

ST PUBLISHED,
be delivered to the subscribers, near
the respective places where they were

THE
COMMISSARY'S GUIDE,
places, non-subscribers may also be
with a few remaining books, at the
ready bound.

THE COMMISSARY GENERAL,
used Mr. Vallette's collection, entitled
Commissary's Guide, and approving
therein made with regard to the
prerogative office; I do hereby recom-
several deputy commissaries within the
over their future official proceedings
to; to administer and take the several
ats therein prescribed, where they are
to make use of the form of bonds and
mitration contained in that collection.
WILLIAM FITZHUGH,

to the highest bidder, on Saturday the
leventh day of July next,
uable water lots adjoining to George
Patowmack river, well situated for
uilding warehouses thereon.

CHARLES BEATTY,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, junr.

ST IMPORTED
AIKMAN, bookfeller and stationer in
Annapolis,

collection of books—amongst which are
commentaries on the laws of England,
tionary of arts and sciences, 3 vol. 4to.
truth. Buchan's domestic medicine,
dition. Hume's essays, 2 vols. octavo.
lements of criticism, 2 vols. Ferguson's
ciety. Dickson on agriculture, 2 vols.
Boyle's games. An elegant edition of
10 vols. translated from the French.
the history of man, 2 vol. 4to. by Lord
published. Millar on the distinction of
r: Man of feeling. Man of the world.
mpleat assortment of the British poets,
and French school-books, small historion
&c. with a large quantity of royal
treasury, and thin post, foolscap,
papers; Dutch quills, best red and
ax, and Irish wafers.
and to be sold at W. Aikman's shop,
ew comedies, price 1s. 6d. each,
Accaroni.
an of Business. 3(6w)
chool for Wives.

ment of all the late publications are ex-
ndon by the first ship, for the use of
circulating library.
has likewise imported a few grosses of
port wine, of the first quality,
for accounts ruled and bound in the
and at the most reasonable rates. Ca-
books given gratis.

May 30, 1774
the 28th instant from the brigant
George Brown late master, two in-
men; William Sanders, a horse-jockey
out five feet four inches high, freckled
hair, he has a large scar on one of his
when he went away a brown coat with
and a pair of leather breeches. John
de a brass founder, about five feet five
le face, and light hair, round shoulders,
k-kneed; had on when he went away
coat; they took with them other cloath
and blankets. Whoever takes up the
nd-secures them in any jail, shall have
for each, besides what the law allow
on board the said ship at Lower Meri-
shillings for each, besides what the
3
DAVID CARCAUD.

May 26, 1774
Y SHILLINGS REWARD.
Yesterday morning from the subscriber,
ar Piscataway, Patowmack river; as
t man named Thomas Columbine, born
ught in this province by Capt. Richard
ng, about 22 years of age, short well
ut five feet four or five inches high,
n, short black hair; had on and took
own thickset coat, an old red cloth
ditto, striped blue and white damask
s; one pair of leather breeches very
y, one pair of white drillings ditto,
s shoes and buckles almost new, three
kings, and an old castor hat; he has
ocket, which I believe does not go, he
g of riding horses, he-walks a little
sprained one of his ankles; its more
e may make towards Patuxent river,
o get on board some ship for his pas-
d again. Whoever takes up the said
rea him so as his master may get him
ive the above reward of forty shillings
charges paid if brought home. 4 w,
3
WILLIAM LYLES.

