CARGO of EUROPEAN DDS; amongst which are a ble SILKS; such as Pink, es; blue and white ditto; tring; Rofe-Branch ditto;

to; Straw, and green rowhite Serge Defcys, white rocades; white ground dit. Acwered Sattin; Sky-blue

d black Ducapes.—These d bought, and may be had THO. HARWOOD, 34.

JOHN BRICE.

(IVa YEAR.] IARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MAY 18, 1769.

Feb. 27, 1769. SUBSCRIBER, " WART, in ANNAPOLIS,

AND, lying in Dorchefter own's Folly, containing he main Road that leads to er, adjoining to a Tract of William Buyes, and about ridge. The Land is level, bered, with white and red

lifputable. WILLIAM BROWN.

C SALE, by Mr. SAMUEL NG-BAY, MARYLAND,

TRACT of LAND, , lying in Baltimore County: firs of Five Hundred and , and lies within a few Miles f Bush, and Gunpowder, Baltimore-Town. The Land il extremely fertile, and ery. There are feveral Botpable of valuable Meadows, Water. There is about 250 test Part of which has not in Cultivation, and quite nts are not very confiderable. them, at a small Expence,

ove Land, is indisputable; will be given to the Pur-Credit will be given for Six at. Any Person inclinable to Mr. JOHN PACA, of Raki-WILLIAM PACA, of the City formation they may want.

and ferviceable. There is

fe Parts, fo well adapted for

UNDS REWARD.

he Neabsco Iron-Works, in about the 10th of Oasber Negro Man Slave, named y of the Hon. John Taylor, ars of Age, very black, well Inches high, puts on a fower any Thing amiss; he had on then he went away, a blue k Cotton Velvet Jacket, and Cloaths, befides Shoes and nds: He is by Trade a Ship-a Proficient in that Business, ut to build all Sorts of small he went off, he was accom-latto Fellow, named Scipio, n M'Millian of Prince-William f much the fame Age and croffed Patowmack-River to-Boat, to the Maryland Shore, and have, from that Time overed. As Billie was some ght from Carolina, (to which on of a forged Pass, he had it is more than probable that ed by some Ship-Builders to ie will endeavour to get en ound for Charles-Town, or to where he expects to be free. he faid Negro, or Mulatto, oth, to the Subscriber, or to tager of Col. Taylor's Misseunty, or will fecure them, fo in, shall receive, for each, \$ s, if taken Forty Miles from ward, if at a greater Dista see

THOMAS LAWSON.

at the PRINTING-ADVERTISEMEN: (5, nuance. Long O nes kinds of BLAN ES, their proper Bor ips G-WORK perfort ned of a Letter from Governor Bernard, to the Earl Hillsborough, dated Boston, November 1, 1768. NOW proceed to conclude my Now proceed to control my Narrative of my Endeavours to get Quarters for the King's Troops, until I found myfelf, at the End of my String, and could do nothing more.
On Saturday Odober 15, Ge-

neral Gage arrived here with neral Gage arrived here with his Officers to look to the quartering the Troops himfelf. Council in the Morning and inced the General. He told them that he was reint on quarter the Two Regiments now here, in and demanded Quarters; and that he should the Barracks at the Castle, for the Irib Region of such Part of them as they would contain: or fuch Part of them as they would contain; has fince been determined to be only one Regi-After the General had left the Board, I fat at After the General had left the Board, I fat at hill Eight o'Clock at Night; Two Hours after ter-Time excepted. The whole was a Scene of erson, to avoid their doing any Thing towards tering the Troops, unworthy of such a Body. In Course of the Questions I put to them, they denied they knew of any Building belonging to the Prote, in the Town of Boston, that was proper to be aup for Barracks: and they denied that the Mastery-House was such a Building. This was so rioully contrary to Truth, that some Gentlement essent the concern that it should remain upon the sutes; and to induce me to consent to its being exened their Concern that it mount remain upon the ates; and to induce me to confent to its being exed, a Motion mas made in Writing, that the Goor be defired to order the Manufactory-House to leared of its present Inhabitants, that it might be d up for the Reception of such Part of the Two Regiments as could not be accommodated at the Regiments as could not be accommodated at the le-Barracks. This was violently opposed, but was itd in the Affirmative, Six to Five: Upon this, I ned the former Answers to be expunged. This idution, amounting to an Affignment of the Castleracks for the Irib Regiments, effectually put an to the Objection before made, that no Quarters e due in Town, until the Castle-Barracks were d.

due in Town, until the Castle-Barracks were d.

