

SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, ACT of land in Frederick county, on the shores of Seneca, about 25 miles from Georgetown Part of the Cow Pasture, containing 10 acres, very fit for fine tobacco and wheat. On the land a dwelling house, kitchen, two tobacco-houses, and other improvements in extraordinary good range round it. Any inclination to purchase, may apply to Mr. Greenbury Griffith, merchant on Seneca, who in two miles of the lands. Time will be given if desired. 4W STEPHEN WEST.

(XXIX<sup>th</sup> YEAR.)

THE

(No. 1501.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1774.

Annapolis, April 13, 1774. BURLAND, tailor and habit-maker, London, late foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, takes this method to acquaint the public is now removed into the house were Saavey Howard lately lived, facing the coffee-taken this opportunity to assure those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with a visit, that he will make it his constant end to punctuality, and a strict attention to business, their lasting approbation.

Wye-Town, May 20, 1774. The subscriber on the 17th instant, sold a negro servant man, named George Mitchell, of set fellow about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a complexion, and brown hair, which is generally behind and curled at the ears, plays on the horn and fife, can beat the drum, has a forefinger very fond of drink: had on and took with him a white linen and an olin, a light coloured fearnought waistcoat, white breeches, thread stockings, and a pair of shoes. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to the subscriber living at Wye-Town on the river, shall receive five pounds reward, paid by RICHARD GRASON.

At the plantation of Eliza Warfield, Elk-Ridge, a black horse, about 17 hands and high, has no perceptible brand, and appears to be old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Up as a stray, by John Macdonald, in Anne-Arundel county, a small roan mare, about 8 years old, branded on the near buttock, has a star in her forehead, is a natural trotter, and will trot well again, on proving and paying charges.

At the plantation of Thomas Noland, in Frederick county, near Noland's ferry, taken up as a stray, a small bay mare, about 7 years old, 10 or 11 hands high, has no brand, a short dock, a hanging dock had a middling large bell on. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

At the plantation of Thomas Sappington, Elk-ridge, taken up as a stray, a light bay horse, about 3 years old, 14 hands high, has a white blaze to his forehead, neither docked nor branded. The owner may have her again, on proving and paying charges.

At the plantation of Charles Williams, near the head of Seneca, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay horse, 11 hands high, trots and gallops, has a star in his forehead, his left hind foot and part of both forefeet, has one shoe on, and is branded on the back of his neck. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.

At the plantation of Charles G. Griffith, near the head of Seneca, in Frederick county, taken up as a stray, a black horse, 14 hands high, has a star in his forehead, his two hind feet white, is branded on the near buttock B, and is 10 years old. The owner may have him again, on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, May 18, 1774. Reported from London, in the ship Kitty and capt. James Buchanan, and are to be sold on reasonable terms, by the subscribers, at their fore-head of the dock;

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON. A committee of the lords is appointed to examine all the American papers, and to make a report of the progress of rebellion in America, since the year 1766. The cuts of Sandwich and Buckinghamshire are the leading parts in this commission.

Governor Hutchinson, we hear has already been acquainted that he must prepare himself for a parliamentary inquiry as soon as he arrives in this kingdom. Letters from Vienna say, that the report of a war between the house of Austria and the Turkish empire grows stronger every day. Pressing and enrolling men will be carried on with vigour over all the imperial dominions; and what increases their suspicion of a war is, that the emperor's queen has just resigned to her son, the emperor, all power and authority concerning military affairs, and the business of war.

If report may be credited, the French have given our court the strongest assurances that it is the farthest from their intention to assist the Turks, otherwise than as we have assisted the Russians, by supplies of provisions, &c. and by protecting their trade in the Levant. April 18. This day Mr. Rose Fuller, made a motion to a committee be appointed to inquire into the produce of the duty on tea imported into America, in order to see whether a repeal of that act will not be necessary before the second Boston bill passes. He made a long speech in favour of the repeal. It was opposed, in a speech of considerable length, by Mr. Cornwall. The other speakers in favour of the repeal were, Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, &c. whose chief arguments were, that a repeal of the tea duty would quiet all disturbances in America. Against the motion the speakers were, lord Beauchamp, lord North, the solicitor general, Mr. Fox, &c. who argued that it was an improper time for a repeal, and that it would not be likely to answer the end proposed.

After a warm debate, the house divided, 49 for the motion, and 182 against it. All the gallery doors were locked the whole day, and no stranger admitted.

