

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1769.

IMPORTED.

By Capt. JOHN JOHNSTON, and to be sold by the Subscriber, THOMAS HARWOOD, in Annapolis.

A CARGO OF EUROPEAN GOODS; amongst which are choice SILKS; such as Pink, blue and white ditto; Rose-Branch ditto; ditto; Straw, and green ditto; white Serge Defoys, white Brocades; white ground ditto; flowered Satin; Sky-blue and black Ducapes.—These are bought, and may be had of THO. HARWOOD, at ANAPOLIS.

Feb. 27, 1769. THE SUBSCRIBER, STEWART, in ANNAPOLIS.

LAND, lying in Dorchester County, containing on the main Road that leads to Water, adjoining to a Tract of apt. William Bayes, and about 100 Acres. The Land is level, timbered, with white and red indisputable.

WILLIAM BROWN. LIC SALE, by Mr. SAMUEL BRING-BAY, MARYLAND.

able TRACT of LAND, lying in Baltimore County, consists of FIVE HUNDRED and SIXTY Acres, and lies within a few Miles of BUSH, and GUNPOWDER, on Baltimore-Town. The Land is Soil extremely fertile, and a Country. There are several Boats, capable of valuable Meadows, of Water. There is about 250 Acres of the best Part of which has not been cultivated, and quite new, and is not very considerable, of them, at a small Expence, good and serviceable. There is these Parts, so well adapted for

above Land, is indisputable; any will be given to the Pur- to be on the Premises, on the t. Credit will be given for Six t. Any Person inclinable to d to Mr. JOHN PACA, of Bal- r. WILLIAM PACA, of the City Information they may want.

OUNDS REWARD.

in the Neabser Iron-Works, in or about the 10th of October a Negro Man Slave, named rty of the Hon. John Taylor, Years of Age, very black, well at Inches high, puts on a lower h any Thing amis; he had on when he went away, a blue lack Cotton Velvet Jacket, and of Cloaths, besides Shoes and Kinds: He is by Trade a Ship- ch a Proficient in that Business, but to build all Sorts of small at he went off, he was accom- pulatto Fellow, named SCIPIO, John M'Millian of Prince-William of much the same Age and crossed Plymouth-River to's Boat, to the Maryland Shore, and have, from that Time discovered. As Billie was some ought from Carolina, (to which tion of a forged Pass, he had n) it is more than probable that aged by some Ship-Builders to he will endeavour to get on bound for Charles-Town, or to e, where he expects to be free.

the said Negro, or Malatto, both, to the Subscriber, or to anager of Col. Taylor's Mine- County, or will secure them, so gain, shall receive, for each, a rds, if taken Forty Miles from reward, if at a greater Distance

THOMAS LAWSON.

at the PRINTING- ADVERTISEMENTS, insurance. Long Ones of kinds of BLANKS, their proper BONDS NG-WORK performed

GENTLEMAN having secured us with this, and a succeeding Number, we shall with Pleasure insert them; and, as it appears a warm Advocate for this distressed Continent, we hope we shall be favoured with a Continuation of his Correspondence, being desirous of publishing every Piece that can tend towards cementing that happy Union which has long subsisted between Great-Britain and her Colonies.

NUMBER I.

Altero jam teritur bellis crevitibus (sic) Suis & ipsa Roma viribus ruit. HOR. VERY new Piece of Intelligence, from England, is more alarming than the last. Luxury, Venality, and Corruption, are arrived at that enormous Height, that Great-Britain, like ancient Rome, seems ready to sink under her own Weight.

We have little Reason to expect a Redress of Grievances from the present Temper and Disposition of the British Ministry or Parliament. The first have gone too far to retract; Their own Safety depends upon procuring the Approbation of Parliament, to the violent and oppressive Measures they have pursued: This, or an Impeachment, is the only Alternative.—Non recedat Gradum, is their establish'd Maxim.

They must ruin America, to screen themselves. The Pulse of the House of Commons has been thoroughly felt, upon the trying Question on the Amendment proposed in the Address to the Crown; and its being rejected by a considerable Majority, has, in a Manner, deprived the distressed Americans of all Hopes resulting from their most earnest Applications, and may serve to shew us, what we have to expect from Men, whom we have not the least Share in choosing; and who, consequently, think they have not any Manner of Dependence upon us.

Measures of the highest national Importance, have been approved, without Examination; and (what would be flagrant Injustice to an Individual) whole Provinces have been condemned unheard! The late Resolves of the House of Lords, confirms an interesting Truth, founded on the Experience of most Ages and Nations: That Oppression cannot be carried on by Halves, or stop at a certain Point.

A People, who were once free, can hardly be deprived of many of their dearest, and most valuable Rights and Privileges, whilst they are suffered to retain the rest.

The Axe must be laid to the Root of Liberty, and a Plan of Slavery, made consistent, in all its Parts, before it can become thoroughly practicable.

We have seen our Jury-Trials (that Bulwark of British Liberty) not only abridged, but, in many Cases, absolutely transferred to arbitrary Civil-Law Courts, whose Judges are the meer Creatures of the Ministry.

