

XX<sup>th</sup> YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1509.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, AUGUST II, 1774.

P A R I S, May 13.

THE ministers sent, on Wednesday last, the registers of their respective departments to the new king; according to custom; but his majesty sent them back, signifying that instead of waiting the quarantine, he should let them in council at the expiration of nine days.

L O N D O N.

WESTMINSTER, May 20. This day his majesty came to the house of peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the throne, with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Boscawen, gentleman usher of the black rod, was sent with a message from his majesty to the house of commons, commanding their attendance in the house of commons: the commons being come thither accordingly, his majesty was pleased to give the royal assent to an act for better regulating the government of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England.

An act for the impartial administration of justice in the province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England.

May 21. On Wednesday last lord North made a long and able speech on opening the contents of his budget; produced to the house great information concerning the state of the French finances, which he said had been held out to him by an honourable gentleman (M. Barre) as an object of terror, of example, or of reproach. His lordship then contrasted their increased debt, and arbitrary breaches of public faith, with the small saving we had been able to make, notwithstanding the expense of preparations for war in the years 1765 and 1770; he vindicated our present large establishments on account of the precedent we had given to Europe, by the seizure of the French ships, before any formal declaration of war, which measure his lordship assured in a manner becoming the minister of a great king. But on the subject of establishment he was well answered by opposition; that vigilance in the cabinet, towards any changes in the political hemisphere, would be a better defence to this kingdom, than an expensive armament in time of peace, which would produce demerit in war. His lordship attacked all parties, but was particularly unmerciful to col. Barre, for some former animadversions, although he acknowledged himself more partial to the economical opinions of that honourable gentleman now, as they approached nearer to his own. This conduct naturally drew upon the noble lord a number of assailants, whose weapons did not seem to make much impression; but after the house and galleries had appeared satisfied with his defence, he was attacked on some points of his argument by governor Johnston, in a manner that left a very different impression. These were chiefly the measures respecting the East-India company, the tax of four and a half per cent. on the new acquired islands by royal prerogative, and the mode proposed for paying off one million of the national debt. That gentleman at the same time declared, he always had the greatest respect for the abilities of the noble lord, which had been more confirmed on that day; but with regard to the East-India company, and the other points he took notice of, the very operations of a French financier, which his lordship had described in a manner superior to any he could use, returned directly upon himself.

The house of commons attacked a parson violently in 1770, and ruined the whig ministry. At that time religion was the universal cry of the nation: at present it is the hinge on which all turns; and there is as much enthusiasm a fondness for trade, America, and money that comes from thence, as there was in 1770 for the church. But we shall feel at the general election, which is now near, the danger of attacking trade.

The troops, fleet, and other expences incurred by the violent measures taken with respect to America, will occasion such expences, that it will be necessary to make short prorogation; this will make another session, in which a stilling more may be granted on the land-tax, which grant may pass, and the second session be over, before the end of July.

Yesterday arrived a mail from France, by which we learn, that after the death of the late king, all the princes and princesses of the blood paid their homage to king Louis XVI. and to the queen. After which all the royal family set out for Choisy, and went into deep mourning on Sunday last.

During the debates in the upper assembly, on the second reading of the bill for the more impartial administration of justice in Massachusetts Bay, the duke of Richmond was very severe on lord Rochford, on account of his change of principles since his protesting against the stamp-act. His lordship at first did not recollect the circumstances; but the noble duke, turning to the journals, ascertained it; apologizing for his lordship at the same time by saying, "a change of situation not only often produced a change of sentiments; but the extreme hurry of a public department as often occasioned a lapse of memory."

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE. Orders for the court's going into mourning, on Thursday next, the 6th instant, for the late king of France, vizt.

The ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces, and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans, and tippets.

Undress, white or gray late strings, tabbies, or damasks.

The men to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles.

Undress, gray frocks. Thursday the speaker of the house of commons reported to the house, that he had attended his majesty that day with their address, relative to the gold coin, to which his majesty was pleased to give the following most gracious answer:

"My lords and gentlemen,

"The attention you have given to a matter in which the commerce and revenue of my kingdoms are so nearly concerned, affords me the highest satisfaction; and you may depend upon my giving the necessary orders for carrying the measures you recommend into immediate execution."

Copies are now making out at the secretaries of state's office of all the treaties which subsist between our court and that of Berlin, in order to their being laid before the board.

May 23. Many reports having been propagated with respect to the hostile intentions of the young king of France, we can with pleasure assure the public, that all the letters from Paris, hitherto received, declare he has given the strongest assurances to all the foreign ministers; who have condoled with him upon the death of his grandfather, of persevering in the pacific system which prevails in Europe, and repeatedly expressed his wishes to accommodate matters between the court of Peterburgh and the porte.

Letters from Paris mention, that the celebrated madam Barre had retired into the convent at St. Cloud, and that the duke de Choiseul had returned from his exile in the country, and paid his compliments to the new monarch, but was very coolly received; from which it is supposed the old ministry have had address enough to recommend themselves to the favour of the young king, and will continue in their several departments.