April 21. Lord North presented to the speaker several extracts of letters, and the third Boston bill, "for the impartial administration of justice in the cases of persons questioned for any act done by them in the execution of the law, or for the suppression of riots and tumults, in the province of Massachusetts-bay." The bill was read a first time; upon which Mr. Sawbridge arose, and observed, that it breathed nothing but a spirit of despotism throughout; that it was but a part of that tyrannical system which accompanied the whole of our conduct towards the Americans; that they deserved every act of injustice administration had hitherto devised to inflict on them; if they were such creatures, such mean, abject wretches, such tame, willing slaves, to submit to the present bill: that the proposed mode of trial was the most extraordinary that was ever heard of; for who were the persons who could be prevailed on to come to England to give evidence of a fact which was committed at Boston; and sure to force them to make such a voyage, would be cruelty in the extreme.

Lord North said that the proposed bill was meant no other than as a temporary one, to be solely dependent in its operation on the eventual conduct of the Bostonians; for he wished and hoped there would be no occasion for enforcing it; that though it was asserted with some degree of consequence, that there were letters received from Boston, of good credit, which said that the town was ready to make reparation to the East-India company for the losses they sustained, he was sorry to inform the house that there was authentic information received yesterday, that on the last day of February, or a day or two in the month of March, the Fortune had arrived in the port of Boston with tea on board, and that the mob had assembled in a tumultuous manner, gone aboard the ship, and destroyed the cargo.

Lord Beauchamp said, that without some such law as the present, the soldiery would be rendered entirely useless, and their situation must be terrible indeed, if they refused to perform their duty or obey the orders of their superiors on one hand, or execute them on the other, they would be, in all probability, equally liable to suffer. Previous to the question being delivered to the chairman, lord North explained the intentions of the bill, traced its several outlines, and obviated many of the probable objections that might be made to it; said, in particular, that he proposed that offenders should be removed for trial to other colonies, or, if government thought that justice could not be had there, that in that case they should be brought to Great-Britain, the expence to be paid by the public. He informed the committee that it was intended to send four regiments of foot to Boston; that general Gage was to be invested with the civil and military command of the province; and in conformity to this arrangement, governor Hutchinson had already taken his passage for Europe.

Col. Barre spoke very strongly against the motion, condemning it with all imaginable freedom, spirit, and ability. He said he well knew the temper of the people there; that they would not be dove, but might be easily led; that they were tenacious of their liberties, would not be dragged out of them, and scorned to be slaves; that if the general must go, he should carry the sword in one hand, and the olive branch in the other; but for his part, he thought it extremely improper to remove the present governor, who, in his opinion, was a very capable and experienced man.

LONDON, April 14. LETTER from Petersburg, dated March 19, mentions that the court had just received intelligence from general Bilibow of another victory gained by his troops, over a band of rebels, consisting of 6000, near the city of Kliliow; that 600 were killed, and 300 taken prisoners, among whom is one of their chiefs. The rest were scattered and wounded.

There is a report that the parliament will not be prorogued this year, but be kept sitting during the summer by adjournment, from an apprehension that the affairs of Europe, or America; or both, may require their sudden interposition and assistance.

Yesterday about three o'clock, an express arrived at the secretary of state's office, in Cleveland-Row, from North-America, which was sent to his majesty at St. James's.

The true reason of sending so many forces from hence, and from Ireland, to Boston, is because it is thought improper to draw the forces from other parts of America; as was at first intended.

General Gage is invested with full power to appoint all officers to the state, therefore the assemblies of the people of the province will be useless; if this system is suffered, they consent to the arbitrary doctrine of despotic tyranny.

A letter from Newport, Rhode Island, dated March 21, says, "by an express from Philadelphia and New-York last night, we are informed that they are come to a resolution to take the post-office out of the hands of government, and to appoint new regulations themselves; it will doubtless be universally adopted over all America, and I think it is probable they will soon take the custom-house into their own possession, and ship home the commissioners."

We are informed that the teas exported to America the year before the duty took place amounted in value to 150,000. but that in 1769, the first year the law took effect, the export decreased to 80,000. which was in the exact proportion of two thirds, the amount of the teas sent to America that year being no more than 40,000.

All the marching regiments of foot are now recruiting with the utmost diligence, to complete their respective corps without delay.

The bill to alter the constitution of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, is in substance, viz. The council to be chosen no longer by the house of representatives as the charter directs, but by the king in his privy council, and to subsist during his majesty's pleasure. The judges, sheriffs, and magistrates, to be chosen by the governor and council, with a power to the governor to remove them without the advice of his council. The manner of choosing the juries is altered, and no town meeting to be held but the annual one.

Lord Chatham's ideas are, that as the people of America are not represented here, there is no foundation to tax them; but that from necessity, we may regulate and direct the system of commerce.—The people of America think so too.

The budget is intended to be opened on Wednesday the 17th instant. The surplus of the sinking fund amounts to 2,400,000. and 1,500,000. at three per cent consolidated annuities are proposed to be paid off with a lottery, on a new plan.

