

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

On Monday morning last arrived here on their return from Williamsburg for Philadelphia, the hon. Andrew Allen, and James Tighman, Esqrs; as also Richard Tighman, Esq; barrister at law—by whom we are favoured with a Virginia gazette, of the 26th ult. from which we have extracted the following important intelligence.

Williamsburg, May 26, 1774.

ON Tuesday last, the honourable house of burgesses came to the following resolution, which was directed to be forthwith printed and published: "this house being deeply impressed with apprehension of the great dangers to be derived to British America, from the hostile invasion of the city of Boston in our sister colony of Massachusetts-Bay, whose commerce and harbour are, on the first day of June next, to be stopped by an armed force; deem it highly necessary that the said first day of June be set apart by the members of this house, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, devoutly to implore the divine interposition for averting the heavy calamity which threatens destruction to our civil rights, and the evils of civil war; to give us one heart, and one mind, firmly to oppose by all just and proper means every injury to American rights; and that the minds of his majesty and his parliament, may be inspired from above with wisdom, moderation, and justice; to remove from the loyal people of America all cause of danger, from a continued pursuit of measures pregnant with their ruin.

Ordered therefore, that the members of this house do attend in their places at the hour of ten in the forenoon, on the said first day of June next, in order to proceed with the speaker, and the mace to the church in this city for the purposes aforesaid; and that the reverend Mr. Price be appointed to read prayers, and the reverend Mr. Gwatkin to preach a sermon suitable to the occasion."

Upon the reverend Mr. Gwatkin's petitioning to be excused from complying with his appointment, the reverend Mr. Price, chaplain to the house, was directed to preach in his stead.

Friday, May 27th. Yesterday between three and four o'clock, P. M. the right honourable the earl of Dunmore, sent a message to the honourable the house of burgesses, by the clerk of the council, requiring their immediate attendance in the council chamber, when his excellency spoke to them as follows:

Mr. speaker, and gentlemen of the house of burgesses, I have in my hand a paper published by order of your house, conceived in such terms, as reflect highly upon his majesty, and the parliament of Great-Britain; which makes it necessary for me to dissolve you, and you are dissolved accordingly.

And this day at ten o'clock, the honourable members of the late house of burgesses met by agreement at the long-room in the Raleigh tavern in this city, called the Apollo; when the following agreement was unanimously entered into by that patriotic assembly, in support of the constitutional liberties of America, against the late oppressive act of the British parliament respecting the town of Boston, which in the end must affect all the other colonies.

We his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the late representatives of the good people of this country, having been deprived by the sudden interposition of the executive part of this government, from giving our countrymen the advice we wished to convey to them in a legislative capacity; find ourselves under the hard necessity of adopting this, the only method we have left, of pointing out to our countrymen such measures as in our opinion are best fitted to secure our dearest rights and liberty from destruction, by the heavy hand of power now lifted against North-America. With much grief we find that our dutiful applications to Great-Britain, for security of our just, ancient and constitutional rights, have been not only disregarded, but that a determined system is formed and pressed for reducing the inhabitants of British America to slavery, by subjecting them to the payment of taxes, imposed without the consent of the people or their representatives; and that in pursuit of the system, we find an act of the British parliament lately passed for stopping the harbour and commerce of the town of Boston, in our sister colony of Massachusetts-Bay, until the people there submit to the payment of such unconstitutional taxes, and which act most violently and arbitrarily deprives them of their property, in wharfs erected by private persons at their own great and proper expence; which act is, in our opinion, a most dangerous attempt to destroy the constitutional liberty and rights of all North-America.

It is farther our opinion, that as tea on its importation into America is charged with a duty imposed by parliament for the purpose of raising a revenue, without the consent of the people, it ought not to be used by any person who wishes well to the constitutional rights and liberty of British America. And whereas the India company have ungenerously attempted the ruin of America, by sending many ships loaded with tea into the colonies, thereby intending to fix a precedent in favour of arbitrary taxation; we deem it highly proper, and do accordingly recommend it strongly to our countrymen, not to purchase or use any kind of East-India commodity whatsoever, except saltpetre and

spices, until the grievances of America are redressed. We are farther clearly of opinion that an attack made on one of our sister colonies to compel submission to arbitrary taxes, is an attack made on all British America, and threatens ruin to the rights of all, unless the united wisdom of the whole be applied. And for this purpose it is recommended to the committee of correspondence, that they communicate with their several corresponding committees on the expediency of appointing deputies from the several colonies of British America to meet in general congress, at such place annually as shall be thought most convenient; there to deliberate on those general measures which the united interests of America may from time to time require.

A tender regard for the interest of our fellow subjects, the merchants and manufacturers of Great-Britain, prevents us from going farther at this time; most earnestly hoping that the constitutional principle of taxing the colonies without their consent will not be persisted in, thereby to compel us, against our will, to avoid all commercial intercourse with Britain. Wishing them and our people free and happy, we are their affectionate friends the late representatives of Virginia.

The above was immediately signed by the honourable the speaker and all the members of the late house of burgesses, as well as by a number of clergymen and other inhabitants of the colony, who after having maturely considered the contents of the association, did most cordially approve and accede thereto.

This evening there is to be a ball and entertainment at the capital, given by the honourable the house of burgesses, to welcome lady Dunmore and the rest of our governor's family to Virginia.

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

WITH the most anxious and deep concern, I sit down to give you some account of the bitter things that are meditated against America, and thro' her against England itself, and that constitution, by which it has long been distinguished among the nations, as a land of freedom and happiness, and an asylum against tyranny and oppression—A distinction, alas! that now subsists no more! and must be for ever lost, unless kind Providence should interpose, to save us from that slavery and darkness, which has well nigh overpread the face of the whole earth. America, the last resort of retiring Freedom, is now to be invaded, and the fugitive driven from her peaceful recesses there, that so she may find no resting place on this side Heaven.

A plan of despotism and arbitrary power, has incessantly been pursued, during the present reign; thro' all the ministerial changes and manœuvres, that has still been the grand object in view; and may explain all those intricate movements of government, which otherwise appear quite mysterious and unaccountable; especially with regard to the colonies, it may account for that obstinate perseverance in measures palpably inconsistent with every principle of the English constitution, of justice, and of common sense; which have been attended with almost infinite expence, trouble and difficulty, both to the colonies and Great-Britain itself; when at the same time a plain, easy and certain way to peace, harmony and prosperity lies so open before us, that none can mistake it, and yet offers itself in vain. An absolute, arbitrary government, has infinite charms for a multitude of haughty, luxurious parasites and flatterers that ever surround a throne, and hope to share with it in tyrannizing over the people, and rioting on their spoils. No wonder that such as these should prevail on a young monarch to be pleased with, to countenance and adopt their plan. Unlimited power is generally a most desirable object, especially to youth and inexperience—and a few are distrustful of themselves, or imagine that it would be unsafe in their hands.