Who have been heavily taxed, without our Consent, or that of our Representatives; contrary to the first Principles of the British Constitution; and a Revenue is raised out of our Pockets, not as the free Gift of the People, but so much of our Property has been violently wrested from us, and we are left, without Security, for what remains.

The legislative Power of some of our Assemblies, has not only been suspended, but threatened with Annihilation; for daring to exercise their own Judgment, in discharging their Duty to their Constituents.

Many Assemblies have been dissolved, with aggravating Circumstances of Passion and Indecency, for refusing an implicit Obedience to arbitrary, and senseless ministerial Requisitions; and in some Colonies, no new Assembly has been called, but the People left entirely without any Representatives, or constitutional Means of Redress; and being thereby reduced almost to a State of Desperation, and under a Necessity of assembling, to consult on Measures for securing the Public Peace and Safety, such Meetings have been represented as seditious and rebellious, by the very Men, from whose Tyranny and Oppression they proceeded.

A new Office, professedly established for the Ease and Benefit of his Majesty's American Subjects, by furnishing a proper Channel for the Conveyance of their Petitions, has been perverted to the Means of obstructing them, and adding to the Weight of our Oppressions.

We have been inhibited, directly contrary to the Spirit of the great Charter and the Bill of Rights, from joining in Petitions to our most gracious Sovereign, and laying our united Complaints before the Throne.

Our humble and dutiful Petitions and Remonstrances, have been treated with Contempt, and represented to the People of Great-Britain, as an impudent Attempt at Independance, and lying in the Face of the British Government and Constitution; altho' it is the Breach of that Constitution, only, of which we complain; and thus, by the vilest ministerial Arts, a humane and generous Nation, has been so far prejudiced and incensed against their Brethren and Fellow-Subjects, as inconsiderately to acquiesce in Regulations, which may, hereafter, by allowing dangerous Precedents, prove destructive to itself.

A standing Army is stationed among us, in Time of profound Peace, under no Subordination to the Ci-

Towns are invested, and their Harbours block'd up by Ships of War. In criminal Accusations (shou'd the Measures lately recommended, be put in Execution) we are to be deprived of the Right of Englishmen, a Trial by a Jury of our Neighbours: A British Subject is to be transported, however innocent he may happen to be, from his own Country, to the other Side of the Globe, dragg'd from vil Power, and living almost upon free Quarter, as in an Enemy's Country; while some of our Sea-Port the Advice and good Offices of all his Friends and Acquaintance, deprived almost of a Possibility of Evidence, in his Favour, and cannot even be acquitted, until he has suffered greater Punishment than Death.

Statutes of Treason are to be extended, by Construction, contrary to the known Maxims of Law and Justice; which will render every Man's Life, as insecure, as his Property already is; for, by the same Kind of Logic, we may soon expect to see that treated, as Treason, in an American, which is not even a Misdemeanor in an Inhabitant of Great-Britain.

Wheels and Racks are still wanting to complete this new and formidable System of Government, and may possibly bring up the Rear.

In short, the infamous Arts and Misrepresentations of a few Men in Office, actuated by the basest Motives of private Interest, and Ambition, have had greater Weight, than the humble and dutiful Petitions and Remonstrances of all the Colonies, and the Cries of Four Millions of loyal Subjects.

Well may the Ministry apprehend a Civil War in America, conscious of the Provocation they have given; which, in a less loyal Country, wou'd infallibly have produced one. But, let us, my Countrymen, convince the World, that in this, as in every Thing else, they have form'd a wrong Judgment of us. Let not their utmost Malevolence and Tyranny, withdraw us from our Allegiance to the best of Kings, or induce a Thought, or Action, inconsistent with our Duty. Let us continue to pay due Obedience to the Government of our Mother-Country, and its Parliament, in every Thing, not utterly subversive of our constitutional Rights and Privileges, which we ought to hold dearer than Life, and defend, by all legal and honest Means, in our Power. What may be the most likely to succeed, shall be the Subject of another Paper.

ATTICUS.

L O N D O N. Extra from the VOTES of the House of Commons, 21st February 1769.

THE Order of the Day being read, for receiving the Report from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the several Papers which were presented to the House by Lord North, upon the 18th Day of November, 7th of December, and the 20th of January last, by his Majesty's Command; and the Question being proposed, that the said Report be now received.

The House was moved, that the Entry in the Journal of the House, of the 19th of October, 1721, of his Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, to both Houses of Parliament, might be read. And the same was read accordingly.

Ordered, That the said Report be now received. Sir Charles Whitworth, accordingly reported from the said Committee of the whole House, the Resolutions which the Committee had directed him to report to the House, which he read in his Place, and afterwards delivered in at the Table; where the Report was read.

And the Eight First Resolutions of the Committee, being read a Second Time, were, with an Amendment to One of them, agreed to by the House.