The next Thing to be done, was to clear the Mandery-House, the preventing of which was a great set of the Sons of Liberty. For this Purpose, act Six or Seven Weeks before, when the Report of cops coming here was first confirmed, all Kinds of the Sons of Liberty. For this Purpose, activities were thrust into this Building; and the Work-use itself was opened, and the People confined there, the permitted to go into the Manusactory-House, is was admitted to be true in Council, by one of Board, who is an Overseer of the Poor, and antipal therein. And after the Order of Council is known, several of the Chiefs of the Faction, went othe Manusactory-House, advised the People there keep Possessing against the Governor's Order, and missed them Support. And when some of them signed their Intention to quit the House, they were it, that if they quit the House, they must quit the two, for they would be killed if they staid in it.

I had the Advice of the best Lawyers, that, accordito the Law and Usage of this Country, the Owners an House, occupied by Tenants at Sufferance, or tongful Possessing by Tenants at Sufferance, or tongful Possessing, might enter by any Means they cld, and turn them out of Possessin, that the Govergar and Council, when the Assembly was not sitting, are persect Owners of the Estates belonging to the rovince, except for Alienation. Upon these Two inciples, I appointed the Sherisfi, and Two of his equites, Bailists of the Governor and Council, for e Purpose of removing the People out of the Manuscory-House. The Sherisfi was refused Admittance;

Purpose of removing the People out of the Manu-tory-House. The Sheriff was refused Admittance; erurpote of removing the People out of the Manudory-House. The Sheriff was refused Admittance;
con which the Chief Justice went with him, and adfied them to give up the House; he was answered
to they had the Opinion of the best Lawyer in the
roince, to keep Possession.—Upon a Third Attempt,
so Sheriff sinding a Window open, entered; upon
thich the People gathered about him, and thut him
p; he then made a Signal to an Officer without, who
rought a Party of Soldiers, who took Possession of the
suid of the Building, and relieved the Sheriff from
in Confinement.—This occasioned a great Mob to
demble, with some of the Chiefs of the Paction, they
ter very abusive against the Soldiers, but no Mischief
was done. They kept the House blockaded all that
Day, and best Part of the next Day, when some of the
Concil declaring, that it was not intended to use
force, although they knew it could not be done without,
and the Building not being immediately wanted, the
bodiers were withdrawn on the Evening of the Second
Day. Thus, this Building, belonging to the Governtest, and affishable the Talvernar and Council for Dry. Thus, this Building; belonging to the Government, and affigured by the Governor and Council for his Majery's Use, is kept filled with the Ontcast of the Work-House, and the Scum of the Town, to prevent their used for the Accommodation of the King's Iroops.

After this was over, there was Nothing more to be knew ith the Council, until the Soldiers were billeted at Public-Houses; as far as they would go. It knew would never be done; the fir must be attempted; and the Council left this Business to me, as the would never be to fall functions aftering the first and the Council left this Business to me, as kee, without offering their Affistance, which in other Case has been usual. Indeed I did not ask them, as I

did not think the Business would be forwarded by my associating them. I therefore summoned all the acting Justices to meet me in the Council; twelve of them appeared: I acquainted them that the General demanded Quarters for the Two Regiments, according to the Act of Parliament. They desired to take it into Consideration among themselves. I consented, and we parted. Two Justices, Two Days after this, attended me with an Answer in writing, whereby the whole Body refused to billet the Soldiers. But these Gentlemen informing me, that the Justices had been much influenced by the Argument, that the Barracks of the Castle ought to have been first filled, &c. I shewed them the Minutes of the Council, whereby the Barnniuenced by the Argument, that the Barracks of the Cassle ought to have been first silled, &c. I shewed them the Minutes of the Council, whereby the Barracks at the Cassle were assigned to the Irist Regiments, and they must be considered as sull. This was quite new to them, the Council themselves having overlooked the Effect of their Vote. I gave them a Copy of this Vote, and returned the Answer, desiring them to re-consider it. Three Days after, the same Gentlemen informed me, that they had resolved against billeting the Soldiers, but could not agree upon the Reasons to be assigned for refusing it; but the next Day they gave me an Answer, in Writing, (a Copy of which is here enclosed) signed by Eight of the Justices; Two others were against billeting, and gave other Reasons for their Resusal, Two others were for billeting, but declined acting by themselves, after so large a Majority of the whole Body, had declared for the contrary Opinion.

