

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1768.

JUST OPENED, AND TO BE SOLD BY Frank Leeke, in Upper-Marlborough, FOR CASH, BILLS, or TOBACCO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS.

JUST IMPORTED, In the Sally, Capt. Thomas Smith, from London, and to be sold, by the Subscriber, at his STORE, near the Market-House, in Annapolis, very cheap, for Sterling, Cash, Current-Money, or Short Credit. AN Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to Summer and Winter Seasons. Also, to be sold, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Loaf and Brown Sugars, &c. &c. PHILIP HAMMOND.

WILLIAM KNAPP, WATCH and CLOCK-MAKER, IMPRESSED with a grateful Sense of the Favours he has received from the Gentlemen of this, and the neighbouring Provinces, takes this Method of returning his sincere Thanks for the Countenance and Encouragement he has hitherto been honoured with; and, as he is solicitous to merit a Continuance of their Approbation, he has lately procured, at a very considerable Expence, a complete Apparatus, for the more effectual Execution of the different Branches in his Business, without which it is impracticable to give that Satisfaction he is studious to render, and he is determined, by unremitting Assiduity, and the utmost Exertion of his Abilities, to justify and secure the Public Confidence.

It is with Concern he finds himself reduced to the disagreeable Necessity of cautioning the Public against the continued Botcheries practised by many Pretenders to the Business, whose Inabilities are too frequently experienced by the Employer, as heavy Charges inevitably follow, to rectify the Errors of these Tinkering Performers, and the Mechanism of the Piece is often destroyed, beyond the Power of Art to repair.

He has, of his own Make, GOLD, SILVER, and PINCHBECK WATCHES, of the best and newest Construction, finished in the genteelst Taste, some with Seconds in the Center, commonly called Stop-Watches, Eight-day and Alarm Clocks: The Qualities and Prices of all which are contrived to prevent Importation, as he flatters himself those Gentlemen, who have already dealt with him, can testify, and such as shall please to honour him with their Commands, will agreeably experience: The commendable Ardour which has been happily manifested for the Promotion of American Manufactures, induces him to hope for the Encouragement of all who are inclined to protect and countenance social Industry amongst us; and he doubts not but they will clearly perceive the Advantages of dealing with the Maker on the Spot, where they can previously examine what they purchase, and who will engage to keep his Work in Repair, at the trifling Charge of 3s. 6d. Annually (general Accidents excepted) He will receive and complete, with the greatest Expedition, Orders either for Watches or Clocks, made on any Principle, and agreeable to any Fashion, and will allow, in Exchange, the best Prices for old Watches and Clocks.

He will wait on any Gentleman in, or near this City, to repair their Clocks.

Queen-Anne's County, May 25, 1768. RAN away from the Subscriber, on the 25th of December last, a Country-born Negro Man, named WILL, a well set black Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high. He crossed the Bay to Mr. Samuel Chew's Plantation, on Herring-Bay, where I do suppose he is harboured by a Negro Wench of Mr. Chew's, he calls his Wife. Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in Anne-Arundel County Jail, shall have a Reward of Four Pounds Ten Shillings, if brought home to his Master, living near Queen's-Town, in the above County, Five Pounds, paid by (S^d) FRANCIS HALL.

May 17, 1768. RAN away from the Subscriber, in St. Mary's County, on the 2d of this Instant, an Indented Lad, named JAMES JOHNSTON, about 20 Years of Age, has been brought up as a Gentleman's Servant; he is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, is very fond of Liquor. He carried with him a new Duray Coat, and Shag lapell'd Jacket, and different Changes of Linen. He also carried with him a bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, with a bob Tail; paces, trots, gallops, and has a remarkable handsome Carriage, when in the Bridle. Whoever secures said Fellow, so that I can get him again, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, and the like for the Horse. THOMAS KEY.

LIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING, at 12s. 6d. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, several Sorts, with their proper BONDS, in the Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed

BOSTON, June 30. On Tuesday, the 21st Instant, His Excellency the GOVERNOR sent the following Message to the Honourable House of REPRESENTATIVES, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of REPRESENTATIVES, HAVE his Majesty's Orders to make a Requisition to you, which I communicate to you in the very Words in which I have received it. I must desire you to take it into immediate Consideration, and I assure you, that your Resolutions thereon, will have most important Consequences to the Province. I am myself merely ministerial in this Business, having received his Majesty's Instructions for all I have to do in it. I heartily wish you may see how forcible the Expediency of your giving this Testimonial of your Duty and Submission, is, at this Time; if you should think otherwise, I must nevertheless do my Duty.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, F. BERNARD. June 21, 1768.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of HILLSBOROUGH, dated Whitehall, April 22, 1768.

IT gives great Concern to his Majesty to find, that the same Moderation which appeared by your Letter, No. 3, to have been adopted at the Beginning of the Session, in a full Assembly, had not continued, and instead of that Spirit of Prudence and Respect to the Constitution, which seemed at that Time to influence the Conduct of a large Majority of the Members, a thin House, at the Close of the Session, should have preferred to revert to, and resolve upon a Measure of so inflammatory a Nature, as that of writing to the other Colonies on a Subject of their intended Representation against some late Acts of Parliament. His Majesty considers this Step as evidently tending to create unwarrantable Combinations, to excite an unjustifiable Opposition to the Constitutional Authority of Parliament, and to revive those unhappy Divisions and Difficulties, which have operated so prejudicially to Great-Britain and the Colonies. After what passed in the former Part of the Session, and after the declared Sense of so large a Majority when the House was full—his Majesty cannot but consider this as a very unfair Proceeding, and the Resolutions taken thereupon, to be contrary to the real Sense of the Assembly, and procured by Surprise; and therefore it is the King's Pleasure, that so soon as the General Court is again assembled, at the Time prescribed by the Charter, you should require of the House of Representatives, in his Majesty's Name, to rescind the Resolution that gave Birth to the Circular Letter from the Speaker, and to declare their Disapprobation of, and Dissent to, that rash and hasty Proceeding.

His Majesty has the fullest Reliance on the Affections of his good Subjects in the Massachusetts-Bay, and has observed, with Satisfaction, that Spirit of Decency, and Love of Order, which has discovered itself in the Conduct of the most considerable of its Inhabitants, and therefore his Majesty has the better Ground to hope, that the Attempt made by a desperate Faction, to disturb the public Tranquillity, will be discountenanced, and that the Execution of the Measure recommended to you, will not meet with any Difficulty.

The House, by Message, desired the Governor to send them the Remainder of the above Letter, also another Letter from his Lordship, which had been communicated to his Majesty's Council, and Copies of such Letters as his Excellency had wrote on the Subject contained in his Message, with the King's Instructions to him on this Matter.

In Consequence of which Message, his Excellency the Governor, sent the following Answer, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I SHOULD have communicated to you the whole of the Earl of Hillsborough's Letter relating to the Business which I laid before you, on the 21st Instant, if I had not been desirous that your Compliance with his Majesty's Requisition might have its full Merit, by its appearing to be entirely dictated by a Sense of your Duty; but since you desire to know what my further Orders are, I herewith send you a Copy of the Part of the Letter relative to this Business, which contains all my Instructions thereon; and as I know you will not expect that I should disobey the King's positive Commands, I must desire, that if you shall resolve to oblige me to execute them, you will, previously to your giving your final Answer, prevent the Inconvenience that may fall upon the People for want of the annual Tax-Bill, which I understand is not yet sent up to the Board. If I am obliged to dissolve the General Court, I shall not think myself at Liberty to call another, 'til I shall receive his Majesty's Commands for that Purpose, which will be too late to prevent the Treasurer issuing his Warrant for the whole Tax granted by the Act of the last Year.

As to the Letter of the Earl of Hillsborough, which I communicated to the Council, I may beg Leave to be the proper Judge of the Time and Occasion of communicating any Papers I receive to the Council or House.

If I had then thought it expedient to lay it before the House, I should then have done it; when I shall think it so, I shall do it.

As to your Request of Copies of my Letters to the Secretary of State, you may assure yourselves, that I

shall not ever make public my Letters to his Majesty's Ministers, but upon my own Motion, and upon my own Reasons.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, F. BERNARD. June 24, 1768.

