

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1769.

OPENED, the Subscriber, living in Church...

AM SLICER, IR-MAKER, at Mr. JAMES CAR...

Method to inform the Public, that d sells the following Articles, all most neat and fashionable...

Baltimore County, June 7, 1769. and, by Experience, that I can law, or Equity, recover the money...

Vessel, Fifty Feet Keel, Twenty Nine Feet Hold, and Three Feet Decks, with Masts, Yards, &c. for Person inclinable to purchase...

Night from the Subscriber, living in Creek, Charles County, a Commaned GEORGE GAULL, born in plain, is about 35 Years of Age...

the Subscriber, the Two following TOM, a square well-set Fellow, ches high, and about 40 Years of n he went away, an Osnabrig Shirt, th a Hole burnt in the left Arm, n Breeches; he is a pert impudent property of Mr. Charles Brookes, de-

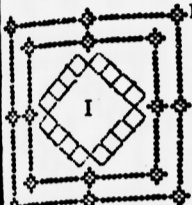
nd Fellow, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, ge: Had on, when he went away, rt, an old blue Jump, and an old the first Joints of his fore and the left Hand are cut off. Who Slaves, and secures them, so that ave them again, shall receive Six each.

debted to James Buchanan, junior, Glasgow, or to James and Robert s there, for Dealings with Philip re requested to come and make im- o Robert Buchanan, who will attend re, there, for receiving the same, on June next, and on every Thursday days in the Country, which he a few Months.

IMPORTED, Philip & John Briscoes Street, at port, and Chaptico, RTMENT OF EAST-INDIA and EU- DS, and will be sold very Cheap, Tobacco.—Likewise to be sold, Buchanan, very low, and delivered ouse, on Wicomico, a Parcel of large L.

N, at the PRINTING- r; ADVERTISEMENTS, ntinuanee. Long Ones most kinds of BLANKS, th their proper BONDS NG-WORK performed

L O N D O N, April 28.



IN order to reduce the exorbitant Price of Leather, we are informed, that the free Importation of raw Hides and Skins, both from Ireland and the British Plantations in America, will be allowed for a limited Time, under certain Regulations and Restrictions.

A Gentleman observes, that a late Event in Poland shews how little an Army is to be depended on, when party Disputes occasion intestine Broils, namely, that the Confederates, after taking the Town of Petarkan on the 7th Instant, met, in their March to Radom, with Two Regiments of Dragoons in the Service of the King of Poland, who surrendered themselves Prisoners of War, rather than fight against the Confederates, their Countrymen, and pretended Patriots.

It is said that an extraordinary Demand on this Kingdom by a Foreign Power will not be complied with. A Correspondent, who declares himself a Lover of Peace, says, "If the Petition of the Freeholders of Middlesex should be drawn up (as has been reported) expressive of Duty and Affection to a great Personage perhaps he may incline to Mercy, in compliance, with their dutiful Request, and to appease the Minds of the People. This would probably restore Peace to the Nation, as the Cause of the present Clamour would then be removed."

SAVANNAH, (in Georgia) May 31. Our last Advices from the Creek Nation, are, that they are in high Spirits from their repeated Success amongst the Choctaws: That about 1400 of them were out in different Parties, and no less than 200 in one Party: That they never go out without killing some of the Choctaws, and with very little or no Loss to themselves, the Loss of the Choctaws since the Beginning of the War being computed at 150 Men, and that of the Creeks not above one Third of that Number, which makes them very insolent, and much heartier in the War than they have been yet: That there are not 50 of the Creeks, but have been out since the War began, and they expect to put an End to it by next Spring. However it is thought that in the Summer, when the Rivers are low, the Choctaws will be more on an Equality with the Creeks, for as there are very few Rivers in the Choctaw Nation, the Inhabitants are but little acquainted with Swimming, which prevents them from venturing far to War 'til the Rivers are low, and gives the Creeks a great Advantage over them. A Party of the Creeks are gone to Augustine to take Satisfaction for one of their People that was killed there, notwithstanding the Men that killed him were hanged for it, which satisfied the Father of the Indian that was killed; others of them think there can be no Satisfaction for any Thing of that Kind but what they take themselves. Some Time ago the Choctaws sent a Challenge to the whole Creek Nation to meet them, and fight them openly, but this the Creeks laughed at, and remarked, that they would be very imprudent to run any such Risk, when they could kill the Choctaws without any Loss to themselves.