Several families in Leeds, Yorkshire (among which are butchers, joiners, &c.) are disposing of their effects, in order to try their fortunes in the western world. There is scarce a week but some are setting off from that part of Yorkshire for the plantations, finding it next to impossible, in the present lamentable state of trade, and the dearth of provisions, to provide in any sort for themselves and families, some that have lately gone, and are now going, are persons of considerable property.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

The committee chosen by the several counties in Pennsylvania, having brought in a draught of instructions, the same were debated and amended, and being agreed to, were ordered to be signed by the chairman. The committee in a body then waited on the assembly, and presented the same.

GENTLEMEN,

THE dissensions between Great-Britain and her colonies on this continent, commencing about ten years ago, since continually increasing, and at length grown to such an excess as to involve the latter in deep distress and danger, have excited the good people of this province to take into their serious consideration the present situation of public affairs.

The inhabitants of the several counties qualified to vote at elections, being assembled on due notice, have appointed us their deputies; and in consequence thereof, we being in provincial committee met, esteem it our indispensable duty, in pursuance of the trust reposed in us, to give you such instructions, as, at this important period, appear to us to be proper.

We, speaking in their names and our own, acknowledge ourselves liege subjects of his majesty king George the third, to whom "we will be faithful and bear true allegiance."

Our judgments and affections attach us, with inviolable loyalty, to his majesty's person, family and government.

We acknowledge the prerogatives of the sovereign, among which are included the great powers of making peace and war, treaties, leagues and alliances binding us—of appointing all officers, except in cases where other provision is made, by grants from the crown, or laws approved by the crown—of confirming or annulling every act of our assembly, within the allowed time—and of hearing and determining finally, in council, appeals from our courts of justice. "The prerogatives are limited," as a learned judge observes, "by bounds so certain and notorious, that it is impossible to exceed them; without, on the other, a violation of that original contract, which in all states impliedly, and in ours most expressly, subsists between the prince and subject.—For these prerogatives are vested in the crown for the support of society, and do not intrude any farther on our natural liberties, than is expedient for the maintenance of our civil."

But it is our misfortune, that we are compelled loudly to call your attention to the consideration of another power, totally different in kind, limited, as it is alleged, by no "bounds," and "wearing a most dreadful aspect" with regard to America: We mean

the power claimed by parliament, of right, to bind the people of these colonies by statutes, "IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER."—A power, as we are not, and, from local circumstances, cannot be represented there, utterly subversive of our natural and civil liberties—past events and reason convincing us, that there never existed, and never can exist, a state thus subordinate to another, and yet retaining the slightest portion of freedom or happiness.

The import of the words above quoted needs no defendant; for the wit of man, as we apprehend, cannot possibly form a more clear, concise, and comprehensive definition and sentence of slavery, than these expressions contain.

This power claimed by Great-Britain, and the late attempts to exercise it over these colonies, present to our view two events, one of which must inevitably take place, if the shall continue to insist on her pretensions. Either, the colonists will sink from the rank of freemen into the class of slaves, overwhelmed with all the miseries and vices, proved by the history of mankind to be inseparably annexed to that deplorable condition; or, if they have sense and virtue enough to exert themselves in striving to avoid this perdition, they must be involved in an opposition dreadful even in contemplation.

Honour, justice, and humanity call upon us to hold, and to transmit to our posterity, that liberty, which we received from our ancestors. It is not our duty to leave wealth to our children: but it is our duty, to leave liberty to them. No infamy, iniquity, or cruelty, can exceed our own, if we, born and educated in a country of freedom, entitled to its blessings, and knowing their value, pusillanimously deserting the post assigned us by divine providence, surrender succeeding generations to a condition of wretchedness, from which no human efforts, in all probability, will be sufficient to extricate them; the experience of all states mournfully demonstrating to us, that when arbitrary power has been established over them, even the wisest and bravest nations, that ever flourished, have, in a few years, degenerated into abject and wretched vassals.

So alarming are the measures already taken for laying the foundation of a despotic authority of Great-Britain over us, and with such artful and incessant vigilance is the plan prosecuted, that unless the present generation can interrupt the work, while it is going forward, can it be imagined, that our children, debilitated by our imprudence and supineness, will be able to overthrow it, when completed? populous and powerful, as these colonies may grow, they will still find arbitrary domination not only strengthening with their strength, but exceeding, in the swiftness of its progression, as it ever has done, all the artful advantages, that can accrue to the governed. Their advance with a regularity, which the divine author of our existence has impressed on the laudable pursuits of his creatures: but despotism, unchecked and unbounded by any laws—never satisfied with what has been done, while any thing remains to be done, for the accomplishment of its purposes—confiding, and capable of confiding only, in the annihilation of all opposition—holds its course with such unabating and destructive rapidity, that the world has become its prey, and at this day, Great-Britain and her dominions excepted, there is scarce a spot on the globe inhabited by civilized nations, where the vestiges of freedom are to be observed.

