

is hereby given, if capt. John Foley be
g, who married Miss Elizabeth Adair, in
1769, and will apply to me the subscriber,
Charles-Town, South Carolina, he will hear
greatly to his advantage. If capt. Foley
dead, and has any children living, it would
their friends to apply as soon as possible
to take care of the estate left capt. Foley
Given under my hand and seal, Charles-Town,
day of February, 1774.
JONATHAN WADDLE

Baltimore Town, April 1774.
sold by the subscriber, a valuable tract of
called the Adventure, formerly belonging to
Esq; containing 1000 acres, lying on the
of Gunpowder; about 13 miles from Balti-
more, six miles from Joppa, and a half from
ingham Forge; within 4 and 1 miles of Irev-
ing Mills; the improvements consist of a large
rick house 63 by 25, two story high; four
a floor, with a large passage, the cellar dry
the inside work of the house not finished;
one kitchen 40 by 30, two story high, com-
finished; a store house 55 by 25, two story
framed house two story, 25 by 15, with a pl-
finished; a garden of three acres with a pla-
mer house; a large frame barn with brick
derneath, and sundry other convenient out
here, are about 350 acres of land cleared and
od fence, about 70 acres in wheat. This
pleasantly situated, in a healthy country, and
commands an extensive prospect of the country,
and from its vicinity to the iron works
of which there is a large quantity, will be
able; The soil is remarkable good, and abounds
st, poplars, hickory, white oak, and black
it is well watered, and 70 acres of good wa-
adow may be made at a small expence in
us to an extensive range of 10 or 12 miles
uncultivated land, from whence any number
may be raised; the main branch of the river
del runs through the tract forming a very
eat. The valuable improvements on this
th the goodness of the soil, render it a con-
eat, either for a gentleman, miller, or farmer,
be given for the payment of a third of the
money, on giving bond on interest, with se-
required.
ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN

Upper Marlborough, April 23, 1774
the sale and convenience of the inhabitants
Prince George's county, the subscriber will at-
tends, in order to receive the public and
evies, clergy's dues, lawyers and officers fees,
his is his last collection, he hopes all persons
outstanding balances, will come prepared
them, as well as this year's charge, which
ent trouble to themselves, and their humble
RALPH FORSTER, Sheriff.

Nottingham, on Wednesday and Thursday, the
19th of May, Magruder's warehouse, Friday
urday, the 20th and 21st of May; Picta-
Friday and Saturday in Whitton week, the
28th of May. Broad Creek, on Monday the
My. Bladensburg, Tuesday and Wednes-
21st of May, and 1st of June. Baldwin's
aturday the 2d of June. Queen Anne, Friday
urday, the 3d and 4th of June; and at Up-
lborough, every day afterwards; till the 20th
1774.

old on the premises, to the highest bidder, on
Monday the 30th of June next.
TRACT or parcel of land called Spring
crest, containing one hundred acres, lying in
George's county, about nine miles from Bli-
g, and about four miles from Mill-Snow
rks, whereon are a new dwelling house 24 feet
three tobacco houses, corn-houses, mill, house,
dry other out houses, a very good apple-
containing upwards of two hundred fine bearing
small peach orchard, and many other fruit
The land lays level and is fit either for plant-
ing; the plantation is in very good repair.
JEREMIAH SOWLER

Kent county, Jan. 5, 1774
subscriber's salary being lessened in value
almost one half by an act passed the last
for the support of the clergy of the church
land in this province, he finds it necessary
support of his family and other purposes, to
his ministerial office some other business,
therefore opened a grammar school at his
Kent county, about five miles from Rock-
where gentlemen may have their sons taught
d taught the Latin and Greek tongues, and
parts of literature in the best manner, at
pounds per annum, and the greatest care
of them.
ROBERT READ

Annapolis, Jan. 27, 1774
GGS and DONALDSON, tailors, say-ma-
s and ladies-habit-makers, take this metho-
m the public; that they have the import-
London a large quantity of the best materia-
lying on the way making, hangers, and
moved into the house where Mr. Robert Pip-
they lived. All orders from their cus-
toms in either of the above branches of bu-
will be thankfully received, and speedily ex-
B. Ladies and gentlemen from the count-
dred to send the cash for such goods as
pleased to order.
GREEN and SON.

(XXIXth YEAR.)

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

(No. 1499.)

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1774.

