

(XXX<sup>th</sup> YEAR.)

THE

(No. 100)

## MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1774.

L O N D O N, Aug. 30.

**A** MORNING paper says, some very disagreeable news was received on Saturday night from our ambassador at the court of France, which has put our ministry in great confusion: an express was sent off immediately to lord North at Dillington, to desire his attendance this day in town, and several other of the great officers of state that were absent.

A gentleman arrived from France, says, that it was strongly reported at Paris, that the English ambassador was going to leave that city and return home, on account of some ill treatment that he has met with at that court several times, when the greatest respect was paid to other foreign ambassadors.

August 31. They write from the Hague, that the states general have given orders for all the barrier towns of the republic, both in Holland and Flanders, to be as completelyarrisoned as in war time.

If a war with the continent, which seems most probable, should take place, a correspondent says, we shall soon see the metropolis of this nation fixed in America.

Yesterday Robert Eden, Esq; took leave of his majesty at the levee, and this day set off for his government of Maryland.

It is reported that the ministry are so much embarrassed by the firmness of the Boitonians, that they are much divided in opinion about future measures; some are for making a retreat, and wish to be furnished by the Americans with an honourable pretence; others breathe fire and sword, and are for teaching the Americans loyalty on English gibbets. It is generally believed the Parliament will be called in October to deliberate and determine on these American affairs, and it is whispered, that a certain great personage is strongly inclined to put the management of them into the hands of lord Chatham. Our American territories are too powerful an empire to be governed by unsteady councils; they require a wise head to plan, and a powerful arm to execute. A wise minister should be cautious how he entered into a quarrel; but once entered in, should be firm and resolute in the prosecution. Our ministry fought the quarrel with America, and by their unsteady manner of conducting it, have taught the colonies to despise the head and the arm of administration.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 25.

It is reported here, that Spain has declared war against Portugal, and has demanded 30,000 men from France, as is stipulated in the family compact; but how far this report is to be credited we do not pretend to say, though all the letters received here by the Spanish mail mention it as a fact. If so, it is for no other end than to draw the pacific court of London into a war, it being impossible that England should remain neutral in a dispute between Spain and Portugal.

We are informed that our court has agreed to assist the city of Dantzick against the king of Prussia, to enable the Dantzickers to maintain their liberty, and to defeat the projected usurpation of that monarch.

September 1. Yesterday morning early an express was received at St. James's, from Paris, which was thought to be of such importance that it was sent off immediately to bed.

A subscription is about to be opened for the relief of the Boitonians. The lord mayor, Mr. George Healy, and several other principal merchants and gentlemen, have intimated their intentions to become liberal subscribers. If there is a spark of public virtue amongst the people, these examples will be followed with the zealous ardor of men who prize liberty too well themselves to suffer their American brethren to be deprived of so invaluable a birthright.

On Monday a grant passed the great seal to a noble person of a pension of 4000l. per annum during his life, payable quarterly at the Exchequer, the same to commence from the 25th day of March last.

It is reported a certain nobleman, who has been lately much courted to take a share in the administration of government, has refused to enter into any negotiation till the Boston port-bill is repealed.

Dublin, August 30. We hear, from very good authority, that a pension is granted, on this establishment, of 3000l. per ann. to the queen of Denmark.

B O S T O N, October 17.

On Tuesday the 11th instant, the provincial congress met at Concord, when the hon. John Hancock, Esq; was chosen president, and Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; secretary.

Friday last the following message was presented to his excellency the governor, viz.

In provincial congress, Thursday, October 13, 1774.

Ordered, That Col. Lee, Hon. Col. Ward, Col. Orne, Capt. Gardner, Henry Gardner, Esq; Mr. Devens, Mr. Gorham, Capt. Browne, Col. Pomeroy, Hon. Col. Prescott, Col. Thayer, Mr. Williams, Capt. Heath, Capt. Upham, Mr. Barns, Capt. Doolittle, Mr. Lothrop, Major Thompson, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Pickering, and Capt. Thompson, be a committee to wait on his excellency with the following message.

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

May it please your excellency,

THE delegates from the several towns in the province of the Massachusetts-bay, having convened in general congress, beg leave to address your excellency:

The distressed and miserable state of the province, occasioned by the intolerable grievances and oppressions to which this people are subjected, and the danger and destruction to which they are exposed, of which your excellency must be sensible, and the want of a general assembly have rendered it indispensibly necessary to collect the wisdom of the province, by their delegates, in this congress, to concert some adequate remedy for preventing impending ruin, and providing for the public safety.

It is with the utmost concern we see your hostile preparations which have spread such an alarm throughout this province and the whole continent, as threatens to involve us in all the confusion and horrors of a civil war; and while we contemplate an event so deeply to be regretted by every good man, it must occasion the surprise and astonishment of all mankind, that such measures are pursued against a people whose love of order, attachment to Britain, and loyalty to their Prince, have ever been exemplary.

Your excellency must be sensible that the sole end of government is the protection and security of the people; whenever, therefore, that power, which was originally instituted to effect these important and valuable purposes, is employed to harass, distress, or enslave the people, in this case it becomes a curse rather than a blessing. The most painful apprehensions are excited in our minds by the measures now pursuing, the vigorous execution of the port-bill, with improved severity, must eventually reduce the capital and its numerous dependencies to a state of poverty and ruin: The acts for altering the charter and the administration of justice in the colony, are manifestly designed to abridge this people of their rights, and to licence murders; and, if carried into execution, will reduce them to a state of slavery: The number of troops in the capital increasing by daily accessions drawn from the whole continent, together with the formidable and hostile preparations which you are now making on Boston Neck, in our opinion greatly endanger the lives, liberties and properties, not only of our brethren in the town of Boston, but of this province in general. Permit us to ask your excellency, Whether an inattentive and unconcerned acquiescence to such alarming, such menacing measures, would not evidence a state of insanity; or whether the delaying to take every possible precaution for the security of the province would not be the most criminal neglect in a people heretofore rigidly and justly tenacious of their constitutional rights.

Penetrated with the most poignant concern, and ardently solicitous to preserve union and harmony between Great Britain and the colonies, so indispensibly necessary to the well-being of both, we treat your excellency to remove that brand of contention, the fortrefs at the entrance of Boston. We are much concerned that you should have been induced to construct it, and thereby causelessly excite such a spirit of resentment and indignation as now generally prevails. We assure you, sir, that the good people of this colony never have had the least intention to do any injury to his majesty's troops; but, on the contrary, most earnestly desire that every obstacle to treating them as fellow-subjects may be immediately removed; and are constrained to tell your excellency, that the minds of the people will never be relieved till those hostile works are demolished: And we request you, as you regard his majesty's honour and interest, the dignity and happiness of the empire, and the peace and welfare of this province, that you immediately desist from the fortrefs now constructing at the south entrance into the town of Boston, and restore the pass to its natural state.

## HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

To Col. Lee, Hon. Col. Ward, Col. Orne, Capt. Gardner, Henry Gardner, Esq; Mr. Devens, Mr. Gorham, Capt. Browne, Col. Pomeroy, Hon. Col. Prescott, Col. Thayer, Mr. Williams, Capt. Heath, Capt. Upham, Mr. Barns, Capt. Doolittle, Mr. Lothrop, Major Thompson, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Pickering, and Capt. Thompson, said to be ordered in provincial congress, Thursday October 13, 1774, a committee to wait on his excellency with a message.

GENTLEMEN,

THE previous menaces daily thrown out, and the unusual warlike preparations throughout the country, made it an act of duty in me to pursue the measures I have taken in constructing what you call a fortrefs, which, unless annoyed, will annoy nobody.—It is surely highly exasperating, as well as ungenerous, even to hint that the lives, liberties, or properties of any persons, except avowed enemies, are in danger from Britons; Britain can never harbour the black design of wantonly destroying or enslaving any people on earth; and, notwithstanding the enmity shewn the king's troops, by withholding from them almost every necessary for their preservation, they have not as yet discovered the resentment which might justly be expected to arise from such hostile treatment.

No person can be more solicitous than myself to preserve union and harmony between Great Britain and her colonies, and I ardently wish to contribute to the completion of a work so salutary to both countries: but an open and avowed disobedience to all her authority is only bidding defiance to the mother country, and gives little hopes of bringing a spirited nation to that favourable disposition which a more decent and dutiful conduct might effect.

While you complain of acts of parliament that make alterations in your charter, and put you, in some degree, on the same footing with many other provinces,

you will not forget that, by your present assembling, you are yourselves subverting that charter, and now acting in direct violation of your own constitution. It is my duty, therefore, however irregular your application is, to warn you of the rock you are upon, and to require you to desist from such illegal and unconstitutional proceedings.

THOMAS GAGE.

Province-house, October 17, 1774.

In provincial congress at Concord, October 14, 1774.

RESOLVED, That the several constables and collectors of taxes throughout the province, who have or shall have any monies in their hands, collected on province assessments, be advised not to pay the same, or any part thereof, to the Hon. Harrison Gray, Esq; but that such constables and collectors, as also such constables and collectors as have or shall have any county monies in their hands, take and observe such orders and directions touching the same, as shall be given them by the several towns and districts by whom they were chosen. And that the sheriffs and deputy sheriffs of the several counties in the province, who have in their hands any province monies, be also advised not to pay the same to the said Harrison Gray, Esq; but that they retain the same in their hands respectively, until the further advice of a provincial congress or order from a constitutional assembly of the province. And that the present assessors of the several towns and districts in the province be advised to proceed to make assessments of the tax granted by the great and general court of the province at their last May session, and that such assessments be duly paid by the persons assessed, to such person or persons as shall be ordered by the said towns and districts respectively. And the congress strongly recommend the payment of the tax accordingly.

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, secretary.

Friday last the following address from the county of Worcester was presented to his excellency the governor, viz.

To his excellency Thomas Gage, Esq; governor of his majesty's province of Massachusetts-bay, and commander in chief of the king's forces in North America.

May it please your excellency,

THE people of the county of Worcester, being earnestly solicitous for the peace and welfare of the province in general, cannot view the measures now pursuing by your excellency but with increasing jealousy, as they apprehend there has not, nor does at present exist, any just occasion for the formidable hostile preparations making on the neck leading to our distressed capital.

It is a matter of such notoriety that your excellency must be sensible there was not the least opposition made to obstruct the introduction of the king's troops at their first landing, nor have the people since that time discovered any intention to disturb them, till your excellency was pleased to order the seizure of the powder in the arsenal at Chalestown, in a private manner, which occasioned the report that a skirmish had happened between a party of the king's troops and the people at Cambridge, in which several of the latter fell; this caused the people to arm and march from divers parts of the country; but no sooner was that report proved false than they returned peaceably to their respective homes.

The inhabitants of the province in general, and town of Boston, have never given cause for those cruel and arbitrary acts, for blockading their harbour and subverting the charter, by altering the civil government of the province, which, however, this people are determined, by the divine favour, never to submit to but with their lives, notwithstanding they are aggrieved at the king's displeasure against them, through the instigation of artful and designing men.

This county finds it difficult to comprehend the motives for the present hostile parade, unless it be in consequence of some preconcerted plan to subject the already greatly distressed town of Boston to mean compliances or military contributions. They are equally at a loss to account for your excellency's conduct towards the county of Suffolk, as in your answer to their address, remonstrating against fortifying the only avenue to the town, which by that means may in some future time be improved to cut off the communication between town and country, and thereby reduce the miserable inhabitants to the greatest straits. Your excellency is pleased in answer to observe, that you had not made it easier to effect this than what nature has made it; if so, the country cannot conceive why this expence and damage of the town to no purpose. Your excellency is likewise pleased to take notice of the general good behaviour of the soldiers, but at the same time pass over that part complaining of the detention of private property, and proceed to answer by way of query, to which you would not permit a reply. This county are constrained to observe, they apprehend the people justifiable in providing for their own defence, while they understood there was no passing the neck without examination, the cannon at the north battery spiked up, and many places searched, where arms and ammunition were suspected to be; and, if found, seized; yet, as the people have never acted offensively, nor discovered any disposition so to do, till as above related, the county apprehend this can never justify the seizure of private property.

It is with great anxiety this county observes the wanton exercise of power in the officers of the customs at Salem, and on board the king's ships, respecting the ar-

ticle of fuel, destined for the use of the inhabitants of Bolton, who are obliged to have it with the additional charge of landing and re-landing at Salem before it can proceed; when your excellency must be sensible the act, which is the professed rule of conduct, expressly excepts fuel and victuals which may be brought to Bolton, by taking on board one or more officers at Salem (who at the store-laid charge) while that destined for the troops proceeds direct, free from the same. There are many other things which bear extremely hard on the inhabitants, while they are prohibited from transporting the smallest articles from one part of the town to another, water borne, without danger of a seizure, or to get hay, cattle, &c. from any of the islands, notwithstanding there is no other way of transportation.

Your excellency, we apprehend, must have been greatly misinformed of the character of this people, to suppose such severities tend either to a submission to the acts, or reconciliation with the troops; and the county are sorry to find the execution of the acts attempted with an higher hand than was intended, unless the acts themselves should be thought too lenient.

