

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1774.

LONDON, May 3.

YESTERDAY morning an express was received at lord Rochford's office, at seven o'clock, from lord Stormont at the court of Versailles, and another from Boston at nine, both which were sent to his majesty at the king's palace; on which account lord North, and most of the great officers of state, were sent for, where they held a cabinet council.

Yesterday lord viscount Pitt, son of the earl of Chatham, was introduced to his majesty, his lordship being come to set out to join his regiment destined for America.

The ministry have been greatly alarmed at the conduct of the Quakers, fearing the firmness of that most honourable body, who are the only people which virtually maintain the upright and independent principles of the Oligarchian firmness; alarmed at their standing forth to support their American brethren, they have no stone unturned to warp their virtue, and to be their leaders.

It is pretty certain that the measure of exporting troops to America, rather than changing the quarters of those already stationed in that part of the globe, had its rise from a conviction that not a spot on the whole continent can either with prudence or safety be left indefensible.

A dreadful hole is now opened between the mother country and the colonies; and some glorious Curtius must devote himself, or the two kingdoms will approach ruin.

Among other articles of our traffic to America, which there is the greatest reason to fear will be irretrievably lost, is that of cordage, a great quantity of which were usually exported every year. A rope-maker at Deptford, who used formerly to have commissions annually for 4000l. has not the last year sent one. The Dutch now supply almost all the colonies.

The two following pieces are extracted from the South-Carolina gazette.

Concordia parva res crescit.

AMERICA has never seen a more critical period than the present. The stamp-act, with all its ruinous consequences, portended less evil to this continent, than the present gathering storm.

When I consider the determined resolution of parliament to enforce their pretended right of INTERNAL TAXATION, and reflect that the free-born colonists, who have extended the British empire over this once savage land, will sooner die, than surrender the privileges of Englishmen—I tremble for the consequences: My heated imagination anticipates all the horrors of a civil war, and foresees these flourishing provinces deluged with the unnatural bloodshed of our brethren and fellow subjects.

In this alarming situation of affairs, methinks I see every brow contracted into a serious gloom, and every thinking man earnestly enquiring, "what is to be done?"

Nothing can be entered upon by honest men, with spirit and resolution, till they are first convinced of the justice of their cause. Let us then, without prejudice, enquire, whether the present struggles of AMERICA are defensible on principles of equity? If we are wrong, let us with honour give up, before force extorts a submission: if we are right, let us act like true patriots, and hold it out to the last, preferring one hour of virtuous liberty to a whole eternity of bondage.

The original source of contention, from which every particular act of opposition has sprung, is reducible to this simple question. Has the parliament of GREAT-BRITAIN a right to tax AMERICA internally? I presume they have not. Two perfect rights can never interfere: if they have a just right to demand our property, we cannot in justice withhold it: and if they have a right to take from us one penny without our consent, for the same reason they have a right to the whole. From which this consequence is demonstrably evident, that we have no property at all, but are the VASSALS of a British house of commons, holding all our possessions by their gracious forbearance; who have a right at pleasure, to take WHAT, WHEN, HOW MUCH, and IN ANY MANNER they please. Or, in a word, I may say with Mr. Locke, "What property has any man in that, which another has a right to take from him?"

It being proved, that the parliament has no right to tax America internally, it follows, that their claim is founded only in their superior strength. What name do we assign to that man, or body of men, who demands our property without any right, intending to prosecute the claim with an armed force? I blush to mention it, and shall only say, that the man who demands my money with a pistol at my breast is commonly called a robber: and that no proposition in Euclid is more capable of demonstration, than that such a man has as good a right to the money in my pocket, as the HOUSE OF COMMONS has to tax us without our consent.

