods and vessel.

It is likewise, that if any vessel, not belonging to Great-Britain or Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey or Jersey, shall be found, after the limited time, carrying on any fishery upon any part of North-America, or having on board materials for such fishery, unless the master produce to the commander of any of his Majesty's ships of war stationed for the superintendance of the American fisheries, a certificate under the hand of the governor of the colonies of Quebec, Newfoundland, Saint John, Nova-Scotia, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, East Florida, or West-Florida, letting forth that such vessel hath cleared out from some one of the said colonies, and that she actually belongs to his Majesty's subjects, inhabitants of the said colony, it shall be lawful for any of the commanders of any of his Majesty's ships of war stationed for the protection of the fishery upon the coast of North-America, to seize and prosecute all such vessels, with a proviso, that nothing herein contained shall extend to any vessel belonging to the French King, which shall be found fishing, and not carrying on any illicit trade.

These constraints to be discontinued, so soon as obedience to the laws shall be restored. Persons giving false certificates to be declared incapable of serving his Majesty, and subject to other pains and penalties."

PHILADELPHIA.

Extra of a letter from New-York, April 19.

"This morning the snow Sir William Johnson, Capt. Dean, arrived here from London, but last from the Downs, in 31 days. — The intelligence he brings is not so agreeable as could be wished. The papers are as late as the 5th of March. Capt. Dean says, that 16 men of war and 95 transports are certainly coming out to America; he lay among them at Spithead; that terms would be first offered, that each government should annually raise a certain sum for the support of the fleet and army of Great-Britain; that complied with, in our own way, an amicable accommodation would soon follow."

ANNAPOLIS. April 27.

The general assembly of this province, is further prorogued to Monday the 5th day of June next.

The following was received yesterday, a hand-bill, by express.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1775. An express arrived at five o'clock this evening, by which we have the following advices.

Watertown, Wednesday morning, near 10 of the clock.

TO all friends of American liberty, be it known, that this morning before break of day, a brigade consisting of about 1000 or 1,200 men landed at Phipp's farm, at Cambridge, and marched to Lexington, where they found a company of our colony militia in arms, upon whom they fired without any provocation, and killed six men, and wounded four others. By an express from Boston we find another brigade are now upon their march from Boston, supposed to be about 1000. The bearer, Trail Brissel is charged to alarm the country quite to Connecticut; and all persons are desired to furnish him with fresh horses, as they may be needed, I have spoken with several, who have seen the dead and wounded. Pray let the delegates from this colony to Connecticut see this, they know Col. Forster, one of the delegates.

J. PALMER, one of the committees. A true copy from the original, per order of the committee of correspondence of Worcester, April 1775.

Attested and forwarded by the committees of Brookline, Norwich, New-London, Lyme, Saybrook, Killingworth, E. Guilford, Guilford, Brandford, New-Haven.

Fairfield, Saturday, April 22, 8 o'clock. Since the above-written we have received the following by a second express.

Thursday, 3 o'clock afternoon, A. M. S I R,

I am this moment informed by an express from Woodstock, taken from the mouth of the express, then two of the clock, afternoon. — That the contest between the first brigade that marched to Concord, was still continuing this morning at the town of Lexington, to which said brigade had retreated, that another brigade had, said to be the second mentioned in the letter of this morning, landed with a quantity of artillery, at the place where the first did. The provincials were determined to prevent the two brigades from joining their strength if possible, and remain in great need of succour.

N. B. The burnt the court-ron, which they take up Concord (who, with man killed) made an a on which they re To Col. Ob. J. Canterbury

P. S. Mr. M. has just returned viaudice, who co Lexington, who our troops had above-mentioned ton, that the ad about 50 of our r-lars as near as the express came aw every man to go

The above is a prais from New-comittee of c town. At Jo

The above wa by the committee to Philadelphia, of the committee

To the prop (A R ECLUSIO had part of his col land near the ugar north-west. On he cultivated and in and along manders stock, which he thought he had a and appropriated th and emolument. clude, to admit the acquaintance and company contri

The scene now e pectations these p and broke in upon you will publish to your press, that th He does not think thrown down, and He does not deem ways of men, and especially with dog near food into the to be not only un moral, and too l practice, as it is n neighbour to K lain could the mo open says of men spites the seven ro tings of R e and's tutions of his tw tu practising, te me us to top the time, thus opped catus this wine leave out that par as it is the pa sent it or his a the road and ran in character, but acts but part of th ceiver, whether h most proper sense they speak words tnelessly are tr truth itself. — Let the first sentence and he will find any one say he is thus? Thus true the cafe betwee

Assured fame on which he info linquents, he int in their way! — say; is this rig deep inuit Serpe surrection.

Reclusio neve There are some some privacies man's plantation; then, or even a open way, to swine lane, w given for so doi trou. No lequ out obtruders; was infested, an

This case ma is only a prelu seems, is deter clusio in retur them up, but v try, in whom l shall be protect during ineroac

C U S

Brig James, J Snow Hope, Schooner Cha

N. B. The regulars when in Concord, burnt the court-house, took two pieces of cannon, which they rendered useless; and began to take up Concord bridge, on which Capt. (who, with many on both sides, were soon killed) made an attack upon the king's troops, on which they retreated to Lexington. To Col. Ob. Johnson, I am, Canterbury. EB. WILLIAMS: P. S. Mr. M'Farlan of Plainfield, merchant, has just returned from Boston by way of Providence, who conversed with an express from Lexington, who further informs, that 4000 of our troops had surrounded the first brigade above-mentioned, who were on a hill in Lexington, that the action continued, and there were about 50 of our men killed, and 150 of the regulars as near as they could determine, when the express came away; it will be expedient for every man to go who is fit and willing.

The above is a true copy as received per express from New-Haven, and attested to by the committee of correspondence, from town to town.

Jonathan Sturgis, Andrew Row and, Thaddius Burr, Job Buttram, } Committee.

The above was received yesterday at 4 o'clock, by the committee of New-York, and forwarded to Philadelphia, by ISAAC LOW, Chairman of the committee at New-York.

To the proper Judges of Right and Wrong. (A story found on fact.)

RECLUSIO had his lot in life fallen to him in a private part of his country; having a small settle-ment of land near the Sugar-loaf, which covers it on the west and north-west. On this land he had a plantation, which he cultivated and improved with pastures, meadow, fields, and along-mandering lanes through it for the benefit of his stock, which he too pleasure in seeing. All this he thought he had a right to do, and accordingly laid out, and appropriated this plantation to his own convenience and enjoyment. He had gates on both sides of his re-clude, to admit the cheerful countenances of friendly acquaintance and strangers, whose kind conversation and company contributed to the happiness of his life.

The scene now changes! Contrary to Reclusio's expectations, these private rights of his have been invaded, and broke in upon; therefore, Mr. Printer, he desires you will publish some of his hermetical sentiments from your press, that the public may correct him if he is out. He does not think it good breeding to have his fences thrown down, and inroads made thro' his plantation. He does not deem it polite for men to forsake the open ways of men, and pass and repass through his swine-lane; especially with dogs after them, to fright his hogs from their food into the woods! He looks upon such practices to be not only ungentle and unneighbourly, but im-moral, and too low for a creature of an upright face to practice, as it is not doing as they would be done by.

