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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 22, 1774.

L O N D O N, July 14.

A LETTER from Warsaw, dated June 26, says "The reports from the seat of the war, which are current here, are very alarming: according to which the Russian troops, commanded by Gen. Suwaroff, and who crossed the Danube the latter end of April, are entirely defeated by the Turks, who made themselves masters of the whole camp and artillery and took several officers of distinction prisoners of war; among whom is General Borke, an Austrian officer, who had entered as a volunteer. We hear the Bashaw of Widdin has received the palice and sword from Constantinople, on his being appointed commander in chief of the Turkish army in the room of the Grand Vizir. The Turkish army were preparing to cross the Danube to attack the Russians on this side."

Extra of a letter from Hanover, dated July 7.

"This day arrived here General Conway from London, and after having a long conference with the lords of the regency, he proceeded on his journey for the court of Vienna by the way of Berlin. This extraordinary message from the court of Vienna has occasioned different conjectures among our politicians; but the general opinion is, that it is relative to the present affairs of Poland and Dantzic, which are come to such a height that it absolutely must draw on a quarrel between the most powerful states of Europe after it, in which Great Britain will possibly be involved."

Notwithstanding the reports of a non-impertation association being entered into by the several provinces on the continent of America, seventeen ships have been cleared at the custom-house in the course of a fortnight; and though Boston is not one among the list, there are several for New England, and about a dozen more are now up at the coffee-house for other-ports of America.

Extra of a letter from Dantzic, July 1.

"A deputation of the inhabitants have just returned from waiting on the King of Prussia at Marienberg, with some further proposals respecting the retaining of the liberties and privileges of this city, but without success. The deputies were admitted to a conference with his Majesty, who personally informed them, that to the last he would insist on his territorial right to this city, and that most of the potentates of Europe had recognized that right, and any further application for relief from the inhabitants to these potentates would be entirely needless."

B O S T O N, September 1.

Last Tuesday being the day the superior court was to be holden here, the chief justice, Peter Oliver Esq; and the other justices of said court, together with a number of gentlemen of the bar, attended by the high and deputy sheriffs walked in procession from the state house to the court-house in Queen-street. When the court were seated and the usual proclamation made, a list of the names of the gentlemen returned to serve as grand jurors, was presented to them, and the court appointed Mr. Ebenezer Hancock foreman, but he refusing to be sworn, and the question being put to them all severally, whether they would take the oath, they one and all refused; and being asked whether they had any reasons to offer for their thus refusing, they answered they had, and they were committed to writing; the court requested to see them, but the jurors refused giving the court the original paper unless they were first permitted to read it in court, or after reading, the court would promise to return it to them again.

The petit jurors were then called for, and a list of their names being handed to the court, they appointed Mr. Bartholomew Kneeland, foreman of the first jury, and Mr. Nathan Frazer of the second. Mr. Kneeland had the oath proposed to him, which he declined taking, and being asked for what reasons, referred to a paper which he said was drawn up with their unanimous consent, and begged leave to read to the court. The court refused to hear the paper read, and the oath was proposed to each juror in order, and declined as by the foreman. Their reasons being demanded, they generally referred to the paper, till it came to the turn of Mr. Thomas Chase, who begged leave to read the paper then in his hand; but was told by the chief justice that he might give his own reasons without reading the paper; to which he agreed, and said that one of his reasons was that Peter Oliver, Esq; chief justice of that court stood impeached by the late hon. house of representatives of this province, in their own name and in the name of this province, of divers high crimes and misdemeanours. Being asked by the chief justice if he gave that as a reason for his refusing to be sworn, he answered, 'yes, that is one reason.' The court then called upon another of the petit jurors to be sworn, but he refused, and referred to the paper for his reasons, as aforesaid. The chief justice then desired the court might peruse the paper, which should be returned to the jurors again; which was agreed to, read, and returned. The court then proposed the same condition to the grand jury, which was complied with, and the contents delivered.

The reasons of the petit jurors were as follow.

"SUFFOLK, ff.
To the honourable the justices of the superior court of judicature, court of assize, &c.
Boston, Aug. 30, 1774.