Remainder of the Earl of HILLSBOROUGH's Letter.

IF it should, and if, notwithstanding the Apprehensions which may be justly entertained of the ill Consequences of this factious Spirit, which seems to have influenced the Resolution of the Assembly, at the Conclusion of the last, the new Assembly should refuse to comply with his Majesty's reasonable Expectations, it is the King's Pleasure you should immediately dissolve them, and transmit to me, to be laid before his Majesty, an Account of your Proceedings thereon, to the End his Majesty may, if he thinks fit, lay the whole Matter before his Parliament, that such Provisions as shall be found necessary may be made to prevent, for the future, a Conduct of so extraordinary and unconstitutional a Nature. It is not his Majesty's Intention that a faithful Discharge of your Duty should operate to your own Prejudice, or to the Discontinuance of any necessary Establishment—Proper Care will be taken for the Support and Dignity of Government.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, IT is now a full Week since I laid before you his Majesty's Requisition, signified by his Secretary of State. I must therefore desire you to come to a Resolution upon it; for, I cannot admit of a much longer Delay, without considering it as an Answer in the Negative.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, F. BERNARD. June 28, 1768.

A MESSAGE from the ASSEMBLY to the GOVERNOR, June 29.

May it please your Excellency,

IN Answer to your Excellency's Message of the 28th Instant, the House of Representatives request, that your Excellency would favour their General Court with a Recess; that they may consult their Constituents, respecting the Requisition, contained in your Message of the 21st Instant, in Consequence of the Earl Hillsborough's Letter to your Excellency.

A MESSAGE from the GOVERNOR to the ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I CANNOT, consistently with my Sense of my Duty, prorogue, or adjourn the General Court, until I have received your Answer to his Majesty's Requisition. I must therefore repeat my Request to you to bring this Matter to a Conclusion.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, F. BERNARD. June 29, 1768.

On Thursday the 30th of June, the Committee reported a Letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Hillsborough, setting forth to his Lordship, the several Votes and Resolutions which passed in the last House of Representatives, relating to the Circular Letter; and showing that the whole of these Matters were transacted in the Height of the Session, in a full House, and by a large Majority. This Letter was distinctly read several Times; and afterwards accepted by a Majority of Ninety-three out of One Hundred and Five Members present, and a fair Copy was ordered to be taken, for the Speaker to sign, and transmit to his Lordship, as soon as might be.

Then it was moved, that the Question be put, whether the House will rescind the Resolution of the last House, which gave Birth to their Circular Letter to the several Houses of Representatives and Burgesses of the other Colonies on the Continent? And passed in the Negative, by a Division of Ninety-two to Seventeen.

Hereupon the Committee reported an Answer to the Governor's Messages of the 21st and 24th of June, which was accepted by a large Majority, and is as follows:

A MESSAGE from the Assembly to the Governor, June 30, 1768.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives of this his Majesty's ancient and loyal Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, have, with the greatest Deliberation, considered your Messages of the 21st and 24th Instant, with the several Extracts from the Letter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillsborough, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for North-American Affairs, dated the 22d of April last, which your Excellency has thought fit to communicate. We have also received the written Answer which your Excellency was pleased to give the Committee of this House, directed to wait on you the 29th Instant, with a Message, humbly requesting a Recess, that the Members might be favoured with an Opportunity to consult their Constituents, at this important Crisis, when a direct and peremptory Requisition is made of a new and strange Construction, and so strenuously urged, viz. That we should immediately rescind the Resolution of the last House, to transmit the Circular Letters to the other British Colonies on the Continent of North-America, barely intimating a Desire that they would join in similar, dutiful, and loyal Petitions, to our most gracious Sovereign, for the Redress of the Grievances occasioned by sundry late Acts of Parliament, calculated for the sole Purpose of raising

