

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 8, 1774.

L O N D O N, June 5.

THE whigs, from the year 1714 to 1756, proscribed the Tories; the Tories in 1761, from the year 1762 to 1774, have proscribed the whigs.

The Quebec bill, says a correspondent, is only a well concerted scheme to give a check to the rest of our colonies, and to keep them in awe. A difference in religion, laws, and dependency, will keep up a strong animosity; and there is no doubt but every encouragement that can possibly be afforded to these licensed slaves, these children of popery, supported by a protestant court, will be given, in order to subdue those headstrong colonists who pretend to be governed by English laws.

Since the parliament broke up, orders have been sent to all the manufacturing counties to postpone the completion of the commissions which were executing for American exportation.

A treaty is now negotiating between the courts of Versailles and Madrid, by which the latter guarantee to France the country of Louisiana, New Orleans, and all other territories on the American continent. The Portuguese were invited to accede to this treaty, but refused which is the only reason that can be given for the appearance of the Spanish forces on the frontiers of that kingdom.

Orders are sent over to Hanover to keep the troops under constant discipline, and to complete every regiment in the electorate with all possible expedition.

June 7. The following is a sketch of a popular nobleman's speech on American affairs.

"My lords, want of health has hitherto prevented me from giving my sentiments on the several bills which have come under your consideration with respect to America; I hope I may therefore be indulged in the opportunity of travelling out of the line of the present matter of the day. I shall endeavour to speak with tenderness and caution; I know your lordships can't bear much; I will be, if possible, void of offence. Was I in Boston I would say they were wrong, to destroy the property of the India company; I say here, you have been the original aggressors; a law is past which may seal my lips, but were I to speak what I think, and what I know to be constitutional, I would tell you—you have in weakness written a dead letter—you have set up an image which you dare not own, and which the people of America laugh at; I would tell you, you have no right to touch the pocket, much less the life, of a fellow subject in America; he submits himself to the necessity of your laws relative to trade, and the regulation of a national commerce, because he sees the necessity; he agrees to buy the wool, employ the weaver, and to be measured by the tailor you recommend; but when he has put on his cloaths, he says they are his own; he says, you shall not have his coat, because he is no longer sure of his waistcoat and breeches.

"My lords, you have lived upon the support and industry of America these forty years; you have the great materials of commerce, not only cheaper from America than you used to have them from other countries, but you pay for those materials with wrought goods, which over-balance the account, and draw from them every shilling they have. This is the great, the solid, the supporting, the salutary contribution which America pays, and which saves this venerable fabric from falling into dust. They will either laugh at, or resent your present measures with equal success: if they have coolness they will make you sensible of what you lose; if they have recourse to arms, you must be the first, perhaps the only sufferers; you must be undone; they may work out their salvation. I am an old man in public business, my advice arises from experience; it may be worth something; recal your scanty forces from the wretched employment of murder; they are neither able or willing to execute your commands; be friends with America for your own interest and your own safety; you will want her affection when her sword is turned against you; a few ragged Highlanders obliged you to call upon a royal general, and a body of disciplined troops, to save this country; half a million of brave and desperate men, hurried to arms must eventually prevail. I have one word for that rev. bench. I want to know how they reconcile it to the true principles of christianity, to spill the blood of America like water."

June 16. It is reported, that some of the ablest in the ministry were against bringing on the business of the Quebec bill at this time, as it will throw a great weight in the popular scale at the next general election, and will cost many of the present majority their seats in parliament.

June 18. Yesterday the duke of Gloucester was present in the house of lords at the debate on the Quebec government bill. Lord Mansfield attended likewise at the determination of an appeal from the court of exchequer in Ireland, but went away as soon as the order of the day was read.

The North-American ships which cannot procure a freight home, propose taking in emigrants from a sister kingdom.

June 20. On Saturday afternoon his serene highness prince Ernest of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, second brother to her majesty, arrived at Kew from Hanover, on a visit to their Majesties.

every idea of natural justice, and consonant to the strict principles of the English constitution, to have cited the offenders to answer the charge. If individuals were not to be found, why was not a demand of restitution made to the town? Had France or pain insulted your kingdom would you immediately have made reprisals without the formality of a complaint?—no—we know you would not. Your conduct to the Spaniards when they defized you of Falkland Islands and degraded your British flag, at a time when the nation raged at the affront, convince us that you preferred the enjoyment of a prudent peace, to the uncertain issue of a bloody war. Why then are your own subjects to be treated with less justice, with less humanity?

Let us examine the late American edicts, perhaps we may there develop the cause. Your first act called the Boston port bill, after depriving the town of its trade and thereby involving the innocent with the guilty, winds up with a clause empowering your majesty virtually to repeal the said act by proclamation, with the reservation to your majesty, your heirs and successors, of the right "to assign and appoint the EXTENT, BOUNDS and LIMITS of the port or harbour of Boston," and also to appoint "SUCH AND SO MANY open places, quays and wharfs within the said harbour, creeks, havens and islands for the landing, discharging, lading and shipping of goods," as you or they "shall judge necessary and expedient."

