

THOMAS PRYSE,
HATCH-MAKER, from London.
his method to inform his friends and the
in general, that he has removed his shop
from the Court-house, where he carries on
in all its various branches, as he has
with exceeding good workmen from
also every article of the best sort to a
it, consisting of several sets of the best
spring curtains for coach and chairs,
&c. &c. He has also a very good coach
painter, that undertakes painting of
whegs, or coats of arms, with varnishing,
repainting, in the neatest and best man-
ner, at reasonable rates: those ladies and gen-
tlemen who favour him with their custom in
any of these branches, may rest assured, that his
services shall be to give general satisfaction.
He desires to employ him, and the favour
of his acquaintance, by the public's most humble
THOMAS PRYSE.

Maryland, September 25, 1774.
TEN POUNDS REWARD.
y last night from Dorsey's forge, 3 fer-
n, viz. William George, born in Eng-
4 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high,
black hair, light coloured short hair, good
shouldered, and has had his left hand
occasions it to be much larger than the
carpenter and joiner by trade; had on
him, one check shirt, one waistcoat
of blue breeches, light blue jacket without
buttoned hat, bound with black worsted
has a small piece of crape tied round the
of ribbed worsted stockings, and a pair
steel buckles. Had on an iron collar.
Graham, born in Yorkshire, and speaks
; he is about 26 years of age, about 5
high, swarthy complexion, down look,
red hair; had on, and took with him,
hit, blue breeches, jacket without flaps,
s, a coarse hat about half worn, a pair
ggs; and one pair of shoes and buckles;
himself to be a compleat farmer. Had on

oman, an Englishman, 28 years of age,
high, a luty well made fellow, a little
ed, he is of a swarthy complexion, his
face, thick lips, and a very full set of
and took with him a cloth jacket, a
a check ditto, of nabrig trousers, a pair
shoes with buckles, and a new felt
up said servant, and brings them to
shall have if 20 miles from home
if 30 miles forty shillings, and if 60
miles for each, including what the law
reasonable charges.
SAMUEL DORSEY, jun.
EDWARD NORWOOD.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.
y last night from the subscriber, out of
ward Odell's meadow, near Pifcatway
ark colour'd bay horse about seven
remarkable well gated, has a thin bag-
itch tail, which has been nick'd, and
on one side; he is shod before, and one
much split; he has had two saddles
wet when taken away, but not cover'd
a few white hairs in his forehead. I
his brand, if any. Whoever delivers
subscriber will receive forty shilling
and three pounds for apprehending
sted.
e's county, 6X
ept. 27th. WIL. LYLES, jun.

eady money, pursuant to the late will
one, deceased, by public auction, to
der, on Monday the 19th day of De-
fair, otherwise the next fair day, at
times called Newgate, in the county
the colony of Virginia,
uable land, lying in the said county,
to the aforesaid town, and partly
mountain road, containing about
acres, having upon it only one small
at little cleared ground. About one
of the said tract is under a lease for one
small yearly rent; there is upon it a
city of ground fit to be improved into
is very well watered and timbered.
his land is very convenient for trade
keeping, being only twenty-five miles
in 'ria, twenty-three from Dumfries,
Colchester, all of which are good
thing the farmer or planter raises,
ant mill within one mile. The land
on the 25th day of December next,
for the same day of sale, by
w 4X
RICHARD LEE,
DAVID BOYD.

more Town, 26th September, 1774.
D R S A L E,
land, containing 657 1/2 acres lying
of this county, about 28 miles
d near to Hardigan's tavern; the
for the culture of bright tobacco
ill be sold cheap, and two or three
Apply to Mr. Ebenezer Mack
w 6

and SON.

(XXX YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 1525.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Oct. 1, 1774.
By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION

For dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

WH E R E A S we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to dissolve this present parliament, which now stands prorogued to Tuesday the fifteenth day of November next: We do, for that end, publish this our royal proclamation; and do hereby dissolve the said parliament accordingly. And the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgeses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs, of the house of commons, are discharged from their meeting, and attendance on Tuesday the said fifteenth day of November next. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects, our royal will and pleasure to call a new parliament: And do hereby further declare, That, with the advice of our privy council, we have, this day, given order to our chancellor of Great Britain, to issue our writs, in due form, for calling a new parliament; which writs are to bear teste on Saturday the first day of October next, and to be returnable on Tuesday the twentieth day of November following.

Given at our court at St. James's, the thirtieth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, in the fourteenth year of our reign.

L O N D O N, September 27.

Yesterday the lord-mayor, the two sheriffs, aldermen Wilkes and Sawbridge, and a number of the Freeholders of Middlesex, met at the Mile-End assembly-room, in order to nominate proper persons to represent the said county in the ensuing parliament. The first business was to determine on the different articles that the candidates to be put in nomination should subscribe, which were to the following purport: That, if chosen, they should endeavour to obtain a bill for the shortening the duration of parliaments; a bill for the exclusion of placemen and pensioners; a bill for the more equal representation of the people; and a bill to repeal the four late acts respecting the Americans.