Bringing into the town a number of cannon from Castle-William, sending for a further reinforcement of troops, with other concurring circumstances, strongly indicating some dangerous design, has justly excited in the minds of the people apprehensions of the most alarming nature, and the authors must be held accountable for all the blood and carnage made in consequence thereof. Therefore this county, in duty to God, their country, themselves and posterity, do remonstrate to, and earnestly desire your excellency, as you regard the service of the king, and the peace and welfare of the province, to desist from any further hostile preparations, and give the people assurance thereof, by leveling the intrenchments and dismantling the fortifications, which will have a tendency to satisfy their doubts, and restore that confidence so essential to their quiet and his majesty's service.

By order of the convention of committees for the county of Worcester.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE repeatedly given the strongest assurances that I intended nothing hostile against the town or country, and therefore desire you to ease the minds of the people against any reports that may have been industriously spread amongst them to the contrary; my wish is to preserve peace and tranquillity.

With respect to the execution of the port bill, it is a matter belonging to other departments; and if any thing is done not warranted by said act, the law is open for redress.

THOMAS GAGE.

Capt. Brown is arrived at Salem with a generous donation from our worthy sympathizing brethren of the county of Monmouth, in New-Jersey, consisting of 1200 bushels of rye, and 50 barrels of rye flour.

NEW-YORK, October 27.

On the 9th of October the 10th and 13d regiments sailed from Quebec for Boston.

Mr Thomas Charles Williams, who arrived here yesterday in the ship *Sansom*, Capt. Coupar, from London, is extremely uneasy at a report being spread, that he shipped the tea lately destroyed at Annapolis in Maryland, as mentioned in this day's paper. He assures the public the said report is groundless, and intreats they will suspend their opinion upon that matter a few days, when he hopes to give them the fullest proofs of his innocence.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 13.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Williams Preston, dated *Finchley*, September 28.

"That part of the army, under the command of Colonel Lewis, which is to meet Lord Dunmore at the mouth of the great Kanawah, or New River, assembled at the Great Levels of Green Brier, to the amount of about 1500 rank and file. Colonel Charles Lewis marched with 600 men, on the 6th instant, for the mouth of Elk, a branch of New River, which empties some distance below the falls, there to build a small fort, and prepare canoes. Colonel Andrew Lewis marched with another large party, the 13th instant, for the same place; and Colonel Christian was to march yesterday with the remainder, being about 400, and the last supply of provisions. His body of militia, being mostly armed with rifle guns, and a great part of them woodmen, are looked upon to be at least equal to any troops, for the number, that have been raised in America. It is earnestly hoped they will, in conjunction with the other party, be able to chastise the Ohio Indians for the many murders and robberies they have committed on our frontiers for many years past.

"On the 8th instant, one John Henry was dangerously wounded, and his wife and three children taken prisoners, on the head of Clinch river. The man at that time made his escape, but is since dead of his wounds. The same day a man was taken prisoner by another party of the enemy, on the north fork of Holston. On the 13th, a soldier was fired upon by three Indians, on Clinch river; but, as he received no hurt, he returned the fire, and it is believed killed an Indian, as much blood was found where he fell, and one of the plugs which burst out of his wound, was also found. The soldier was supported by some men who were near, and gave the two Indians a chase; who, it is supposed, threw the wounded one into a deep pit that was near. These parties of the enemy were pursued several days, by Capt. Daniel Smith, who could not overtake them, they having stolen horses to carry them off.

"On the 23d, two negroes were taken prisoners at Blackmore's fort, on Clinch river, and a great many horses and cattle shot down. On the 24th, a family was killed and taken at Reedy creek, a branch of Holston, near the Cherokee line; and on Sunday morning, the 25th, hallooing, and the report of many guns, were heard at several houses, but the damage done was not known when the express came away. These last murders are believed to be perpetrated by the Cherokees, as two men lately returned from that country and made oath that two parties had left the towns, either to join the Shawanese, or fall upon some of our settlements; and that the Cherokees, in general, appeared in a very bad temper, which greatly alarmed the traders,

"It is impossible to conceive the consternation into which this last stroke has put the inhabitants on Holston and Clinch rivers, and the rather, as many of their choice men are on the expedition, and they have no ammunition. Two of these people were at my house this day, and, after travelling above a hundred miles, offered ten shillings a pound for powder; but there is none to be had for any money. Indeed it is very alarming; for, should the Cherokees engage in a war at this time, it would ruin us, as so many men are out, and ammunition so scarce. Add to this the strength of those people, and their towns being so near our settlements on Holston."

Oct. 14. This day an express arrived from his excellency the governor, who has sent copies of several speeches that passed between him and the chiefs of the Six Nations and Delawares; wherein they greatly disapprove of the murders and outrages committed by the Shawanese, and promise to use their best endeavours to bring them to a treaty with his excellency, when it is hoped a permanent peace will be established, and an end put to an Indian war, so ruinous to the frontier inhabitants, as well as expensive to the country.

We also learn, from the best authority, that his excellency intends to return to this city in time to meet the GENERAL ASSEMBLY on the 3d day of next month, to which time they are prorogued by his excellency's last proclamation.

ANNAPOLIS, November 3.

THE DEPUTIES OF THIS PROVINCE REQUEST THE COMMITTEES OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, TO MEET AT THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, ON MONDAY THE 21st INSTANT.

The following association was entered into by the congress held at Philadelphia, which we here insert for the information of our readers.

WE, his majesty's most loyal subjects, the delegates of the several colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Three Lower Counties of Newcastle Kent and Suxlex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, deputed to represent them in a continental congress, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth day of September, 1774, avowing our allegiance to his majesty, our affection and regard for our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain and elsewhere, affected with the deepest anxiety and most alarming apprehensions at those grievances and distresses with which his majesty's American subjects are oppressed, and having taken under our most serious deliberation the state of the whole continent, find that the present unhappy situation of our affairs is occasioned by a ruinous system of colony administration adopted by the British ministry about the year 1764, evidently calculated for enslaving these colonies, and, with them, the British empire. In prosecution of which system, various acts of parliament have been passed for raising a revenue in America, for depriving the American subjects, in many instances, of the constitutional trial by jury, exposing their lives to danger, by directing a new and illegal trial beyond the seas, for crimes alleged to have been committed in America; and, in prosecution of the same system, several late cruel and oppressive acts have been passed respecting the town of Boston and the Massachusetts bay, and also an act for extending the province of Quebec, so as to border on the western frontiers of these colonies, establishing an arbitrary government therein, and discouraging the settlement of British subjects in that wide extended country; thus by the influence of civil principles and ancient prejudices to dispose the inhabitants to act with hostility against the free protestant colonies, whenever a wicked ministry shall chuse to direct them.

