

YEAR.)

THE

(No. 1533.)

ARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1775.

LONDON, October 20.

RIGHT reverend gentleman embarked a few days ago on board a vessel for New-England, in order to execute an important commission; having some time since been a favourite pastor in that province.

It is confidently asserted, that a scheme is on foot for putting a final stop to the exportation from any of the ports of North-America to Spain, Portugal, or any part of the African continent.

NEW-YORK, January 16.

Yesterday the general assembly of this province met, agreeable to his honour the lieutenant-governor's proclamation, but a sufficiency of members not appearing, the assembly was adjourned from day to day, when his honour was pleased to open the session with the following SPEECH, viz.

Gentlemen of the council and gentlemen of the assembly, I think it unnecessary, at this time, particularly to commend to your attention the ordinary business of the legislature; whatever may be found conducive to the dignity of his majesty's government, or the happiness of his people in this colony, I shall cheerfully support.

It is my duty to inform you, that the lieutenant-governor has been pleased to appoint you to the office of council, and to request your support of his majesty's government, and otherwise for his service, I doubt not you will readily comply.

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Gentlemen of the Council, and gentlemen of the Assembly.

It would argue not only a great want of duty to his majesty, but of regard to the good people of this province, were I, on this occasion, to pass over in silence the late alarming transactions in this and the neighbouring colonies, or not to endeavour to prevail on you to exert yourselves in preventing those mischief which, without your timely interposition, will, in all probability, be the consequence.

It is not for me to decide on the particular merits of the dispute between Great Britain and her colonies, nor do I mean to censure those who conceive themselves aggrieved for aiming at a redress of their grievances. It is a duty they owe themselves, their country, and their posterity.

All that I would wish to guard you against, is the giving any countenance or encouragement to that destructive mode of proceeding which has been unhappily adopted in part by some of the inhabitants in this colony, and has been carried so far in others as totally to subvert their former constitution. It has already struck at the authority of one of the branches of the legislature in a particular manner. And if you, gentlemen of the assembly, should give your approbation to transactions of this nature; you will do as much as lies in your power to destroy that form of government of which you are an important part, and which it is your duty, by all lawful means, to preserve.

To you, your constituents have intrusted a peculiar guardianship of their rights and privileges. You are their legal representatives, and you cannot, without a manifest breach of your trust, suffer any body of men, in this or any of the other provinces, to usurp and exercise any of the powers vested in you by the constitution. It behooves you particularly, who must be constitutionally supposed to speak the sense of the people at large, to be extremely cautious in consenting to any act, whereby you may engage them as parties in and make them answerable for measures which may have a tendency to involve them in difficulties far greater than those they aim to avoid.

Besides, there is not, gentlemen, the least necessity, consequently there will not be the least excuse, for your running any such risks on the present occasion. If you are really disposed to represent to the king any inconveniences you conceive yourselves to lie under, or to make any propositions on the present state of America, I can assure you, from the best authority, that such representations or propositions will be properly attended to, and certainly have greater weight coming from each colony in its separate capacity, than in a channel, of the propriety and legality of which there may be much doubt.

You have now pointed out to you, gentlemen, two roads;—one evidently leading to peace, happiness, and a restoration of the public tranquillity;—the other inevitably conducting you to anarchy, misery, and all the horrors of a civil war. Your wisdom, your prudence, your regard for the true interests of the people, will best known when you have shown to which road you give the preference. If to the former, you will probably afford satisfaction to the moderate, the sober, and the discreet part of your constituents. If to the latter, you will perhaps, for a time, give pleasure to the warm, the rash, and the inconsiderate among them, who, I would willingly hope, violent as is the temper of the present times, are not even now the majority. But it may be well for you to remember, should any calamity hereafter befall them, from your compliance with their inclinations, instead of pursuing, as you ought, the dictates of your own judgment, that the consequences of their returning to a proper sense of their conduct may prove severely fatal to yourselves.

I shall say no more at present on this disagreeable subject, but only to repeat an observation I made to a former assembly on a similar occasion. Every branch of the constitution, whether it proceeds from the crown or the people, is, in its effects, equally destructive to the rights of both: It is the duty, therefore, of those who are intrusted with government, to be equally careful in guarding against encroachments from the one as the other. But it is (says one of the wisest of men) a most insupportable symptom of a free country, when a greater regard to popularity than to their own judgment.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

Extract of a letter from Boston, Jan. 1775.