The sheriffs asked the freeholders if they were willing their candidates should be bound to the aforesaid articles; when about six persons held up their hands against the question. This being decided in the affirmative, John Wilkes, Esq; was nominated as a candidate, and all hands held up for him, except five or six. The sheriffs next put up serjeant Glynn, who had every hand held up in his favour. Upon Mr. Sawbridge's motion the two candidates were jointly put up, which was received with the greatest applause. Lastly the sheriffs enquired if any other gentleman was to be proposed as a candidate; whereupon one gentleman was mentioned, but no person seconded the motion.

The nomination being thus concluded, Mr. Wilkes assured the freeholders he was ready to bind himself by the terms they proposed, as he agreed to every one of them. He asked the freeholders for that farther mark of their approbation, and begged leave to assure them every part of his conduct should be uniformly such as he hoped would continue that confidence, as he was determined through life to pursue the same great end. This speech was received with applause.

The following is a copy of the engagement signed by John Wilkes and John Glynn, Esquires.

We [John Wilkes and John Glynn] do solemnly promise and engage ourselves to our constituents, if we have the honour of being chosen the representatives in parliament of the county of Middlesex, that we will endeavour, to the utmost of our power, to reform and defend the excellent form of government modelled and established at the revolution, and to promote acts of legislation, for shortening the duration of parliaments, for excluding placemen and pensioners from the house of commons; for a more fair and equal representation of the people; for vindicating the injured rights of the freeholders of this county, and the whole body of electors of this united kingdom; and an act for the repeal of the four late acts respecting America: the Quebec act, establishing popery; and the system of French Canadian laws in that extensive province, the Boston port act, the act for altering the charter of the province of Massachusetts Bay, and the act for the trial in Europe of persons accused of criminal offences in America, being fully persuaded that the passing of such acts will be of the utmost importance for the security of our excellent constitution, and the restoration of the rights and liberties of our fellow-subjects in America.

JOHN WILKES, JOHN GLYNN.

It is to be hoped that the electors in every county, city and town, in Great Britain, will insist upon the like engagement from those they chuse.

Orders, it is said, are dispatched to the commander in chief in North America, to cause any of the deputies to the congress to be intercepted on their way, and by that means to frustrate the intention, by not permitting it to be general.

It is to be hoped that the people, at the next general election, will have an eye to those who have promoted the passing of several unpopular and unconstitutional

bills: The promoters of the Quebec bill ought not to be forgotten, who have denied English subjects a trial by jury, and encouraged the infamous practice of *lettres de cachet*, by refusing to grant the liberty of the *habeas corpus* act to persons confined by an act of power. And lastly, those ought to be had in everlasting remembrance who endeavoured to destroy the freedom of election, by rendering of no effect the votes of the electors of the county of Middlesex.

It is now generally known that Lord Mansfield's visit to the French court is intirely a political one. Some particular matters were entrusted to him, which could not be committed to the care of any other person.

September 29. No more troops will be sent from Ireland to America, but from Great Britain. This regulation has been occasioned by the great desertion of the Irish regiments under general Gage.

This being Michaelmas day, the right hon. the lord mayor, attended by the aldermen, sheriffs, recorder, and other city officers, met at Guildhall, where the two sheriffs mounted the hustings, and proceeded to the election of a lord-mayor. The several aldermen below having been separately put up, the lord-mayor was then nominated, when the shew of hands appeared in favour of his lordship and Mr. alderman Wilkes; but a poll was demanded in behalf of Sir James Edsall, and Mr. Alderman Kennet, which began immediately.

October 1. At the close of the poll for lord-mayor, this day the number was as follows:

Lord-Mayor,	603
Alderman Wilkes,	602
Sir J. Edsall,	588
Alderman Kennet,	566

The sudden dissolution of parliament has given rise to a great variety of conjectures, among which are the following: That it is principally occasioned by the present critical situation of affairs in North-America, which renders the advice of a new parliament necessary. Others more confidently assert, that the many spirited resolutions entered into by the several candidates for seats in the new parliament, hastened the dissolution of the old, as the ministry did not know to what lengths such spirited exertions in favour of the patriotic party might cause them. Some say the accounts lately received from the courts of Sweden, Vienna, France, and Spain, have been of so perplexing a nature, that a new parliament was become absolutely necessary, to advise and assist his majesty in the present alarming state of affairs.

It is now expected that a general change of the ministry will take place before the meeting of parliament. It is said some advices of the most important nature were received on Tuesday from America.

General Gage hath absolute orders from the court to prevent the meetings of the congress, and to seize all such people as attempt to assemble.

A report prevails, that general Gage is killed, and that two regiments of his troops had revolted.