In England almost every obstruction to the execution of this plan, is removed: places of high trust and importance, are bestowed upon those who will act in subserviency to the views of the court; those who might impede those views, are divested of power, and disabled from any effectual opposition. Experience has shewn, that the pensions and places in the gift of the crown have as great an influence, on the nobility, whose estates might set them above dependence, as upon common men—for luxury is boundless, and can render the possessor of the greatest estate as needy as a beggar, and as vulnerable to the influence of a bribe. As for the commons, those natural guardians of the liberties and properties of the people, tho' there are many worthy men among them, who do their utmost to stem the torrent of corruption, and preserve their country; yet their number is too small to answer the end: the eloquence of Cicero, the most consummate knowledge of the interests of their country, and zeal for its service, the greatest abilities and integrity, are all rendered entirely useless by a corrupt majority of ministerial tools, who vote just as they are directed: this house, therefore, which used to be the bulwark of the people's security, serves now only to give the form or appearance of legality to acts of real tyranny and oppression, by which they are deprived of their liberty and property. A great majority of the house are returned by little venal boroughs, bribed by the nation's own money, to

elect such men as the ministry choose, and afterwards command to vote as they please. A friend well acquainted with the internal state of Great-Britain, assures me, "that many boroughs in the kingdom have scarce ten persons qualified to vote for a representative in parliament, and that all who are qualified are under the influence of some noble man, or a squire, who, if he had no person of his own family to put in, transfers the election, or rather nomination, to such adventurers as choose to purchase a seat as a means of climbing the hill of preferment. In some places there is not even the shadow of an election or town meeting. The sovereign, bailiff, or rather returning officer, with two or three burgesses, go privately to the squire's house, and in a moment name such a one, as duly elected, without the appearance of a candidate.

"What a farce are such transactions, when the liberties of the people are thus played away at a game, wherein a corrupt government, and an ambitious covetous landlord are the only gainers!" All things being thus ripe in England for the open introduction of arbitrary power, nothing seems to have prevented it, but the struggles of the Americans to preserve their liberties. These struggles have been doubly mortifying to the ministry, as they have thereby been not only prevented from levying a revenue upon America, but from executing their scheme, in its full extent, upon England. And unless that scheme be very soon executed, it is in danger of being blown up entirely; for matters have risen to such a crisis, the uneasiness and distress of the nation are become so general, that some violent commotion seems inevitable, and near at hand; and if a revolution should happen, and fail to establish despotism in England, it would probably be fatal to those who have attempted to introduce it. The most strenuous efforts therefore will now be made, both by force and fraud to reduce the Americans to a conformity with the measures of the ministry, who are enraged and distracted at the obstructions they meet with from that quarter.

I therefore earnestly warn you to firmness and vigilance, every art will be used, both to intimidate, and to deceive you, may God direct you to be wise and faithful to yourselves and to your country, and crown your endeavours with success. You have every thing at stake that can be dear to reasonable creatures; your freedom, your property, your posterity, your honour. The very ministry who are striving to enslave you, in spite of themselves, both honour and fear you; but if they succeed against you, will despise and spurn you.

About a fortnight ago an act of parliament of a most extraordinary kind, to shut up the port of Boston, was passed in a most extraordinary manner, being smuggled through the house in seventeen days only from its introduction. The evidence before the privy council was suppressed, the agents refused a hearing at the bar, and no member for Boston or America in either house. Nor had the merchants and manufacturers in England, who will be deeply affected by the execution of this act, any proper notice of it, or opportunity to remonstrate against it. Indeed it is openly said that many a thousand pounds were issued from the treasury to obtain a majority in the house, and hurry it through before there should be time for opposition: So that when a body of merchants, trading to Boston and America, waited on Lord North with a request that a petition might be heard against the bill, before it passed into a law; they had the mortification to find they were too late, and that the bill had already passed. As his majesty has, by the act, a conditional power to suspend its operation, in case the tea destroyed at Boston should be paid for, the merchants offered Lord North £. 10,000, or a security to the India company to pay for the tea, if that suspension of the act might be procured from his majesty. But these offers were refused, and the merchants went away much dissatisfied—as thinking people are in general, against the proceedings of the ministry, especially in respect to this law, and the manner of getting it passed, which was with as much privacy and haste as possible, so that it is hardly yet known in the manufacturing towns which will be hurt by it. It is expected to raise great clamour and uneasiness as soon as it comes to be generally known, and felt, by the labouring people, and the trade, the stoppage of which, it is imagined, in a few months will convince the ministry they have acted wrong.

Another new bill, as extraordinary as the Boston bill, only more general in its operation, is in agitation, in the privy council; and like the Boston bill it is intended to be smuggled through the house. God grant it may be stopped in its progress, or defeated of its design. It is expected here that America will be surprised or frightened into a compliance with it, by the intended alarming clauses in it, and the spirited manner of enforcing it.

God give you vigilance, fortitude, and wisdom to avoid the snares laid for you, and enable you to escape them.

General Gage is appointed governor and commander in chief of Massachusetts Bay, with very extensive powers. Under him are to be a set of officers, approved by the ministry, to be made counsellors, and enforce the parliamentary laws, with the (apparent) consent of the people.

In short, every art will be used to deceive you, and either cheat or frighten you out of your freedom and property: however, I can assure you the commanders have private orders not to fight, unless they can provoke you to appear the aggressors,---may they have orders not to commence hostilities, without further orders. Put how soon that restriction may be taken off, God only knows; nor do I think that it was from any regard to justice, or tenderness to you, that such a restraint was laid; but purely from fear of the consequences of sanguinary orders; therefore I think, if you are firm and prudent, you have no occasion at this time, to fear any tragical consequences from a refusal to be taxed by the British parliament, who have really no right at all to tax you;---not that I would persuade you to this refusal merely upon a supposition, that the ministry will not proceed to hostile and sanguinary measures---for my opinion is, that there is nothing too absurd or wicked for them to do; but that if they should proceed to such measures, it will be better for you to die than submit to them: however as your cause is just, and all the world must see that you are injured and oppressed, your oppressors will be condemned by all the world, both at home and abroad; and if you are but firm and prudent in your opposition, fear not but providence will interpose in your behalf, and raise you up friends to support and assist you. Some of the greatest and wisest, as well as best men in England, are already on your side; and will stand by you; your enemies have, nothing but mere power, unjustly obtained, and applied, to support their cause; reason and justice are altogether against them; they therefore stand on slippery ground, and totter in their stations. Lord Camden, exerted himself nobly in the house of lords, in your favour---he told them the Boston bill would be productive of a train of evils, and that they would certainly have cause to repent it. Great care is taken to prevent copies of his speech from getting to America, as well as to deceive you by false intelligence. Every tool of power in America will be called upon, and furnished with means to mislead you by a misrepresentation of facts, and giving a false turn and colouring to every thing that it concerns you to know. Six hundred pounds per annum, are paid to writers of false intelligence, and letters as well as news-papers, that might give you such intelligence as the ministry desire to conceal from you, are all stopped.