A Gentleman that arrived on Monday Evening from Augusta, has favoured us with the following Intelligence:—Abraham Norman, in 13 Days from the Upper Creek Nation, says, that a Day or Two before he came away, Three Indians came in, and informed, that a Party of Choctaws, about 170 in Number, came up with about 70 Creeks just behind the Town of Mobile, where they were preparing to go to War against the former, and having hemmed them in, it is thought they either killed or made Prisoners all the Creeks except the Three above-mentioned, who escaped by swimming the Bay: And that a white Man was come from Mobile, who confirmed what the Indians said, and added, that the Engagement lasted from about Five o'Clock in the Evening 'til after dark, during which Time there was constant firing. The Choctaws were commanded by Coofahomaw.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina,) May 22. By Advices from Havanna, dated about Five Weeks ago, we learn, that the Spaniards continue putting that Place in the best State of Defence against all Attacks whether by Sea or Land. The new Fortification, which commands the Moro, is much its superior, both in Strength and Extent. The Number of Houses destroyed by the Hurricane in October, amounted to about 400, but every Steeple, and several of the Churches, were thrown down. All the Merchants Ships of War were destroyed, except Two Frigates, which had every Thing carried away by the Decks: Some of the Merchant Ships were driven a considerable Way up into the Country.

B O S T O N, June 26. His Majesty's Council, having, at the Request of the House of Representatives, in the present Session, laid before them Copies of divers Letters received from London, respecting this Colony, together with the Proceedings of the late and present Council thereon, the House, on Tuesday last, passed the following Resolution, and appointed a Committee to carry the same to the Honourable Board.

THE House having taken into Consideration certain Copies of Letters, written by Governor Bernard to the Right Honourable the Earl of Hillsborough, one

of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated November 1, 5, 11, 14, 30, and December 5, 1768.

And also a Copy of one Letter, written by his Excellency General Gage, to his Lordship, dated October 31, 1768.

All which are attested by the Clerk of the Papers of the House of Commons; and were transmitted to his Majesty's Council of this Province, by William Bolland, Esq; and, at the Desire of the House, have been communicated by the present Council.

In which Letters his Majesty's loyal Subjects of this Colony in general, as well as his Majesty's Council, are traduced, and represented in a most odious and unjust Light to his Majesty's Ministers.

The House having carefully read, and considered the Remarks which the late, as well as the present Council, have made thereon, in their several Letters to his Lordship, Copies of which have also been communicated at the Desire of this House:

Resolved, That the House do highly approve of, and have an entire Satisfaction in the Zeal and Attention of the late Council to the public Interest, not only in thus vindicating their own Character, but guarding their Country from meditated Ruin, by truly stating Facts, and justly representing the Duty and Loyalty of this People at so critical a Time, when the Governor of the Province had wantonly dissolved the General Assembly, and arbitrarily refused to call another upon the repeated dutiful Petitions of the People.

June 29. On Wednesday the 21st Instant his Excellency the Governor was pleased to send the following Message to the House of Representatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

WHEN at the Opening of the Session, I recommended to you to give your earliest Attention to the Business of the Province, I did not think that there was any Occasion to specify the Particulars of such Business, as they must occur to you as readily as to me.

However left this Omission should be made use of as an Excuse for your Inactivity, and as you have now entered into your Fourth Week, without having done any Thing at all, I shall now capitulate the principal Articles of the public Business, which have hitherto waited for your Notice.

They are, 1<sup>st</sup>, The Support of the Government; 2<sup>d</sup>, The Supply of the Treasury; 3<sup>d</sup>, The providing for the Payment of the Provincial Debt, which now amounts to One Hundred and Five Thousand Pounds; 4<sup>th</sup>, The Tax Bill; 5<sup>th</sup>, The Impost Bill; 6<sup>th</sup>, The Excise Bill, if thought proper; 7<sup>th</sup>, The Establishments for Forts and Garrisons; 8<sup>th</sup>, The Continuation of the Truck Trade; 9<sup>th</sup>, The Continuation, or Revival, of expiring or expired Laws, &c.

All these several Matters, and such others of the ordinary Business as I may have omitted, I now recommend to your immediate Consideration. Such Assistance as I can give you, especially in removing Doubts or Difficulties which may attend any of the said Businesses, I shall be ready to afford you, so far as is consistent with my Duty.

June 21, 1769. FRA. BERNARD.

Yesterday his Excellency the Governor was pleased to send the following Message to the House, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I THINK it proper to inform you that his Majesty has been pleased, by his Sign-Manual, to signify to me his Will and Pleasure, that I repair to Great-Britain, to lay before him the State of this Province; and has also, by his Secretary of State, given Directions for the Administration of this Government during my Absence.

Upon this Occasion I think it necessary to communicate to you the 53<sup>d</sup> of his Majesty's Instructions, whereby he orders, that when the Governor shall be absent from the Province, one Moiety of the Salary, and the Perquisites, and Emoluments, which would otherwise be due to the Governor, shall, during his Absence, be paid to the Lieutenant-Governor, for his Maintenance, and for the Support of the Dignity of the Government.

I have always considered the Grant of the Salary appointed to me, to be subject to this Instruction, altho' it was not so express in the Act: And I have no Objection at the present Time, when the Absence of the Governor is foreseen, that the Grant of the Salary shall be express to be subject to this Instruction.

And I must at the same Time observe to you, that as I am ordered to attend his Majesty, as Governor of this Province, and am made to understand, that I am to be continued in that Office, and am instructed for the Appropriation of the Salary, whilst I am absent from the Province; there is the same Reason for the Grant of the Salary now, as there has been at any other Time. I must therefore desire, that according to his Majesty's 49<sup>th</sup> Instruction, such Grant may be made to precede the other Business of the Session.