"May it please your honours,
We the subscribers, returned by this county to serve as petit jurors this term, beg leave to acquaint your honours, that as the honourable Peter Oliver, Esq; stands impeached by the late hon. house of commons of this province, in their own name, and in the name of the people of this province, of high crimes and misdemeanours; which impeachment, with the reasons therefore, as they are public, would be needless for to repeat.

"We would also beg leave to acquaint your honours, that as by a late act of the British parliament, the continuance of the judges of the superior court, is since the first of July last, made to depend upon said act, which, it is apprehended places their dependance entirely upon the crown, and which is esteemed a great infringement of the charter rights of this province.

"Taking the above premises in our most serious consideration, we beg leave to acquaint your honours, that we cannot in our consciences, from a sense of that duty we owe to our country, to ourselves, and to posterity, act against the united voice of this people:—Therefore we beg your honours will excuse us when we say, we decline serving as petit jurors for this court."

After the court had read the papers, the clerk of the court, by order of the chief justice, asked them *seriatim*, if they would be sworn, and every one refused. The court said they would consider of their reasons, and the juries withdrew. The court then adjourned to ten o'clock next day, when they met, exclusive of Mr. Oliver, and to the inexpressible grief of their fellow citizens, went on to such business as is usually transacted without juries.

Sept. 5. On Thursday morning half after four, 260 troops embarked on board 13 boats at the Long-wharf, and proceeded up to Mystic river, to Temple's farm, where they landed, and went to the powder-house on Quarry-hill, in Charlestown bounds, whence they took 222 half barrels of powder, the whole store there, and conveyed it to Castle-William. A detachment from this corps went to Cambridge, and brought off two field pieces which had lately been sent there for Col. Brattle's regiment. The preparation for this curious expedition caused much speculation, as some who were near the governor gave out, that he had sworn the committee of Salem should recognize or be imprisoned; nay, some said put on board the Scarborough and sent to England forthwith. The committee of Boston sent off an express after ten on Wednesday evening, to advise their brethren of Salem of what they apprehended was coming against them, who received their message with great politeness, and returned an answer, purporting their readiness to receive any attack they might be exposed to for acting in pursuance to the laws and interest of their country, as became men and christians. From these several hostile appearances the county of Middlesex took the alarm, and Thursday evening began to collect in large bodies with their arms, provisions and ammunition, determining by some means to give a check to a power which so openly threatened their destruction, and in such a clandestine manner robbed them of the means of their defence. And on Friday morning some thousands of them had advanced as far as Cambridge armed only with sticks as they had left their fire arms at some distance behind them. Some indeed had collected on Thursday evening and surrounded the attorney-general's house, who is also judge of the admiralty on the new plan for Nova Scotia; and being provoked by the firing of a pistol from a window, they broke some glass, but did little more mischief. The company however concerned in this were mostly boys and negroes, who soon dispersed. On perceiving the concourse on Friday morning, the committee of Cambridge sent express to Charlestown, who communicated the intelligence to Boston, and their respective committees proceeded to Cambridge without delay.

When the first of the Boston committee came up, they found some thousands of people assembled round the court house steps, and judge Danforth standing before them, speaking to the body, declaring in substance, that having now arrived at a very advanced age, and spent the greater part in the service of the public, it was great mortification to him to find a step lately taken by him so disagreeable to his country, in which, he conscientiously had meant to serve them, but finding their general sense against his holding a seat at the council board on the new establishment, he assured them that he had resigned said office, and would never henceforth accept or act in any office, inconsistent with the charter rights of his country; and in confirmation of said declaration, he delivered the following certificate, drawn up by himself, and signed with his own hand, viz.

"Although I have this day made an open declaration to a great concourse of people who assembled at Cambridge, that I had resigned my seat at the council board, yet for the further satisfaction of all, I do hereby declare under my hand, that such resignation has actually been made, and that it is my full purpose not to be any way concerned as a member of the council at any time hereafter.
S. DANFORTH.

Judge Lee was also on the court-house steps, and delivered his mind to the body in terms similar to those used by judge Danforth, and delivered the following declaration also drawn up and signed by him, viz.