Last Thursday arrived at Plymouth eight transports, which are to take on board for Ireland the 20th and 25th regiments of foot.

They write from Amsterdam that the directors of the East-India company have just received the disagreeable news of their return ships from Batavia being lost, and that several had run on shore in a violent storm which happened in October last; by which the company has sustained a very considerable loss.

A committee of the lords is appointed to examine all the American papers, and to make a report of the progress of rebellion in America, since the year 1766. The cuts of Sandwich and Buckinghamshire are the leading parts in this commission.

Governor Hutchinson, we hear has already been acquainted that he must prepare himself for a parliamentary inquiry as soon as he arrives in this kingdom. Letters from Vienna say, that the report of a war between the house of Austria and the Turkish empire grows stronger every day. Pressing and enrolling men will be carried on with vigour over all the imperial dominions; and what increases their suspicion of a war is, that the emperor's queen has just resigned to her son, the emperor, all power and authority concerning military affairs, and the business of war.

If report may be credited, the French have given our court the strongest assurances that it is the farthest from their intention to assist the Turks, otherwise than as we have assisted the Russians, by supplies of provisions, &c. and by protecting their trade in the Levant.

April 18. This day Mr. Rose Fuller, made a motion to a committee be appointed to inquire into the produce of the duty on tea imported into America, in order to see whether a repeal of that act will not be necessary before the second Boston bill passes. He made a long speech in favour of the repeal. It was opposed, in a speech of considerable length, by Mr. Cornwall. The other speakers in favour of the repeal were, Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, &c. whose chief

arguments were, that a repeal of the tea duty would quiet all disturbances in America. Against the motion the speakers were, lord Beauchamp, lord North, the solicitor general, Mr. Fox, &c. who argued that it was an improper time for a repeal, and that it would not be likely to answer the end proposed.

After a warm debate, the house divided, 49 for the motion, and 182 against it. All the gallery doors were locked the whole day, and no stranger admitted.

April 21. Lord North presented to the speaker several extracts of letters, and the third Boston bill, "for the impartial administration of justice in the cases of persons questioned for any act done by them in the execution of the law, or for the suppression of riots and tumults, in the province of Massachusetts-bay." The bill was read a first time; upon which Mr. Sawbridge arose, and observed, that it breathed nothing but a spirit of despotism throughout; that it was but a part of that tyrannical system which accompanied the whole of our conduct towards the Americans; that they deserved every act of injustice administration had hitherto devised to inflict on them; if they were such creatures, such mean, abject wretches, such tame, willing slaves, to submit to the present bill: that the proposed mode of trial was the most extraordinary that was ever heard of; for who were the persons who could be prevailed on to come to England to give evidence of a fact which was committed at Boston; and sure to force them to make such a voyage, would be cruelty in the extreme.

Lord North said that the proposed bill was meant no other than as a temporary one, to be solely dependent in its operation on the eventual conduct of the Bostonians; for he wished and hoped there would be no occasion for enforcing it; that though it was asserted with some degree of consequence, that there were letters received from Boston, of good credit, which said that the town was ready to make reparation to the East-India company for the losses they sustained, he was sorry to inform the house that there was authentic information received yesterday, that on the last day of February, or a day or two in the month of March, the Fortune had arrived in the port of Boston with tea on board, and that the mob had assembled in a tumultuous manner, gone aboard the ship, and destroyed the cargo.

Lord Beauchamp said, that without some such law as the present, the soldiery would be rendered entirely useless, and their situation must be terrible indeed, if they refused to perform their duty or obey the orders of their superiors on one hand, or execute them on the other, they would be, in all probability, equally liable to suffer.

Previous to the question being delivered to the chairman, lord North explained the intentions of the bill, traced its several outlines, and obviated many of the probable objections that might be made to it; said, in particular, that he proposed that offenders should be removed for trial to other colonies, or, if government thought that justice could not be had there, that in that case they should be brought to Great-Britain, the expence to be paid by the public. He informed the committee that it was intended to send four regiments of foot to Boston; that general Gage was to be invested with the civil and military command of the province; and in conformity to this arrangement, governor Hutchinson had already taken his passage for Europe.

Col. Barre spoke very strongly against the motion, condemning it with all imaginable freedom, spirit, and ability. He said he well knew the temper of the people there; that they would not be dove, but might be easily led; that they were tenacious of their liberties, would not be dragged out of them, and scorned to be slaves; that if the general must go, he should carry the sword in one hand, and the olive branch in the other; but for his part, he thought it extremely improper to remove the present governor, who, in his opinion, was a very capable and experienced man.