To obtain redress of these grievances, which threaten destruction to the lives, liberty, and property of his majesty's subjects in North-America, we are of opinion, that a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, will prove the most speedy, effectual, and peaceable measure: and therefore we do, for ourselves and the inhabitants of the several colonies whom we represent, firmly agree and associate under the sacred ties of virtue, honour, and love of our country, as follows.

First. That from and after the first day of December next, we will not import into British America, from Great-Britain or Ireland, any goods, wares, or merchandise whatsoever, or from any other place any such goods, wares, or merchandise, as shall have been exported from Great-Britain or Ireland; nor will we, after that day, import any East-India tea from any part of the world; nor any molasses, syrups, paperes, coffee or piemento, from the British plantations, or from Dominica; nor wines from Madeira, or the Western-islands; nor foreign indigo.

Second. That we will neither import, nor purchase any slave imported after the first day of December next; after which time we will wholly discontinue the slave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it.

Third. As a non-consumption agreement, strictly adhered to, will be an effectual security for the observance of the non-importation, we, as above, solemnly agree and associate, that, from this day, we will not purchase or use any tea imported on account of the East-India company, or any on which a duty hath been or shall be paid; and from and after the first day of March next, we will not purchase or use any East-India tea whatever; nor will we, nor shall any person for or under us, purchase or use any of those goods, wares or merchandise, we have agreed not to import, which we shall know, or have cause to suspect, were imported after the first day of December, except such as come under the rules and directions of the tenth article hereafter mentioned.

Fourth. The earnest desire we have not to injure our fellow-subjects in Great-Britain, Ireland, or the West-Indies, induces us to suspend a non-exportation until the tenth day of September, 1775; at which time, if the said acts, and parts of acts of the British parliament herein after mentioned are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly export any merchandise or commodity whatsoever to Great-Britain, Ireland or the West-Indies, except rice to Europe.

Fifth. Such as are merchants, and use the British and Irish trade, will give orders, as soon as possible, to their factors, agents and correspondents, in Great-Britain or Ireland, not to ship any goods to them, on any pretence whatsoever, as they cannot be received in America; and if any merchant, residing in Great Britain or Ireland, shall directly or indirectly ship any goods, wares or merchandise, for America, in order to break the said non-importation agreement, or in any manner contravene the same, on such unworthy conduct being well attested, it ought to be made public; and on the same being so done, we will not from thenceforth have any commercial connexion with such merchant.

Sixth. That such as are owners of vessels will give positive orders to their captains, or masters, not to receive on board their vessels any goods prohibited by the said non-importation agreement, on pain of immediate dismissal from their service.

Seventh. We will use our utmost endeavours to improve the breed of sheep and increase their number to the greatest extent, and to that end we will sell them as sparingly as may be, especially those of the most profitable kind; nor will we export any to the West-Indies or elsewhere; and those of us who are or may become overstocked with, or can conveniently spare any sheep, will dispose of them to our neighbours, especially to the poorer sort, on moderate terms.

Eighth. That we will, in our several stations, encourage frugality, economy, and industry; and promote agriculture, arts, and the manufactures of this country, especially that of wool; and will discountenance and discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation, especially all horse racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock-fighting, exhibitions of shews, plays, and other expensive diversions and entertainments. And on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families, will go into any further mourning dress than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat for gentlemen, and a black ribbon and necklace for ladies, and we will discontinue the giving of gloves and scarfs at funerals.

Ninth. That such as are venders of goods or merchandise will not take advantage of the scarcity of goods that may be occasioned by this association, but will sell the same at the rates we have been respectively accustomed to do for twelve months last past. And if any vender of goods or merchandise shall sell any such goods on higher terms, or shall in any manner, or by any device whatsoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no person ought, nor will any of us deal with any such person, or his or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.

Tenth. In case any merchant, trader, or other persons, shall import any goods or merchandise after the first day of December, and before the first day of February next, the same ought forthwith, at the election of the owner, to be either reshipped or delivered up to the committee of the county or town wherein they shall be imported, to be stored at the risk of the importer, until the non-importation agreement shall cease, or be sold in the direction of the committee aforesaid; and in the last-mentioned case, the owner or owners of such goods shall be reimbursed (out of the sales) the first cost and charges, the profit, if any, to be applied towards relieving and employing such poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, as are immediate sufferers by the Boston port bill; and a particular account of all goods so returned, stored, or sold, to be inserted in the public papers; and if any goods or merchandises shall be imported after the said first day of February, the same ought forthwith to be sent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

Eleventh. That a committee be chosen in every county, city, and town, by those who are qualified to vote for representatives in the legislature, whose business it shall be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this association; and when it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of any such committee, that any person within the limits of their appointment has violated this association, that such majority do forthwith cause the truth of the case to be published in the Gazette, to the end that a full disclosure of the rights of British America may be publicly known, and universally contemned as the enemies of American liberty; and thenceforth we will respectively break off all dealings with him or her.

Twelfth. That the committee of correspondence in the respective colonies do frequently inspect the entries of their custom-houses, and inform each other from time to time of the true state thereof, and of every other material circumstance that may occur relative to this association.

Thirteenth. That all manufactures of this country be sold at reasonable prices, so that no undue advantage be taken of a future scarcity of goods.

Fourteenth. And we do further agree and resolve, that we will have no trade, commerce, or intercourse whatsoever, with any colony or province in North America, which shall not accede to, or which shall hereafter violate this association, but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country.

And we do solemnly bind ourselves and our constituents, under the ties aforesaid, to adhere to this association until such parts of the several acts of parliament passed since the close of the last war, as impose or continue duties on tea, wine, molasses, syrups, paperes, coffee, sugar, piemento, indigo, foreign paper, glass, and painters colours, imported into America, and extend the powers of admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American subject of trial by jury, authorize the judge's certificate to indemnify the prosecutor from damages that he might otherwise be liable to from a trial by his peers, require oppressive security from a claimant of ships or goods seized, before he shall be allowed to defend his property, are repealed. And until that part of the act of the 13 G. 3. ch. 24. entitled, "An act for the better securing his majesty's dock-yards, magazines, ships, ammunition, and stores;" by which, any persons charged with committing any of the offences therein described, in America, may be tried in any shire or county within the realm is repealed. And until the four acts passed in the last session of parliament, viz. that for stopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boston — That for altering the charter and government of the Massachusetts-bay — And that which is entitled, "An act for the better administration of justice, &c." — and that "for extending the limits of Quebec, &c." are repealed. And we do solemnly

send it to the provincial convention, and to the committee on the respective colonies, to establish such further regulations as they may think proper, for carrying into execution this association.