To us therefore it appears, at this alarming period, our duty to God, to our country, to ourselves, and to our posterity, to exert our utmost abilities, in promoting and establishing harmony between Great Britain and these colonies, ON A CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATION.

For attaining this great and desirable end, we request you as soon as you meet, to appoint a proper number of persons to attend a congress of deputies from the several colonies, appointed, or to be appointed, by the representatives of the people of the colonies respectively in assembly, or convention, or by delegates chosen by the counties generally in the respective colonies, and met in provincial committee, at such time and place as shall be generally agreed on: and that the deputies from this province may be induced and encouraged to concur in such measures, as may be devised for the common welfare; we think it proper, particularly to inform you, how far, we apprehend, they will be supported in their conduct by their constituents.

The assumed parliamentary power of internal legislation, and the power of regulating trade, as of late exercised, and designed to be exercised, we are thoroughly convinced, will prove unfailing and plentiful sources of dissensions to our mother country and these colonies, unless some expedients can be adopted to render her secure of receiving from us every emotion, that can in justice and reason be expected, and us secure in our lives, liberties, properties, and an equitable share of commerce.

Mournfully revolving in our minds the calamities, that, arising from these dissensions, will most probably fall on us or our children, we will now lay before you the particular points we request of you to procure, if possible, to be finally decided; and the measures that appear to us most likely to produce such a desirable period of our distresses and dangers. We therefore desire of you—

Blackfens; 337.

† Ibid. 370.

altimore-Town, March 14, 1774. entered upon in a month if... round, situate in Frederick-Brook... ard, and between the two low... hills; there are 130 feet on the front... 115 feet on the lower front. It... renewable for ever; and subje... of only 40s. sterling per annum... the lease are expired; on the fr... rick-Breet, is a large brick dw... the subscriber now lives, so... two story high, having two p... and stair-case below; four g... ereof have fire places, and abo... all finished. There are also adjo... ling, a good brick kitchen and... chambers for servants; also... feet by 25, two story and cella... the front of the lot is yet un... only an old log building th... which may be removed at ple... ceeding good garden well inclo... distiller, brewer, or sugar-bake... ficient for building, and a la... gh the lot from one street to an... s are on this lot are faithfully... walls some are 18 inches thick... inches, even to the ridge pole... ay down but little cash, if any... interest will suffice, and one fourth... only at four per cent per annum... determined at all events, to lea... desirous of settling all my affa... ble to purchase, will find me... mand for this lot.

DANIEL CHAMBERLAIN

the tenth day of August, 1774. called Devall's Deight, when formerly lived; it is very well good dwelling-house, orchard and in seventeen miles of Annapolis Town, ten of Elk-Ridge Land, half of Snowdens new forge, T... and credit to be given for pa... red, by JOSHUA WATTA, living ad.

2 X

Annapolis, July 8, 1774. the subscriber, an indentured serv... Thomas Spriggs, by trade a fit... rs of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, of... with light brown short hair; had... a white flannel jacket trimmed... and binding, a coarse check cr... s. It is supposed he is gone of... porter, about 32 years of age, was... apitioner with Capt. Charles Wis... now Adventure, and was sold to... Elq; for a coachman. The sub... complexion, about 5 feet 8 inch... led hair: had on and took with... with beaver great coat, a thick... waitcoat, and a pair of leather... will apprehend them, so that they... again, shall receive 40 shillings... within the province, if out of... nds.

W. WHELCROFT,

has fraudulently carried off by... means he may impose on the

2 X

the subscriber, living in An... near Lyon's Creek, an indentured... John White, about five feet in... ark complexion, and a cheerful... has short black hair, and a... of some of his upper fore teeth... country dialect; as he came from... ardening and farming; had a... ight mixed cloth coat and waist... tial buttons, nankeen breeches... in the knees, old thread stock... and a pair of light worsted coat... channel pumps, and small pinch... pair of black knit breeches, a... eckcloth marked T K, two m... with black silk, a good fashio... urse shirts, and three of snabrig... snabrig trousers; it is thought... npany with two servants in the... absconded about the same time... d secures the said servant, so that... m again, shall have forty shillings... ble charges if brought home.

JOHN KILTY.

5 X

house of Henry Sible in the city... ar the dock, a chestnut coloured... tray, has a white face, his near... no perceivable brand. The... n again, on proving property,

3 X

plantation of James Gibson, nea... gh, taken up as a stray, a fore... hands high, has a small black... -tail, and is branded on the... ng like a pitch-fork, and is abo... The owner may have him again... and paying charges.

2 X

plantation of Benjamin Belt, nea... s county, taken up as a stray, a... and a half hands high, branded... with a T and O underneath. The... gain, on proving property, and

2

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and SON.