Neighbour to Reclusio was Serpentine, a man who has lain down the most part of his existence; he thins the open ways of men, even when he steps into life. He de-rides the seven roads, and branches of roads in and through Reclusio's land, and would traverse the crooked turnings of his swine lane! This swine lane passenger thus practising, let Reclusio upon invention, who found means to stop the intruder out of his by-road. Serpentine, thus stopped, arms himself with fell revenge! He cuts this swine-lane story, and takes care, ever to leave out that part, by which the hearer may judge of it as it is. He puts the swine lane, but never puts him-self with his accomplices fearing the poor swine out of the road and range; and the Serpentine herein acts in character, but is this just? Is not he that speaks and acts but part of the truth a deceiver? And is not a de-ceiver, whether he speaks true or false, a liar in the most proper sense of the word? The vulgar think, if they speak words of truth, though it be but in part, they themselves are true: alas! Only try this by the word of truth itself. Let a person keep covered the former part of the first sentence in the 1st verse of the 14th or 53d psalm, and he will find it reads thus: there is no God. Now will any one say he is a true man who reads the scripture thus? Thus true, and thus only, has Serpentine been to the case between him and Reclusio.

Assured fame relates, Serpentine keeps a black scroll, on which he inscribes the names of those unhappy delinquents, he intends at fatal times to "throw chunks in their way!"—say ye good men, ye learned divines say; is this right? say too, ye sages in divinity, how deep must Serpentine bury his scroll, to prevent its re-surrection.

Reclusio never gave Serpentine just cause of offence. There are some things set apart for their proper use;—some privacies not to be broke in upon;—and is not a man's plantation one of these? will any well-bred man then, or even any man who has a soul, forsake a plain open way, to pull down fences, or sculk through a swine lane, without a proper decorum, and reasons given for so doing? but Serpentine grows worse by con-troul. No sequestered place, sacred to its use, can keep out obtruders: even Eden itself, that once happy spot, was infested, and made unhappy by a serpent.

This case may seem a riddle to my country. But it is only a prelude to what must follow. Serpentine, it seems, is determined upon Reclusio's rights; and Re-clusio in return, is as determined he will never give them up, but will make his rights appear to his coun-try, in whom he reits his confident trust. And that he shall be protected and defended in them, against the daring inroachments of all usurpers.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ENTERED.

Brig James, John Smith, Cork. Snow Hope, John Hyde, Poole. Schooner Chatham, Ben. Fleetwood, Virginia.

Brig Olive Branches, Oliver Frampton, Bristol. Schooner Triton, James Forbes, St. Croix.

C L E A R E D.

Brig Betty, Thomas Rowland, Guernsey. Brig America, Richard Stacy, Cadix. Schooner Harriett, William Lawrance, Virginia.

Just imported from Barbados, in the schooner Han-nah, Capt. Ruffell,

A FEW small casks of the very best old cane spirit, which are to be sold at my store, on reasonable terms, for ready money. THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

Annapolis, April 23, 1775. Just imported from Bristol, in the ship Olive Branch, Capt. Frampton,

A PARCEL of indent-d servants, amongst whom are several tradesmen, whose indentures are to be disposed of, by THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

G E O R G E W A T S O N;

A B O V E thirty years ago, a weaver to trade; son of George Watson, blacksmith in Town-head of Berwick, in the shire of Kinridding, North-Britain: W about 22 years of age when he left home and went to Maryland.—His friends by different informa-tions underfoot he carried on a manufactory at An-napolis in the warring branch.

If said George Watson is yet alive, and meets or hears of this advertisement, he will know of something greatly to his advantage, by applying to Robert Baines in Norfolk, or to the publishers herof, Robert Buchanan to pay 13 w

Annapolis, April 20, 1775. THE subscriber has upon hand about seven hun-dred pounds worth of goods, which he will dispose of upon exceeding low terms. ROBERT BUCHANAN.

F O U N D between Kent point and Poplar Island in oilin, an anchor about 400 weight. The owner may have it, proving property, paying charges and salvage, by applying to Mr. Patrick Graham, in Port-Tobacco, Charles county. 1006/ w 2

W A S taken up by Richard Bennett Lloyd's, negroes, at Worton point, some time this winter, a small boat, 13 feet keel, freight rubber, white bottom, the first streak black, the upper streak red; 4 row locks, 2 oars, 2 spritfalls; and has an iron chain to her. 1006/ w 3

O N the 26th of last month, parted an anchor near Kent point, in three or four fathom water, the anchor about four cwt. the stock bound with four iron rings, supposed to be left with about four or five fathom of cable; the buoy made of cedar, painted red, and hung, and about eight fathom of a 1/2 inch buoy rope. It is strongly presumed that a boat be-longing to St. Mary's, on Patowmack, has taken up this anchor. Whoever has it, are requested either to advertise, or return it to Col. Edward Lloyd, on Wye river, or the subscriber in Annapolis, who will pay a reasonable charge for his or their trouble. A. BRYAN.

T O be sold by the subscriber, one lot of ground in George-town, whereon a several good build-ings. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. William Deakins, Jun. in George-town, or the subscriber on Captain John, Frederick county. 1006/ ALEXANDER OFFUTT.

T O be sold by the subscribers, for ready mosey, at Upper Marlborough, on Monday the fifteenth day of May next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, A B O U T twenty country-born negroes; amongst which are several young breeding women, boys and girls, from eight to fifteen years of age. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock. PHILIP CLARKE, GEO. M'CLARKE, ROGER CLARKE.

N. B. London bills will be taken at the current ex-change.

T o be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder on the premises, the sixth day of June next,

T W O hundred and fifty acres of land in Frederick county, Maryland, laying about five miles from George-town, whereon is a good plantation well im-proved, with necessary buildings for planter or farmer, an exceeding good apple orchard, some good marsh for meadows, the land is well timbered and rich, suit-able for planting or farming, the purchaser will have liberty to sow a crop of fall grain soon as he may choose; possession will be given the first day of De-cember next. Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half, on giving bond with good security. NATHANIEL SLICER.

T o be let to the lowest bidder, at the Cool Springs, in St. Mary's, on Monday the first day of May, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

T H E building of an overhead water mill. At which time the trustees for Charlette Mall are requested to attend. HENRY TUBMAN, clerk.

T A K E N up as a stray by William Boulds, living in Newtown Neck, St. Mary's county, about five miles from Leonard town, a small gray horse, about thirteen hands and one inch high, with one white hoof, not-branded, about fifteen years old; the above horse was sold last fall to a certain Anthony M'Kind-ley. The owner is desired to take away the said horse, and pay charges. 1006/

To be sold on Wednesday the last day of May next, to the highest bidder, on the premises, 179

A T R A C T of land, called Willson's Inheritance, ly-ing in Frederick county, near the Sugar-Loaf mountain, containing by patent 2199 acres; on which are two plantations, improved on near 300 acres of the aforesaid land in the following manner. That on which Jonathan Willson lives, has a dwelling-house and kitchen under the same roof, with a large stack of stone chimneys between them; a quarter for slaves, with a stone chimney; two large well built tobacco-houses, the one shingled, the other double covered; there is a wheat floor in one of them, and serves as a barn. There are likewise most other convenient out-houses and garden. There are small orchards of ap-ples, peaches, and cherries, a small meadow, fine pastures and fields all under good fencing, with con-venient divisions, in the best repair.