The foregoing association being determined upon by the Congress, was ordered to be subscribed by the several members thereof; and thereupon we have hereunto set our respective names accordingly.

In Copy of, Philadelphia, October 20, 1774.

Signed PEYTON RANDOLPH, President.

New-Hampshire.—John Sullivan, Nathaniel Folsom, Massachusetts.—Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine.

Rhode-Island.—Stephen Hopkins, Samuel Ward, Connecticut.—Elihu Dyer, Roger Sherman, Silas Deane.

New-York.—Isaac Low, John Allop, John Jay, James Duane, William Floyd, Henry Wisner, S. Boerum.

New-Jersey.—James Kinsey, William Livingston, Stephen Crane, Richard Smith.

Pennsylvania.—Joseph Galloway, John Dickenson, Charles Humphreys, Thomas Mifflin, Edward Biddle, John Morton, George Ross.

New-Castle, &c.—Cesar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean, George Read.

Maryland.—Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, William Paca, Samuel Chase.

Virginia.—Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, P. Henry, jun. Richard Eland, Benjamin Harrison, Edmund Pendleton.

North-Carolina.—William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, R. Caswell.

South-Carolina.—Henry Middleton, Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gadsden, John Rutledge, Edward Rutledge.

TO THE PRINTERS.

At the request of Mr. Hall and Mr. Matthias Hammond, two of the committee for Anne-Arundel county, I beg you to insert the following.

In the last week's gazette, Messrs. Joseph and James Williams have been pleased to assert, that "about 10 o'clock the committee met, and sent for us to lay our papers before them for their inspection, which we accordingly did; and on their examining the same, they acknowledged our conduct to be satisfactory in every particular, except in importing so large a quantity, which was all the objections they made."

I attended that meeting as clerk to the committee, and think I heard, and was pretty observant of what passed. I do not remember of any such acknowledgment being made by the committee; nor was any question propounded to that purpose, in my hearing, to my knowledge, or belief; nor can I think the committee gave any such opinion as is there stated.

JOHN DUCKETT, Clk. Com.

P. S. The calling together the whole of the committee that attended on the 19th of October last, would have been inconvenient to the gentlemen who reside out of town. Those who live in town, think the long narrative given by Messrs. Joseph and James Williams, deserves no further, or other answer at present, than is contained in the clerk's certificate.

It having been represented that I had said I believed that Capt. Jackson had sworn falsely, or that I did not believe what he had sworn relatively to the tea to be true—which must have arisen from a misapprehension, or I declare I never had any idea of his having done so—nor was I at all acquainted with the circumstances of shipping the tea—but from mere report—and as it is but justice to prevent Capt. Jackson, from suffering in the opinion of any one, as to my opinion of his oath or veracity, I do very cheerfully declare, that I never had any conception or idea of his having said or sworn what was not true—nor do I recollect at this moment the tenor of his deposition, having only seen it once, and that very slightly. Witness my hand, this 22d of October, 1774.

Witness's present, STEPHEN WEST; THO. HYDE.

THE jockey club of Annapolis being doubtful whether the running of the races advertised in the gazette to commence on the 15th instant, might not be an infringement of the eighth resolution of the general congress, have directed public notice to be given, that notwithstanding the said races would have concluded the jockey club subscription, neither that nor any other will be run for.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ENTERED.

Ship Elizabeth, Morto Downey, from Tortola. Sloop Polly, John White, from Virginia. Sloop Agatha, Thomas Edgar, from Virginia.

CLEARED.

Ship Prothers, Matthew Craymer, for London. Brig Sally Van, Richard Jackson, for Jamaica. Sloop Three Brothers, Bani Bradley, for New-York. Schooner Peggy and Betsey, Elijah Luce, for Madeira. Brig Two Betseys, Henry Botson, for North Carolina.

Now in the press, and speedily will be published, EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Baltimore, November 1, 1774. TO be sold very low, for cash or short credit, about 400l. first cost, of dry goods. Enquire of Andrew Skinner Ennall, at the county wharf, or William Smith, junior, at the rope-walk, near the point.

Annapolis, October 18, 1774. THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the next general assembly of this province, for an act of assembly to relieve him from the threat of Anne Arundel county, in a vote cast by the now is. PATRICK TONKY.

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 Steuarts, 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, chairs, or chairs, either in cypress, fall-towns of flowers, or coats of arms, with varnishing, gilding, or jessing, 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 tränge iron wbs, &c. &c.

Piscataway, October 26, 1774.

I HAVE for sale, two likely country-born negroes, a wench and a boy, for ready money, or good bills of exchange. They were lately the property of a certain William M'Pherson, senior, of Charles county, and taken by a sheriff as for a debt, recovered from him by James S. M'Pherson, surviving partner of Buchanan and Simton, merchants in Galloway, before the honourable the justices of the provincial court last April term. I will give a good right to the purchaser or purchaser, notwithstanding an advertisement of the 8th current in this gazette, asserting the property of the above-slaves to be in something which calls itself Kareahappuck M'Pherson.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

THE trustees for building a court-house and prison in Caroline county, do hereby give notice, that they will attend at Melvill's warehouse, on the 16th and 17th days of the present instant, November, in order to agree with workmen to execute the same, agreeable to plans and elevations that will be there produced, which plans &c. may be seen at any time between this and the 16th, by applying to William Buckland in Annapolis.

October 25, 1774.

A PLAN and estimate for opening the navigation of Parowmack river above the Falls, being approved of by many persons interested therein; the following gentlemen are appointed trustees by the subscriber, to adjust and settle all matters relative thereto, viz. George Washington, George Mason, Thomson Mason, Bryan Fairfax, Daniel M'Carty, John Carlyle, John Dalton, William Ramsay, Robert Adam, William Elzey, John Hough, Joseph Janney, Israel Thompson, Samuel Washington, Adam Stevens, Isaac Lane, Robert Rutherford, John Hite, Thomas Rutherford, Abram Hite, Joseph Nevill, of Virginia; gentlemen; and Thomas Johnson, junior, Lancelot Jacques, Daniel Carroll, David Ross, Robert Peter, John Murdock, Thomas Richardson, Thomas Johns, William Deakins, Adam Stewart, Richard Thompson, John Hanson, Charles Beatty, William Beatty, John Cary, Jacob Young, James Marshal, Daniel and Samuel Hughes, Thomas Cresap, Jonathan Hagar, and John Stull, of Maryland, gentlemen, who are requested to meet at George-town, on Saturday the 12th day of November next, in order to elect and choose a small and convenient number of the trustees, who shall be a committee to act for the whole.