As to our political matters they stand much as they have done for some time past. It is very sickly among the troops, and what with death and desertion they decrease very fast; near 300 have died, and deserted since they came here. The general keeps the troops in good order, and will not allow either officers or men to insult the inhabitants. The officers and gentlemen have disputes and come to blows, but the former generally come off the worst. Our loss of liberty are still

in good spirits, are determined to stand, and not survive their liberty. Our town is now surrounded with a fleet of capital ships: 11 regiments and 500 marines in the town, and yet after 8 o'clock at night, you scarcely see a soldier in the street, and then without arms, except those on duty.

ANNAPOLIS, January 16.

Yesterday his excellency our governor was pleased, with the advice of the council, further to prorogue the general assembly of this province, from Tuesday the seventh, to Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of February next.

On Saturday evening departed this life, after a few hours illness, Mrs. REBECCA WALKER, wife of capt. Thomas Walker, of this county. Blessed with a remarkable cheerfulness of temper, and peculiar sweetness of disposition, she discharged the offices of a dutiful child, affectionate wife, and tender parent. On Monday her remains were interred according to the mode prescribed by the congress.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Baltimore county, qualified to vote for representatives, at the courthouse in Baltimore-Town, on Monday the 16th day of January, 1775.

Capt. CHARLES RIDGELY, chairman. JEREMIAH TOWNLEY CHASE, clerk.

THE proceedings of the late provincial convention were read, considered, and unanimously approved. Resolved unanimously, That every member of this meeting will, and every person residing in this county ought, strictly and inviolably to observe and execute the resolutions and recommendations of the late provincial convention.

Unanimously resolved, That capt. Charles Ridgely, Thomas Cockey Dye, Walter Tolley, jun. Charles Ridgely, son of John, Robert Alexander, Samuel Purviance, Benjamin Nicholson, Darby Lux, Jeremiah Townley Chase, George Ristean, Thomas Harrison, John Moale, Andrew Buchanan, William Lux, and Samuel Worthington, be delegates to represent this county in the next provincial convention; and that any or any of them that shall attend, have full and ample power to consent and agree to all measures that the said provincial convention may deem necessary and expedient to obtain a redress of American grievances.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be added to the committee of observation appointed on the 15th of November last.

HUNDREDS.

Patuxent Lower.—Charles Rogers, John Gorsuch, William McCubbin, William Williamson. Patuxent Upper.—James Croxall, John Ellicot, Edward Norwood.

Back-River Upper.—John Cockey, Edward Talbot, Joshua Stevenson, Edward Cockey, Ezekiel Towfsh. Middle-River Upper.—Benjamin Rogers, Robert Cummings, Benjamin Buck, Joshua Hall, Gift Vaughan, Benjamin Merryman.

Back-River Lower.—George Matthews, John Buck. Middle-River Lower.—Moses Galloway, George Goldsmith Presbury, Abraham Britton, Nicholas Blitton.

Solider's Delight.—Thomas Cradock, Charles Walker, Samuel Owings, jun. Christopher Randal, jun. Benjamin Wells.

Middlesex.—Jacob Myers, Richard Cromwell, Thomas Rutter.

Delaware.—Christopher Owings, Benjamin Lawrence, Nicholas Dorsey, jun. North.—John Hall, Stephen Gill, jun. Pipe-Creek.—John Showers, George Everhart.

Carroll's Upper.—Samuel Young, Jesse Bussey, Thomas Galloway Howard, James Bosley, William Cromwell, Zacheus Barret Onion.

Mt. Run.—Edmund Stansbury, John Stevenson, Daniel Shaw, William Slade, jun. Joseph Sutton, John Steward.

Baltimore-Town.—James Sterret, Charles Ridgely, jun. William Goodwin, Dr. Charles Wiesenthal, Thomas Ewing.

Resolved, That subscriptions be opened in each hundred, under the direction of the committee, and that the same be paid into the hands of a treasurer to be appointed by the contributors in each hundred, and be laid out agreeable to the resolve of the provincial convention.

Resolved, That the name of every person, who shall, upon personal application made to him by the committee, or any person under their appointment, refuse or decline to subscribe, or contribute for the purchase of arms and ammunition, be taken down and laid before the committee at the next meeting after such refusal, together with the reasons of such refusal.

Resolved, That the forming of the inhabitants of this county into companies, and their using their utmost endeavours to make themselves masters of the military exercise, and their resisting with force every illegal at-

in alarming a conjuncture, this colony has, in her committee of correspondence for Prince George's county, that Mr. Alexander M'Pherson, merchant in Baltimore, and John Murdock, merchant in Baltimore, who distinguished abilities, and liberal and generous