The other whereon John Willson lives, has a dwel-ling-house with 4 rooms on the lower floor, and three above stairs, besides a passage room; it has two brick chimneys, and a cellar under it walled in with stone; it is quite finished, and runned off in the neatest man-ner with wainscoting, plastering and painting. There is a good kitchen and quarter with brick and stone chimneys, three large tobacco-houses, two of them al-most new, a new thatched barn 60 by 24, besides a new thatched 60 feet cow-house, and most of all other convenient out-houses. On this plantation is a fine thriving young apple orchard, just beginning to bear, a peach orchard, with other fruit bearing trees, gar-den and yards, and a very pretty meadow.

This tract of land is of two sorts— one distinguish-it by the terms of spling and timber land. The best of the spling land produces good tobacco, and in ge-neral it is fruitful for Indian corn, and all manner of small grain. The timber land is strong, and produces large fine tobacco; a large increase of corn or any kind of grain. There is a due proportion made of each kind of these lands to both plantations. The spling land affords more fence-raised fire-wood than needs; and the timber land affords all kinds of timber to sup-port the plantations. These two plantations will suit two gentlemen in an excellent way; take a 2d son, or two kind neighbours. We have used them as plantations, but they might easily be inverted as two good farms.— They lie at the distance of 35 miles from Bird-sburgh, and 32 from George-town market.

Any gentleman may view the premises before his and the time of sale, and know that right, which is in-disputable. But no gentleman may be disappointed in any circumstance; he bid for this land can be raised under 36 shillings per acre; and the sub-scribers must receive £1000 sterling at least, paid them between the 1st and 5th proximo next. And then, upon giving bond up to the next, with security, if re-quired for the remaining part of the money to be paid in a year from that date; convenience will be made to the purchaser, and possession given before next Christ-mas day if required. JONATHAN WILLSON. JOHN WILLSON.

F O R F Y D O L L A R S R E W A R D.

R A N away from the subscriber; on Tue day night last, two servant men; viz. Thomas Spears, a joiner, born in Bristol, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, slender made, and a course voice—he has short sandy coloured hair, light grey, or rather blue eyes, a little pock-marked and freckled; he took with him a coat, waistcoat, and breeches, of light coloured duval, with black horn buttons—another light coloured cloth waistcoat, (I believe a little tar-red) all leather breeches, check and olnabrig shirts, a pair of new mild yarn hose, a pair of old ribbd ones, a new pair of olnabrig trousers, and a felt hat but little worn.

William Webster, born in Scotland, and talks broad, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 30 years of age, well made, with light brown hair, (short) and a roundish face; he took with him an olive coloured coat, pretty much worn, with black horn buttons, a duval waistcoat and breeches (from the same cloth of Spears) new olnabrig trousers, check and olnabrig shirts. Whoever apprehends the said servants, and delivers them at my dwelling-house in Fairfax county, shall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for each, from G. WASHINGTON.

F I V E P O U N D S R E W A R D.

R A N away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, at Lower Marlborough, a likely negro girl, named Mary, about sixteen or seventeen, years of age; had on when she went away, a black quilted petticoat lined with green, a blue waistcoat with green sleeves; also took with her, a Spanish cotton petti-coat and a calico waistcoat, she is of a dark brown complexion, very smart in conversation; it is suppo-sed that she is gone to the Eastern shore, with her mo-ther, who had with her a young child, and is a free woman, the above-mentioned Mary is also free at the expiration of the age of thirty one. Whoever takes up the said Mary, or secures her so that the subscriber may get her again, shall be entitled to a reward of three pounds if taken on the Western shore, if on the Eastern shore the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by ANN YOUNG.

Prince George's county, April 20, 1774.

C O M M I T T E D to my custody as a runaway, a ne-gro man, who calls him self Jose, and says he be-ongs to Clement Gardner, of St. Mary's county. His master is desired to pay charge, and take him from FRANK LEEKE, Sheriff.

F I V E P O U N D S R E W A R D.

S T O L E N from the subscriber last night, the 14th inst. or, living near Philip Hammond's saw-mill, Anne Arundel county, a horse 14 hands high, 4 years old, between an iron off and road; the off fore foot inside a large piece broke from the hoof, on the near shoulder marked 1, and on the near buttock R, trots and gallops. Whoever secures said horse, that the owner may get him again, shall receive three pounds; and if the thief be convicted, the above reward, with all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by JOSUA WATTS.

The humble PETITION of the merchants, traders, and others, of the city of London, concerning the commerce with North-America.

SHREWETH, That your petitioners did, on Monday the 23d instant, present an humble petition to this honourable house, stating the nature and importance of the commerce between Great-Britain and America. The repeated interruptions which of late years have happened therein: the alarming state to which that commerce is at present reduced; and the true cause, as your petitioners apprehend, of the same; and relying on the justice of this honourable house to take the whole of the weighty matters so stated into their most serious consideration, did humbly pray, that this house would enter into a full and immediate examination of that system of commercial policy which had formerly been adopted, and uniformly maintained, to the happiness and advantage of both countries, and would apply such healing remedies, as can alone restore and establish the commerce between Great-Britain and America, on a permanent foundation.

Your petitioners have ever conceived an opinion, resulting from education and confirmed by reason and experience, that the connection between Great-Britain and America originally was, and ought to be, of a commercial kind; and that the benefits derived therefrom to the mother country are of the same nature. And observing the constant attention which the British legislature had for more than a century given to these valuable objects, they have been taught to admire the regulations, by which that connection had been preserved, and those benefits secured, as the most effectual institution which human wisdom could have framed for those salutary purposes; presuming therefore, on this opinion and supported by this observation, your petitioners beg leave to represent to this honourable house, that the fundamental policy of those laws of which they complain, and the propriety of enforcing, relaxing or amending the same, are questions inseparably united with the commerce between Great Britain and America; and consequently, that the consideration of the one cannot be entered on without a full discussion of the other.

Your petitioners observe, by the votes of this honourable house, that a committee hath been appointed, to take into consideration certain papers, presented to this house, by lord North on Thursday, the 19th instant; and by the titles and dates of said papers, and in particular of No. 148 and 149 of the same: Your petitioners are warranted in presuming, that the said papers contain matters respecting the present situation of America, and essentially concerning the mutual interests of your petitioners, and that country.

Under all these circumstances your petitioners find reason sincerely to lament that this honourable house has thought fit to refer the consideration of their said petition to any other committee, than that to which the said papers had previously been referred; and your petitioners conceive that by the resolution to which this house hath come respecting the reference of their said petition, they are absolutely precluded from the benefit of such a hearing, in support of their said petition, as can alone procure them that relief which the importance and present deplorable state of their trade require.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray this honourable house, that they will take the premises into their immediate consideration, and will direct, that your petitioners may be heard by themselves, or their agents, in support of their said former petition; and that no resolution respecting America, may be taken by this honourable house, or by any committee thereof, until your petitioners shall have been fully heard in support of their said petition.

Published by authority of the committee, THOMAS LANE, Chairman.

Jan. 26. Yesterday the committee of merchants, traders and others, concerned in the American commerce, attended at the house of commons and the house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, according to the order of Monday last, Mr. Thomas Woodriddle, one of the committee of American merchants, was called to the bar, when he addressed the committee in the following words:

"I am directed by the committee of merchants, traders, and others of the city of London, concerned in the commerce of America, to represent to this honourable committee, that merchants revealing at this bar the state of their affairs, is a measure which all would wish to avoid, unless upon such great occasions as the present, when the public weal is evidently at stake, when their duty as good subjects requires it of them; but when the mode of examination is such as totally precludes them from answering the great public object (which in their opinion, is clearly the case at present) they beg leave humbly to signify, that they were appearing before the committee which has been appointed, and that the merchants are not under any apprehensions respecting their American debts, unless the means of remittance should be cut off by measures that may be adopted in Great-Britain."