In this view of the matter, we are justified by the constitution, by reason, by nature, yea, by God himself, in our saying, by every prudent measure, the payment of every such demand. Heaven approves the generous struggle. We are only contending for our natural rights, and that liberty wherewith God has made us

all free. The CAUSE we are embarked in is good, and if any of the subordinate means used have been rash; the blame of them lies at the door of those who, by oppression (which will make a wife man mad) have hurried the loyal Americans unadvisedly into them.

We are therefore reduced to this dilemma, either to acknowledge ourselves tenants at will to the house of commons, or resolutely oppose this claim, by every prudent measure.—What are the prudent measures? I answer, that all the Americans should UNITE, firmly resolved to stand by one another, even to death: One great soul of harmony should animate this whole continent, and dispose each one to consider an injury offered to any part as offered to himself—hapless BOSTON! that firmest bulwark of American liberty, is doomed to be the first victim at the altar of ministerial vengeance. Shall we stand by indifferent spectators, because we are spared? surely, no! the free-born soul of every genuine patriot resents the guilty thought, and resolves to stand or fall with these firm defenders of our common rights. To enforce this UNION more, give me leave to observe, that New-York and Philadelphia are in the same predicament with Boston; and what is Charles-Town behind either? have not ALL obstructed the operation of one unconstitutional British act of parliament? and where is the mighty difference, between destroying the tea, and resolving to do it, with such firmness, as intimidated the captains to a return? besides, did not every province applaud the Bostonians, with high commendations of their zeal for AMERICAN LIBERTY? I humbly hope, they will act so far consistent with themselves, as to resent the treatment offered to that town, as though it were offered to every other one. The contrary conduct would be ungenerous, cruel, and contrary to the true interest of the whole.

Why are the Bostonians defined for the first sacrifice? not because they are most guilty; but, because the ministry would fondly divide the provinces—divide and destroy—an attempt to punish all at once, might UNITE ALL. If they ever can subjugate the free spirit of New-England (which may God forbid) that instant the evil genius of tyranny will begin to stalk over these provinces with gigantic strides, blasting the fruits of our virtuous industry. Where gay fields now smile, bedecked in the yellow robe of full eared harvest, soon would desolation frown over the uncultivated earth. Suns in vain would arise, and in vain would showers descend; for who would be industrious, when others would reap the fruit of his labour? after the subjugation of Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, our turn would be next. Methinks I see our courts of justice removed—our harbour blockaded—navigation stopp'd—our streets crowded with soldiers insulting the peaceable inhabitants, and raising provisions to a starving price—and, after a little time, the now flourishing Charles-Town reduced to a neglected plain.

Rise just indignation! rise PATRIOTISM! and EVERY PUBLIC VIRTUE! to the aid of our much injured country. Let us convince the world, that Britons will be Britons still, in every age and clime. Let us instantly join our sister colonies, and resent the treatment offered, by every possible means, whilst our united opposition can avail. Let us heartily unite in some well digested GENERAL PLAN that cannot fail to operate to the early relief of our brethren in Boston, now actually suffering in the common cause of American liberty. Let us begin by abolishing all parties and distinctions—abandoning luxury and pleasure—and establishing ECONOMY. Let us nobly determine to make a willing sacrifice of our private interest to this glorious cause, this cause of infinite importance. Let us enter into solemn resolutions, not to import any British goods (a very few necessary articles excepted) and determine firmly and strictly to adhere to them, till the privileges of Boston are restored—the tea duty repealed—and the right of internal taxation given up. Let us, (if we are driven to that extreme necessity, and nothing less can restore us to our constitutional freedom) even desist to export—in which case it will be expedient that we determine not to distress each other by suits, and apply to the gentlemen of the law to decline business. Let us endeavour to make the union amongst ourselves, as well as with our sister colonies, as perfect as human means can render it, "By UNITING we stand, by DIVIDING we fall." I foresee many inconveniences that will arise from every measure we can pursue, but I maintain it, they are infinitely short of what would follow on our giving up the point in dispute. If the parliament's claim of internal taxation be established, either by our consent, or by a military force, that moment we are transformed into SLAVES—all our property at the absolute disposal of the house of commons. Death itself is an event devoutly to be wished, in comparison of such a state. Let us then act wisely, of two evils choose the least—JOIN with our sister colonies in a determined proper opposition to tyranny, resolved rather to die the last of American freemen, than live the first of American slaves.