It is given out that severe measures are only intended against Boston, to punish their refractory conduct; but depend upon it, if they succeed against Boston, the like measures will be extended to every colony in America; they only begin with Boston, hoping the other colonies will not interpose. But you are all to be visited in turn, and devoured one after another. You may depend upon my intelligence---my office gives me access to the principals, concerned in the measures, and I think it my duty to warn the innocent against the wicked devices that I know to be meditated against them. It behooves the colonies, to be united, in their intelligence, councils, and measures; it is a matter of the last importance to them, to stand by and support one another; the most favoured can only expect to be last devoured. The ministry are determined to try your mettle to the utmost. Mansfield and Butte are supposed to be the prime directors, and to influence the royal ear as they please. The spoils of England are insufficient to support the luxury of the minions of power, they have fixed their voracious appetites upon the possessions of the Americans, and intend to make a prey of them, in defiance of reason and justice, of the charters of kings, and the divine laws of nature. Depend upon it, every colony is to be subdued into a slavish obedience to the tyrannical impositions of Great-Britain; nothing less will suffice, nothing less is intended. After the subjection of Boston and perhaps all the New-England governments, New-Jersey and New-York, are to be the next in course; and they talk of taking away Penn's charter. Look to yourselves, exert all your faculties to the utmost, your virtues will be put to a severe trial, and if they are not genuine and tounded, they will not stand the test.

Alas! how is my soul shocked at the present situation of England, my native country---a great, a generous, and late a happy people---but now how changed, how fallen! the men who are really wise and good, deprived of opportunities of acting---the poor and middling people ruined and oppressed, the rich lost in luxury and dissipation, a set of weak and wicked men, misguiding the reins of government, the people taxed to death without mercy, placemen and pensioners without number &c.

Many of the officers on the intended expedition against Boston and America, have nobly thrown up their commissions, and refused to fight against their brethren in the colonies, without a just cause; and it is expected the soldiers will desert in multitudes, from a mere sense of honour and justice.

April 8. News is just now arrived, by a private hand, that the discontent of the people has so far prevailed, that orders are sent to unman the fleet, or at least that it should not sail till further orders. I hope the news will prove true.

The Scots in the house of commons have been your great enemies. I think it would be but just in the Bostonians to withhold every farthing due to them in that town, which I am told is very considerable, especially to the city of Glasgow. Indeed I think as the port is shut up, the whole debt due from them to Great-Britain should be stopped, and reprisals be made by every means in your power---The preservation of England itself and her excellent constitution, require it of you.

May God direct and prosper your counsels.

T.

THE extracts of letters from London, dated the 7th and 8th of April, and printed on the back of the Boston port-act, which was distributed about town last Saturday, having been pronounced by some ignorant persons to be spurious and fabricated here; it is necessary to assert that they were last Thursday received by the Sampson, Capt. Coupar, that they are genuine, and

that any person doubting the verity of this declaration, may, by applying to Mr. Holt, the printer of the New-York journal, receive ample confirmation of it.

## L O N D O N.

The following are extracted from the latest English news-papers.

The marquis de Noailles is very soon to succeed count Guignes as ambassador in England from the court of France. Admiral Keppel has given the ministry strong assurances that the French Squadron is almost ready to sail from Toulon to act against the Russians in the Levant; but their ships are greatly worn-eaten, and otherwise in very bad condition: the admiral wrote this account from Nice in Italy. Dr. Goldsmith, the poet and historian, died very unexpectedly, greatly regretted. Governor Mountford Brown, lately appointed to the Bahamas, was married the 25th March, to Miss Charlotte Inglis, a relation of the earl of Dartmouth. Serjeant Burland succeeds baron Adams as one of the exchequer barons; the latter died, lately of the jail distemper. The Spaniards at all their ports, and at Majorca, in particular, the Genoese, Florentines and Venetians, are fitting out ships and other vessels, and raising forces; all the states of Barbary are likewise fitting out naval armaments, which will be productive of terrible events in the Turkish seas. The generals Clavering and Moulson, with the judges, are all embarked on board the Anson and Athburnham, for the East-Indies; they lie at Spithead, waiting for a fair wind. It is asserted, that by the taking of the city of Tanjour, in the East-Indies, no less than seven millions of sterling money will be produced to the East-India company and the captors; general Smith's proportion of it will amount to 150,000 pounds. Tiger Roach, who killed Capt. Farquhar at the Cape of Good Hope was not impaled, as reported, but is on his return to England; with his own share of that transaction. General Gage took leave of the king on the 6th of April, and on the 7th set out for Portsmouth, to embark with major Sheriff, on board the Lively man of war, Capt. Bishop, for Boston: his excellency's commission, as governor of Massachusetts-Bay, with an appointment of £2000 a year, is the most extensive that ever any English governor and commander in chief was hitherto invested with; such power could not be delegated to a more humane, intelligent and upright gentleman. All officers in England belonging to the regiments in America, are ordered for Portsmouth, to embark on board a transport waiting there to carry them to Boston. A fleet of observation will, in the summer be sent to cruise in the bay of Biscay, and another stationed between Lisbon and Gibraltar. The French, determined at length to aid the Turks, are preparing, under the administration of the hitherto pacific duke D'Aguillon, both by land and sea, to attack the Russians; this calls for the most vigilant and jealous attention to every motion of their forces, and at Paris nothing is now talked of but war, and at every port in France, from Calais and Bayonne: so that no person can leave the Kingdom without a royal pass; the Spaniards will act in concert with them in all their enterprizes. The young prince was christened at St. James's by the archbishop of Canterbury, on the 24th of March, and named Adolphus Frederick. The 4th, 5th, 38th, and 53d regiments are ordered to Boston. The bill for the better regulating the government of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, was recommended and passed by lord Mansfield; sir Charles Whitworth, lord North, Mr. Rice, with the attorney and solicitor general, prepared and brought it into the house of commons. The ticket, No. 1917, in the lottery of Messrs. Adam, proved to be their own property, being an unsold ticket; it was, on the 25th of March, drawn a prize of 50,000 pounds sterling. General Monekton is chosen member for Pontefract, in the room of lord Galway, his nephew, deceased. The Boston port bill in the house of lords, was supported by the lords Mansfield, Gower, Lyttleton, Weymouth, and Suffolk; it was opposed by the dukes of Richmond and Manchester, the marquis of Rockingham, and the lords Temple, Shelburne, Camden and Stair, but the principal arguments were between the lords Mansfield and Camden: lord Shelburne presented a petition against it, signed by sundry gentlemen of America, then resident in London. His majesty has declared his intention of being present at a review of the royal navy at Portsmouth or Plymouth, next July. Bishop Mofs is removed from St. David's to the see of Bath and Wells; Dr. York is consecrated bishop of St. David's; Dr. Dampier is Dean of Durham, vice Dr. Cooper, deceased; Dr. Majendie, is canon of Windsor; the Rev. Mr. Courney is prebendary of Worcester; and it is said, the Rev. Dr. Hurd is to have the living of St. George's, Hanover-Square. Lord Viscount Pitt, eldest son of the earl of Chatham, is on his passage to join the 47th regiment at Perth-Amboy, in New-Jersey, he being appointed an ensign in that corps. Lieutenant Col. James Hamilton, from half-pay, is now lieutenant Col. of the 21st regiment. His majesty has appointed general Murray to be lieutenant governor of Minorca, in the room of general Moltyn.