Feb. 8. Any vacancies that death may make among the officers that are gone or going to act against the Americans, are to be immediately filled up by sergeants and corporals, and the common soldiers will all have a chance of promotion in this expedition. By this story the soldiers are all in high spirits, and very glad of the opportunity of leaving England and peace.

Orders are sent to Woolwich for a train of artillery to be got ready with all expedition to be shipped with the troops destined for Boston.

March 4. We hear a motion of the first importance will be made in the house of lords, in the course of the next week, by one of the leading members of administration.

March 7. We hear from good authority, that it is intended to put the refractory colonies under military government, and to grant special charters and privileges to those of them that are obedient.

It is reported that the ministry have received some accounts of a very alarming nature from the British minister at Versailles, of the designs of that court in conjunction with the court of Madrid.

March 8. A very full and late house is expected this day in the house of commons, as the Massachusetts-Bay fishery bill is to be read a third time. When the

Monday last these for the bill expatiated on the necessity of the measure, as the only moderate means of bringing the disobedient provinces to a sense of their duty, without involving the empire in a civil war; and said, that the Americans would not be deprived of any one right whatsoever; that the fishery belonged to Britain; that permission to fish was a matter of indulgence; that those who, by their dutiful and obedient conduct, might deserve such an indulgence, would certainly have it, and those who did not, could not, with justice, complain, because they would thereby be stripped of no property, nor deprived of any privilege; for if they were miserable or distressed, it was beyond question clear, that it could only proceed from their own choice — To this it was answered, that the bill would not serve any one purpose for which it was framed; and even if it would, it would be fraught with every degree of injustice, bad policy, and cruelty, that was possible to enter into the mind of man to conceive. — Mr. Burke observed, that we were now blindly rushing on to ruin and destruction; we were wantonly and passionately doing what we never could again undo. The fishery is now in being, says he; we may, nay indeed, we must, if the present measures be adopted, certainly annihilate it. The most abject, insignificant, and worthless person that ever breathed, may murder a man, but the greatest collective body that ever met cannot restore him to life; just so it will be with your Newfoundland fishery; destroy, or even interrupt it now, and you will never again be able to make it return into its former channels. But even supposing that you should embark heartily in the cause, however impracticable such a scheme in many other respects may be, will any man conversant in the extent of the fishery, the numerous conveniences, &c. The New-England men have of carrying it on, pretend to say, that the facts endeavoured to be established this day at your bar, deserve a moment's serious consideration; when it is notorious that 500,000, must be advanced in this trade before any return whatever can be made?

He expatiated largely on the direful effect this bill must produce in those places, where both their food and all the means of procuring it, depended on the fishery; famine in such an event, he said, must be inevitable; and whether it would not be more humane to butcher them at once, than to starve them by a designed and pre-determined famine, could hardly admit of a question. He observed, that it had been much relied on by the gentlemen on the other side, that the respective governors were invested with a power to prevent the evils predicted, should the present bill be passed into a law; but this he contended was by no means the case, particularly in Connecticut and Rhode Island, where the governors not being appointed by the crown, were precluded from exercising that discretionary power on which the friends of the bill offered to defend its justice and practicability. In short, he concluded his speech with bestowing on the bill almost every opprobrious epithet in the English language; observing, that it was the blackest, most tyrannical, and oppressive act, that ever passed. The lord advocate of Scotland closed the debate. He owned that the constitution of the colonies was formed on the same plan with that of the mother country; but contended, that we nevertheless had a superintending power over them, and said, that he had diligently attended to the several charters granted to them, and could never, on the most impartial perusal, discover a single sentence contrary to the supreme superintending power which Great-Britain now claimed.

On Monday Messrs. Letter and Davis attended, according to their summons, at the house of commons, to give the house such information as they required relative to the Newfoundland fishery; they went through their examination with great ease, and to the general satisfaction of the whole house. After which the blanks to restrain the New-England fishery were filled up, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

March 10. Deputations are sent from hence to Boston, to try several persons in America.

We hear from Mr. Keferd, Nottinghamshire, that two troops of Elliot's light dragoons, quartered at that place, received orders for drafting five men out of each troop in order to go to America. When the officers acquainted the men, that they who chose to go might turn out, eighteen voluntarily offered themselves, and they are to cast lots which of them are to go.

Recruiting parties are sent to different parts of the kingdom to raise a number of men, that are to be incorporated in all the regiments of foot.

Extract of a letter from Cork, March 1.

"Most of the troops destined for America are arrived here. Both officers and men never went upon an expedition with greater reluctance than on the present intended one. I shudder at the consequences of being obliged to fight against our fellow-subjects."

This morning upwards of 1200 drums were sent down the river, to be carried to the Downs, in order to be put on board the transports bound to America.

It is assured as a fact in the city, that the ministry have lately received some accounts from France and Spain, which have thrown them into great confusion, not knowing what steps are proper to be taken in so critical an affair; for that France has a large body of forces ready to make a descent upon Ireland, as soon as the forces are sent from thence to America, and that the Spaniards have a large fleet ready to attack some of the western islands, but it is generally believed that Jamaica is their principal object.

By the bill now depending for restraining the commerce and navigation of the American colonies, particularly their fishery, after reciting the former acts, by which such trade and navigation were permitted, it enacts, "That during the combinations and disorders which at this time prevail within the province of Massachusetts-Bay and New-Hampshire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Island, it being unjust that the inhabitants of the said provinces and colonies should enjoy the said privileges of trade to which his majesty's obedient subjects are intitled, after a time to be limited, and during the continuance of this act, no merchandises enumerated by former acts, being the manufacture of the above provinces; which are to be brought to some other British colony, or to Great-Britain; or any merchandise, which shall at that time have been imported into the said province or colonies, shall be shipped from any of the said provinces or colonies to any place whatsoever, other than to Great-Britain, or some

of the British islands in the West-Indies; and that no other merchandises whatsoever, of the manufacture of the said provinces or colonies, or which shall at any time have been imported into the same, shall after the said limited time, be shipped from any of the said colonies to any place whatsoever, except Great-Britain or Ireland, or the British islands in the West-Indies, on forfeiture of ship and cargo.

Also, that after a limited time, and during this act, no sort of wines, salt, or any goods or commodities whatsoever (except horses, victuals, and linen cloth, the produce and manufacture of Ireland, and goods for victualling his majesty's ships, and for his majesty's forces or garrisons, or the produce of the British islands in the West-Indies) shall be imported on any pretence whatsoever, unless such goods be shipped in Great-Britain, and carried directly from thence, upon forfeiture of goods and vessel.

Likewise, that if any vessel, not belonging to Great-Britain or Ireland, or the islands of Guernsey or Jersey, shall be found, after the limited time, carrying on any fishery upon any part of North-America, or having on board materials for such fishery, unless the master produce to the commander of any of his Majesty's ships of war stationed for the superintendance of the American fisheries, a certificate under the hand of the governor of the colonies of Quebec, Newfoundland, Saint John's, Nova-Scotia, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, East-Florida, or West-Florida, setting forth that such vessel hath cleared out from some one of the said colonies, and that she actually belongs to his Majesty's subjects, inhabitants of the said colony, it shall be lawful for any of the commanders of any of his Majesty's ships of war stationed for the protection of the fishery upon the coast of North-America, to seize and prosecute all such vessels, with a proviso, that nothing herein contained shall extend to any vessel belonging to the French King, which shall be found fishing, and not carrying on any illicit trade.

