

Elk-Ridge, April 22, 1774  
This day, I the subscriber took up a young  
man on suspicion of his being a runaway, who  
his name is John Hains, and that he traveled  
a waggon from Jersey to Virginia, and is now  
home. He rid a black gelding, about 14 hands  
with a little narrow white in his forehead, shod  
und, his left eye sunk, but no perceivable brand,  
them before major Ridgely, who ordered me to  
er the man to the constable, to be imprisoned;  
while I was going, the man made his escape, lea-  
his horse, saddle, and bridle, which the owner,  
roving his property, and paying charges, may  
from me, living at Mr. Migill's, near Elk-Ridge  
ch, in Anne Arundel county.

JOHN BRYAN,  
B. He says he had another horse, which in his  
homewards he sold to one John Nodding in Va-  
near the Falls of Patowmack; whose obli-  
gation produces for the payment of 10 pounds, 10  
s, Maryland currency.

April 22, 1774  
HERE is in the possession of the subscriber her-  
taken up a gray, a large dark brown gelding,  
a small star in his forehead; part of his off hind  
white, can pace slow, and trot; branded on the  
thigh, supposed to be M. The owner may have  
again, on proving property, and paying charges.  
CHRISTIAN SHUTTER.

London Town, April the 12th, 1774.  
THIS is to inform the public, and my old custo-  
mers in particular, that I still continue to carry  
the staymaking business in all its branches; as I  
furnished my self with the best materials for the  
use, those ladies that choose to favour me with  
custom, may depend upon being served in the  
best and best manner, and on the shortest notice,  
the public's humble servant,  
ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

B. She also keeps good entertainment for man  
and horse.

Chester Town, April 8, 1774.  
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
SCAPED out of the jail at Baltimore Town,  
on the 6th day of April 1774, a negro man,  
named Isaac, calls himself Isaac Wallace, about 35  
years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a thin  
fellow; had on when put into jail, a woollen  
cap, turned up with furr, a light blue jacket,  
woollen trowsers, a pair of black leather shoes,  
plated buckles, he can write a good hand, under-  
stands arithmetic; it is supposed he was carried off  
some vessel that failed about that time from sid-  
for London, as he has since been seen in that  
Whoever will give information thereof to the  
criber, shall, on the master of said vessel being con-  
of the same, receive the above reward, from  
JOHN BOLTON.

April 14, 1774  
To be sold all together, pursuant to the last will and  
testament of doctor William Wheland, late of Dur-  
ham county, deceased, the following tracts and  
lots of land, situate in the said county, near the  
mouth of Trenton River; viz: Middleton in  
Daks, 224 acres; Cold or Cool-Spring, 200 acres  
or less; addition to Cool-Spring, 51 acres more  
or less; Part of Marsh-Range, 318 acres more or less;  
of Middleton's Grange, supposed to contain 10  
or less; and Hard-Putt, 836 acres more or less. Most  
of these lands are adjoining, and form a valuable body  
of upland and marsh, containing as it is thought,  
surplus. The improvements are two plantations  
containing about 120 acres; on one of which  
a framed dwelling-house with a brick chimney,  
framed barns and other out houses; also bearing  
wards, and large nurseries of apple-trees and peach-  
trees. Levi Oran who lives on the premises, or Wil-  
White who lives near, will shew the same, and  
Wheland, widow of the testator, dwelling at Vi-  
will exhibit the title papers and plots, together  
a copy of the will to such as may apply.  
The said will directs, that this advertisement be in-  
serted eight successive weeks in the Maryland gazette;  
those who incline to purchase, do deliver their  
effective bids in writing to one or more of us, and  
the lands be by us conveyed to him, or her, who  
in that manner bid most within six months after  
date of the last gazette, containing such adver-  
tisement, he or she having first paid the purchase mo-  
ney or secured it to be paid to our satisfaction.  
We have appointed Friday the 23 day of December  
for closing the sale at the house of Joseph  
Memmy in Vienna aforesaid, and on the same day  
small, if we conveniently can (on receiving satis-  
faction as aforesaid) execute to the purchaser, a deed  
of the lands with special warranty, as ordered by the  
will; the sale to be in common money, and the lands  
sold on by the purchaser the first day of January

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

Baltimore county, April 8, 1774  
HERE is at the plantation of George Myer,  
living on the great road that leads from Balti-  
more town, to Hanover; a gray roan mare, branded  
on the off shoulder thus M, is a natural pacer, and ap-  
pears to be about three years old. The owner may  
be had again, on proving property, and paying  
charges.