May 30, 1774
ST IMPORTED,
by the subscribers, at their store in
Annapolis,
LE parcel of goods, suitable for the
Winter seasons. 3 w
NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, and Son
JOHN HENRY MACCUBBIN.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
N and SON.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1774.

to the printers of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

HOUGH I before suspected that many
people were much in debt, yet the ex-
ceeding eagerness to borrow money, upon
opening the loan-office, and the sums paid
for chances in the lottery then set up, shew
for chances in the lottery then set up, shew
our General circumstances are much worse than
were imagined to be; and whence arises this want
of money, but from the prevailing fashion of luxury,
extravagance? there are but few of us, who do not
at an expence beyond our incomes, and whose in-
comes are not the less by reason of the time that is
spent in what are called, pleasures and amusements.
Near of the large sums due in, and out of the
office, I am almost provoked to contradict the ac-
counts, till I call to mind how people generally live,
what cloaths they wear, how their wives, and sons, and
daughters are dressed out; how their houses are fur-
nished, their tables are kept, and their time is lost by
idle follies. I have heard of a country in which it was
custom, that a young woman should not marry, un-
less she made her own wedding garment, and that this
custom made the girls mighty notable, and I readily
believe that the garments they made, were more be-
coming than the fantastical dres now in fashion, which,
if any thing could fully female beauty, would spoil
it. The drests of men who are in
debt, are not from misfortune, but from their pride and
extravagance, and are liable to be broke up at the will
of a creditor, deserves very little pity; but
the drests, and the mean dependence it is the occa-
sion of, are alarming, because they are enemies to free-
dom, and endanger the public liberty, by begetting
a submission to a private tyranny, and so make way
for a submission to a public one. Covetousness is a dirty
vice, but it is not just to accuse a man of covetousness,
because he does not outrun his income, and it is ex-
ceedingly folly for a man to attempt to justify his conduct
by the example of another, whose income exceeds his
revenues.

As a man's expence ought to be governed by his
means, so ought his character for generosity, or cove-
tousness, to be tried by the same rule: for an expence,
which in one man's case may be laudable, would in
another's be very blameable, and the savings which,
in some circumstances may be commendable, would in
different situation of life be contemptible; but the
mistake is, that too many of us cannot bear to see
others outdo us in grandeur, and so we strive to keep
pace with them, till we undo ourselves; and when we
have run out all our substance, we complain that our
companions keep at a distance, and look shy, and
their supposed ingratitude embitters our drests. Fru-
gality and industry are qualities which ought to be cul-
tivated, and honoured for the happiness of individuals,
and the resulting benefit of the community; if indivi-
duals, or a community, have the means of supply with-
out being obliged to others, they have the best security
for their independence.

When I see a new store opened, and a parcel of glit-
tering toys arranged to captivate the admiration of
young strikers; when I consider the cost of the goods to
the consumers, how many articles are useless, and how
few useful ones there are, which domestic industry
might not furnish; I can hardly help calling out, avoid
these baits, which are set to catch and destroy you.

The present fashionable taste is liberty and property,
and a good toast it is, however, it ought not to go
before, but ought to follow what liberty and property
much depend upon, industry and frugality,
A PLANTER.

BOSTON, June 16.
IN COUNCIL, June 9, 1774.

ORDERED,

That Jeremiah Powell, William Sever, and Jed-
lah Preble, Esquires, be a committee to wait on his
excellency the governor with the following address,
in answer to his speech at the opening of the present
general court.
THOMAS FLUCKER, secrey.

To his excellency THOMAS GAGE, Esq; captain
general and governor in chief of the province of
Massachusetts-Bay, &c. &c.

The ADDRESS of the COUNCIL of the said
province.

May it please your excellency,
YOUR speech to the two houses at the opening of
this session has been duly considered by this
board.

His majesty having been pleased to appoint you to
be government of this province, we take this op-
portunity to wait on you with our congratulations on
that occasion.

Your excellency has arrived at a juncture when the
harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies is
greatly interrupted, whereby your station, though
elevated, must needs be rendered less agreeable to you
than it would have been; but if you should be the
happy instrument of restoring in any measure that

harmony, and of extricating the province from their
present embarrassments, you will doubtless consider
these happy effects as more than a compensation for
any inconveniences arising to you from the peculiar
circumstances of the times. His majesty's faithful
council will, on all occasions, cheerfully co-operate
with your excellency in every attempt for accomplish-
ing those desirable ends.