These constraints to be discontinued, so soon as obedience to the laws shall be restored. Persons giving false certificates to be declared incapable of serving his majesty, and subject to other pains and penalties."

PHILADELPHIA.

Extra of a letter from New-York, April 19.

"This morning the snow Sir William Johnson, Capt. Dean, arrived here from London, but left from the Downs, in 31 days. — The intelligence he brings is not so agreeable as could be wished. The papers are as late as the 5th of March. Capt. Dean says, that 16 men of war and 93 transports are certainly coming out to America; he lay among them at Spithead; that terms would be first offered, that each government should annually raise a certain sum for the support of the fleet and army of Great-Britain; that complied with, in our own way, an amicable accommodation would soon follow."

ANNAPOLIS. April 17.

The general assembly of this province, is further prorogued to Monday the 5th day of June next.

The following was received yesterday, a hand-bill, by express.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1775.

An express arrived at five o'clock this evening, which we have the following advices.

Watertown, Wednesday morning, near 10 of the clock.

TO all friends of American liberty, be it known, that this morning before break of day, a brigade consisting of about 1000 or 1,200 men landed at Phipp's farm, at Cambridge, and marched to Lexington, where they found a company of our colony militia in arms, upon whom they fired without any provocation, and killed six men, and wounded four others. By an express from Boston we find another brigade are now upon their march from Boston, supposed to be about 1000. The bearer, Trail Bissel is charged to alarm the country quite to Connecticut; and all persons are desired to furnish him with fresh horses, as they may be needed. I have spoken with several, who have seen the dead and wounded. Pray let the delegates from this colony to Connecticut see this, they know Col. Forster, one of the delegates.

J. PALMER, one of the committee.

A true copy from the original, per order of the committee of correspondence of Worcester, April 1775.

Attested and forwarded by the committees of Brookline, Norwich, New-London, Lyme, Saybrook, Killingworth, E. Guilford, Guilford, Brandford, New-Haven.

Fairfield, Saturday, April 22, 8 o'clock.

Since the above-written we have received the following by a second express.

Thursday, 3 o'clock afternoon, A. M.

S I R,

I am this moment informed by an express from Woodstock, taken from the mouth of the express, then two of the clock, afternoon. — That the contest between the first brigade that marched to Concord, was still continuing this morning at the town of Lexington, to which said brigade had retreated, that another brigade had, said to be the second mentioned in the letter of this morning, landed with a quantity of artillery, at the place where the first did. The provincials were determined to prevent the two brigades from joining their strength if possible, and remain in great need of succour.

N. B. The burnt the court-noon, which they take up Concord (who, with a killed) made an on which they re To Col. Ob. J. Canterbury

P. S. Mr. M. has just returned evidence, who co Lexington, who our troops had above-mentioned ton, that the a about 50 of our jars as near as to expts came av every man to go The above is prels from New committee of town.

The above w by the commit to Philadelphia, of the committee

To the pro (

RECLUSIO had part of his c land near the S north-west. On he cultivated and a long meadow stock, which he thought he had a and appropriated and emolument. cluse, to admit th acquaintance and company contrib

The scene now pections, these and broke in up you will publish your prels, that He does not thi thrown down, a He does not dee ways of men, an especially with d their food into th to be not only moral, and too practice, as it is

Neighbour to lain torpid the n open ways of m spite the seven turnings of his this practising, means to stop th fine, thus topp curtains this tw leave out that p as it is. — He p felt in it or his the food and ra in character, bu acts but part of ceiver, whether moit proper fer they speak wor themselves are trath itself. — Le the first senten and he will fin any one say he thus? Thus tr the case between

Assured fam on which he in linquents, he i in their way" say; is this r deep mult Serp surrection.

Reclusio ne There are som some privacies man's plantati then, or even open way, to swine lane, v given for fo d trou. No fe out obtruders was infested, This case n is only a pre seems, is dete cluso in retu them up, but try, in whom shall be prote daring inero

C U

Brig James, Snow Hope, Schooner C

N.B. The regulars when in Concord, burnt the court-house, took two pieces of cannon, which they rendered useless, and began to take up Concord bridge, on which Capt. (who, with many on both sides, were soon killed) made an attack upon the king's troops, on which they retreated to Lexington.
To Col. Ob. Johnson, I am,
Canterbury, EB. WILLIAMS;
P. S. Mr. M-Farlan of Plainfield, merchant, has just returned from Boston by way of Providence, who conversed with an express from Lexington, who further informs, that 4000 of our troops had surrounded the first brigade above-mentioned, who were on a hill in Lexington, that the action continued, and there were about 50 of our men killed, and 150 of the regulars as near as they could determine, when the express came away; it will be expedient for every man to go who is fit and willing.
The above is a true copy as received per express from New-Haven, and attested to by the committee of correspondence, from town to town.
Attest.
Jonathan Sturgis,
Andrew Rowland, } Committee.
Thaddeus Burr,
Job Bartram,

The above was received yesterday at 4 o'clock, by the committee of New-York, and forwarded to Philadelphia, by ISAAC LOW, Chairman of the committee at New-York.

To the proper Judges of Right and Wrong.
(A story founded on fact.)

RECLUSIO had his lot in life fallen to him in a private part of his country; having a small settlement of land near the Sugar-loaf, which covers it on the west and north-west. On this land he had a plantation, which he cultivated and improved with pastures, meadow, fields, and along meandering lane through it for the benefit of his stock, which he took pleasure in seeing. All this he thought he had a right to do, and accordingly laid out, and appropriated this plantation to his own convenience and enjoyment. He had gates on both sides of his re- cluse, to admit the cheerful countenances of friendly acquaintance and strangers, whose kind conversation and company contributed to the happiness of his life.

The scene now changes! Contrary to Reclusio's expectations, these private rights of his have been invaded, and broke in upon; therefore, Mr. Printer, he desires you will publish some of his hermetical sentiments from your press, that the public may correct him if he is out. He does not think it good breeding to have his fences thrown down, and inroads made thro' his plantation. He does not deem it polite for men to forsake the open ways of men, and pass through his swine-lane; especially with dogs after them, to fright his hogs from their food into the woods! He looks upon such practices to be not only ungentle and unneighbourly, but immoral, and too low for a creature of an upright face to practice, as it is not doing as they would be done by.

Neighbour to Reclusio was Serpentine, a man who has lain torpid the most part of his existence; he fluns the open ways of men, even when he steps into life! He despises the seven roads, and branches of roads in and through Reclusio's land, and would traverse the crooked turnings of his swine lane! This swine lane passenger thus practising, let Reclusio upon invention, who found means to stop the intruder out of his by-road. Serpentine, thus topped, arms himself with fell revenge! He curstains this swine-lane story, and takes care, ever to leave out that part, by which the hearer may judge of it as it is. He plats the swine lane, but never plats himself in it or his accomplices scaring the poor swine from the food and range assigned them. Serpentine herein acts in character, but is this just? Is not he that speaks and acts but part of the trash a deceiver? And is not a deceiver, whether he speaks true or false, a liar in the most proper sense of the word? The vulgar think, if they speak words of truth, though it be but in part, they themselves are true: alas! Only try this by the word of truth itself. Let a person keep cover the former part of the first sentence in the 1st verse of the 14th or 53d psalm, and he will find it reads thus: *there is no God.* Now will any one say he is a true man who reads the scripture thus? Thus true, and thus only, has Serpentine been to the case between him and Reclusio.