June 28, 1769. FRA. BERNARD.

July 3. Private Letters from London by the last Vessels mention, that Mr. Pownall made a Motion in the House of Commons for the Repeal of the American Revenue-Act, which was strenuously seconded by George Grenville, who was supported by Alderman Beckford, and Mr. Trecothick, both of them Members for the City of London.—The Ministry was silent, and it appeared evident to every Person present, that

the Acts would have been repealed, had the Motion not been as warmly opposed by the Rockingham Party, as it was contended for by Mr. Grenville and his Friends. From the Silence of the Ministry, it is not doubted but they wished the Acts repealed, tho' they were afraid to take the Lead, having already repeatedly subjected themselves to the Charge of Inconsistency; they were certainly in great Perplexity, and the Kingdom in the greatest Disorder.—The House will soon rise, and the Reason is said to be, that the Middlesex Freeholders, led on by the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, are determined to petition both Houses of Parliament, and even the King himself, in Behalf of Mr. Wilkes;—all the London Mob are to march in the Procession to the Number of some Hundred Thousands.—If the Petitions are rejected, or received and not favourably answered, after going through this regular Process, the Mob, our present State Doctors, are to be let loose to enforce Conviction.

Ad—n, however, having Information of this Plan, are taking the proper Measures to render it abortive, and the House will be prorogued.—Licentiousness reigns without Controul; and the sober Part of the Community are looking forward with Fear and Trembling, to the Arrival of that Moment, which they hourly dread, when our Liberties will be totally annihilated by a popular Commotion; or will again take firmer Root from a complete Suppression of Mobbing, and by impressing upon the lower Rank, a proper Respect for the Laws of their Country.

It is certain, that many Gentlemen of great Interest, and good Principles, have been induced to join the Populace Party, being alarmed at the Behaviour of Ad—n, respecting Colonel Luttrell's Election in Preference to Mr. Wilkes, for the County of Middlesex.

A Letter from Halifax mentions, that the Island of St. John's is made a separate Government, and that Lieutenant Governor Franklin, of Nova-Scotia, is appointed Governor.

Friday last arrived his Majesty's Ship Romney, and on Saturday the Senegal, both from Halifax.—We hear the 64<sup>th</sup> Regiment is to embark next Wednesday on board these Ships for Halifax.

The following is said to be the Substance of RESOLVES unanimously passed by the Honourable House of Representatives of Massachusetts-Bay, on the First Day of July Instant.

THE General Assembly of this his Majesty's Colony of Massachusetts-Bay, convened by his Majesty's Authority, by Virtue of his Writ issued by his Excellency the Governor, under the Great Seal of the Province, and this House, thinking it their Duty at all Times to testify their Loyalty to his Majesty, as well as their Regard to the Rights, Liberties and Privileges of themselves and their Constituents, do pass the following Resolutions to be entered on the Records of the House.

Resolved, That this House do, and ever will bear the firmest Allegiance to our Rightful Sovereign King GEORGE the Third, and are ever ready with their Lives and Fortunes to defend his Majesty's Person, Family, Crown and Dignity.

Resolved, That this House do concur in, and adhere to, the Resolutions of the House of Representatives in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-Five, and particularly in that essential Principle, that no Man can be taxed or bound in Conscience to obey any Law to which he has not given his consent in Person, or by his Representative.

Resolved, As the Opinion of this House, that it is the indubitable Right of the Subject in general, and consequently of the Colonies jointly or severally, to petition the King for Redress of Grievances, and that it is lawful, whenever they think it expedient, to confer with each other, in order to procure a joint Concurrence, in dutiful Addresses for Relief from their Common Burthens.

Resolved, That Governor Bernard, in wantonly dissolving the last Year's Assembly, and in refusing to call another, tho' repeatedly requested by the People, acted against the Spirit of a free Constitution; and if such Procedure be lawful, it may be in his Power whenever he pleases to render himself absolute.

Resolved, That at a Time when there was a general Discontent, on account of the Revenue-Acts, an Expectation of the sudden Arrival of a Military Power to enforce the Execution of those Acts, a dread of the Troops being quartered upon the Inhabitants, when our Petitions were not permitted to reach the Royal Ear, the General Court at such a Juncture dissolved, and the Governor's refusing to call a new one, and the People thereby reduced to almost a State of Despair, at such a Time it was innocent, if not highly expedient and necessary, for the People, to convene by their Committees in order to associate, consult and advise the best Means to promote Peace and Order, and by all lawful Ways to endeavour to have their united Complaints laid before the Throne, and jointly to pray for the royal Interposition in favour of our violated Rights, nor can this Procedure possibly be conceived to be illegal, as they expressly disclaimed all Governmental Acts.

Resolved, As the Opinion of this House, That Governor Bernard in his Letters to Lord Hillsborough, his Majesty's Secretary of State, has given a false and highly injurious Representation of the Conduct of his Majesty's truly loyal and faithful Council of this Co-