This meeting is judged to be the more necessary, as the subscriber is now at work on the locks, at the lower falls, on the Maryland side of the river, with what hands he has.

JOHN BALLENDINE.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscribers, living at Annapolis, on the night of the 22d instant, October, three servant men, viz. John Johnson, a Scotchman, by trade a baker, about 33 years of age, a seeming orderly fellow, speaks desirately, but not much on the Scotch dialect, is 5 feet near 6 or 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, and frait black hair: had on and is supposed to have taken with him, a light coloured cloth coat with metal buttons, a fustian waistcoat, two downys and two linen shirts, a pair of leather breeches and osnabrig trousers; had a silver watch in his pocket with a silver dial plate to it. Matthew Driscoll, an Irishman, about twenty years of age, by trade a baker, five feet near six inches high, of a pale yellow complexion, his face a little pimpled, short light brown hair much inclined to curl, and round shouldered: had on and took with him, a blue coat and jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a crimson flannel waistcoat, check shirt, leather breeches, and osnabrig trousers. Charles Blundell, an Englishman, about 19 years of age, by trade a rope-maker, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a very slender made fellow, much knock kneed, with light brown hair very short: had on and took with him, a dark brown jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers. The above servants are supposed to have gone in a small boat with a black bottom, and tarred on her gunwales, is no way painted, has rings in her to be occasionally hoisted on deck by, rows very light and goes well, has a step in her keel for a mast. Whoever takes up and secures said servants to as their masters may get them again, shall be paid forty shillings for each if taken in the province, and if out of this province, £. 5 paid by WHELCROFT and HIGGINSON.

N. B. Whoever brings back the boat and delivers her to the owners, shall be entitled to forty shillings reward.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Lamb, in Prince George's county, a dark brown cow, five or six years old, marked with a swallow tail in each ear, in a white ring in the right. The owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges.

October 1, 1774. COMMITTED to Queen-Anne's county jail, a negro man, who says he belongs to Mr. William Kroke, on West river, the negro calls himself Ned, he is about five feet four or five inches high, has on an old osnabrig shirt and trousers. His master is desired to take him away, and pay charges to JAMES BUTLER, jailor.

Charles county, Maryland Point, October 22, 1774. TAKEN up by Mr. Edward Stone, and Mr. Francis Adams, some time in May last, a molles boat hunt, about 15 feet long, is rather wide and deep for her length, is painted with two round red spots on her stern, and a list red on each quarter; she appears to be about four or five years old, and made in the New-England taste. The right owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges, to JOSEPH HARRISON.

October 28, 1774. STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber at Elk-Ridge landing, about the first of this instant, a dark bay horse, with mealy flanks and legs, about thirteen years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder, and buttock RS, has one hind foot white, a small star in his forehead, and some faded spots near his shoulders; paces, trots and canters, is a little dull when rode; whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have three dollars reward, if he is stolen and the thief apprehended and brought to justice, shall have four dollars for the horse, and five pounds for the thief, paid by THOMAS RCKETTS.

October 28, 1774. To be sold, on Wednesday the 10th of November next, at Broad creek ferry, Kent-Island, SEVERAL negroes, the time of several servant men and women, household furniture, several horses and some black cattle. They will be disposed of at public sale, for ready cash, or tobacco.

JAMES HURCHINGS, jun.

October 20, 1774. To be sold at public vendue, by the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, on the twenty-first day of December next, at the coffee-house in Annapolis, FIVE tracts of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of M'Gotts river, on Deep creek, within four miles of Annapolis; and on the twenty-ninth of December, will be exposed to public sale at Mr. Joseph Ellicott's mill, several tracts of land lying in the county aforesaid, on Papico Falls, near Messrs. Hood and Ellicott's mills: one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, one other third in six months, the remaining part in twelve months, paying interest and giving security of required; the sale to begin at one o'clock, attendance each day will be given by the subscriber. Also sundry horses, mares and cattle to be sold at private sale, at my dwelling plantation, and at my plantation near Mr. Samuel Worthingtons.

THOMAS COKEY.

TO be sold by the subscriber, part of a tract of land called Brooke's Chance, lying in Prince George's county, about six miles from Northham, seven from Upper Marlborough, and nine from Piscataway; containing two hundred acres, for current money, or good bill of exchange: there is upon the said land, a good dwelling-house 24 feet by 20, with a brick chimney, kitchen, meat-house, wash-house, and tobacco-house, all of them being new. Any person inclinable to purchase the said land, shall be made acquainted with the terms, by applying to the subscriber, who lives on the premises, on August 16, 1774.

JOSEPH CLARK. ELIZABETH MOULDING, FROM LONDON. HAS for sale, a general assortment of millinery goods, amongst which are ladies mince hats, gentlemen's point ruffles, unbordered and tamped muslin, white lace-trimmings, and a variety of general black silks, which will be sold on moderate terms, as she in ends immediately for England.

October 10, 1774. COMMITTED to the jail of Somerset county, a negro man, who calls himself by the name of Solomon, and says he belongs to Thomas Cokey of Baltimore county. The owner of said negro, is desired to take him away, and pay charges to JOSIAH DASHIELL, the jailor.

October 5, 1774. THERE is at the plantation of John Hurdle, living near Badenburgh, in Prince George's county, taken up as a stray, an iron-gray gelding, a natural pacer, about 14 hands high, has no perceivable brand, has two glass eyes, a white snip on his nose, his off hind foot white, shod all round, he appears to be 4 years old. The owner may have him again, by proving his property, and paying charges.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscribers, living about five miles below the cooling springs in St. Mary's county, on the 15th day of July last, a fair water negro fellow named Lamb, slender made, about 50 years old, and of a low stature. He had on when he went away, a cotton jacket and breeches, osnabrig shirt, country made shoes, and an old hat he used to have on the plantation where his wife lives, a white road coat, a blacker, a pair of black velvet breeches, white linen shirt, and a very good hat, is a very cunning and crafty fellow, being accustomed to run away, from his former masters. Any person who will bring the said fellow to the subscribers, shall, if he is taken up in St. Mary's county, receive the reward of three dollars, if out of St. Mary's county, four dollars including what the jailors shall pay.

