

As for the Terms of the Remonstrance, I presume it will not be affirmed, by any Person less polished than a Gentleman Usher, that this is a Season for Compliments. Our gracious — indeed is abundantly civil to himself. Instead of an Answer to a Petition, his — very graciously pronounces his own Panegyric; and I confess that, as far as his personal Behaviour, or the royal Purity of his Intentions is concerned, the Truth of those Declarations, which the Minister has drawn up for his Master, cannot decently be disputed. In every other Respect, I affirm that they are absolutely unsupported, either in Argument or Fact. I must add too, that supposing the Speech were otherwise unexceptionable, it is not a direct Answer to the Petition of the City. His — is pleased to say, that he is always ready to receive the Requests of his Subjects; yet the Sheriffs were twice sent back with an Excuse, and it was certainly debated in Council, whether or no the Magistrates of the City of London should be admitted to an Audience. Whether the Remonstrance be or be not injurious to Parliament, is the very Question between the Parliament and the People, and such a Question as cannot be decided by the Affection of a third Party, however respectable. That the petitioning for a Dissolution of Parliament is irreconcilable with the Principles of the Constitution, is a new Doctrine. His Majesty has not been informed, that the House of Commons themselves have, by a former Resolution, admitted it to be the Right of the Subject. His — proceeds to assure us, that he has made the Laws the Rule of his Conduct. Was it in ordering or permitting his Ministers to apprehend Mr. Wilkes by a general Warrant? Was it in suffering his Ministers to revive the obsolete Maxim of *salus populi*, to rob the Duke of Friesland of his Property, and thereby give a decisive Turn to a County Election? Was it in erecting a Chamber of Consultation of Surgeons, with Authority to examine into and supercede the legal Verdict of a Jury? Or did his — consult the Laws of this Country, when he permitted his Secretary of State to declare, that whenever the Civil Magistrate is trifled with, a Military Force must be sent for, *without the Delay of a Moment*, and effectually employed? Or was it in the barbarous Exactness with which this illegal, inhuman *De Strine* was carried into Execution? — It has — had recollected these Facts, I think he would never have said, at least with any Reference to the Measures of his Government, that he had made the Laws the Rule of his Conduct. To talk of preserving the Affections, or relying on the Support of his Subjects, whilst he continues to act upon these Principles, is indeed paying a Compliment to their Loyalty, which I hope they have too much Spirit and Understanding to deserve.

His —, we are told, is not only punctual in the Performance of his own Duty, but careful not to assume any of those Powers which the Constitution has placed in other Hands. Admitting this last Assertion to be truthfully true, it is no Way to the Purpose. The City of London have not defined the — to assume a Power placed in other Hands. If they had, I should hope to see the Person, who dared to present such a Petition, immediately impeached. They solicit their — to exert that constitutional Authority, which the Laws have vested in him for the Benefit of his Subjects. They call upon him to make use of his lawful Prerogative in a Case which our Laws evidently supposed might happen, since they have provided for it by trusting the Sovereign with a discretionary Power to dissolve the Parliament. This Request will, I am confident, be supported by Remonstrances from all Parts of the Kingdom. His — will find, at last, that this is the Sense of his People, and that it is not his Interest to support either Ministry or Parliament, at the Hazard of a Breach with the collective Body of his Subjects. That he is the King of a free People is indeed his greatest Glory. That he may long remain as the King of a free People, is the second Wish that animates my Heart. The first is, THAT THE PEOPLE MAY BE FREE.

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) April 25.
To the GENERAL COMMITTEE of Philadelphia, and Province of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,
AN authentic Account of a Bill, ordered to be brought into the House of Commons, to repeal so much of an Act of the 7th of his present Majesty, as imposes a Duty on Paper, Glass, and Painters Colours, imported into the British Colonies in America, occasions this Address to you.

It is with the deepest Grief we observe the Oppressions of America so little regarded, as, that Duties on a few Articles, more ruinous in their Precedent, than fatal in their present Operations, should become the serious Objects of Parliamentary Attention, while the grand Evils, which affect the Life and Soul of American Happiness, are totally disregarded.