To shew the Futility of these Pretences, I must observe, that the Act directs the billeting to be by Constables, Tything-Men, Magistrates, and other Civil Officers, and in their Desault.

bles, Tything-Men, Magistrates, and other Civil Officers, and, in their Default, or Absence, by any one Justice of the Peace. The usual Construction of this Justice of the Peace. The usual Construction of this Act has been, that Magistrates should grant the Billets, and Constables deliver them; and the latter being Ministerial, cannot grant Billets, without a Magistrate or Justice ordering them: By Magistrates, have been always understood, the Magistrates of Corporations; and, where a Town is not a Corporation, the Justices are the only Magistrates who are applied to in England, and they deliver the Billets to the Constables, who

are the only Magistrates who are applied to in England, and they deliver the Billets to the Constables, who serve them upon the Public Houses.

Now, in this Town of Boston, there are no Persons come under the Denominations, but Justices and Constables. As to the Select-Men, to whom the Justices are supposed to refer, they have been declared by themselves, and by the Council, to be neither Magistrates nor Civil Officers; and they certainly are not, for they can neither grant, nor execute a Warrant. This I explained fully to the Justices, before they gave their final Answer; but to no Purpose; they being determined to refuse at all Events. Thus we have an Act of Parliament, which is become a great Favourite;

termined to refuse at all Events. Thus we have an Act of Parliament, which is become a great Favourite; for, with the Comments it has received here, it is become in Fact an Act to prevent his Majesty's Troops being quartered in the Town of Boston.

Immediately after, I held a Council, and informed the Board of the Refusal of the Justices to billet the Soldiers. I said that I was now at the End of my Tether; for as they had declared before, that they would adhere to the Act of Parliament, and had refused to act in that liberal Way, which I thought was their Duty, when the King's necessary Service was obstructed, I could propose Nothing surther to them. For I foresaw, that if I proposed to hire and sit up Houses, &c. for the Troops, they would answer that it did not become their Business, 'til the Public-Houses were full. But if any Gentleman thought it was to Houles, &c. for the Props, they would aniwer that it did not become their Business, 'til the Public-Houses were full. But if any Gentleman thought it was to any Purpose to put such a Question, I was ready to do it. This was declined by Silence. I then informed them, that by Reason of this general Resusal of Quarters, the General found himself obliged to hire and fit up Houses at the Expence of the Crown, for the Reception of the Troops, who now (OB. 26) especially they who were encamped, began to see the Want of warm Quarters, and as he thought the Expence would ultimately fall upon the Province, he desired that I would appoint a Commissary to join with, and assist his Officers in providing such Houses, especially with Regard to the Oeconomy of the Expence. I therefore desired their Advice and Assistance in making such Appointment. This, after a long Debate, was refused, they saying, that if they should join in such Appointment, it would be admitting that the Province ought to be charged with the Expence; and I could appoint to be charged with the Expence; and I could appoint Auditors to examine the Accounts without them. I thereupon put an End to this Business, having been employed in it from sept. 19th, to Od. 26th, in all 38 Days, without any Prospect of doing any Thing to Purpose, but under an Obligation of trying every Effort before I gave it un.

Purpose, but under an Obligation of trying every Effort before I gave it up.

During this Time, the General, who forefaw how this Negociation would end, had employed his Officers to hire and fit up Houses for the Troops; so that by the Time I had received the definitive Refusal, complete Quarters were provided for all the Troops. But, now, another Difficulty arose; If the Soldiers should be put into Barracks, tho provided by the Crown, without the Intervention of a Magistrate, the Military Officers, who placed them there, would be chargeable with taking upon them to quarter Soldiers otherwise than by this Act, and being convicted of it; by Two Justices of Peace, would be cashiered info factors. This Clause was depended upon to oblige the Soldiers to quit the Town, after they had found it impracticable to get Quarters according to the Act of Parliament, and was Part of the original Plan, which I mentioned to your Lordship very early. And it could not be ex-

pected, that the Justices, who had refused to billet the Soldiers, would place them in other Quarters, for that would be to contradict themselves. I therefore took would be to contradict themselves. I therefore took upon myself to remove that Difficulty, and by a Commission, wherein I recited his Majesty's Command to me, to take every necessary Step for the Accommodation of the said Troops, and the several Means by which the Execution of the Act for providing Quarters for the Troops was deseated, and the Obligation I was thereby put under, to provide Quarters for the Troops in the best Manner I could, I authorised a Person, therein named, to place the said Two Regiments in such Buildings and Houses as could be procured, at the Expence of the Crown, with the Consent of the Owners. Thus has ended the Business of quartering the Two Regiments. As for Provision for them at Boston, according to the Act of Parliament, I have already shewn how the Order of Council, for that Purpose, was annulled and avoided in the Origination of profe, was annulled and avoided in the Origination of it.—Provision has been made at Castle-William, by an Order of Council being made, that the Provincial-Commissary should take Care of it. But they have refused to make such an Order for the Troops at Besten;

and therefore it is not done, nor like to be done.

