

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1775.

AS I have been informed by a letter from England, of a parcel of books... I have not come to hand...

Nottingham, April 1, 1775. I had any dealings with us, are discharged their balances...

Lyons Creek, March 30, 1775. by the subscribers, a quantity of rum, Muscovado sugar, coffee, chocolate, &c. &c. either by who shall...

from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, in the province of Maryland, an indentured servant...

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Baltimore, January 31, 1775. I have not come to hand...

LONDON. PROTEST. HOUSE OF LORDS.

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...

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...

Discontent. The previous question was moved, not to prevent the proceeding in the address, communicated at the conference with the commons...

adly. Because the papers laid upon our table by the ministers, are so manifestly defective, and so awfully curtailed, that we can derive from them nothing like information of the true state of the object on which we are going to act...

adly. 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...

- RICHMOND, PORTLAND, CAMDEN, FITZWILLIAM, SCARBOROUGH, ABERGAVENNY, WYCOMBE, COURTENAY, ABINGDON, CRAVEN, STANHOPE, COURTENAY, CHOLMONDELEY, 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.

Discontent. Because the violent matter of this dangerous address, was highly aggravated by the violent manner in which it was precipitated 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...

adly. Because no legal grounds were laid in argument or in fact, to shew 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...

adly. Because we think that several acts of the late 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...

adly. 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...

adly. 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...

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...

- RICHMOND, CHOLMONDELEY, CRAVEN, ABINGDON, ARCHER, PORTLAND, ABERGAVENNY, CAMDEN, ROCKINGHAM, EFFINGHAM, WYCOMBE, STANHOPE, COURTENAY, SCARBOROUGH, TORRINGTON, ABINGDON, STANHOPE, COURTENAY, CHOLMONDELEY, 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...

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 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...

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."

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 1770, 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 1773, 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 distresses, and thousands of industrious artificers and manufacturers with utter ruin...

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