When the Resolutions were formed (surrounded with Difficulties as we were) on the only Plan we had left for the Recovery of our ancient Liberties (and which, we are convinced, will ultimately have their desired Effect, if we have but Virtue enough to resist the Allurements of present Gain, in Favour of the inestimable Blessings of our envied Constitution) for Want of a Communication with each other, the Colonies adopted Plans, various in Extent of Matter, and Limitations of Time. This Province, as it was among the last, so it has been the most comprehensive; and, well considering that Liberty in Retail is but another Term for Slavery, they have included every Object which tends to sap the Foundation of their Freedom. While the Board of Commissioners are permitted to riot with such an Extent of unrelenting Power; while our Property is subject to be dragged from Colony to Colony, under the Controul of an oppressive Admiralty, we are not free; And while these Acts continue in Force, we are chained down by our Resolutions: Such is our present Situation, in which we glory. The Day of Trial is but approaching: Unanimity is absolutely necessary: And we are positive nothing but an Exer-

tion of the purest Virtue, in the Prosecution of one generally adopted Plan, can possibly revive our expiring Constitution. Should any of our Sister Colonies take an Advantage of the Repeal of these trifling Duties, we think it had been infinitely better to have submitted quietly to the Yoke, than to have discovered the deepest Knowledge of our Constitution, and a most ardent Desire of preserving it: Yet, when a Variety of Circumstances combine to insure our Success, we think it would be highly dishonourable to sink into a slavish Inactivity, when a spirited and steady Conduct can alone crown our Hopes.

The People of this Province have bound themselves, in the general Cause of American Liberty, by extending their Resolutions, until the Whole of their Complaints are removed. It would be a capital Crime in us to suspect the public Virtue of our Countrymen; nor can we even suppose, in the most distant Manner, this Province will fail a Sacrifice to the Purity of her Intentions. The Security of our inherent injured Rights, was the Foundation of our Agreements; until that Security is amply obtained, nothing can be said to be done. The principal Arguments in the House of Commons were founded on the Division of the Colonies; the Impracticability of manufacturing, and the Impossibility of continuing firm in our Non-importation. Let us convince them of our Unanimity, and the Facility of those dishonourable Reports, which declare any Breach of Consequence in our sacred Engagements, and we may be certain of Success. That Individuals will be found in every Colony, who, dead to all the warm Emotions of the Heart, even when Liberty is at Stake, will sacrifice the only Blessings, which make Life comfortable, to the dirty Consideration of present Emolument, is nothing extraordinary. Worthless Men are the Produce of every Climate: They serve only as a Foil to set off the noble; and, unless we become Traitors to our own Liberties, we have little to fear.

Our Countrymen in Great-Britain are equally engaged in the Defence of the Constitution. Surrounded on all Sides with the Minions of Government, the best Men in the Nation have pledged themselves for its Defence. These Patriots are equally the Objects of our Admiration and imitation; and, as our Blood and our Rights flow equally from the same Source, we should scandalize the rough unrelenting Virtue of our Ancestors, did we not follow their Example. Let us suppose the worst that can befall us, that the Iron Hand of Power will at last prevail, and trample upon every Right of American Liberty; yet we think it an indispensable Duty, which we owe to our Country and Descendants, inflexibly to persevere to the end, and let Posterity record, *FORCE obtained a Triumph over PUBLIC VIRTUE*; and though we feel, we feel with a Dignity and Spirit becoming the Sons of GREAT-BRITAIN.

Your most affectionate Countrymen,

Signed,

By Order of the General Committee,
JOHN NEUFVILLE, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, May 31.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Boston to his Friend in this City, dated May 19th, 1770.

Capt. Symes is just arrived from London, and says, that his Majesty sent for the Marquis of Granby, and intreated him to refuse the Command of the Army; but that his Lordship pertinaciously declined. — His Majesty asked Granby, whether he thought his Army might be depended upon, in Case of a Rapture with the People. — Granby answered, the Officers in general might, as the Bulk of them were Scotchmen.

Capt. Scott is this Day sailed for London, with a Cargo of *Brandy Merchandize*. — Britain will doubtless flourish, if the Conveniences, nay, the Luxuries, of Life, continue thus to pour in upon her from all Quarters. We hear that the *Britannia* has brought over the Statues of his Majesty and Mr. Pitt, now Earl of Chatham; also a large Bell, for the new North Church in this City, the Gift of Simon Johnson, Esq; to said Church; also Part of the Governor's Baggage, and several Servants.

We have undoubted Intelligence, not only that it was certain the Duty on Tea would not be taken off the last Session of Parliament, but that the Repeal of the Duties on Paper, Glass, and Painters Colours, was not to take Place before December next: So that the Non-importation Agreement, to answer the End, must necessarily subsist, at least till after the Season for next Fall Goods will be over.