a Revenue in America. We have most diligently reviewed, not only the said Resolution, but also the Circular Letter, written and sent in Consequence thereof; and, after all, they both appear to us, to be conceived in Terms, not only prudent and moderate in themselves, but respectful to the Authority of that truly august Body, the Parliament of Great-Britain, and very dutiful and loyal in Regard to his Majesty's sacred Person, Crown, and Dignity; of all which we entertain Sentiments of the highest Reverence and most ardent Affection; and, should we ever depart from these Sentiments, we must stand self-condemned, as unworthy the Name of British Subjects, descended from British Ancestors, intimately allied and connected in Interests and Inclination with our Fellow-subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain. We cannot but express our deep Concern, that a Measure of the late House, in all Respects so innocent, in most so virtuous and laudable, and, as we conceive, so truly patriotic, should have been represented to Administration, in the odious Light of a Party, and factious Measure, and that pushed through by reverting in a thin House to, and reconsidering, what in a full Assembly had been rejected. It was, and is a Matter of Notoriety, that more than Eighty Members were present at the Re-consideration of the Vote against the Application to the other Colonies. The Vote of Re-consideration was obtained by a large Majority. It is, or ought to be well known, that the Presence of Eighty Members makes a full House, this Number being just double to that which by the Royal Charter of the Province is required to constitute the Third Branch of our Colony Legislature.

Your Excellency might have been very easily informed, if you was not, that the Measures of the late House, in regard to sundry Acts of the late Parliament, for the sole Purpose of raising a North-American Revenue, were generally carried by Three to One; and we dare appeal to your Excellency for the Truth of this Assertion; namely, that there were many Persons in the Majority, in all Views, as respectable as the very best of the Minority. Nay, so far from any sinister Views, were the Committee of the late House, appointed and directed to take into their most serious Consideration, the then present State of the Province, from going into any rash or precipitate Measures, that they for some Days actually delayed their first Report, which was a Letter to Mr. Agent De Berdt, on the candid and generous Principle, that those who were reasonably supposed to be most warmly attached to all your Excellency's Measures, especially those for furthering, and by all Means enforcing the Acts for levying a North-American Revenue, might be present, and a more equal Contest ensue. It would be incredible, should any one assert, that your Excellency wanted a true Information of all these Things, which were not done, or desired to be hid in a Corner, but were notoriously transacted in the open Light, at Noon-day. It is to us altogether incomprehensible, that we should be required, on the Peril of a Dissolution of the Great and General Court or Assembly of this Province, to rescind a Resolution of a former House of Representatives, when 'tis evident that Resolution has no Existence, but as a mere historical Fact.

Your Excellency must know, that the Resolution referred to, is, to speak in the Language of the Common Law, not now "executory," but to all Intents and Purposes "executed." The Circular Letters have been sent, and many of them have been answered: These Answers are now in the Public Papers; the Public, the World must, and will judge of the Proposals, Purposes and Answers. We could as well rescind those Letters as the Resolves, and both would be equally fruitless; if by rescinding, as the Word properly imports, is meant a Repeal and nullifying of the Resolution referred to; but if, as is most probable, by the Word Rescinding, is intended the passing a Vote of this House, in direct and express Disapprobation of the Measure above-mentioned, as "illegal, inflammatory, and tending to promote unjustifiable Combinations" against his Majesty's Peace, Crown and Dignity; we must take the Liberty to testify, and publicly to declare, that we take it to be the native, inherent and indefeasible Right of the Subject, jointly or severally, to petition the King for the Redress of Grievances; Provided always, that the same be done in a decent, dutiful, loyal and constitutional Way, without Tumult, Disorder, or Confusion. We are also humbly, but clearly, and very firmly of Opinion, that the Petition of the late dutiful and loyal House, to his Majesty, and their other very orderly Applications for the Redress of Grievances, have had the most desirable Tendencies and Effects, to keep Mens Minds in Ease and in Quiet. We must also be excused in thinking that the People were in Truth patiently waiting for the Meeting of the new Parliament, their Measures, and his Majesty's Pleasure: And it is probable that they would every where have thus waited the great Event, had it not been revealed here, that the late Provincial Applications for Redress of Grievances, were some how strangely obstructed, and the Province, in Consequence of Misinformation and Misrepresentation, most unfortunately fallen under the Royal Displeasure: And, to complete this Misfortune, it was not only divulged to the other Colonies, but some of them actually received the Information, before it was made known here, that the House had been accused to his Majesty, or his Ministry, or fallen under the Displeasure of the one, or the Censure of the other.