GREEN and SON.

(XXIX<sup>th</sup> YEAR.) THE MARYLAND GAZETTE. (No. 1497.)

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1774.

LONDON, March 9.  
THE 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 disturban-  
ces in America, particularly the unjustifiable out-  
rages 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 mini-  
ster, and perhaps overfet him in their factious storm;  
but they will only expose themselves to the disgrace and  
detestation of every true patriot; for the question is re-  
duced 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 ap-  
pointed lords of the treasury, in the room of the hon.  
Mr. Charles Fox and Mr. Dylon, 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 mo-  
tions 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 inter-  
ests 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 re-  
volution, 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 deci-  
sion; 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 dif-  
ferences, and unite their wisest and coolest observations  
for the general good to be governed by any other in-  
fluence 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 pre-  
sented to the house of commons last Monday.

"His majesty, upon information of the unwarrant-  
able 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 king-  
dom, and upon grounds and pretences immediately  
subversive of the constitution thereof, has thought fit  
to lay the whole matter before his two houses of parlia-  
ment, fully confiding as well in their zeal for the  
maintenance of his majesty's authority, as in their at-  
tachment 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 ex-  
ecution of the laws, and the just dependence of the co-  
lonies 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, consist-  
ing 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 im-  
mediately several frigates, which are intended to go

with the men of war, already appointed for the Ame-  
rican 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 ma-  
jesty, 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 wifery of some writers  
in the news-papers against our taking any concise mea-  
sures 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 mo-  
ther 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 de-  
stroyed our property. If we can sit 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  
could 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 im-  
punity.

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 counsellors 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 ineffec-  
tuary, whether the method be gentle or vigorous;  
it will only be pruning and watering the tree of sedi-  
tion, 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 of-  
ficers 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 dis-  
charging, lading and shipping of goods, wares and  
merchandise 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. Cav-  
endish, Capt. Phipps, Mr. C. Fox, Col. Barre, Go-  
vernor Fownal, and Mr. Calvert.

The motion was strongly opposed by colonel Jen-  
nings, Mr. Dempster, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Bying,  
Mr. Dowdswell, and lord Cavendish.

On Friday next the whole house will resolve itself  
into a committee for a further consideration of Ame-  
rican 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.)

THESE papers consist of copies and extracts of let-  
ters from the commander of the forces and from  
the several governors in America; of threats and pro-  
phetic warnings to the gentlemen to whom the tea was  
configned; narratives of transactions; of copies of let-  
ters 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 peti-  
tion 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 lieut. col.  
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 pa-  
pers 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 Massa-  
chusetts.

The papers written and printed from the other co-  
lonies are exact of the same nature. They are the re-  
gular official information of the different governors  
transmitted to the American secretary of state, with co-  
pies 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 scrib-  
bling and printing in the different colonies; it may in-  
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 Jesu-  
ical point of view: they would not give the least assis-  
tance 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 in-  
terpose as mediators. The consignees prayed "to re-  
sist 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 Hutchin-  
son'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 secu-  
rity 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 ar-  
rived 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 con-  
tinued; and accompanied him out of doors. The pro-  
clamation was afterwards published in the gazette,  
from whence it was copied into the other papers, and  
criticised and commented upon with every mark of con-  
tempt 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 muster 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 long time, but his  
person being threatened, nay his life, made him com-  
ply. 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 stop-  
ped 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 ne-  
gotation, or insurrection, or rebellion, came to a  
crisis about the middle of December. The faction,  
sitting in town-meeting, heard the account of the re-  
fusal 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