Mr. solicitor general observed, that the objection raised to the mode of trial would come to nothing when properly considered; that it was an established ancient mode of proceeding, well warranted in reason, policy, and justice; that in a recent instance, the case of Sussex smugglers, it had been found necessary; and that their crimes and that of the Bostonians were in a great measure similar.

Capt. Phipps expatiated largely on the merits of general Gage. He urged many powerful reasons against bringing the offenders to be tried in Great-Britain; dealt pretty freely with the character of governor Hutchinson, as a governor, a politician, and a man; and said, the public were very little indebted to him on either side of the Atlantic.

Mr. T. Towhead agreed with capt. Phipps in all he advanced, except relative to the personal character of governor Hutchinson, on whom he bestowed very high encomiums.

Mr. Dowdeswell contended warmly against the motion, and took it in several lights with great ability, and evinced, if words could evince, its pernicious tendency. He by no means thought with the captain relative to the integrity or abilities of Hutchinson. He meant not, he said, to reflect on general Gage, whom he looked upon to be an experienced officer; but since he was to go, he wished he had been sent with the fleet, not before it.

Hon. Mr. Montagu was violent in favour of the bill, and was by no means sparing of similies suited to an university education, but whether on the banks of the Cam, the Isis, or the neighbourhood of Leith, we will not pretend to determine.

General Conway was not totally against the bill, but wished that tender conciliating measures might be adopted, and said that although the noble lord had given notice of his intentions, he was still far from being sufficiently prepared to decide with certainty upon a question of so much delicacy, and so great a magnitude, and concluded by hoping that further time might be given.

Mr. Van contended, that to adopt lenient measures would be the summit of folly; if not pusillanimity; that the inhabitants of Boston were in a state of actual rebellion, and deserved punishments suited to the enormity of their crimes.

The bill is to be read a second time on Monday next, and to be printed for the use of the members.

At four o'clock the order for the second reading of the bill for regulating the government of Massachusetts-bay came on, which produced a warm debate that continued till almost seven o'clock; when a motion being made for committing the said bill, it passed in the affirmative without a division.

By removal of the custom-house from Boston to Plymouth, a port 30 miles distant from Boston, one part of America will reap a manifest benefit at the expence of another; trade and population will flourish at Plymouth, while Boston will grow deserted, and her once great and increasing trade be no more.

We are very well informed that American matters had been pre-concerted, and the measures adapted were settled at private councils; and that the late inquiry, which gave sanction to them, was undertaken solely at the instance of a great personage, who insisted on the form.

We hear that it is intended to ship a fresh cargo of tea for Boston, and to send it thither with a military force.

The Bostonians have declared, that rather than submit to the tyranny of the mother country, they will abandon the sea coast, and associate with the native Indians in the back country.

BOSTON, May 26, 1774. Yesterday according to charter, the great and general court or assembly of the province met at the state house, and after the gentlemen who had been returned representatives, were sworn in and had subscribed, they chose for their speaker the hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; who being approved by the governor, they chose for their clerk, Mr. Samuel Adams, after which, with the governor and council of last year, they proceeded to the old brick meeting-house, and heard an excellent sermon on the 2d verse of the 19th chap. of Proverbs; when the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn.

After an elegant entertainment, (at which were present with his excellency, the gentlemen of the council, the house of representatives, the clergy, the officers civil and military, and several other gentlemen) many loyal toasts were drunk, and guns fired from the several batteries.

In the afternoon the honourable commons house of representatives, met and chose in 27 gentlemen counsellors for the year ensuing.

Next day his excellency, according to his privilege by charter, rejected 13 of the number.

The same day his excellency, in the council chamber made the following speech to both houses.

Gentlemen of the council, and Gentlemen of the house of representatives, HIS majesty having been pleased to appoint me governor and captain general of his province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and my commissions having been read and published, I have met you for the election of counsellors for the ensuing year; on which business you have been convened agreeably to your charter. And as that work is finished you will proceed as you shall judge fit, to the consideration of such other matters as may properly come before you, and that you judge ought to be entered upon previous to the first of next month. And you will be assured that I shall with pleasure concur with you to the utmost of my power in all matters that tend to the welfare and prosperity of the province.

I make mention of the first of next month, because I have the king's particular commands for holding the general court at Salem from that day, until his majesty shall have signified his royal will and pleasure for holding it again at Boston.

The honour of my appointment to the command of this government being so lately conferred, and the time since I took it upon me so very short, I have not at present any matter to lay before you, farther than to acquaint you, that the provincial treasurer having informed me, that sufficient provision is made for the redemption of the government securities that are now, and will become due in June 1775, you will have no other burden upon you but to supply the treasury for the support of government for the ensuing year.

Council-chamber, May 26, 1774. T. GAGE.

BEN and SON.