Here the most incautious observer must discover that the parliament have vested your majesty with the absolute possession of the estates of that extensive harbour, with power to bestow them on whom you please, for you are not to be informed that the value of landed estates in a trading town arises purely from their situation. Those of Boston have been created and established at an immense expence, but by the late port bill rest now in your majesty's breast to affix their value, by determining where and on whose land the trade of the port shall be carried on; and further, the said act impowers your majesty to remove the trade FOR EVER from the said town, and to establish the same in such other parts of the said harbour as your majesty shall think proper, whereby any of your favourites, by purchasing before hand, at a low rate, such tracts within the said bay as you shall determine to assign for the "landing, discharging, lading and shipping of goods," may become great and mighty landlords to the distress and ruin of the present landed interest of the said town. A clause so big with power to your majesty, must certainly alarm the subject: Your favourites, or princes of the blood if you please, may have vested in them for a trifling consideration the whole lands of a town whose trade must be equal to the town of Boston, unless from a retrospective view of broken charters and forfeited royal faith, the wretched inhabitants should seek a surer sustenance in other climes.

As the law was designed to punish past crimes, and the conditions of pardon were therein enacted; when those conditions are once complied with, in what page of justice are we to seek for the reasons of this cruel reverse? is it the more effectually to rob you of your people's love, or to render you more absolute by your acquisition of power. When a judge is to reap benefit from the decision of a cause, the laws of the land require him to descend from the bench; but as the nature of your station, royal sire, denies such a descent to your majesty, ought you not so far to have amended the act in question as to remove every doubt and scruple of your being interested in the event; as it now stands, you have possessed yourself by a cruel edict of the actual property of your innocent subject, for so long as you deprive an innocent citizen of the right of using his estate, so long you keep an unjustifiable possession of it, a possession which in any man, less than a king, would be deemed a robbery and a fraud; though there may be harsh terms to a princely ear, and terms which monarchs but seldom meet with, yet when kings defend to act the unfatherly part of distressing their subjects by affixing the imperial signate to cruel decrees, it will extort the voice of murmur from the mildest breast.

We beseech you, royal sire, to look round your dominions at home, and give one instance of similar exertions of power: similar offences we can find many. Your militia act was opposed with open force. Your turn-pike laws have been condemned, and toll-bars broken down. Your metropolis has been distracted with mobs, and tumults, and your royal person insulted, yet when have you shewn such a keenness of resentment, and such an attack upon the property of innocent individuals—blush, royal sire, for so unkingly a partiality. We are all equally your subjects, and if preference is due to any it is to your Americans, men who have never revolted against your family, as your subjects in Britain have done, but are warmly and religiously attached to your interests; and were you, royal sire, to visit your western dominions, you would find amongst them more true reverence and dutiful allegiance to your person and family than in the land which boasts you for their native king. Your guards might be cast off, for every man would vie in protecting you. I will not presume to trespass too long at my first interview: but beseeching you to ponder on the probable event and effect of such a law, I shall beg leave to retire from your royal presence, asking permission to renew my visit at a future day.

PHOCION'S LETTER to the King—

WHEN a subject from your majesty's once happy American dominions, shall dare to advance to your throne, much has he to encounter: the prejudices in your royal breast will divert your attention, and cast an unpropitious bias on the natural honesty of your mind. A prince surrounded by adulating courtiers, and flattering favourites, may be expected to receive with ungracious mein, the humble application of obscurity; but I mean nevertheless, to attempt the passage, and force an entry to your royal ear. You have been bred up under the courtly influence of that ill-framed sentiment, *that the king can do no wrong*; and when the measures of your government have been odious to your people, their modesty of opinion and reverence of royalty, have taught them to level at your majesty, through the heart of your minister: the virulence of *passion*, as courtiers are pleased to term it has ever spent its force on your servants, and kept a respectful distance from your royal person; but the times, may it please your majesty, call for more explicititude of sentiment; and ungrateful as the address may prove, to an English monarch, a subject will now boldly introduce himself to your royal presence, and tell you truths, which, though they may be unpleasant to hear, are necessary for you to know. Your ministry I shall release, and charge on your majesty alone, the execution of measures, which promise to disgrace your government, and disturb your throne.

Know, royal sire, that your station at the head of a mighty empire, is an appointment under heaven, for the happiness of the people, and that whenever you consent to the exercise of a power that will distress your subjects, *that how* you pervert the end and intention of your government, and weaken the supports of royalty. Your subjects, royal sire, have a title to happiness, equal with their sovereign, and will dare to tell you so, whenever you attempt to deprive them of it.