CHARLES-TOWN, June 4, 1774.

To the inhabitants of the province of South-Carolina.

My dear countrymen. I CANNOT but hope that the late act for intimidating America, by the punishment of Boston, will

open your eyes, and arouse you from your lethargy. It seems then that we are now to submit to every imposition of our fellow subjects, however arbitrary and cruel, or we are to be dragooned into it. You find the parliament, not contented with a claim to the right of taxing us without our consent, now rise higher in their demands, and assume the power of breaking all our charters, giving and granting our wharfs and shore lands, and in short they plainly claim the power of making the king absolute in America. I shall make a few strictures on the act of parliament, and leave you to judge whether there ever was an act of so base and poisonous a nature, stolen by the vilest ministry from the most abject senate.

It begins by setting forth the cause of this strange and arbitrary measure. And what is it? Why foolishness, because divers ill-affected persons had fomented and raised dangerous commotions and insurrections in the town of Boston, in which commotions and insurrections certain valuable cargoes of tea had been destroyed, &c. It is not pretended, it could not be pretended, that the town of Boston, as such, was concerned in these riots; but some ill-minded persons. And what is the consequence? That grave and omnipotent body, instead of enabling his majesty to prosecute and bring to justice those ill-minded persons, proceed to pass an act to ruin, if possible, a whole town, and with them a whole province; in the most cruel and unjust manner to distress and destroy not less than 40,000 people more than can be supposed to have had a hand in the riot, and not only them, but virtually to confiscate, not merely the wharfs and quays of Boston, but all the shore lands round that great bay comprehended between Nahant and Alderton points, so that the navigation, upon which multitudes out of the town of Boston, as well as in it, must subsist, is violently taken from them. It is the happiness of all God's creatures, that in him omnipotence and justice are joined. It is like to be the curse of America, if the parliament is allowed to be almighty, that it has neither justice nor mercy. If the parliament is to have the absolute government of us, we have here a specimen of what we are to expect. If a few ill minded persons were to take upon them to make war against the door of a custom house officer, or of the cellar where the tea is lodged, upon the same principle all in Charles-town might be laid in ashes.

But let us advert to the principles of the act.

By the first and second clauses of it, all the wharfs, quays, landings, and water-lots of that great bay between Nahant and Alderton points, which are the subsistence of many thousand people, are condemned, and little better than confiscated, as no goods are either to be landed upon them or shipped from them by any vessel down to the size of a common wherry: and thus, under the penalty not merely of the forfeiture of the vessels and cargoes, with the horses, carriages, cattle, and every utensil concerned in carrying goods so landed, but of a fine, three times the value of such goods at the highest price of them, upon any person that shall so much as aid or abet; these fines not to be recovered in a common court of law, where you might have a chance for justice upon a trial by jury; but in a court of admiralty, that monster of oppression! where the king, who is to receive the fine, is both judge and jury. Upon which clauses I would only ask, when was the parliament of Great-Britain vested by the Americans with a right to their wharfs and landings? If the money in our pockets is really represented in parliament, as the framers of the stamp-act seemed to imagine, when did ever the Americans give one inch of their lands into the power of their fellow subjects in England? Are our lands then, all our estates, nay our peace and life itself, to lie at the pleasure of any minister who is knave enough to bribe an English parliament.

As though this was not enough, and our ocean itself must not be free to our ships, by the next clause, no ship or vessel of any size is to be permitted, upon any pretence, or any exigency, to come into the bay—no, not so much as to hover off and lie in the ocean; a league of the sea is abridged, not suffered to be sailed upon by mariners—nay, vessels of any nation coming there, though by accident or ignorance (as no sufficient time is given to spread the intelligence) are subjected to the caprice of any wretch who commands those worse than Spanish guarda costas, to be assigned to whatever port he thinks fit, and, if not obeyed in six hours, to be forfeited, cargo and all.