## N E W - Y O R K, May 19.

On Tuesday evening an express arrived in town from Boston, with an account that the inhabitants of that place had received, on the 10th instant, by Capt. Jenkins, the act of parliament for shutting up their port. On Wednesday the committees of correspondence, from eight of the adjacent towns, were summoned; and on Thursday they met at Vanuel-Hall, and wrote circular letters to the several committees of correspondence in the other colonies: on Friday the inhabitants of the town of Boston met, and agreed to send letters to every town in the Massachusetts-government, and to every colony on the continent; acquainting them, that they were determined to stop all exports and imports to Great Britain and the West-Indies, they chose other committees, to confer with the inhabitants of Salem, Marblehead, &c. to collect

subscriptions for the employment of the artificers, &c. and for effectually securing the peace of the city. In short, the inhabitants, who had assembled in prodigious numbers, were all united in a firm resolution, not to comply with the act of parliament. The purport of their letter to the committees of correspondence at this city and in Philadelphia, is to acquaint them with their resolutions; and to desire they may be supported by their hearty concurrence in the measures which have hitherto been concerted by them.

His excellency general Gage, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in North-America, and governor of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, arrived and landed on Friday last, with major Sheriff, at Castle-William, where he was received by Mr. Hutchinson, who resigned the government into general Gage's hands; and on Saturday noon a council was held there.

The inhabitants of Salem have declared, that they will not sell, or let an house or to lings, to any persons that may remove thither, in consequence of the passing of the Boston port act, they being determined to shew their distressed brethren in the capital city, every possible mark of their sincere sympathy.

## T O T H E P U B L I C.

"An advertisement having appeared at the coffee-house, in consequence of the late extraordinary and very alarming advices received from England, inviting the merchants to meet at the house of Mr. Samuel Francis, on Monday evening last, in order to consult on measures proper to be pursued on the present critical and important occasion.

"A very respectable and large number of the merchants and other inhabitants did accordingly appear at the time and place appointed, and then and there nominated, for the approbation of the public, a committee of fifty persons, of which, fifteen to be a sufficient number to do business.

"That therefore no formality may be wanting to constitute a committee duly chosen; the inhabitants of this city and county, are requested to attend at the coffee-house this day, at one o'clock (the same having been also notified by hand-bills, prior to the printing of this paper) to approve of the committee nominated as aforesaid, or to appoint such other persons, as in their discretion and wisdom may best meet."

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

On Saturday evening his excellency governor Eden set out from this city for Patuxent, to embark on board the Annapolis, Capt. Eden, for London.

His excellency proposes to return in a few months, with his lady and family, to this province.

The general assembly of this province, which stood prorogued to Monday the 11th day of July, is further prorogued to Monday the 24th day of October next.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 25th day of May, 1774, after notice given of the time, place, and occasion of this meeting;

**R E S O L V E D**, that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of America, and that it is incumbent on every colony in America, to unite in effectual means to obtain a repeal of the late act of parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the colonies come into a joint resolution to stop all importations from, and exportations to, Great-Britain, till the said act be repealed, the same will preserve North America and her liberties.

**R E S O L V E D** therefore, that the inhabitants of this city will join in an association with the several counties of this province, and the principal colonies of America, to put an immediate stop to all exports to Great-Britain, and that after a short day hereafter to be agreed on, that there be no imports from Great-Britain till the said act be repealed, and that such association be on oath.

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

That the inhabitants of this city will, and it is the opinion of this meeting, that this province ought immediately to break off all trade and dealings with that colony or province which shall refuse or decline to come into similar resolutions with a majority of the colonies.

That Messieurs John Hall, Charles Carroll, Thomas Johnson, jun. William Paca, Matthias Hammond, and Samuel Chase, be a committee for this city, to join with those who shall be appointed for Baltimore-Town, and other parts of this province, to constitute one general committee, and that the gentlemen appointed for this city immediately correspond with Baltimore-Town, and other parts of this province, to effect such association as will best secure American liberty.

## T O T H E P R I N T E R S.

**Y O U R** Gazette of the 16th inst. contains an anonymous publication of the resolutions entered into by the meeting of the inhabitants of this city, held for the purpose of taking into consideration, letters from Boston and Philadelphia, which it is presumed is entitled to no other than an anonymous answer. The public are desired to suspend forming any judgment of the sentiments of this city on a subject of so momentous a concern, until they are furnished with more authentic grounds.

Annapolis, May 26, 1774.

Annapolis, May 27, 1774.