On Monday morning last arrived here on their return from
Williamsburg for Philadelphia, the hon. Andrew Allen,
and James Tigbman, Esqrs; as also Richard Tigbman,
and James Tigbman, Esqrs; as also Richard Tigbman,
Esq; barrister-at-law by whom we are favoured with
a Virginia gazette, of the 26th ult. from which we have
extracted the following important intelligence.

Williamsburg, May 26, 1774.

ON Tuesday last, the honourable house of
burgesses came to the following resolution,
which was directed to be forthwith printed
and published: "this house being deeply
impressed with apprehension of the great
dangers to be derived to British America, from the
hostile invasion of the city of Boston in our sister colony
of Massachusetts-Bay, whole commerce and harbour
are, on the first day of June next, to be stopped by an
armed force; deem it highly necessary that the said first
day of June be set apart by the members of this house,
as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, devoutly
to implore the divine interposition for averting the
heavy calamity which threatens destruction to our civil
rights, and the evils of civil war; to give us one heart,
and one mind, firmly to oppose by all just and proper
means every injury to American rights; and that the
minds of his majesty and his parliament, may be in-
spired from above with wisdom, moderation, and jus-
tice; to remove from the loyal people of America all
cause of danger, from a continued pursuit of measures
pregnant with their ruin.

Ordered therefore, that the members of this house do
attend in their places at the hour of ten in the fore-
noon, on the said first day of June next, in order to
proceed with the speaker, and the mace to the church
in this city for the purposes aforesaid; and that the re-
verend Mr. Price be appointed to read prayers, and the
reverend Mr. Gwatkin to preach a sermon suitable to
the occasion."

Upon the reverend Mr. Gwatkin's petitioning to be
excused from complying with his appointment, the re-
verend Mr. Price, chaplain to the house, was directed
to preach in his stead.

Friday, May 27th. Yesterday between three and
four o'clock, P. M. the right honourable the earl of
Dunmore, sent a message to the honourable the house of
burgesses, by the clerk of the council, requiring their
immediate attendance in the council chamber, when his
excellency spoke to them as follows:
Mr. speaker, and gentlemen of the house of burgesses,
I have in my hand a paper published by order of your
house, conceived in such terms, as reflect highly upon
his majesty, and the parliament of Great-Britain; which
makes it necessary for me to dissolve you, and you are
dissolved accordingly.

And this day at ten o'clock, the honourable mem-
bers of the late house of burgesses met by agreement at
the long-room in the Raleigh tavern in this city, called
the Apollo; when the following agreement was unani-
mously entered into by that patriotic assembly, in sup-
port of the constitutional liberties of America; against
the late oppressive act of the British parliament re-
specting the town of Boston, which in the end must af-
fect all the other colonies.

We his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects
the late representatives of the good people of this coun-
try, having been deprived by the sudden interposition
of the executive part of this government, from giving
our countrymen the advice we wished to convey to
them in a legislative capacity; find ourselves under the
hard necessity of adopting this, the only method we have
left, of pointing out to our countrymen such measures
as in our opinion are best fitted to secure our dearest
rights and liberty from destruction, by the heavy hand
of power now lifted against North-America. With
much grief we find that our dutiful applications to
Great-Britain, for security of our just, ancient and con-
stitutional rights, have been not only disregarded, but
that a determined system is formed and pressed for re-
ducing the inhabitants of British America to slavery, by
subjecting them to the payment of taxes; imposed with-
out the consent of the people or their representatives;
and that in pursuit of the system, we find an act of the
British parliament lately passed for stopping the harbour
and commerce of the town of Boston, in our sister col-
ony of Massachusetts-Bay, until the people there sub-
mit to the payment of such unconstitutional taxes, and
which act most violently and arbitrarily deprives them
of their property, in wharfs erected by private persons
at their own great and proper expence; which act is, in
our opinion, a most dangerous attempt to destroy the
constitutional liberty and rights of all North-America.

It is further our opinion, that as tea on its impor-
tion into America is charged with a duty imposed by
parliament for the purpose of raising a revenue, with-
out the consent of the people, it ought not to be used
by any person who wishes well to the constitutional
rights and liberty of British America. And whereas
the India company have ungenerously attempted the
ruin of America, by sending many ships loaded with
tea into the colonies, thereby intending to fix a prece-
dent in favour of arbitrary taxation; we deem it highly
proper, and do accordingly recommend it strongly to
our countrymen, not to purchase or use any kind of
East-India commodity whatsoever, except saltpetre and

spices, until the grievances of America are redressed.
We are farther clearly of opinion that an attack made
on one of our sister colonies to compel submission to ar-
bitrary taxes, is an attack made on all British America,
and threatens ruin to the rights of all, unless the united
wisdom of the whole be applied. And for this purpose
it is recommended to the committee of correspondence,
that they communicate with their several corresponding
committees on the expediency of appointing deputies
from the several colonies of British America to meet in
general congress, at such place annually as shall be
thought most convenient; there to deliberate on those
general measures which the united interests of America
may from time to time require.