Affured fame relates, serpentine keeps a black scroll, on which he inscribes the names of those unhappy delinquents, he intends at fatal times to "throw chunks in their way!"—say ye good men, ye learned divines say; is this right? say too, ye sages in divinity, how deep must Serpentine bury his scroll, to prevent its resurrection.

Reclusio never gave Serpentine just cause of offence. There are some things set apart for their proper use;—some privacies not to be broke in upon;—and is not a man's plantation one of these? will any well-bred man then, or even any man who has a soul, forsake a plain open way, to pull down fences, or sculk through a swine lane, without a proper decorum, and reasons given for so doing? but Serpentine grows worse by controul. No sequestered place, sacred to its use, can keep out obtruders; even Eden itself, that once happy spot, was infested, and made unhappy by a serpent.

This case may seem a riddle to my country. But it is only a prelude to what must follow. Serpentine, it seems, is determined upon Reclusio's rights; and Reclusio in return, is as determined he will never give them up, but will make his rights appear to his country, in whom he reits his confident trust. And that he shall be protected and defended in them, against the daring inroads of all usurpers.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.
ENTERED.
Brig James, John Smith, Cork.
Snow Hope, John Nyde, Poole.
Schooner Chatham, Ben. Fleetwo, Virginia.

Brig Olive Branches, Oliver Frampton, Bristol.
Schooner Triton, James Forbes, St. Croix.

C L E A R E D.
Brig Betley, Thomas Rowland, Guernsey.
Brig America, Richard Stacy, Cadix.
Schooner Harriett, William Lawrence, Virginia.

Just imported from Barbados, in the schooner Hannah, Capt. Russell;
A FEW small casks of the very best old rum spirit, which are to be sold at my store, on reasonable terms, for ready money.
THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

Annapolis, April 25, 1775.
Just imported from Bristol, in the ship Olive Branch, Capt. Frampton,
A PARCEL of indent'd servants, amongst whom are several tradesmen, whose indentures are to be disposed of, by
THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

G E O R G E W A T S O N;
A B O V E thirty years ago, a weaver to trade; son of George Watson, blacksmith in Town-head of Bervie, in the shire of Kinardine, North-Britain. Was about 22 years of age when he left home and went to Maryland.—His friends by different informations underfoot he carried on a manufactory at Annapolis in the weaving branch.
If said George Watson is yet alive, and meets or hears of this advertisement, he will know of something greatly to his advantage, by applying to Robert Baines in Norfolk—or to the publishers hereof.
Robert Buchanan to pay 13 w

Annapolis, April 20, 1775.
THE subscriber has upon hand about seven hundred pounds first cost of goods, which he will dispose of upon exceeding low terms.
ROBERT BUCHANAN:

FOUND between Kent point and Poplar Island in off-shore, an anchor about 400 weight. The owner may have it, proving property, paying charges and salvage, by applying to Mr. Patrick Graham, in Port-Tobacco, Charles county. 100/6 w 2

WAS taken up by Richard Bennett Lloyd's, negroes, at Worton point, some time this winter, a small boat, 13 feet keel, freight rabbit, white bottom, the first streak black, the upper streak red; 4 row locks, 2 oars, a sprit-sails; and has an iron chain to her.

ON the 26th of last month, parted an anchor near Kent point, in three or four fathom water, the anchor about four cwt. the stock bound with four iron rings, supposed to be left with it about four or five fathom of cable; the buoy made of cedar, painted red, and hung, and about eight fathom of a 1/2 inch buoy rope. It is strongly presumed that a boat belonging to St. Mary's, on Patowmack, has taken up this anchor. Whoever has it, are requested either to advertise, or return it to Col. Edward Lloyd, on Wye river, or the subscriber in Annapolis, who will pay a reasonable charge for his or their trouble.
A. BRYAN.

TO be sold by the subscribers, one lot of ground in George-town, whereon are several good buildings. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. William Deakins, Jun. in George-town, or the subscriber on Captain John, Frederick county. 100/6 w 4
ALEXANDER OFFUTT.

To be sold by the subscribers, for ready money, at Upper Marlborough, on Monday the fifteenth day of May next; if fair, if not, on the next fair day,
A B O U T twenty country-born negroes; amongst which are several young breeding women, boys and girls, from eight to fifteen years of age. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.
PHILIP CLARKE,
GEO. M'CLARKE,
ROGER CLARKE.

N. B. London bills will be taken at the current exchange.

To be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder on the premises, the sixth day of June next,
T W O hundred and fifty acres of land in Frederick county, Maryland, laying about five miles from George-town; whereon is a good plantation well improved, with necessary buildings for planter or farmer, an exceeding good apple orchard, some good marsh for meadows, the land is well timbered and rich, suitable for planting or farming, the purchaser will have liberty to sow a crop of fall grain soon as he may choose; possession will be given the first day of December next. Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half, on giving bond with good security. w 3
NATHANIEL SLICER.

To be let to the lowest bidder, at the Cool Springs, in St. Mary's, on Monday the first day of May, if fair, if not, the next fair day,
THE building of an overshot water mill. At which time the trustees for Charlotte Mall are requested to attend.
HENRY TUBMAN, clerk.

TAKEN up as a stray by William Boulds, living in Newtown Neck, St. Mary's county, about five miles from Leonard town, a small gray horse, about thirteen hands and one inch high, with one white hoof, not-branded, about fifteen years old; the above horse was sold last fall to a certain Anthony M'Kindley. The owner is desired to take away the said horse, and pay charges.
100/6

To be sold on Wednesday the last day of May next, to the highest bidder, on the premises,
A TRACT of land, called Willson's Inheritance, lying in Frederick county, near the Sugar-Loaf mountain, containing by patent 1199 acres, on which are two plantations, improved on near 100 acres of the aforesaid land in the following manner. That on which Jonathan Willson lives, has a dwelling-house and kitchen under the same roof with a large back of some chimneys between them; a quarter for slaves; with a long chimney; two large well built tobacco-houses, the one shingled, the other double covered; there is a wheat floor in one of them, and serves as a barn. There are likewise most other convenient out-houses and garden. There are small orchards of apples, peaches, and cherries, a small meadow, and pastures and fields all under good fencing, with convenient divisions, in the best repair.

The other whereon John Willson lives, has a dwelling-house with 4 rooms on the lower floor, and three above stairs, besides a passage room; it has two brick chimneys, and a cellar under it walled in with stone; it is quite finished, and runed off in the neatest manner with wainscoting, plastering and painting. There is a good kitchen and quarter with brick and stone chimneys; three large tobacco-houses, two of them almost new, a new thatched barn 60 by 24, besides a new thatched 60 feet cow-houff, and most of all other convenient out-houffs. On this plantation is a fine thriving young apple orchard, just beginning to bear, a peach orchard, with other fruit bearing trees, garden and yards, and a very pretty meadow.

This tract of land is of two sorts:—one distinguish it by the terms of spling and timber land: The best of the spling land produces good tobacco, and in general it is fruitful for Indian corn, and all manner of small grain. The timber land is strong, and produces large fine tobacco; a large increase of corn or any kind of grain. There is a due proportion made of each kind of these lands to both plantations. The spling land affords more fence-rails and fire-wood than needs; and the timber land affords all kinds of timber to support the plantations. These two plantations will suit two gentlemen planters exceedingly well; either a id son, or two kind neighbours. We have used them as good farms.—They lie at the distance of 35 miles from Bladensburg, and 32 from George-town mark.