JOHN STEPHEN. WANTED. A SOBER industrious single man, who is well acquainted with plantation work, and the proper management of negroes, such a one well recommended, will meet with great encouragement, by applying to the subscriber near Annapolis. DAVID KERK. N. B. I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting or meddling on any part of my plantation.

**TO** be sold, a tract of land in Berkeley and Frederick counties, containing 12,076 acres; it lies seven miles on each side of Shenando river, the quantity on the east side, being only a slip of low ground, is inconsiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniencies attending it great. There are two plentiful streams of water running through marshes three miles in length, some of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the rest, at a very small expence, might soon be reduced to the like state. On each side of the streams, mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording stone, lime, iron, and lead ore. On one of the streams I have already erected a complete merchant mill, with a pair of the best French burrs for grinding of wheat, and at pair of common stones for grinding of Indian corn; besides this, there is near the dwelling-house a tub-mill, and on the other stream there is a valuable saw mill. There are five settled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good stone house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient out-houses; on another plantation where Michael Pike lived, there is a good stone house; and at the other plantations there are overseers houses, negro quarters, barns, stables, tobacco houses, &c. The above tract shall be either partitioned off in lots of rooe or 500 acres, or sold bodily to one purchaser. Belonging to this estate there are 212 negroes to be disposed of, together with all the stocks of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horses, mares, colts, hogs, &c. likewise all the necessary implements for the planter or farmer. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase are desired to make their proposals to me at Rosegill, on Rappahannaock river, or to leave them with the overseer, who lives at the house plantation, and will show the land. In November I shall be on the premises, and may then be personally treated with. Part of this land, and some of the negroes, belong to my eldest son, who leaves to me the disposition thereof and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part.

September 20, 1774.  
**ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS REWARD.**

**WHEREAS** an attempt has been made to set fire to Hockley forge near Elk-Ridge landing, belonging to the Baltimore company, they hereby offer the above reward to any person who will discover the offender or offenders, so as he, or they, be convicted thereof.

WILLIAM HAMMOND, Manager.

Annapolis, August 2, 1774.  
**JOHN KING**, late coachman to his excellency Robert Eden, Esq; takes this method of informing the public and his friends in particular, that he has taken the house and stables lately belonging to John Warren, where he has fitted up the same in a genteel manner for the accommodation of gentlemen and their horses. Those gentlemen that please to favour him with their kind custom, may depend on the gentlest and kindest treatment, and the greatest care taken of their horses; he has also provided himself with able saddle horses, for ladies and gentlemen, which he intends letting out at a reasonable rate; it is needless to add further, as his friends are well convinced of his care and fidelity to strangers and their horses.

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

ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.

**STRAYED**, or was stolen from the town of Portobacco in Charles county, on Wednesday night of the 14th inst. a very likely well made dark chestnut coloured torrel horse, about 14 hands and an inch high, with a narrow blaze down his face, and had a long tail and thick hanging mane, was shod before and behind, has thick legs, is pretty much wind galled, his brand, if any, not known; has on his rump, not far from the hip bone, on which side is not perfectly recollected, sundry white hairs mixed with the others, forming a patch about the size of the palm of a man's hand; this is not very discoverable, being high on the rump, he paces a little, trots and gallops. Whoever will take up and deliver the said horse to Mr. Joseph Harrison, living in the said town, or to the subscriber in the town of Alexandria, shall be paid four pounds Pennsylvania currency.

September 23, 1774. ROBERT HARRISON.

**THE** commissioners for building a new church in Annapolis want about 500 ton of good Sufquehannah or Severn Stone, to be delivered immediately. Any person or persons who will engage to furnish it at a reasonable price, may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde in Annapolis. They likewise want a quantity of plank and scantling.

September 21, 1774.  
**THERE** is at the plantation of the subscriber, living near Hallen's Rever Chappel in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a brown bay horse, ten or eleven years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock thus T S. Has a star in his forehead, and has three white feet. The owner may have him again, by proving his property, and paying charges.

By order of the provincial court, Oct. 15, 1774.  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the said court will meet on Monday the 28th day of November next in order to sett'e the docket, when all sheriffs and other officers are ordered to attend.  
 (Signed per order) R. GHISELIN.

**FOR CHARLEK,**  
**THE** brigantine Ety, Richard Robinson, master, she will carry about two hundred and thirty hogheads of tobacco, or seven thousand bushels of wheat. For further particulars apply to  
 of HENRY THOMPSON, at Baltimore.  
 Annapolis, October 7, 1774.

**ROBERT BUCHANAN** has just imported a general assortment of goods, which he will dispose of upon the lowest terms, at his store near the coffee-house.

September 26, 1774.  
 To be sold by the subscriber, on Friday the 11th of November, on the premises, for sterling cash, or good bills of exchange,

A TRACT or parcel of land, being part of Anne-Arundel manor, containing 90 acres. Also some valuable negroes 5 w 6 THOMAS MEDCALF.

September 26, 1774.  
 To be sold by the subscriber, on the premises, on Saturday the 21th of November, for sterling cash, or good London bills of Exchange,

A TRACT of land, containing 104 acres, being part of Anne-Arundel manor, and whereon I now live: for further particulars, apply to Mr. Thomas Tillard at Pigg Point.

GERARD HOPKINS, son of Philip.

**FIVE POUNDS REWARD.**  
**WAS** stolen last night from the subscriber, out of Mr. Edward Odelin's meadow, near Piscataway town, a large dark colour'd bay horse about fifteen hands high, is remarkable well gared, has a thin hanging main and switch tail, which has been nick'd, and carries it rather on one side; he is shod before, and one of his fore-hoofs much split; he has had two saddle biles which were wet when taken away, but not covered with hair, has a few white hairs in his forehead. I dont remember his brand, if any. Whoever delivers said horse to the subscriber will receive forty shillings for their trouble, and three pounds for apprehending the thief if convicted.

Prince George's county, 3  
 Piscataway, Sept. 27th. WIL. LYLES, jun.

Baltimore, October 11, 1774.  
**TO BE CHARTERED,**  
**THE** ship Union, Andrew Bryson, master, burthen about 500 hhd's, of tobacco, a very good ship not two years old, apply to

JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

To be sold by public vendue, the 16th of November next, on the premises,

A WATER lot and wharf, (at the mouth of the dock in Annapolis) 124 feet front, with 12 feet water, the wharfage amounting to upwards of twenty pounds per year, with a brick dwelling-house that rents at forty pounds per year, and one ditto framed at twenty; the whole subject to an annual rent of six pound: currency, under a lease for ninety-nine years, ninety-three of which is unexpired. WILLIAM LOGAN.  
 N. B. Every vessel that unloads at the said wharf, to pay wharfage as follows, a vessel 56 feet keel, to pay 3s. 9d. 28 ditto, 2s. 6d. and in proportion; forty-boats may land passengers.