I am, with great Restell,
my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient,
and most humble Servant,

The Right Honourable
FRA. BERNA FRA. BERNARD. The Earl of Hillsborough.

January 27, 1769. A true Cepy, Geo. White,

Clerk of the Papers of the House of Commons.

Copy of a Letter from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, dated Boston, Nov. 5, 1768.

My Lord,

HEN I received your Lordship's Letter, No. 16, I immediately communicated it to the Lieutenant-Governor; and we both agreed in Opinion, that it could not be adviseable to lay before the Council any Part of it, except what related to the providing for the Troops, until the Troops were got into Quarters: As we foresaw that the Business of quartering the Troops would occasion a good deal of Trouble, and possibly some Commotion, and it would not be adviseable to bring on too much Business at once; at least until the Town was a little settled. This Business of Quartering, your Lordship will observe, kept me employed 'til Olober 26th, on which Day I had summoned a General Council. On this Day I had summoned a General Council. On this Day I had summoned a General Council. It therefore chose this Time to communicate the other Parts of your Lordship's Letter, except what relates to the calling the Assembly, which I had reserved until I had received surther Orders about it. I made this Communication by an Extract, which after

what relates to the calling the Affembly, which I had referved until I had received further Orders about it. I made this Communication by an Extract, which after it was read I left in the Secretary's Hands, that the Gentlemen might perufe it at their Leiture: I cautioned the Secretary against suffering a Copy to be taken, but did not restrain him from permitting it being read. I also gave another Copy of the same Extract to the first Commissioner of the Customs, engaging him to keep it in his own Hands, and not let a Copy be taken. Immediately after I had an Occasion to move a Matter that would shew their Disposition to pay a proper Regard to his Majesty's Commands. The Commissioners had wrote to me, desiring that I would take the Advice of Council, whether they might return to Town, and reassume their Functions, with Safety to themselves and Officers. I communicated this Letter to the Council, and put the Question to them. This was very embarrassing: If they answered Yea, they would be chargeable with advising the Return of the Commissioners: If they said No, they would contradict all their Assertions, that there was no Occasion for Troops to support the Civil Power. They therefore, for above Two Hours together, used all kind of Evasions to avoid giving an Answer. I was told, that they were not obliged to give Opinions: I answered, that they were obliged to give Opinions: I answered, that they were obliged to give Opinions: I answered, that they were obliged to give Opinions: I answered, that they were obliged to give Opinions: I answered, that they were obliged to give Opinions: I answered, that they were obliged to give Opinions: I answered, that they were obliged to give Advice; and the Question was put, whether they would advise me to assure the Commissioners that they might return with Safety. At they were obliged to give Advice; and the Question was put, whether they would advise me to assure the Commissioners that they might return with Safety. At last I was obliged to tell them, that if they would not give me an Answer, I would take their Resusal for an Answer in the Negative: For if they could answer in the Affirmative, no Reason could be supposed why they should not give an Answer; and if they could not answer in the Affirmative, they must reconcile it with their public Declarations of the Lovalty and they should not give an Answer; and if they could not answer in the Affirmative, they must reconcile it with their public Declarations of the Loyalty and Peaceableness of the Town as well as they could. At length I got an Answer, 12 answering in the Affirmative, 5 declining answering, because they lived out of Town, and 2 giving written Answers, condemning the Commissioners for going out of the Town, and therefore refusing Advice about their Return, but concluding that all Persons would be safe. In this Council I sat from 11 to 9, Two intermediate Hours excepted; and all the Bassness might have been very well done in an Hour or Two by practicable Men.

Before this Council met, I had been informed that some of the Board had been preparing an Address to the General, to remove the Troops from hence, that at this Meeting they might get a great Number of Hands to it. When the Council broke up, I heard some of them making an Appointment to meet there the next Morning. I told them that I understood that they were going on with Business as a Council separately from me; but I cautioned them against preceding. It was answered, that they should not act as a Council, but as private Gentlemen. I then sefered that they would not give their Meetings the Applied