Dip farther into this production of hell—and you find that not so much as a wood-boat can enter—not a market-boat bring a few cabbages or bushels of corn to support 60,000 people, but it must first enter at Salem (20 miles the straightest way by land, but by sea a much greater distance) to obtain a permit, and even not then without an insolent officer and armed men on board. This seems designed to starve the town, or at least to raise the price of provisions, so as to force that capital of America to yield, and by that means to discourage all future struggles for liberty.

To force the officers on the station to be faithful, and to deter any one of them, who might otherwise listen to the native suggestions of an English heart

Baltimore-Town, March 12, 1774. entered upon in a month of ground, situated in Frederick... and between the two... there are 30 feet on the... feet on the lower... reparable for ever... of only 405... the lease are expired... rick-street, is a large brick... the subscriber now lives... two-story high, having two... and fair-cape below; four... ereof have five places, and above... ll finished. There are also adjo... lling, a good brick kitchen... chambers for servants; also... feet by 25 two story and... the front of the lot is yet un... only an old log building... which may be removed at... ceeding good garden well inclo... distiller, brewer, or sugar-bak... ficient for building, and a... igh the lot from one street to... s are on this lot are faithfully... walls some are 18 inches thi... inches, even to the ridge pole... ay down, but little cash, if any... nterest will suffice, and one fourth... only at four per cent per annum... determined at all events, to leave... cessful of settling all my affairs... e to purchase, will find me very... and for this lot.

DANIEL CHAMBERLAIN

Annapolis, M y 4, 1774. TRONG and WILLIAM HOW... method to inform their friends... eral, that they now carry on the... soap boiling business, in all... es, at their house in East-street... here those who may be pleased to... eir custom may depend on their... atter themselves, that the quality... ly terms, will sufficiently recom... ice and favour of the public. ... pp'd candles, by the box... o, under thirty weight, one... d candles, fourteen pence by the... g'e pound fifteen pence. Had... e pence, soft ditto by the gallo... r tallow and myrtle wax.

June 8, 1774. ble tract of land lying in Frederick... out seven miles from Frederick... ce hundred and forty acres... ble to purchase, may know the... and; by applying to Mr. George... c town, or the subscribers in Ba...

WILLIAM MURDOCH, months credit will be given, ca... ereff.

on Town, April the 12th, 1774... the public, and my old custo... r, that I still continue to carry... nesses in all its branches; as I... with the best materials for that... that choose to favour me with... pend upon being served in the... er, and on the shortest notice, e... fervant.

ELIZABETH FERGUSON. s good entertainment for me... if

uxent, Benedict, June 18, 1774... reasonable terms, by the sub... rscribers, ... dred pounds first off of goods... r credit.

MAXWELL and TUBMAN.

ent Iron-works, June 23, 1774... N.D.S R.E.W.A.R.D... it night from the subscriber, ... t man, named James Cookman, ... w, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, ... about 26 years of age; had o... ofnabrig shirt, crebus trousers, ... and old shoes. Whoever takes ... nd secures him in any jail, o... gain; shall receive if taken i... illings, if 30 miles 40 shillings... out of the province, the above... (the law allows) and reason... t home, paid by

THOMAS SNOWDEN. ing an old blue broad-cloth coat... one white linen shirt and two... ch, it is probable he may be...

SAMUEL WARD, jun. plantation of Thomas Hintop, Douden's tavern, taken up 23... about twelve, and a half hand... old, and branded on the neck... e owner may have her again... and paying charges.

oute of Henry Stone in the ci... r the dock, a chefnut coloured... ray, has a white face, his hair... no perceivable brand. The... again; on proving property,

and SON.