

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y , MAY 19, 1774.

L O N D O N , March 9.

**T**HE earl of Dartmouth presented to the upper house on Monday a message from his majesty, wherein his majesty was most graciously pleased to recommend to their serious consideration the late disturbances in America, particularly the unjustifiable outrages lately committed at Boston; to which most gracious message, an humble address was immediately moved for and ordered to be presented to his majesty by the lords with white staves.

March 10. The remains of opposition seem to have lost all principle. The colonies are in open revolt; but that gives them infinite satisfaction. They have long fixed their hungry eyes on the treasury to no purpose. In the present crisis, they think they have some chance of partaking the sweets of office, by opposing the good of their country, and the punishment of the Boston mutineers. They imagine they will perplex the minister, and perhaps overlet him in their factious storm; but they will only expose themselves to the disgrace and detestation of every true patriot; for the question is reduced to this, whether the colonies shall give laws to England, or England to the colonies.

Yesterday lord Beauchamp, and Mr. Cornwall, kissed his majesty's hand at St. James's, on their being appointed lords of the treasury, in the room of the hon. Mr. Charles Fox and Mr. Dyson, who have resigned.

We hear the most vigorous measures are resolved to be taken with the turbulent and refractory colonies; four regiments of foot are to be sent to Boston, and six men of war are to block up the harbour.

It is whispered that the Bostonians are to have their charter taken from them; and that they are to be made a king's government.

March 11. If the spirited measures at present talked of should take place respecting the Americans, the next cargo of a certain commodity may be called gun-powder tea, and they must take it with a little smack of British spirit.

If there is any authenticity in the speeches and motions we read of, the Americans have no reason to complain of want of representation in the senate, as numbers in both houses are more zealous for the interests of America than of Great-Britain.

Councils have been held every night for this week past among the ministry, and they have generally been assisted in their deliberations by the crown lawyers, on American affairs, which seem to embarrass not a little.

March 12. There never was, perhaps, since the revolution, so important a crisis in the constitution of this country as the present state of American affairs now before an august assembly; to speak neither in the language of fear or in the style of pomposity, no less than the fate of a great empire, trembles on the decision; how much, then, does it become our legislators, in this general hour of intricacy, to lay down all their little cabals, personal animosities, and interested differences, and unite their wisest and coolest observations for the general good; to be governed by any other influence at this period, though even for a lesser good, brands that man, (which we hope, for the sake of the cause, does not exist) with no less an inglorious epithet than that of being a traitor to his country.

The following is his majesty's message, which was presented to the house of commons last Monday.

"His majesty, upon information of the unwarrantable practices which have been lately concerted and carried on in North-America, and particularly of the violent and outrageous proceedings at the town and port of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, with a view to obstructing the commerce of this kingdom, and upon grounds and pretences immediately subversive of the constitution thereof, has thought fit to lay the whole matter before his two houses of parliament, fully confiding as well in their zeal for the maintenance of his majesty's authority, as in their attachment to the common interest and welfare of all his dominions, that they will not only enable his majesty effectually to take such measures as may be most likely to put an immediate stop to the present disorders, but will also take into their most serious consideration what further regulations and permanent provisions may be necessary to be established, for better securing the execution of the laws, and the just dependence of the colonies upon the crown and parliament of Great-Britain."

Yesterday the speaker took the chair at half past two o'clock; very little private business was done.

At twenty-five minutes after three o'clock, the clerks began to read the letters to and from America, consisting of 109 in number, which took up three hours hearing. The house broke up at half past six o'clock, and adjourned until Monday next, when the American business will come on. No debates ensued.

The gallery doors were locked all day, and the keys delivered to the speaker; no persons, except the two secretaries from the trade and plantation office, were admitted in the gallery.