And the said Resolutions; as agreed to by the House, are as followeth, viz. Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the Votes, Resolutions, and Proceedings, of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts-Bay, in the Months of January and February, 1768, respecting several late Acts of Parliament, so far as the said Votes, Resolutions, and Proceedings, do import a Denial of, or do draw into Question the Power and Authority of his Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, to make Laws and Statutes of sufficient Force and Validity to bind the Colonies, and People of America, Subjects to the Crown of Great-Britain, in all Cases whatsoever, are illegal, unconstitutional, and derogatory of the Right of the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the Resolution of the said House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, to write Letters to the several Houses of Representatives of the British Colonies on the Continent, desiring them to join with the said House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in Petitions, which do deny, or draw into Question, the Right of Parliament to impose Duties and Taxes upon his Majesty's Subjects in America; and, in Pursuance of the said Resolution, the writing such Letters, in which certain late Acts of Parliament, imposing Duties and Taxes, are stated to be Infringements of the Rights of his Majesty's Subjects of the said Province, are Proceedings of a most unwarrantable and dangerous Nature, calculated to inflame the Minds of

his Majesty's Subjects in the other Colonies, tending to create unlawful Combinations, repugnant to the Laws of Great-Britain, and subversive of the Constitution.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that it appears that the Town of Boston, in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, has for some Time past been in a State of great Disorder and Confusion; and that the Peace of the said Town has, at several Times, been disturbed by Riots and Tumults of a dangerous Nature, in which the Officers of his Majesty's Revenue there, have been obstructed by Acts of Violence, in the Execution of the Laws, and their Lives endangered.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that it appears, that neither the Council of the said Province of Massachusetts-Bay, nor the ordinary Civil Magistrates, did exert their Authority for suppressing the said Riots and Tumults.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that in these Circumstances of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and of the Town of Boston; the Preservation of the public Peace, and the due Execution of the Laws, became impracticable, without the Aid of a military Force, to support and protect the Civil Magistrate, and the Officers of his Majesty's Revenue.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the Declarations, Resolutions, and Proceedings, in the Town Meetings at Boston, on the 14th of June, and 12th of Sept. were illegal and unconstitutional, and calculated to excite Sedition and Insurrections in his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the Appointment at the Town Meeting on the 13th of September, of a Convention to be held in the Town of Boston on the 22d of that Month, to consist of Deputies from the several Towns and Districts in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and the writing a Letter by the Select-Men of the Town of Boston, to each of the said Towns and Districts, for the Election of such Deputies, were Proceedings subversive of his Majesty's Government, and evidently manifesting a Design in the Inhabitants of the said Town of Boston, to set up a new and unconstitutional Authority, independent of the Crown of Great-Britain.

Resolved, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, that the Elections by several Towns and Districts in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, of Deputies to sit in the said Convention, and the Meeting of such Convention in Consequence thereof, were daring Insults offered to his Majesty's Authority, and audacious Usurpations of the Power of Government.

The subsequent Resolution of the Committee, which was; to agree with the Lords in an Address to be presented to his Majesty, with some Amendments to the said Address, being read a Second Time;

A Motion was made, and the Question being put, that the said Resolution be recommitted;

It passed in the Negative.

Then the said Resolution was agreed to by the House. Ordered, That the Lord North do carry the said Resolutions, and the said Address; to the Lords; and acquaint them, that this House hath agreed to the same, with Amendments to some of the said Resolutions, and to the said Address; to which Amendments this House doth desire the Concurrence of their Lordships.

Feb. 11. Yesterday, a Common Hall of the Livery of this City was held at Guildhall, when Mr. Chavey, one of the Common Council of Farringdon-Ward-With-in, was appointed Chairman. Soon after which, the Livery being informed that Mr. Alderman Beckford was in the Council-Chamber, some of the Gentlemen were deputed to wait on him, to desire his Presence, with which he complied; with his usual Readiness whenever the Livery of London have requested his Assistance. Mr. Alderman Beckford then entered the Hall, amidst the greatest Acclamations; and, ascending the Ruffings, addressed himself to the Livery to the following Purport:

"I am informed, Gentlemen, that you intend to instruct your Representatives. This Resolution of yours, is perfectly right, for it is constitutional for all Constituents to give Instructions to their Representatives. If any Instructions should be given to me, which may be inconsistent with my own Sentiments, I shall always take the Liberty, with Decency and Humility, to say, that in my Opinion it is improper; but far be it from me, to oppose my own Judgment, against that of Six Thousand of my Fellow-Citizens. That, giving Instructions, was according to Law, and the Custom of Parliament; for which (he said) he had the Authority of that great Oracle of the Law, Lord Coke. That it must be so in the Nature of Things; for, that formerly, Representatives were paid Wages by their Constituents, but that in some late Houses of Parliament (the present, he observed, was the most corrupt he ever knew) the Representatives had rather chuse to receive Pay and Pensions from Ministers, than from their Constituents." He then advised, that the Livery, in their Instructions, should attend to Measures, and not Men, which he declared he himself had always done; and that he never would accept of Place, Pension, Title, or any Emolument whatsoever. A Ser of Instructions were then read Twice over, and afterwards put up by the Chairman, Article by Article,