A tender regard for the interest of our fellow subjects,
the merchants and manufacturers of Great-Britain, pre-
vents us from going farther at this time; most earnestly
hoping that the constitutional principle of taxing the
colonies without their consent will not be persisted in,
thereby to compel us, against our will, to avoid all
commercial intercourse with Britain. Wishing them
and our people free and happy, we are their affectionate
friends the late representatives of Virginia.

The above was immediately signed by the honou-
rable the speaker and all the members of the late house
of burgesses, as well as by a number of clergymen and
other inhabitants of the colony, who after having matu-
rely considered the contents of the association, did
most cordially approve and accede thereto.

This evening there is to be a ball and entertainment
at the capital, given by the honourable the house of
burgesses, to welcome lady Dunmore and the rest of our
governor's family to Virginia.

Extracts of private letters from London, dated April 7 and
8, to persons in New-York and Philadelphia.

WITH the most anxious and deep concern, I sit
down to give you some account of the bitter
things that are meditated against America, and thro'
her against England itself, and that constitution, by
which it has long been distinguished among the nations,
as a land of freedom and happiness, and an asylum
against tyranny and oppression—A distinction, alas!
that now subsists no more! and must be for ever lost,
—unless kind Providence should interpose, to save us
from that slavery and darkness, which has well nigh
overspread the face of the whole earth. America, the
last resort of retreating Freedom, is now to be invaded,
and the fugitive driven from her peaceful recesses there,
that so she may find no resting place on this side
Heaven.

A plan of despotism and arbitrary power, has inceas-
santly been pursued, during the present reign; thro'
all the ministerial changes and manœuvres, that has still
been the grand object in view; and may explain all
those intricate movements of government, which other-
wise appear quite mysterious and unaccountable; espe-
cially with regard to the colonies, it may account for
that obstinate perseverance in measures manifestly incon-
sistent with every principle of the English constitution,
of justice, and of common sense; which have been at-
tended with almost infinite expence, trouble and diffi-
culty, both to the colonies and Great-Britain itself;
when at the same time a plain, easy and certain way to
peace, harmony and prosperity lies so open before us,
that none can mistake it, and yet offers itself in vain.
An absolute, arbitrary government, has infinite charms
for a multitude of haughty luxurious parasites and flat-
terers that ever surround a throne, and hope to share
with it in tyrannizing over the people, and rioting on
their spoils. No wonder that such as these should pre-
vail on a young monarch to be pleased with, to coun-
tenance and adopt their plan. Unlimited power is
generally a most desirable object, especially to youth
and inexperience—and a few are distrustful of them-
selves, or imagine that it would be unsafe in their hands.

In England almost every obstruction to the execution
of this plan, is removed: places of high trust and im-
portance, are bestowed upon those who will act in sub-
serviency to the views of the court; those who might
impede those views, are divested of power, and disabled
from any effectual opposition. Experience has shewn,
that the pensions and places in the gift of the crown
have as great an influence, on the nobility, whose
estates might set them above dependence, as upon com-
mon men—for luxury is boundless, and can render the
possessor of the greatest estate as needy as a beggar, and
as vulnerable to the influence of a bribe. As for the
commons, those natural guardians of the liberties and
properties of the people, tho' there are many worthy
men among them, who do their utmost to stem the tor-
rent of corruption, and preserve their country; yet
their number is too small to answer the end: the in-
fluence of a cicerone, the most consummate knowledge of
the interests of their country, and zeal for its service,
the greatest abilities and integrity, are all rendered en-
tirely useless by a corrupt majority of ministerial tools,
who vote just as they are directed: this house, there-
fore, which used to be the bulwark of the people's se-
curity, serves now only to give the form or appearance
of legality to acts of real tyranny and oppression, by
which they are deprived of their liberty and property.
A great majority of the house are returned by little
venal boroughs, bribed by the nation's own money, to

elect such men as the ministry choose, and afterwards
command to vote as they please. A friend well ac-
quainted with the internal state of Great-Britain,
assures me, "that many boroughs in the kingdom
" have scarce ten persons qualified to vote for a repre-
" sentative in parliament, and that all who are qualifi-
" ed are under the influence of some noble man, or
" squire, who, if he had no person of his own family
" to put in, transfers the election, or rather nomina-
" tion, to such adventurers as choose to purchase a seat
" as a means of climbing the hill of preferment." In
" some places there is not even the shadow of an
" election or town meeting. The sovereign, bailiff,
" or rather returning officer, with two or three bur-
" gesses, go privately to the session house, and in a
" moment name such a one, as duly elected, without
" the appearance of a candidate.