Any gentleman may view the premises between this and the time of sale, and know the right, which is indisputable. But the gentleman may be disappointed in any circumstance; no bid for this land can be valued under 36 shillings sterling per acre; and the subscribers must receive £1400 sterling at least, paid them between this and 8 p.m. next. And then, upon giving bond upon interest, with security, if required for the remaining part of the money to be paid in a year from that date; conveyance will be made to the purchaser, and possession given before next Christmas day if required.
100/25/ JONATHAN WILLSON.
JOHN WILLSON.

FOR FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday night last, two servant men; viz. Thomas Spears, a joiner, born in Bristol, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high; slender made, and a coarse voice—he has short sandy coloured hair, light grey, or rather blue eyes; a little pock-marked and freckled; he took with him a coat, waistcoat, and breeches, of light coloured duff, with black horn buttons—another light coloured cloth waistcoat, (I believe a little tarred) old leather breeches, check and ofnabrig shirts, a pair of new mill'd yarn hose, a pair of old ribbd ones, a new pair of ofnabrig trousers, and a felt hat but little worn.
William Webster, born in Scotland, and talks broad, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 30 years of age, well made, with light brown hair, (short) and a round face; he took with him an olive coloured coat, pretty much worn, with black horn buttons, a duff waistcoat and breeches (from the same cloth of Spears) new ofnabrig trousers, check and ofnabrig shirts. Whoever apprehends the said servants, and delivers them at my dwelling-house in Fairfax county, shall receive the above reward, or twenty dollars for each, from
G. WASHINGTON.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, at Lower Marlborough, a likely negro girl, named Mary, about sixteen or seventeen years of age; had on when she went away, a black quilted petticoat lined with green, a blue waistcoat with green sleeves; also took with her, a Spanish cotton petticoat and a calico waistcoat, she is of a dark brown complexion, very smart in conversation; it is supposed that she is gone to the Eastern shore, with her mother, who had with her a young child, and is a free woman, the above-mentioned Mary is also free at the expiration of the age of thirty one. Whoever takes up the said Mary, or secures her so that the subscriber may get her again, shall be entitled to a reward of three pounds if taken on the Western shore, if on the Eastern shore the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by
ANN YOUNG.

Prince George's county, April 20, 1774.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself Joss, and says he belongs to Clement Gardner, of St. Mary's county. His master is desired to pay charges, and take him from
FRANK LEEKE, Sheriff.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
STOLEN from the subscriber last night, the 24th instant, living near Philip Hammond's saw-mill, Anne Arundel county, a horse 14 hands high, 4 years old, between an iron gray and roan; the off fore foot inside a large piece broke from the hoof, on the rear shoulder marked T, and on the rear buttock R, trots and gallops. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive three pounds, and if the thief be convicted, the above reward, with all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by
JOSHUA WATTS.

100/6

100/6

And to be sold by William Aikman, bookseller and stationer, Annapolis.

JOURNAL of the whole proceedings of the continental congress, with General Gage's letter to P. Randolph, Esq; and the petition to the king. An essay on the constitutional power of Great Britain over the colonies. Likewise a variety of the latest political pamphlets. W. Aikman has got a few pieces of Scotch Holland, that cost as 8d per yard, which he will sell for 3s rod cash.

THERE is at the Queen-Free Patuxent, a boat drifted on the major shore, deep sided, built of cedar, and has two hearts painted on her stern. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges.

HOLLYOAK, BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER.

TAKE this method to inform the public, that he have just opened shop at the back part of Nicholas Maccabbin's (hoemaker) garden, by the dock, where he intends to carry on the blacksmith and farriery business. Those gentlemen that choose to favour him with their custom, may depend to be punctually served, and at the most reasonable rates.

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, 13 hands one inch high, very money and handsome, imported in 1773, bred by Mr. Wildman, and got by Lord Citworth's Bosphorus, who won seven king's plates; his dam by Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, which beat Lord march's Bajezet over Kildire course in Ireland; his grand dam by the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Chidlers.

Badger won fifty pounds at Gilford; and got lam'd at Ep'om; all the times he has started. The money for each mare to be paid at the time of covering.

JOHN CRAIG.

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

BELLEM.

WILL cover this season at my plantation, about three miles from Port-Tobacco, near the main road that leads to Bryan town, Benedict and Nottingham, at a guinea a mare, he is rising of five years old, a beautiful blood bay, very active and handsome, in fine order, and very promising, he is generally liked by all that have seen him; his grand sire was the noted Othello, that won seven king's plates, commonly distinguished by Black and all Black; he was got by Mr. Galloway's Selim, out of a three quarter blooded mare, he covered sixty-two mares in the year 1773, and fifty-two proved with fold, his colts have turned out so very fine, that several gentlemen have been offered from thirty pounds to fifty; those who send mares any distance, may depend on good pasture and great care, but will not be answerable for any mares that may be lost. The money will be expected when the mares are away.

HENRY MASSEY HANSON.

WHEREAS numbers of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, stand indebted to the subscriber for quit rents which became due on the 29th day of September last. This is therefore to inform such of them that neglect or refuse to pay their several respective balances at or before the 29th day of March next, ensuing, that I shall be obliged to take such steps as the law points out for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM NOKE, farmer.

Rock-Hall, January 23, 1775.

THIS is to inform the public and my friends in general, that I have removed from Talbot court-house 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.

Annapolis, February 1, 1775.

WANTED by the commissioners or trustees, for the poor of Anne-Arundel county; 450 poles 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 20 feet long. Whoever will supply the above articles, are desired to apply to Mr. Nathan Hammond, one of the trustees.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, that I will attend at the house of Mrs. Jeremia Selby, on the head of South river, on Saturday the 29th day of April next; at Samuel Mansell's, on Monday the first day of May; at William Simpson's, on Tuesday the second day of May; at Mr. Thomas Galloway's, on Thursday the fourth day of May; on Saturday the sixth day of May, at Elk-Ridge Landing; and at Pig-point on Saturday the tenth day of June, to receive the public dues, lawyer's and officer's fees, and the thirty-two per poll; also the balances due me on account of quit rents, and a large number of balances being due to me on that account, those who are in arrears, are hereby requested to discharge the same. A neglect of which will compel me to take compulsive measures for the recovery thereof, which will be disagreeable to

WILLIAM NOKE, sheriff.

INTEND to go to England this spring, therefore all persons indebted to me, and those who have any claims against me, are hereby desired to come and settle their accounts, with

JAMES FRY.

TEN POUNDS REWARD. RAN away last night, from Hickety forge, on the Main Falls of Potapco, Maryland, the two following servants, viz. Thomas Burges, born in the West of England, and speaks much in that dialect, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, good complexion, has short dark brown hair, intermixed a little with grey, and grey eyes: had on and took with him, a half worn felt hat, two osabrig shirts, cotton jacket and breeches, and country made shoes and stockings.