ANNAPOLIS, June 14.

We think it proper to acquaint our Readers, that by a Law made last Session of Assembly, any one who takes up a Stray is obliged to advertise it Three Weeks successively in this Paper.

Since our last arrived from London, the *Louisa*, Capt. Richardson, and the *Lord Baltimore*, Capt. Mitchell.

At a general Meeting of the Inhabitants of Baltimore Town, held at Mr. Little's, on Monday the 4th of June, 1770.

A Letter from the Committee of Correspondence in Philadelphia, to the Committee of this Town, dated the 29th of May, advising, that the Inhabitants of Newport, in Rhode Island, had violated the Non-importation Agreement, was read: On which the Question was put, Whether the Inhabitants of this Town do concur with the Inhabitants of Philadelphia, in their Resolutions of having no further commercial Inter-course with the Colony of Rhode Island, until they return to and keep their former Non-importation Agreement, and re-ship the Goods to Great-Britain, imported contrary to the Tenor thereof, or until the Revenue Act, laying a Duty on Tea, &c. is totally repealed.

Resolved in the Affirmative, *namque contradicendum*. Information being given, that the Sloop *Speedwell*, Captain Robert Stacey, and the Sloop *Industry*, Captain James Whitney, were just arrived in this Harbour from Rhode Island, with Cargoes, the two Captains attended this Meeting, and requested Liberty to trade; alleged-

ing, that they arrived in this Province the 31st Day of May, 1770, and made Entries at the Custom-House *Annapolis* and *Patuxent District*, and in Support of such Allegations, produced their Certificates of Entry, On which the Question was put, Whether they should be permitted, or not.

Resolved in the Negative.

Captain Stacey and Captain Whitney being called to know whether they acquiesced in the Resolution above-mentioned, declared they did, and promised to depart immediately: On which a Copy of the Proceedings was delivered to each, signed by the Chairman.

It having been reported, that Part of the above Cargoes were disposed of at *Annapolis*, Mr. Samuel Parsons was called on to pledge his Word and Honour, that he neither had, or would, purchase any Molasses from Thomas Williams and Co. the Purchasers thereof, nor any other Person, but such as can make it appear, such Molasses were not Part of the Cargoes of the present Vessels. Which he accordingly did.

Prince George's County, June 9, 1770.

In Consequence of an Advertisement in the *Maryland Gazette*, requesting a general Meeting of this County at Upper Marlborough, a Number of Inhabitants assembled at the Court House, and appointed Joseph Sim, Esq; Moderator.

Resolved unanimously, to adhere firmly to the Association of the 22d of June last, notwithstanding the Repeal of the Tax on Paper, Glass, and Painters Colours, as the PRINCIPLE and Tax on TEA still remain.

Resolved, That in case a general Meeting should be requested by the other Counties of this Province, to explain and support the general Association, this County will appoint Four Deputies, to attend at *Annapolis* for that Purpose.

Resolved, That these Proceedings shall be printed in the *Maryland Gazette*. [Copied from the Minutes.]

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in London, dated March 21, 1770.

I THINK proper to inform you, that by Act of Parliament, American Bar-Iron ought to be marked with the *Provincial Stamp* on each Bar: For the Officers of the Customs, for Reasons unknown, now insist that no Bar-Iron shall be landed, without Payment of Duty, unless each Bar be properly stamped. I have now a Parcel from *Maryland*, the Entry whereof passed Duty free at the Custom-House, but, on Examination of the Surveyors and Landwaiters, it not being properly stamped, the whole Parcel is stopped and the Duty claimed. — Due Attention should be paid hereto.

T O B E S O L D,

TWO well improved Lots in *George-Town* Frederick County: Likewise Two half Lots, One of which is improved, the other a Water Lot. For Terms and Title apply to *Thad. Beall* or *John Ornt* in *George-Town*. (tf)

DRUGS, Chymical and Galenical Medicines, just imported, and to be sold by the Subscriber, in *Baltimore Town*. — Also Medicine Boxes, with printed Directions, very complete, designed for such as live remote from a Physician. — Likewise a Variety of Patent Medicines, *viz.* *Batemans Drops*, *Steugens Elixir*, *Wards Essence* for the Head-ach, *Daffys Elixir*, *Godfrys Cordial*, *Hepers Female Pills*, *Jamess Powders*, *Turlingtons Drops*, *Andersons Pills*, *Wards White Drops*, *Lavender* and *Hungary Water*, *Eau de Lis*, *Greenoughs Tincture* for the Teeth and Gums, &c.