A. M. 11 o'clock.

**A P A P E R** having been circulated this morning, in this city, and distributed with the Gazette, desiring the public to suspend forming any judgment of the sentiments of this city, on the subject matter of letters from Boston and Philadelphia, until they are furnished with more authentic grounds, than the resolutions entered into by the meeting of the inhabitants held for that purpose---ALL the CITIZENS, and particu-

laly those who dissent from the printed resolutions, are earnestly requested to meet at the play-house, precisely at three o'clock, this afternoon.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis in consequence of the foregoing notice, after reading the several letters and papers communicated from Boston and Philadelphia, the first, second, and third resolutions of this city on Wednesday last were distinctly read, one by one, and the question being put on them, severally, that they be confirmed, the first was unanimously confirmed, and on a division the second and third were also confirmed, very few dissenting. The fourth resolution being read, the question was moved, and put, that the same be expunged, and on a division resolved, by a considerable majority, that it be not expunged—The other resolutions were read, and on the question being put on each, were confirmed without any division.

Resolved, That this day's proceedings be immediately printed and made public.

Per order,

JOHN DUCKETT, Clk.

To THE PRINTERS.

Annapolis, May 30, 1774.

A publication of the inclosed protest, supported by a considerable number of the inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, will, it is presumed, furnish the most authentic grounds, for determining the sense of the majority, on a question of the last importance.

WE whose names are subscribed, inhabitants of the city of Annapolis, conceive it our clear right, and most incumbent duty, to express our cordial and explicit disapprobation, of a resolution which was carried by forty-seven against thirty-one at the meeting, held on the 27th instant.

The resolution against which we protest in the face of the world is the following.

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

**DISSENTIENT,**

I. Because we are impressed with a full conviction, that this resolution is founded in treachery, and rashness, inasmuch as it is big with bankruptcy and ruin, to those inhabitants of Great-Britain, who, relying on unlimited security on our good faith and integrity, have made us masters of their fortunes; condemning them UNHEARD, for not having interposed their influence with parliament in favour of the town of Boston, without duly weighing the force, with which that influence would probably have operated, or whether, in their conduct, they were actuated by wisdom and policy, or by CORRUPTION and AVARICE.

II. Because whilst the inhabitants of Great-Britain are partially despoiled of every legal remedy to recover what is justly due to them, no provision is made, to prevent us from being harassed, by the prosecution of internal suits, but our fortunes and persons are left at the mercy of domestic creditors, without a possibility of extricating ourselves, unless by a general convulsion; an event, in the contemplation of sober reason, replete with horror.

III. Because our credit as a commercial people will expire under the wound; for what confidence can possibly be reposed in those, who shall have exhibited the most arowd and most striking proof, that they are not to be bound by obligations as sacred as human invention can suggest!

Lloyd Dulany, William Cooke, James Tilghman, Anthony Stewart, William Stewart, Charles Stewart, David Stewart, Jonathan Pinkney, William Tuck, Thomas Sparrow, John Green, James Brice, George Gordon, John Chalmers, John Anderson, John Unsworth, James Taylor, William Cayton, George Rankin, Robert Moor, Jonathan Parker, Brite Seaven, John Varnel, John Annis, Robert Ridge, Robert Nixon, Thomas Kirby, William Edwards, Robert Lambert, William Eddis, John Clapham, Elie Vallette, Robert Buchanan, William Noke, James Brooks, Richard Murrow, John Brown, John Hepburn, Colin Campbell, Nathaniel Rois, William Niven, James Kingsbury, James Barnes, John Sands, James Williams, Joseph Williams, John Howard, William Munroe, John D. Jaquet, John Norris, John Steele, N. Maccubbin, Thoen. Thomas Hammond, Thomas Pipeir, Thomas Neal, William Tonry, James McKenzie, Nicholas Minsky, Martin Water, John Warren, William Chambers, James Clarke, Denton Jacques, Joseph Dovson, Thomas Macken, Richard Eurland, Dan. Dulany, of Dan. R. Mollison, Robert Couden, William Aikman, George French, John Parker, Archibald Smith, Thomas Bonner, Matthias Nae, Alexander McDonald, David Crinnig, John Timmis, David Atchison, James Maynard, William Harrison, Robert Kirkland, William Aston, Robert Morrison, Charles Bryan, John Haragan, Hugh Hendley, Richard Thompson, Reverdy Ghiselin, Charles Marckel, John Randall, William Stiff, James Mitchell, Charles Roberts, Samuel Skingle, Thomas Stiff, Henry Jackson, William Devenith, James Hackman, Charles Barber, John Evitts, James Maw, Jordan Steiger, Joseph Richards, Edward Owens, Thomas Pryle, J. Wilkinon, Robert Keys, Lewis Jones, William Willatt, John King, William Frew, Thomas Towson, William Howard, John Donaldson, Dan. Dulany, of Walter, William Worthington, Thomas B. Hodgkin, William Wilkins, Thomas French, Joseph Selby, William Gordon, Thomas Hyde, John Maconochie, Philip Thomas Lee, John Ball, Samuel Owens, Samuel Ball, Thomas Braithwaite, James Murray, Richard Mackubin, Michael Wallace, William Hyde, Nathan Hammond, Peter Pfalter, Joseph Browing, Thomas Hincks, Peter Neth, Edward Dogan, J. H. Anderson, Richard Burt, Henry Horsley, Cornelius Fenton, Richard Addams, George Ranken, sen. Edward Wilnot, Robert Lang, George Nicholson, Benjamin Spriggs, John Horton, Charles Wright, Conitantine Bull, Amos Edmons, Henry Sibell, Joshua Cross, John Woolford, Sam. H. Howard, Oliver Weeden, Alexander Fialater, Con M'Carty, Jonathan Simpson.

Chester Town, May 19, 1774.  
To the Printers of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Your giving the following a place in your useful gazette, is earnestly requested by the inhabitants of Kent county, Maryland.

Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights,  
The generous plan of pow'r deliver'd down  
From age to age, by your renown'd forefathers;  
So dearly bought, the price of so much blood!  
O! let it never perish in your hands,  
But piously transmit it to your children.

ADDISON'S CATO.

IT must be universally allowed, that the essential circumstance, which constitutes the political happiness of a free people, consists in their being governed by laws of their own making, or to which their consent is given by delegates of their own choice and nomination. This maxim, founded on the genius of the British constitution—the most perfect under heaven—cannot be supposed partial or confined; but must be as extensively diffusive, in its benign operations, as are the regions subordinate to, and claiming protection, under that constitution.