"What a farce are such transactions, when the li-
berties of the people are thus played away at a game,
wherein a corrupt government, and an ambitious
covetous landlord are the only gainers!" All things
being thus ripe in England for the open introduction
of arbitrary power, nothing seems to have prevented
it, but the struggles of the Americans to preserve their
liberties. These struggles have been doubly mortifying
to the ministry, as they have thereby been not only
prevented from levying a revenue upon America, but
from executing their scheme, in its full extent, upon
England. And unless that scheme be very soon exe-
cuted, it is in danger of being blown up entirely; for
matters have risen to such a crisis, the uneasiness and
distress of the nation are become so general, that some
violent commotion seems inevitable, and near at hand;
and if a revolution should happen, and fail to establish
despotism in England, it would probably be fatal to
those who have attempted to introduce it. The most
strenuous efforts therefore will now be made, both by
force and fraud to reduce the Americans to a conformi-
ty with the measures of the ministry, who are en-
raged and distracted at the obstructions they meet
with from that quarter.

I therefore earnestly warn you to firmness and vigi-
lance, every art will be used, both to intimidate, and
to deceive you, may God direct you to be wise and
faithful to yourselves and to your country, and crown
your endeavours with success. You have every thing
at stake that can be dear to reasonable creatures; your
freedom, your property, your posterity, your honour.
The very ministry who are striving to enslave you, in
spight of themselves, both honour and fear you; but if
they succeed against you, will despise and spurn you.

About a fortnight ago an act of parliament of a most
extraordinary kind, to shut up the port of Boston, was
passed in a most extraordinary manner, being smug-
gled through the house in seventeen days only
from its introduction. The evidence before the privy
council was suppressed, the agents refused a hearing at
the bar, and no member for Boston of America in
either house. Nor had the merchants and manufactu-
rers in England, who will be deeply affected by the
execution of this act, any proper notice of it, or op-
portunity to remonstrate against it. Indeed it is open-
ly said that many a thousand pounds were illud from
the treasury to obtain a majority in the house, and
hurry it through before there should be time for oppo-
sition: So that when a body of merchants, trading to
Boston and America, waited on Lord North with a re-
quest that a petition might be heard against the bill,
before it passed into a law; they had the mortification
to find they were too late, and that the bill had already
passed. As his majesty has, by the act, a conditional
power to suspend its operation, in case the tea destroy-
ed at Boston should be paid for, the merchants offered
Lord North £. 19,000, or a security to the India com-
pany to pay for the tea, if that suspension of the act
might be procured from his majesty. But these offers
were refused, and the merchants went away much dis-
satisfied—as thinking people are in general, against the
proceedings of the ministry, especially in respect to this
law, and the manner of getting it passed, which was
with as much privacy and haste as possible, so that it is
hardly yet known in the manufacturing towns which
will be hurt by it. It is expected to raise great cla-
mour and uneasiness as soon as it comes to be generally
known, and felt, by the labouring people, and the
trade, the stoppage of which, it is imagined, in a few
months will convince the ministry they have acted wrong.

Another new bill, as extraordinary as the Boston
bill, only more general in its operation, is in agitation,
in the privy council; and like the Boston bill it is in-
tended to be smuggled through the house. God grant
it may be stopped in its progress, or defeated of its de-
sign. It is expected here that America will be surpris-
ed or frightened into a compliance with it, by the in-
tended alarming clauses in it, and the spirited manner
of enforcing it.

God give you vigilance, fortitude, and wisdom to
avoid the snare laid for you, and enable you to escape
them.
General Gage is appointed governor and commander
in chief of Massachusetts Bay, with very extensive
powers. Under him are to be a set of officers, appro-
ved by the ministry, to be made counsellors, and en-
force the parliamentary laws, with the (apparent) con-
sent of the people.