WILL ADAMS, a mulatto, this country born, 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, his wool or hair is longer than those of his complexion generally wear, is an arch fellow, and capable of much deception: had on and took with him, a small hat bound with black worsted binding, two osabrig shirts, one red and white linen handkerchief, blue cloth pea jacket, white kersey breeches with red burton holes, and country made shoes and stockings. Whoever secures the said servants, so that the subscriber gets them again, shall have, if taken so miles from home, 40 shillings; if 30 miles, 3 pounds; and if out of the province, 5 pounds for each, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

N. B. Burges has a lump under his throat, occasioned by a boil.

The noted horse Smiling Tom, a beautiful full blood, equal to Fearnought, or any other horse on the continent,

STANDS in high perfection for covering mares this season in Charles county, at the subscriber's plantation on Patowmack, near Cedar Point, at twenty shillings the leap, a guinea the season, or two guineas insurance if the money be paid within four weeks after the first day the mare is put to the horse; if it be not paid in that time, it will be a guinea and a half the season, and three guineas insurance: for the convenience of those near me who send mares, I will take corn or wheat delivered at my house or landing at the market prices, from such as have it not in their power to pay money. Smiling Tom is 15 hands and almost a half high, a fine chestnut, beautifully marked, remarkable for fleetness and getting fine colts, and of such a form, that seeing the horse is his best recommendation. His pedigree and performances are inferior to none in America, and may be seen by applying to the subscriber.

I may not be amiss to inform the public, that after this season Smiling Tom will not cover at less than one guinea the leap, three guineas the season and six insurance, except such mares as insure this season and prove not with foal, such may be sent again every season until they prove with foal, as no money will be returned. I have as good pasture for mares as any in America at 2s 6d per week, and all imaginable care shall be taken of them, but will not be answerable for any that may get away, and as no road or path goes even through my pasture, which is almost surrounded with water, there is little or no danger of it.

J. SMYTHE.

To be sold by public auction, on the 24th day of June next,

ALL the lands lately held with Lebanon Forge, situated lying and being in Harford county, on Deer creek, three miles from the chapel, the same distance from the lower cross roads, and twelve miles from Harford; they will be sold in four lots or divisions—the first consisting of near three hundred acres, part of a tract of land called Arabia Petrea, near one half cleared, and the rest in wood land, being the part next the chapel, and extending across the tract to Deer creek; the second consisting of nearly the same quantity of wood land and cleared land as the former adjoining to it, and extending also a cross the tract to Deer creek, on which there is a good seat for a mill.—The third intended for a mill seat, containing about forty acres of Arabia Petrea; and twenty-five acres of a tract of land called Conveniency; lying on each side the stream of Deer creek, and including the forge dam and buildings, a grist-mill and saw-mill may be erected thereon at a small expence.—The last lot consisting of two tracts of land called Rough Stone and Isaac's Delight, and containing near three hundred acres. The land in general lies high and healthy, is well wooded and watered, adapted to farming in a well settled neighbourhood, convenient to market and to many places of religious worship of different persuasions.—Plots of the land may be seen at John Rumsey's near the premises, William Buchanan's at Baltimore-town, or Benjamin Rumsey's at Joppa. The terms of sale, and the title will be made known on the day, by

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, and BENJAMIN RUMSEY.

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 distil with a malt-kiln. For terms, apply to

JAMES DICK and STEWARD, and ROBERT COUTEN.

To be let and entered on immediately, THE noted and well accustomed tavern in Chester-town, Maryland, late the property of George Layburn, deceased. There are great improvements made on the premises, and still further encouragement will be given to any person applying, who will study to recommend the house to the public. For terms, apply to Joseph Couden, in said town.

WANTING, a quantity of bark for the tanning business this season, and the subscribers will give the best of prices for the same, delivered in Annapolis. if

SELBY and HOWARD.

To be sold at public vendue, on Monday the 13th day of May next, at the house of Mr. James Tootell, on the head of Severn,

FOUR Negroes, consisting of one man, one woman, a child, and one young girl about fifteen years of age. Also one silver watch, with several other articles, all belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Brown. And on the Monday following we will attend at the house of Mr. William Spiers, to settle with those people that purchased any thing at the former sales of the said estate, and those who neglect to come and settle may expect to have suits brought against them without further notice.

JOHN HALL, son of Edw. Administrators of BENJ. WRIGHT, } Tuo. Blows.

To be sold to the highest bidder, at Mr. Ninian Beall's, of Ninian, on the 20th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

TWELVE hundred acres of land, lying on great Seneca creek, (near the mouth) in Frederick county, Maryland; whereon is three plantations, a great quantity of valuable meadow land, and two exceeding good mill seats, the purchaser or purchasers to have immediate possession, on giving bond with approved security, payable the 30th day of November 1776: to carry interest from the date of the bond, if not punctually discharged at or on the aforesaid 30th day of November. The land will be laid out in lots suitable to the purchaser. Any person inclinable to view the land before the day of sale, may apply to Ninian Beall, son of Ninian.

CHARLES BEALL.

To be sold, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises; the first Tuesday in June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THREE valuable improved lots in George-Town, on Patowmack river. Any person inclining to purchase may view the lots, by applying to Mr. Thomas Johns, or William Deakins, jun. in George-Town. The title and terms will be made known on the day of sale. Credit will be given on bond, with security if required.

HENRY WARING.

ON Saturday night, the 1st instant, BROKE JAIL, the two following negroes, viz.

The one by the name of SAM, who was committed as a runaway, said he belonged to Bun Jackson, living in Baltimore county, about fourteen miles from Baltimore-Town; he is about five feet eleven inches high, a likely, sprit, clean-limbed fellow, appears to be about 25 years of age, carries himself, when standing or walking, very erect; he often said, when in jail, that he should be intitled to his freedom at the age of thirty-one years, as his mother was a free mulatto, and that he intended (when he left his master) down to Point Lookout, in St. Mary's county, where his mother lives, to see her and his old mistress, with whom he had formerly lived, and was in hopes his old mistress would get him again, as he thought she had the best right to him, the said Bun Jackson having, some years ago, taken him and another negro, when young, from his said mistress by force, and carried them away in a vessel round to Baltimore. Hiseloathing, when he broke jail, were a negro cotton jacket and breeches, an old osabrig shirt, country made stockings, shoes, and hat.

The other negro, called WILL, was committed for sundry thefts, is the property of James Livers, living in Charles county, about five miles from Port-Tobacco, is a very impudent looking fellow, has a bold saucy way of talking, and is a remarkable rogue in the neighbourhood where he lived; he appears to be an able strong fellow, about five feet four inches high, and thick set; had on in jail an iron collar, which he wore under an osabrig shirt, and an old ragged great coat, in order to conceal it, he had also a pair of old flecking leggings, and a pretty good felt hat. Whoever apprehends said negroes, and brings them to the subscriber, living about a mile from Port-Tobacco, shall receive a reward of seven pounds ten shillings for both; or three pounds for Sam, and four pounds ten shillings for Will.

W. HANSON, sheriff of Charles county.

THE committee of Charles county have empowered me to engage a vessel of 200 to 2500 bushels burthen, to load with grain on Patowmack river, for the use of the poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, where it is to be delivered. Any person that has such a vessel to charter, and will let me know their terms if they be agreeable, shall have the above freight.

R. T. HOOP.

THE trustees for building a new church in the city of Annapolis, in St. Anne's parish, give notice, that the old church will be pulled down on Monday the 20th instant; and all persons desirous to keep such parts of the said church as have been erected at their private expence, or willing to remove the tomb-stones, are desired to meet the trustees at the church, on that day. Subscribers are desired to pay their subscription money to Mr. Thomas Hyde.

To be sold by SHAW and CHISHOLM, cabinet and chair-makers, in Church-street, Annapolis, A QUANTITY of mahogany, in logs, plank, and boards, and a variety of looking-glasses in Mahogany frames. They likewise do various kinds of turner's work.