**THE** subscriber hereby warns all persons from shooting within his inclosures.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

September 29, 1774.  
**BY** virtue of a commission to us directed by St. Mary's county court, to prove the bounds of a tract of land, called Bassett Berry Gleaming, lying in King and Queen parish in the county aforesaid. Notice is hereby given, that we intend to meet at the house of Baptist Nevett on the said land, on Monday the 14th day of November next, when all persons concerned, are desired to attend.

JAMES JORDAN,  
 JEREMIAH JORDAN,  
 GERARD BOND,  
 RICHARD BOND.

To be sold, agreeable to the last will and testament of John Biscoe, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, on Thursday the first day of December next, on the premises, and entered on at Christmas, for cash, or good London bills of exchange;

A TRACT of land called Thompson's Purchase, containing two hundred and eighty-three acres, which is divided into three plantations, and each rents for two thousand pounds of crop tobacco per year; there is on one plantation, a large dwelling-house with a brick chimney at each end, and four rooms on a floor, and all other houses suitable; a good garden, the land is very good for tobacco and any kind of grain, and is very convenient for fish and oysters, and lies about two and a half miles below the old city of St. Mary's.

ANN BISCOE, executrix.  
 N. B. If the above-mentioned day is bad, the sale to be the first fair day after.

Frederick county, October 8, 1774.  
**TO** be sold and entered on immediately, a tract of land, containing 275 acres, whereon Richard Hartly lived, lying on the main road between Mr. Ninian Beall, and the mouth of Seneca, about 21 miles from George-town; whereon is two dwelling-houses 20 by 16, and a new tobacco-house 40 by 24; there is about 40 acres cleared and under a good fence; it will suit either planter or farmer; any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, and view the land, by applying to the subscriber, who lives within three miles of said land.

ARCHIBALD ORME.

**FOR LONDON.**  
**THE** ship Fortune, commanded by the subscriber, and now lying at Oxford; will take in Tobacco on liberty, at seven pounds sterling per ton.

THOMAS MOORE.

To be sold at public sale, on the premises, by the subscriber, living on Elk Ridge,

A TRACT of land called William and Elizabeth, containing upwards of five hundred acres, situate in Frederick county, on Bennetts creek, about two miles from Mr. John Bell's tavern; the soil is good and well adapted either for planting or farming; there is on the land two small dwelling houses, a tobacco house 52 feet long, and a corn house; the improvements are all new, the plantation in good repair, where is sowed about 40 acres in grain, 30 of which is wheat: the sale to be the 18th of November, when the terms will be made known, and a good title made to the purchaser, by

WILLIAM COLE.

Baltimore, Oct. 19, 1774.  
**WAS** lost some time in May last, a silver watch, maker's name, John Dyer, London, No. 507, capped and jewelled. Whoever has found the same, and will bring her to Thomas Morgan, watchmaker in Baltimore town, shall receive £. 3 reward.

**ALL** persons indebted to the estate of Samuel A Tull, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or to James Hutchings, jun. on Kentisland, who is empowered to receive the same.

THO. and JOHN JAMES, Administrators.  
 N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are desired to make them known.

**THE** trustees of Charles county for Charlotte Hall, will attend at the house of Mrs. Ann Halkeston in Port Tobacco, on the Tuesday of November court next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in order to sell the free-school and land, agreeable to the former advertisement.

October 9, 1774.  
 Imported in the Joseph and Mary, Captain Johns, in August last, and lodged with the subscriber in George-town, Patowmack,

A CASK of earthen ware marked IRL, number 1. The owner may have it, on proving his property, and paying charges.

ALEXANDER CONFER.

BALTIMORE, OCT. 17, 1774.  
**JUST ARRIVED,**  
 In the Ship ISABELLA,

Capt. Benjamin Fleming, from DUBLIN.  
 A Number of healthy, four, five, six, and seven years indentured servants, among whom are several tradesmen, and men used to country work, whose indentures will be disposed of for cash, country produce, or short credit, by

WOOLSEY and SALMON.  
 They have also for sale,  
 West-India rum, brandy, bar-iron, rice in tierces;  
 Philadelphia and Virginia's pork, tar, loaf-sugar, cordials, and plain silver watches.

N. B. A freight is wanted for the above-mentioned ship for any port in Europe.

Just imported, in the Vigilant, captain Williamson, ABOUT seven hundred pounds cost of goods, consisting of Irish linens and sherings, Kendal cotton, suits of superfine cloth, shoes, nails, felt and castor hats, which I will sell at a moderate advance for cash, bills, or tobacco.

D. STEPHENSON.

Annapolis, September 13, 1774.  
**MR. ELIE VALLETTE, PAY ME FOR PAINTING YOUR FAMILY PICTURE.**  
 CHARLES PEALE.

Baltimore town, October 22, 1774.  
 Just imported in the latest vessels from London and Bristol, and to be sold by the subscribers, at their store, opposite the market-house,

A LARGE and general assortment of European and East-India goods, among which are superfine and common broad cloths, German serges, bath-coatings, flannels, kerseys for ticks, rapt cottons, rugs and blankets, German ofnabrigs, dowlast sheeting and Irish linens, stamped velvet vest patterns, and stamped velvets by the yard; a large quantity of mens, womens and youths shoes and stockings, 8 by 10 window glass, ground white lead, Gloucester and Cheshire cheese, writing paper and blank books for accountants, a variety of ironmongery and cutlery, &c. &c. as this store is proposed to be broke up in the spring, the goods will be sold on reasonable terms, for cash only; and they earnestly request all persons, indebted to them for former dealings, to pay off their respective balances as speedily as possible.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, and Co.

Saint Mary's county, September 22, 1774.  
**THE** subscribers hereby give notice, that they intend to meet at Mr. James Smith's in Leonard town, on the last Tuesday in October next, by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to treat and agree with any person, or persons, who will undertake to build, and in a workman-like manner, complete and finish an almshouse and workhouse for the use of the said county; any one, or more, inclinable to undertake the same, are desired to attend at the time and place appointed.

GEORGE PLATER,  
 ABRAHAM BARNES,  
 ZACHARIAH BOND,  
 JOHN REBBER, jun.  
 JAMES JORDAN.

**THERE** is at the plantation of William B. Lee, living near the Cool Springs in Saint Mary's county, taken up as a stray, a bay horse, about 11 hands high, appears to be about 20 years old, his hind feet white, has no perceivable brand, a star and a m p, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again, by proving property, and paying charges.