We wish your excellency every felicity: the greatest
of a political nature, both to yourself and the province
is, that your administration in the principles and gen-
eral conduct of it, may be a happy contrast to that
of your two immediate predecessors: it is irksome to
us to censure any one: but we are constrained to say
there is the greatest reason to apprehend that from
their machinations (both in concert and apart) are
derived the origin and progress of the disunion be-
tween Britain and the colonies, and the present distres-
sed state of this province—a province, to which the
latter of them, in an especial manner, owed his best
services, and whose liberties and rights he was under
every obligation of duty and gratitude to support.

The inhabitants of this province claim no more
than the rights of Englishmen, without diminution
or "abridgment." These as it is our indispensable
duty, so it shall be our constant endeavour to main-
tain to the utmost of our power, in perfect consistence
however with the truest loyalty to the crown; the just
prerogatives of which your excellency will ever find
this board zealous to support.

Permit us, Sir, on this occasion, to express the firm-
est confidence that, under their present grievances,
the people of this province will not in vain look to
your excellency for your paternal aid and assistance;
and, as the great end of government is the good of
the people, that your experience and abilities will be
applied to attain that end; the steady pursuit of which,
at the same time it insures their confidence and esteem,
will be a source of the truest enjoyment, self appro-
bation.

We thank your excellency for the assurance you
have given, "that you shall with pleasure concur with
the two houses to the utmost of your power in all
matters that tend to the welfare and prosperity of the
province;" and your excellency may be assured that
we shall contribute every thing on our part to promote
measures of so salutary a tendency.

The committee appointed to present the foregoing
address, waited on his excellency therewith yesterday,
and read as far as that part which reflects on the ad-
ministration of his excellency's two immediate pre-
decessors, when he desired the chairman not to proceed
any further, and that he would assign his reasons for
refusing to receive it, in a message to the council, and
on the same day sent by the secretary the following
message:

Gentlemen of the council,
I Cannot receive an address which contains indecent
reflections on my predecessors who have been tried
and honourably acquitted by the lords and privy coun-
cil, and their conduct approved by the king.

I consider this address as an insult upon his majesty,
and the lords of his privy council, and an affront to
myself.

T. GAGE.

June 20. The late honourable house of representa-
tives of this province having finished all the ordinary
public business of importance that had been before
them, on Friday last came into the following res-
olutions, present 129 members and only 12 dissen-
tients, viz.

In the house of representatives, June 17, 1774.

THIS house having duly considered, and being
deeply affected with the unhappy differences
which have long subsisted, and are increasing, between
Great-Britain and the American colonies, do resolve,
that a meeting of committees from the several colonies
on this continent is highly expedient and necessary,
to consult upon the present state of the colonies, and
the miseries to which they are, and must be reduced,
by the operation of certain acts of parliament respecting
America; and to deliberate and determine upon wise
and proper measures to be by them recommended to
all the colonies, for the recovery and establishment of
their just rights and liberties, civil and religious, and
the restoration of union and harmony between Great-
Britain and the colonies, most ardently desired by
all good men.

Therefore resolved, that the hon. James Bowdoin,
Esq; the hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; Mr. Samuel
Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine,
Esquires, be and they are hereby appointed a com-
mittee on the part of this province for the purposes
aforesaid, any three of whom to be a quorum, to meet
such committees or delegates from the other colonies,
as have been or may be appointed, either by their
respective houses of burgesses or representatives, or by
convention, or by the committees of correspondence,
appointed by the respective houses of assembly, to meet
in the city of Philadelphia, or any other place that
shall be judged most suitable by the committee, on the
first day of september next; and that the speaker of
the house be directed, in a letter to the speakers of

the houses of burgesses or representatives in the several
colonies, to inform them of the substance of these
resolves.