The act of parliament, therefore, subjecting the british colonies in America, to the payment of a duty on tea, for the purpose of raising a revenue, being passed without their consent, and calculated to enslave them, cannot but be deemed unconstitutional and oppressive; from whence it clearly follows, that it highly behooves the Americans, as *oyal and freeborn* subjects of Great-Britain, to take every prudent and justifiable measure in order to evade its baneful effects; thus to baffle the designs of a corrupt and despotic ministry. Our brethren of the northern colonies have already declared their opposition to this act;—and as it equally affects the good people of this loyal province of Maryland, a number of respectable gentlemen—friends to liberty, met at a public-house in Chester town, on Friday the 15th of May, 1774, when a chairman was chosen, a committee appointed, and it was agreed upon to have a general meeting of the inhabitants of the county on Wednesday the 15th of the same month, to declare their sentiments respecting the importation of tea, while subject to a duty.—A numerous and very respectable meeting was accordingly held, when the committee was enlarged, and the following resolutions were repeatedly read, and *unanimously* agreed to, viz.

First. RESOLVED, that we acknowledge his majesty George the third, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland—to be our rightful, and lawful sovereign, to whom we owe and promise all dutiful allegiance and submission.

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

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

4th. RESOLVED, therefore, that whoever shall import, or in any way aid or assist in importing, or introducing from any part of Great Britain, or any other place whatsoever, into this town or county, any tea; subject to the payment of a duty imposed by the aforesaid act of parliament. Or, whoever shall wilfully and knowingly sell, buy, or consume, or in any way assist in the sale, purchase, or consumption of any tea imported as aforesaid subject to a duty, he, or they, shall be stigmatized as enemies to the liberties of America.

5th. RESOLVED, that we will not only steadily adhere to the foregoing resolves, but will endeavour to excite our worthy neighbours to a like patriotic conduct, and whoever, amongst us, shall refuse his concurrence, or after complying, shall desert the cause, and knowingly deviate from the true spirit and meaning of these our resolutions, we will mark him out, as inimical to the liberties of America, an unworthy member of the community, and a person not deserving our notice or regard.

6th. RESOLVED, that the foregoing resolves be printed, that our brethren in this and the other colonies, may know our sentiments as they are therein contained.

Signed by order

of the committee,

W. WRIGHT, Clerk.

N. B. The above resolves were entered into upon a discovery of a late importation of the dutiable tea, (in the brigantine Geddes, of this port) for some of the neighbouring counties. Further measures are in contemplation, in consequence of a late and very alarming act of parliament.

Talbot Court House, May 24, 1774.

ALARMED at the present situation of America, and impressed with the most tender feelings for the distresses of their brethren and fellow subjects in Boston, a number of gentlemen having met at this place, took into their serious consideration the part they ought to act, as friends to liberty, and to the general interests of mankind.

To preserve the rights, and to secure the property of the subject, they apprehend, is the end of government. But when those rights are invaded—when the mode prescribed by the laws for the punishment of offences, and obtaining justice, is disregarded and spurned—when, without being heard in their defence, force is employed, and the severest penalties are inflicted; the people, they clearly conceive, have a right not only to complain, but likewise to exert their utmost endeavours to prevent the effect of such measures, as may be adopted by a weak or corrupt ministry to destroy their liberties, deprive them of their property, and rob them of their dearest birthright as Britons.

Impressed with the warmest zeal for, and loyalty to their most gracious sovereign, and with the most sincere affection for their fellow subjects in Great-Britain, They are determined, calmly and steadily, to unite with their fellow subjects, in pursuing every legal and constitutional measure, to avert the evils threatened by

the late act of parliament for shutting up the port and harbour of Boston; to support the common rights of America; and to promote that union and harmony between the mother country and her colonies, on which the preservation of both must finally depend.

\* \* \* The conclusion of the essay on the advantages of a classical education, is postponed for want of room.—Advertisements omitted will be inserted next week.

**CUSTOM-HOUSE.**

**ENTRERS.**

Schooner Peggy and Betsey, Elijah Luce, from St. Vincent.  
Ship Richmond, Thomas Hutchinson, from Liverpool.  
Brig Industry, Charles Kenney, from Waterford.  
Ship Peggy, William Barron, from Falmouth.  
Ship Baltimore, James Handrick, from London.  
Ship Camden, Joseph Richardson, from London.

**CLEARERS.**

Sloop Baltimore Packet, John Gwinn, for Virginia.  
Ship Speedwell, William Clark, for Bristol.  
Schooner Two Brothers, Thomas Culmore, for New-  
Providence.  
Sloop Lucy, Samuel M'Lellan, for Casco Bay.  
Ship Sidney, Thomas Drysdale, for Lisbon.

Annapolis, May 26, 1774.

ALL the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, are earnestly requested to meet at the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 4th day of June next, to take into consideration sundry letters and papers from the town of Boston, and the city of Philadelphia; and to consult on the most effectual means to preserve the liberty of America.

**JUST IMPORTED,**

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

A LARGE and general assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable to the season; among which are fine and superfine broad-clothes—fine cassimer—wilton cloth—German lerges— $\frac{1}{2}$  yard, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ell wide stuffs—jeans—jeanets—hickies—cotton denims—corduroys—Italian and Dutch cords—yard wide drawboys—royal ribs—stock and fatinets—velvet and velverets—yard wide corded dimety's—yard wide flowered petticoating— $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and yard wide Irish linens—long lawns—white and brown Irish sheeting—white and brown Russia ditto—Russia drabs—brown and striped cotton hollands—Dowlas—bed-bunts—Flander's ticks—Holland beds and pillows—matrasles—cotton counterpanes— $\frac{1}{2}$  and yard wide cotton chints—lurniture check— $\frac{1}{2}$  ell, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  striped and plain lutestrings—Striped and bobined ducapes—black and white ditto—flowered brocade—armazreen—corded tabby—China taffeta—black and white fattins, and fatten peelings— $\frac{1}{2}$  ell and ell wide, and alamide— $\frac{1}{2}$  ell and ell wide Persian, and Persian taffeta—gold waistcoat shapes—silk Persian and fatten petticoats—fine patent aprons—silk gauze—cypress ditto—parifnet—catgut—cambricks and lawns—bond and thread lace—thread edging—taste—head and breast flowers—ear-rings and hair-pins—black and white silk handkerchiefs and cravats—black love handkerchiefs—Italian crapes—bombazeen—Womens and childrens fashionable silk bonnets—cane and straw hats—silk cloaks—mens and boys fashionable beaver hats—adies riding beaver ditto, with turban bands, and Ostrich feathers— $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  threaded mens and womens thread, cotton, and silk hose—boys mitts, ditto—mens, womens, and girls gloves and mitts—womens silk ditto—painted calicoes and l mens—India chints—white calicoes—six four-h humbams—ell wide plain and flowered muslins—ditto book muslins—nankeens—womens calimanco and white leather shoes—mens best shoes—red Morocco, and neat japaned decanter itana—viclins—strings for ditto—Poland starch—indigo and fig blue—spices of all kinds—sago—epam and glauhet salts—best powdered Jesuits bark—almonds—sun-raifins, and currants in jarre—sugar-candy—Spanish juice—spirits of wine—spirits of turpentine—Flourance oil—linseed ditto—painter's colours of all sorts—Weston snuff—baker salt—double and single refined loaf sugar—sail cloth—seas and sea twine—porter—old red port, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, and Co.