It is your majesty's singular fortune to be placed at the head of an empire, which, for splendour and extent, will probably exceed all the nations of the globe; but by the strange fatality of your genius, I fear you are about to reduce a set of loyal, generous subjects to the dread alternative, of opposition to your parliament, or disgraceful slavery. What glowing honours can your majesty wish to derive from ruling a nation of slaves? or what mighty achievements do you expect to perform against a people above three thousand miles distant, who are nearly half the number of your subjects in Britain: distress them I confess you may, but conquer their opinions you can't, though all the choicest flower of your youth, and the stern vigour of age, should embark in the unjust and unnatural cause: why, then, will your majesty persist in an attempt which will involve ruin on innocent thousands abroad, and so weaken your government at home, that your majesty and your royal line may mourn too late at this event; an event which your inveterate enemies will avail themselves of with joy.

Your parliament, it is true, give a seeming sanction to the nation for your conduct, but as sole head, and ultimate decisive finisher of their proceedings, to you we look for protection—you are our sovereign and ruler, and not our fellow-subjects in parliament: if they unjustly tempted you with the property of others, the virtue of royalty obliges to have rejected the proposal with disdain. Their designs seem to have been to wrest your effects into their own hands, in order, thereby, ultimately to preserve their own, and the more effectually to induce your majesty to join in the robbery, they have offered you a part of the spoil. It was in your majesty's power to have rejected it, a power which, by every tie of honour and interest, you ought to have exercised. You are not only the formal but accountable head of government; if your ministers recommend wrong measures, it is all they can do; it is from your majesty alone that they are to receive their effence, and to you, royal sire, and not to them, we look for redress.—It is impossible for us to rest satisfied with censuring a minister of state, the mere tool of a day: our duty to ourselves, our discernment as men, demand of us a closer investigation of the cause of our grievances: we trace them up to the throne, from whence, though they might not originate, they have ultimately issued, nor could they have affected us without your approbation. Your prerogative, as king, invested you with power to suppress the unjustifiable invasions of our fellow-subjects the parliament, and we claim it as our unalienable right to step forth with firmness, and present our complaints.

The oftensious causes of our present uneasiness, such as the revenue acts, extension of the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty, &c. &c. and the just abhorrence which they have excited in every American breast, long since have reached your royal ear, as they have been echoed from one end to the other of your extensive American dominions; and re-echoed through the British isles. I mean not to animadvert on those acts but to confine my observations, royal sire, to the later proceedings of your government.

When the news of the unjustifiable outrage in Boston upon the property of the East-India company arrived at your court, would it not have been consistent with

Pilgrimage, August 31, 1774
from Norfolk, Capt. Grindall
and to be sold at a low advance
change, or crop tobacco, either
in single packages,
goods, in value \$500, and
article upwards of 500 pieces
coarse and fine woollens, printed
books, sheeting, mens and w
and coarse hats, saddles and
and cutlery ware, bread in
quantity of nails from 4d. to 2s.
ovens; and a small quantity
of cotton yarn in packages of 25
pound for gentlemen who have
or for merchants, who may want
it.

JOHN BAYNE
to be chartered either for London
or for merchants, who may want
it.

SAMUEL TYLER, reg.
plantation of Thomas Gantt, in
county, taken up as a tract
is high, a small bar in his fore
on his near shoulder, no per
is a natural pacer. The owner
in providing property and paying

REWARD
St. Leonard's, August 2, 1774
the subscriber some time last A
men, viz. Leven, a likely well
5 years of age, about 5 feet
markable full eyes; had on what
fearnought jacket, of nabrig dit
sh breeches; he has been used
is a wife at or near Nottingham
been lately. Charles, a stout sd.
of age, about 6 feet high, of
down look when spoken to;
away, a white country cloth
horn buttons, a striped under
or buttons, of nabrig shirt, and
th his coat. Whoever takes up
secures them so that their marks
receive the above reward, as
3.

WALTER SMITH
in the subscriber, in Dumfries,
e time in May last, a servant
be both deaf and dumb, but a
title; convicted under the name
and transported in the Justice
ng. He is a genteel tall fellow,
with dark hair hanging down a
ail, and has dark piercing eyes;
t away, a deep blue broadcloth
eather breeches and good stock
natural misfortunes render a horse
unnecessary. I will give six dal
and securing him, and all rea
ringing him either to Mr. James
or to me in Dumfries.

ANDREW LEITCH
PUBLISHED
vered to the subscribers, neatly
Five places where they were sub

MISSARY'S GUIDE
non-subscribers may also be sup
remaining books, at the same
y board.

MISSARY GENERAL
Valletie's collection, entitled
Missary's Guide, and approving of
made with regard to the pro
vative office; I do hereby recom
deputy commissaries within this
their future official proceedings
admit and make the several
erely prescribed, where they are
like use of the form of bonds and
on contained in that collection.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH
Baltimore, June 16, 1774
of Thomas Ewing and Walter
firm of Ewing and Hall, dissolved
(June) of which all persons are
those who have any accounts
to bring them in, that they

THOMAS EWING
the plantation of John Matherly,
idge, in Anne Arundel county,
gold dig, the one a parcel, up
gh, in the round, his hind
star in his forehead, is a natural
a big, lost one eye—the other a
half hand high, paces and trot
star shoulder and both buttocks E
them again, on proving property

and S O N