ALEXANDER STENHOUSE.

OLD Barbadoes Spirit, by the Cask or Gallon; Loaf and Brown Sugars; Coffee; Soap, and Spermaceti Candles, to be sold on reasonable Terms, by the Subscriber, opposite Mr. Ball's Tavern in *Annapolis*.

THO. B. HODGKIN.

N.B. To be hired a likely Negro Boy, fit for Town or Country Business. (2w)

DAVID SMITH hereby gives Notice to all Persons concerned, that he has taken out Letters Testamentary, to settle the Estate of *Joseph Smith*, late of *Baltimore County*, Ironmaster; and that all having Demands against said Estate may acquaint him thereof, by Letters, Post paid, and left in *Charles Town* in *Cecil County*. (w3)

WENT away from the Subscriber, on Monday the 5th Instant, BENJAMIN DANIEL, an Indented Servant, by Profession a Gardener; he is an *Englishman*, remarkably stout and well set, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, round faced, with his own hair, not tied: He had on, when he went away, a blue Cloth Coat, with yellow Buttons and a red Cape, a striped Linen Waistcoat, green Serge Breeches, and a Pair of Osnabrig Trowsers. — It is believed he went away in Company with one *Drury*, a Carpenter by Trade, an *Irishman*, and Free. The said *Drury* is a fair well made Man, about 6 Feet high. Whoever will bring the above-mentioned Benjamin Daniel to the Subscriber, in *Annapolis*, or to *Charles Carroll*, Esq; Sen. on *Elk-Ridge*, may receive Three Pounds Reward, if taken in the Province, or Five Pounds, if taken in any other.

CHARLES CARROLL, of *Carrallisa*. And whereas several idle disorderly Persons are continually forcing their Way into the Garden of the Subscriber, in this City, either by breaking down the Rails or leaping over them, in order to steal Fruit, and have done considerable Damage to the Trees and Shrubs in the said Garden; this is to give Notice, that if any Person or Persons are detected in being Guilty of this Offence for the Future, they will be punished with the utmost Severity. (tf)

CHARLES CARROLL, of *Carrallisa*.

RAN away from *Dickerson*, of a tall high, about 18 or 19 with him a new Pair of ditto Breeches, a Pair of Country and three new Osnabrig Lump on one Three Pounds Ca. Whoever secures get him again, shall all reasonable Charge. (w4)

RAN away from *County*, on following Servant M Convict, by Profession and came into the short brown Hair, 6 or 7 Inches high the Calf of his right him a light coloured Breeches, a double coat, a Silk Handkerchief, a Thread Stockings, fers, and a new F Indented Servant, born in *England*, Year; is about 2 Inches high, has or Cast in his left wide as his right: very short Frize lined with red Velvet a white Linen Waist Two old white Shirts Worsted and One Cambric or Muslin WILLIAM HARRIS shave and dress Hair Years of Age, 5 F de Finger of his Joint, and has short rally; he was born more like an *Irish* last Fall, and has a *delton* in *Annapolis* get drunk: He has coloured broad Cloth of Buckskin Breeches white Thread, One Pair of black Worsted a Pair of Shoes, a a Bristol Stone Stock dry other Things. 10 or 12 Pounds Paper.

Whoever takes them, and brings them, so that he may again, shall receive a rency for each, and (4w)

RAN away from *Neck*, near the Servant Men; *viz.* Six Feet One Inch high short black Hair tied left Leg, occasioned by a SON, being about high, of a brown Colour down his Back; he has to a Scald. WILL Five Feet Six or Seven with short brown Hair ny Ringworms on his being about Five Feet Complexion, with his blind in his left eye, looked into, is neck-swollen, is a West Country lately come into the Whoever takes up either of them, shall for each Man, if taken in the Province the Law allows.

ROBERT RICHARDSON.

THERE is at the present living in up as a Stray, a black and a half high, brindle, a Blaze on his paces, trots, and gallops. The Owner may have property and paying Charge.

THERE is at the present living on the No. 1 Stray, a dark brown Spot, trots and paces, Tail, about Fourteen made. The Owner may have property and paying Charge.