**JUST IMPORTED**

By WILLIAM AIKMAN, bookseller and stationer in Annapolis,

A LARGE collection of books—amongst which are Blackstone's commentaries on the laws of England, 4 vol. New dictionary of arts and sciences, 3 vol. 4to. Beatie's essay on truth. Buchan's domestic medicine, best London edition. Hume's essays, 2 vols. octavo. Lord Kaimes's elements of criticism, 2 vols. Ferguson's essay on civil society. Dickson on agriculture, 2 vols. last edition. Hoyle's games. An elegant edition of Ruffou's works, 10 vols. translated from the French. Sketches of the history of man, 2 vol 4to; by Lord Kaimes, newly published. Millar on the distinction of ranks in society. Man of feeling. Man of the world, 2 vols. A compleat assortment of the British poets, Latin, Greek, and French school-books, final histories for children, &c. &c. with a large quantity of royal, medium, demy, treasury, and town post, foolscap and pot writing papers; Dutch quills, best red and black scaling wax, and fish wafers.

Just published, and to be sold at W. Aikman's shop, the following new comedies, price 1s. 6d. each,

The Maccaroni.

The Man of Business.

The School for Wives.

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

W. Aikman has likewise imported a few grosses of red and white port wine, of the first quality,

N. B. Books for accounts ruled and bound in the neatest manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Catalogues of the books given gratis.

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

**THE DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S GUIDE;**

At which places, non-subscribers may also be supplied with a few remaining books, at the same price of 12s. 6d. ready bound.

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

**WILLIAM FITZHUGH.**

Baltimore, April 27, 1774.

Having obtained letters testamentary of the estate of the late Philip Weatherall, of Talbot county; do request all persons indebted to the said estate; to apply for a settlement of their accounts, and discharge the same to Mr. George Gleave of Talbot county; and those indebted for dealings at his late store in Frederick town, Cecil county, are desired to apply to Messrs. Williamson and Lulby, in Frederick town; who are empowered to settle and receive all balances due to the estate, by

**THOMAS PLACE, Administrator.**

To be sold at George Town upon Patowmack, for cash, bills of exchange, or country produce, **ABOUT** £1800 cost of goods, which may be had a bargain for ready pay, or at a low advance on credit; the purchasers to give bond with security if required. Apply to Mr. Thomas Conner, merchant at Nottingham, or to Mr. William Deakins, jun. at George Town, who will shew the goods.

London Town, April the 12th, 1774.

**THIS** is to inform the public; and my old customers in particular, that I still continue to carry on the itaymaking business in all its branches; as I have furnished my self with the best materials for that purpose, those ladies that choose to favour me with their custom, may depend upon being served in the neatest and best manner, and on the shortest notice, by the public's humble servant,

**ELIZABETH FERGUSON.**

N. B. She also keeps good entertainment for man and horse.

April 14, 1774.

To be sold all together, pursuant to the last will and testament of doctor William Wheland, late of Dorchester county, deceased, the following tracts and parcels of land, situate in the said county, near the mouth of Treniquaque River; viz: Middleton in the Oaks, 224 acres; Cold or Cool-Spring, 200 acres more or less; addition to Cool-Spring, 51 acres more or less; Part of Marsh-Range, 318 acres more or less; part of Middleton's Grange, supposed to contain 10 acres, and Hard Putt, 336 acres more or less. Most of these lands are adjoining, and form a valuable body of up-land and marsh, containing as it is thought, some surplus. The improvements are two plantations containing about 120 acres; on one of which are, a framed dwelling-house with a brick chimney, two framed barns and other out houses; also bearing orchards, and large nurseries of apple-trees and peach-trees. Levi Oram who lives on the premises, or William White who lives near, will shew the same, and Jane Wheland, widow of the testator, dwelling at Vienna, will exhibit the title papers and plots, together with a copy of the will to such as may apply.

The said will directs, that this advertisement be inserted eight successive weeks in the Maryland gazette; that those who incline to purchase, do deliver their respective bids in writing to one or more of us, and that the lands be by us conveyed to him, or her, who shall in that manner bid most within six months after the date of the last gazette, containing such advertisement, he or she having first paid the purchase money, or secured it to be paid to our satisfaction.

We have appointed Friday the 2d day of December next, for closing the sale at the house of Joseph McClemmy in Vienna aforesaid, and on the same day we shall, if we conveniently can (on receiving satisfaction as aforesaid) execute to the purchaser, a deed for the lands with special warranty, as ordered by the will; the sale to be in common money, and the lands entered on by the purchaser the first day of January next.

**HENRY STEELE,**  
**JOHN HENRY,**  
**EPHRAIM KING,** } Trustees for the Sale.

**FIVE POUNDS REWARD,**

Harford county, Maryland, May 7, 1774.

**DRIFTED** away last week from the landing of the subscriber, living on the western side of the head of Chesapeake Bay, two miles below the mouth of Susquehanna, a large fishing boat, about 18 feet keel, with four oars in her, and a platform on her stern, on which was a new seine (except a few fathoms on each wing) about 65 fathom long, the lead and cork lines are old, and spliced in several places, the floats are made of cypress; in said boat were near 300 fathom of tarred rope new last season, she had a long painter or head fast with a pig of iron for an anchor, but it is uncertain whether it was put out or not. Whoever takes up said boat, seine, and ropes, and delivers them or gives information of them to the subscriber, so that he may get them again, shall receive the above reward.

**JACOB GILES, jun.**

**WANTED**

For **KING WILLIAM'S SCHOOL,**  
**A PERSON** capable of discharging the office of usher, to whom will be given £50 common currency per annum, with £2:10:0 to be paid by each scholar. To prevent trouble it is desired that no person will make application who is not properly qualified.

Annapolis, May 4, 1774.

**ROBERT ARMSTRONG** and **WILLIAM HOWARD** take this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they now carry on the tallow chandlery and soap boiling business, in all their different branches, at their house in East-street, near the market; where those who may be pleased to favour them with their custom may depend on their punctuality. They flatter themselves, that the quality of their goods, and easy terms, will sufficiently recommend them to the notice and favour of the public.