Cambridge, September 2, 1774.
A great number of the inhabitants of the county are come into town, since my satisfying those who were met, not only by declaration, but by reading to them what I wrote to the governor, at my resignation, and being desirous to give the whole country and province full satisfaction in this matter, I hereby declare my resignation of a seat in the new constituted council, and my determination to give no further attendance.

JOS. LEE.
Upon this a vote was called for to see if the body, was satisfied with the declarations and resignations aforesaid, and passed in the affirmative, nem con.

It was then moved to know whether that body would signify their abhorrence of mobs, riots, and the destruction of private property, and passed in the affirmative, nem con.

Col. Phips, the high sheriff of the county, then came before the committee of the body and complained that he had been hardly spoken of for the part he had acted in delivering the powder in Charlestown magazine to the soldiery; which, the committee candidly considered and reported to the body, that it was their opinion the high sheriff was excusable, as he had acted in conformity to his order from the commander in chief. Col. Phips also delivered the following declaration by him subscribed, viz.

Colonel Phips's answer to the honourable body now in meeting upon the common, viz.

THAT I will not execute any precept that shall be sent me under the new acts of parliament for altering the constitution of the province of the Massachusetts-bay, and that I will call in the venires that I have sent out under the new establishment.

Cambridge, Sept. 2, 1774. DAVID PHIPS.

Which was accepted as satisfactory.
About 8 o'clock his honour lieut. governor Oliver set off from Cambridge to Boston, and informed governor Gage of the true state of matters, and the business of the people; which, as his honour told the admiral, were not a mad mob, but the freeholders of the county, promising to return in two hours and confer further with them on his own circumstances, as president of the council. On Mr. Oliver's return he came to the committee and signified what he had delivered to the body in the morning, viz.

That as the commissions of lieut. governor and president of the council, seemed tacked together, he should undoubtedly incur his majesty's displeasure if he resigned the former; and pretended to hold the latter; and no body appeared to have any objection to his enjoying the place he held constitutionally, he begged he might not be pressed to incur the displeasure at the instance of a single county, while any other councillor held on the new establishment. Assuring them however, that in case the mind of the whole province collected in congress or otherwise appeared for his resignation, he would by no means act in opposition to it. This seemed satisfactory to the committee, and they preparing to deliver it to the body, when Mr. commissioner Hollowell came through the town on his way to Boston. The sight of this person so enflamed the people that in a few minutes above an hundred horsemen were drawn up and proceeding in full gallop. Capt. Gardner of Cambridge first began a parley with one of the foremost, which caused them to halt till he delivered his mind very fully in disuasion of the pursuit, and was seconded by Mr. Deavens, of Charlestown, and Dr. Young, of Boston. They generally observed that the object of the body's attention that seemed to be the resignation of unconstitutional councillors, and that it might introduce confusion into the proceedings of the day if any thing else was brought upon the carpet till that important business was finished: and in a little time the gentlemen dismounted their horses and returned to the body.

But Mr. Hollowell did not entirely escape, as one gentleman, of a small stature, pushed on before the general body, and followed Mr. Hollowell, who made the best of his way till he got into Roxbury, where Mr. Bradshaw overtook and stopped him in his chaise; Mr. Hollowell snapped his pistols at him, but could not disengage himself from him till he quitted the chaise, and mounted his servant's horse, on which he drove into Boston with all the speed he could make; till the horse falling within the gate, he ran on foot to the camp, through which he spread consternation, telling them he was pursued by some thousands, who would be in town at his heels, and destroy all friends of government before them.

A gentleman in Boston, observing the motion in the camp, and concluding they were on the point of marching to Cambridge, from both ends of the town communicated the alarm to Dr. Roberts, then at Charlestown ferry, who having a very fleet horse, brought the news in a very few minutes to the committee, then at dinner. The intelligence was instantly diffused, and the people whose arms were nearest sent persons to bring them; light horsemen were dispatched both ways to gain more certain advice of the true state of the soldiery. A greater fervour and resolution probably never appeared among troops. The dispatches soon returning and