An express was on Thursday sent from the admiralty office to Portsmouth, with orders for fitting for sea immediately several frigates, which are intended to go

with the men of war, already appointed for the American station.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday March 11.**

The speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock; lord North came in about a quarter after. The common business being over, the American papers were begun to be read. It appeared from them that the town of Boston had such a share in the transactions relative to the tea-ships, that it advances into real and actual rebellion. That the people of that town and country had actually made and levied war on the legal authority of his majesty, derived not from custom, or prescription only, but from the absolute and explicit letter of various acts of parliament; that this rebellion had proceeded to such lengths, that it flowed from avowed principles of resistance, superiority and independence: and that it was the opinion of governors and other writers of those letters and dispatches, that if affairs in that part of the world were left to their present situation, that all legal government would be subverted and the independency of the colonies be established.

A correspondent observes the wishes of some writers in the news-papers against our taking any concise measures with the Americans, asks how the parliament can possibly decline a concise plan of operation, when the colonies have left them no alternative? the inhabitants of Boston have not waited for the resolution of the mother country. Before the determination of the mother country was entered upon, they proceeded to hostilities; they struck the first blow, shut our ships out of our own harbours, maltreated our subjects, and destroyed our property. If we can fit tamely down under injuries like these; if we can put up with a stroke, nay a downright thrashing from our own subjects, and if we can take from them what the greatest power in Europe would tremble to offer us, there is an instant end of England: and out of respect to what the British name formerly has been, the seat of government should be immediately removed to Massachusetts Bay, since the people of that province are the only people on earth who could trample on our once-boasted spirit with impunity.

March 14. All forcible, as well as pacific measures will be nugatory and ineffectual with the Boston rebels; unless their charter is vacated. It is the spring and source of all their insolent and unjustifiable acts. The council being chosen by the people yearly, must vote according to their pleasure, so that, in fact, they are not councillors of the king but the fools of the faction. The people of the Massachusetts province are also over represented; the number ought to be reduced to a fourth-part of the present. Boston, instead of sending four members should send but two at most, one would do better. Without this previous necessary step, every other attempt to bring them to reason will be inflammatory, whether the method be gentle or vigorous; it will only be pruning and watering the tree of sedition, instead of striking at its root.

March 15. Yesterday lord North made the following motion in the house of commons, "that leave be given to bring in a bill for the immediate removal of the officers concerned in the collection and management of his majesty's duties and customs from the town of Boston in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in North-America, and to discontinue the landing and discharging, lading and shipping of goods, wares and merchandize at the said town of Boston, or within the harbour thereof."

Lord North supported the motion in a speech of near an hour. He was supported by Mr. R. Fuller, Mr. Cavendish, Capt. Phipps, Mr. C. Fox, Col. Barre, Governor Fownall, and Mr. Calvert.

The motion was strongly opposed by colonel Jennings, Mr. Dempster, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Bying, Mr. Dowdeswell, and lord Cavendish.

On Friday next the whole house will resolve itself into a committee for a further consideration of American affairs.

From the Whitehall Evening-Post, of March 15:

Substance of the American papers read before the house of commons on Friday last (with remarks.)

**T**HESSE papers consist of copies and extracts of letters from the commander of the forces and from the several governors in America; of threats and prophetic warnings to the gentlemen to whom the tea was consigned; narratives of transactions; of copies of letters from the several consignees at Boston to a ring-leader of the faction in that town; of votes of the town of Boston previous to the arrival of the tea; of a petition of the consignees to the council of Massachusetts, praying "that they and their property might be taken under their protection," with the absolute denial of the council (observe, of his majesty's council) to afford the least support or assistance, or even a promise of it; of notes from the India house; of letters from the admiral commanding in Boston harbour, and from lieutenant Leslie, of the 64th regiment, in barracks at Castle-William; of a proclamation of the governor against the factious meetings of the inhabitants, which they treated with ineffable contempt; of copies of treasonable papers printed in America; of a copy of the transactions of the Massachusetts council, condemning the destruc-

tion of the tea, and advising legal prosecutions against the perpetrators, which they well knew no person would dare to carry on, and expressing their own abhorrence of the unjustifiable deed, although they would not take any previous step to prevent it, even when petitioned for that very purpose. So far relative to the Massachusetts.

The papers written and printed from the other colonies are exact of the same nature. They are the regular official information of the different governors transmitted to the American secretary of state, with copies of all the inflammatory fugitive papers, hand-bills, alarms, resolves of town meetings, and minutes of council: in short, the whole budget of abuse that has been vented against parliament and the ministry from New-England to the Carolinas, was read to themselves on Saturday last.