N. B. Common dippl'd candles, by the box eleven pence halfpenny, ditto, under thirty weight, one shilling per pound; mold candles, fourteen pence by the box, ditto by the single pound fifteen pence. Hard soap by the pound nine pence; soft ditto by the gallon one shilling. Cash for tallow and myrtle wax.

**DORCHESTER COUNTY, CAMBRIDGE RACES.**

**ON** Thursday the 9th day of June next will be run for, a give and take purse of 50 pounds common money, free for any horse; mare, or gelding, on the following terms, viz. Aged horses 14 hands high to carry 9 stone, allowing 7 lb. for every year under age, and 7 lb. for every inch under 14 hands, but for every inch above 14 hands to carry 7 lb. extraordinary; heats 2 miles each.

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

The horses the first day to enter at the house of Mr. John Manning in Cambridge, on Wednesday the 8th Day of June. Entrance to non-subscribers 3 pounds, to subscribers 1 guinea. Those for the second day to enter on Thursday afternoon, between the hours of 4 and 8. Entrance 30 shillings each. To start each day precisely at 11 o'clock, and to allow 15 minutes between each heat. There will be judges appointed to determine all disputes that may arise.

Prince-George's county, April 28, 1774.

To be let to the lowest bidder, **THE** building an assembly room of wood near the tree-school, 50 feet by 24, 10 feet pitch and arched. Any person willing to undertake the said building is desired to attend at Queen-Anne, on the 26th day of May, in order to give in their proposals to

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

Baltimore, May 9, 1774.

To be sold, on Wednesday the third day of August next, by public sale, at the house of Mrs. Sarah Chilton, in Baltimore-Town,

**THAT** valuable tract of land called Colrain, formerly belonging to capt. William Richardson, patented for 602 acres, but said to contain more; whereon are built a framed dwelling house 30 feet by 20, with brick chimnies, two rooms below, three above, with a kitchen, meat house, milk house, hen house, corn house, stable and barn, and a good apple orchard. There are about 40 acres of meadow ground cleared, and under middling fence, part whereof is embanked marsh, the rest white oak bottom, and upwards of 100 acres more may be made. This land abounds with locust, maple, hickory, red and white oak, is conveniently situated in Harford county, upon Bush river, four miles from Bush and Joppa, and 22 from Baltimore-Town. There is a good herring fishery, and plenty of wild fowl on it, and said to contain iron ore, being convenient to many furnaces and a good landing. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaser, who, if he inclines to make a private bargain, may apply to James Christie, jun. merchant in Baltimore-Town, and capt. William Richardson, who now lives on the premises, will shew the land.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, if capt. John Posey be living, who married Miss Elizabeth Adair, in the year 1769, and will apply to me the subscriber, living in Charles-Town, South Carolina, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage. If capt. Posey should be dead, and has any children living, it would be kind of their friends to apply as soon as possibly they can, to take care of the estate left capt. Posey and children. Given under my hand at Charles-Town, this 10th day of February, 1774.

**JONATHAN WADDLE.**

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

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

**JEREMIAH FOWLER.**

Baltimore Town, April 1774.

**TO** be sold by the subscriber, a valuable tract of land called the Adventure, formerly belonging to Corbin Lee, Esq; containing 1000 acres, lying on the great Falls of Gunpowder, about 13 miles from Baltimore Town, six miles from Joppa, 2 and a half from the Nottingham Forges, within 4 and 5 miles of several merchant mills; the improvements consist of a large elegant brick house 65 by 45, two story high, four rooms on a floor, with a large passage, the cellar dry and good, the inside work of the house not finished; a large stone kitchen 40 by 30, two story high, completely finished; a store house 35 by 22, two story high; a framed house two story, 25 by 22, with a piazza well finished; a garden of three acres with a pleasant summer house; a large frame barn with brick stables underneath, and sundry other convenient out houses; there are about 350 acres of land cleared and under good fence, about 70 acres in wheat. This tract is pleasantly situated in a healthy country, and the whole commands an extensive prospect of the country and Bay, and from its vicinity to the iron works, the wood of which there is a large quantity, will find a ready sale; The soil is remarkable good, and abounds with locust, poplars, hickory, white oak, and black walnut; it is well watered, and 70 acres of good watered meadow may be made at a small expence: it is contiguous to an extensive range of 10 or 12 miles circuit of uncultivated land, from whence any number of cattle may be raised: the main branch of the river Gunpowder runs through the tract forming a very fine mill seat. The valuable improvements on this land, with the goodness of the soil, render it a convenient seat, either for a gentleman, miller or farmer; time will be given for the payment of a thirds of the purchase money; on giving bond on interest, with security if required.

**ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN.**

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774.

**THE** subscriber's salary being lessened in value almost one half by an act passed the last session, for the support of the clergy of the church of England in this province; he finds it necessary for the support of his family and other purposes, to join to his ministerial office some other business. He has therefore opened a grammar school at his house in Kent county, about five miles from Rock-Hall, where gentlemen may have their sons boarded, and taught the latin and greek tongues, and other parts of literature in the best manner, at thirty pounds per annum, and the greatest care taken of them.

**ROBERT READ.**

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774.

**SPRIGGS** and **DONALDSON**, tailors, stay-makers and ladies habit-makers, take this method to inform the public, that they have just imported from London a large quantity of the best materials for carrying on the stay-making business, and are now removed into the house where Mr. Robert Pinkney lately lived. All orders from their customers and others in either of the above branches of business will be thankfully received and speedily executed.

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

**FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.**

May 20, 1773.

**RAN** away from the subscriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the west of England, a spare slim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts, two pair of stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat; it's possible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a sum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above-said plantation, or to the subscriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have the above reward for their trouble, besides what the law allows, paid by **HENRY RIDGELY.**

**LAND TO BE SOLD.**

**TWO** tracts of land at the mouth of Connecheague, containing five hundred thirty-three acres and three quarters of an acre, which I purchased at the sale of the manor, whereon Mr. Minor keeps public house, and where my brother George lived; whereon is a house two storie high with brick chimnies, three fire rooms below and three above, with cellars, barns, outhouses, &c. a good meadow, and plenty of timber to support it for many, many years. But it is so well known to every jersey or Pennsylvania man, who ever went to the southward to look out for land for his children, that there is no occasion to say one word in praise of it. Whoever buys it shall have possession of it next fall, time enough to put a crop of winter grain in the ground.

**DAVID ROSS.**