In the house of representatives, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS this house taking into consideration
the many distresses and difficulties to which
the American colonies, and this province in particular,
are, and must be reduced by the operation of certain
late acts of parliament; have determined that it is
highly expedient that a committee should be appointed
to meet as soon as may be, the committees that are or
shall be appointed by the several colonies on this con-
tinent, to consult together upon the present state of
the colonies, and to deliberate and determine upon
wise and proper measures to be by them recommended
to all the colonies for the recovery and establishment
of their just rights and liberties, civil and religious,
and the restoration of that union and harmony between
Great-Britain and the colonies, most ardently desired
by all good men. And the hon. James Bowdoin, Esq;
the hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; Mr. Samuel Adams,
John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Esquires, are
appointed a committee on the part of this province,
for the purposes aforesaid; any three of whom to be
a quorum, to meet such committees or delegates from
the other colonies, as have been or may be appointed,
either by their respective houses of burgesses, or re-
presentatives, or by convention, or by committees of
correspondence appointed by the respective houses of
assembly, to meet in the city of Philadelphia, or any
other place that shall be judged most suitable by the
joint committees, on the first day of september next.

And whereas this house did resolve, that there be paid
to said committee out of the public treasury, the sum
of five hundred pounds, to enable them to discharge
the important trust to which they are appointed; they
upon their return to be accountable for the same. And
said resolve was sent up to the honourable board for
their concurrence, who accordingly concurred in the
resolve of the house, but his excellency the governor
declined his consent to the same. Wherefore this house
would recommend, and they do accordingly hereby
recommend to the several towns and districts within
this province, that each town and district, raise, col-
lect and pay, to the hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; of
Boston, the sum of five hundred pounds by the
fifteenth day of August next, agreeable to a list herewith
exhibited, being each town and district's propor-
tion of said sum, according to the last province
tax, to enable them to discharge the important trust
to which they are appointed; they upon their return
to be accountable for the same.

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of five hundred pounds, to enable them to discharge
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tion of said sum, according to the last province
tax, to enable them to discharge the important trust
to which they are appointed; they upon their return
to be accountable for the same.

The list will be sent to the selectmen of said towns
and districts.

In the house of representatives, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS the towns of Boston and Charlestown,
are at this time suffering under the hardship of
power, by the shutting up the harbour by an armed
force, which, in the opinion of this house, is an in-
vasion of the said towns, evidently designed to compel
the inhabitants thereof to a submission to taxes imposed
upon them without their consent; and whereas it ap-
pears to this house that this attack upon the said towns
for the purpose aforesaid, is an attack made upon this
whole province and continent, which threatens the
total destruction of the liberties of all British America;

It is therefore resolved, as the clear opinion of this
house, that the inhabitants of the said towns ought to
be relieved; and this house do recommend to all, and
more especially to the inhabitants of this province,
to afford them speedy and constant relief in such way
and manner as shall be most suitable to their circum-
stances, till the sense and advice of our sister colonies
shall be known: in full confidence that they will ex-
hibit examples of patience, fortitude and perseverance,
while they are thus called to endure this oppression,
for the preservation of the liberties of their country.

In the house of representatives, June 17, 1774.

WHEREAS this and his majesty's other colonies,
in North-America, have long been struggling
under the heavy hand of power; and our dutiful
petitions for the redress of our intolerable grievances
have not only been disregarded and frowned upon,
but the design totally to alter the free constitution of
civil government in British America, and establish
arbitrary governments and reduce the inhabitants to
slavery, appears more and more to be fixed and deter-
mined. It is therefore strongly recommended by this
house to the inhabitants of the province, that they
renounce altogether the consumption of India teas,
and as far as in them lies discontinue the use of all
goods and manufactures whatever, that shall be im-
ported from the East-Indies and Great-Britain, until
the public grievances of America shall be radically and
totally redressed. And it is also further recommended
to all, that they give all possible encouragement to the
manufactures of America. And it is moreover
strongly recommended to the inhabitants aforesaid,
that they use their utmost endeavours to suppress
pedlars and petty chapmen (who are of late become
a very great nuisance) by putting in execution the
good and wholesome laws of this province for that
purpose.