As there was no outrage committed but at Boston, it would be superfluous to narrate all the incendiary scribbling and printing in the different colonies; it may suffice just to observe, that all the printed bills read were fully larded with the phrases of "desperate plans of despotism," "ministerial designs to ruin their liberties," "slavery," "galling fetters," "forging infernal chains," "popery," "despotic rule," &c.

The Massachusetts council appeared in a very Jesuitical point of view: they would not give the least assistance or protection to the consignees, or to the East-India company's property: they would not even take into consideration the landing and securing the teas. By their replies it would seem, that they rather rejoiced in the opposition formed by the faction; and if they did not openly range themselves on its side, at least by their neutrality, and the purport of their answer, it was sufficiently evident, that they did not even wish to interpose as mediators. The consignees prayed "to resign themselves and the property entrusted to their care, to the council, not only as their guardians and protectors, but also those of the people at large." But these worthy gentlemen thought proper to have nothing to do with them; and rather hinted that the tea scheme was calculated to disturb the peace of the town and province.

The letters from the different governors contain a minute and regular detail of the state of their different provinces, but particularly of the capitals of each, from the first intelligence of the tea's being shipped at home, to its arrival in America and return back or destruction.

Above all the rest of the advices, governor Hutchinson's letters are most precise, exact, and circumstantial. He endeavoured both to soothe and intimidate the faction. It was he himself who advised the consignees to apply to council for their personal safety, and security of their property; for his two eldest sons were two of the consignees. He also, during the height of their turbulent and unlawful and seditious assemblies, before the destruction of the tea, sent the sheriff to the town meeting at Boston, commanding them to break up and depart. When the sheriff, Mr. Greenleaf, arrived in the hall, and intimated, "that he had a paper to read from the governor," the faction put it to vote; "whether he should be permitted to read it or not?" after some debate, permission was granted, and the sheriff accordingly pronounced the governor's orders for them to disperse. The instant he had finished, the faction saluted him with an universal hiss, which continued, and accompanied him out of doors. The proclamation was afterwards published in the gazette, from whence it was copied into the other papers, and criticised and commented upon with every mark of contempt and indignity. Before the arrival of the tea, the governor, who is very insinuating, appeared to have taken every measure that reason could suggest, both for the safety of the India property, and the safety of the consignees. The principle leader of the faction was applied to; he commanded the governor's company of cadets, but it was not to be expected that the leader of the faction would suffer the cadets to oppose his own party and his own plots. The applications, of course, had no effect. Perhaps acquiescence was not expected, though it might be deemed proper, in point of duty, to make the request, or rather to issue the order.

By governor Hutchinson's letters, the people of the town or the faction, obliged Mr. Rotch, the owner of Capt. Hall's vessel, to demand a clearance outwards, from the custom house, in order that the tea might be carried back. Mr. Rotch resisted every time, but his person being threatened, nay his life, made him comply. The custom house refused to grant him an illegal clearance. The governor was then applied to for a pass, without which the vessel would have been stopped at C. William; but this was also refused to Mr. Rotch, because it was totally inconsistent with the duty of a governor to grant a pass to a vessel that had not been regularly cleared at the custom-house. This negotiation, or insurrection, or rebellion, came to a crisis about the middle of December. The faction, sitting in town-meeting, heard the account of the refusals above-mentioned, from Mr. Rotch. It appears they expected such answers, and were prepared for the event; for immediately after Mr. Rotch's account, signals were given both from within and without the meeting. A number of men, disguised, boarded the vessels containing the tea, and, as it is said, threw the

HENRY STEELE, } Trustees for  
JOHN HENRY, } the Sale.  
EPHRAIM KING, }

Baltimore County, April 5, 1774  
HERE is at the plantation of George Miers, living on the great road that leads from Baltimore to Havover, a gray roan mare, branded on the forehead thus &c. is a natural pacer, and apt to be about three years old. The owner may be seen, on proving property, and paying

GREEN and SON.