It was yesterday reported, that advice had been received of there having been some commotions at Boston, and that a great number of the army have deserted, and that some mischief had been done.

We hear administration intends to be before-hand with the patriots, by bringing in a bill, next session of parliament to make a final settlement of American affairs; if the colonies furnish them with any pretence to save their honour.

It is assured that government is much deceived in the conduct of the Americans; their cool, deliberate, and prudent measures, having confounded their foes, and gained them many friends.

Letters from Constantinople of August 17th say, "That the joy which the people expressed at the first accounts of peace between Russia and the Porte is entirely at an end, since hearing on what disadvantageous terms for the latter that peace is concluded. The people now daily assemble in vast numbers before the door of the Divan, and the houses of the ministers of state, begging that they would not suffer such a peace to be concluded, but push the war on, let the consequence be what it will. This alarms the grand signior and his ministers, as they fear it may end in a general insurrection; in consequence of which the guard at the doors of the Seraglio are doubled, and nobody admitted to the audience of the grand signior but the chevalier de St. Priest, the French Ambassador. Every one is impatient to see how these affairs will end; for the Divan is for peace, but the people outrageously against it."

The idea of sending out another cargo of tea to Boston with a military force, is most contemptibly ridiculous, and is likely to serve no other end than that of making the exporters more laughed at, if possible, than they are at present. Good heavens! is it reasonable that we should condemn the people to drink tea whether they will or not? If we have injudiciously overstocked ourselves with a commodity, can reason or justice warrant us in forcing a sale? Does not common sense rather say we should stay till they send for it? The exporters in this instance may, in the strictest sense, be termed hawkers and pedlers, who, if their accidental customers are not in immediate want of their wares, must be content to take them home again, and rather, by a civil demeanor, insure their future favours, than by an insolent imposition lose them; which is exactly similar to a parent, or governor, standing over a child who has no appetite, and with rod in hand insisting on its eating its bread and butter. Indeed, papa, I can't eat my bread and butter. You shall eat your bread and butter, or mark the consequence, you shall be whipped. Away, away with such ridiculous silly politics.

It is not the people of Boston only, who are resolved not to pay the tax upon tea, but the common cause of all the American colonies; and it is not improbable but that the offensive step now going to be taken may induce the Americans to apply to France and Spain, and open a commerce with them; and the consequences of which may produce a war with England.

A constant reader says, that all persons who favour the dragooning the Bostonians, indicate as little sound policy as they do of humanity; what a savage disposition must these betray, who can be gratified with nothing less than the unnatural butchery of their fellow-subjects, by recommending the horrors of the sword; such would, no doubt, have been joyful spectators of the French and Irish massacres, and have chuckled at the carnage.

In answer to all and every the inconsistent persecuting political bigots who may propose hostile violence against the Americans, let such be told that the Americans are convinced of their indubitable right of equal and universal freedom with the rest of their fellow-subjects, and that they are not represented but misrepresented.

B O S T O N, November 21, 1774.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of this town by adjournment, November 7th, the committee appointed for that purpose, made the following report, which was accepted by the town.

WH E R E A S sundry regiments of his majesty's troops are, contrary to law, and to the great annoyance and detriment of his majesty's good subjects of this province, now stationed in the town of Boston, in a time of profound peace, for the avowed purposes of carrying into execution sundry acts of the British parliament, tending to enslave the people, and to subvert the constitution of the province, which it is our duty to protest against upon all occasions; yet, nevertheless, the inhabitants of the town of Boston, in town-meeting legally assembled, taking into serious consideration, the distressed circumstances of this metropolis, and being anxious still to use our best endeavours to preserve that decency and order for which this town has ever been remarkable, relying on the justice of our cause, and confiding in the united endeavours of the colonies, the wisdom of the continental congress, the justice and clemency of our sovereign, and the smiles of divine providence, that our grievances will shortly be redressed, and our unalienable and precious rights, liberties and privileges be restored and secured to us upon a just and permanent basis. Therefore we recommend,

"That as his excellency the governor has assured the town, that he will do all in his power to secure the peace and good order of the town;

"That the town on their part will exert their best endeavours to effect the same desirable purpose; and to this end would augment the town watch, and it is recommended to the selectmen of the town, that they increase the watch to the number of twelve men in each watch-house, for the security and safety of the inhabitants, and that they be directed to patrol the streets of the town for the whole night the ensuing season.

"And it is earnestly desired that his majesty's justices of the peace, and other peace officers would exert their authority for the observance of the laws, and preservation of peace and order, and that when they hear of any disturbance, they would not wait for a complaint, but call on the inhabitants, who, will at all times be ready in assisting to disperse such persons, or in bringing offenders of what rank or order soever to justice.

"As in our present situation it is incumbent upon us particularly to attend to the peace and good order of the town, it is therefore earnestly recommended to the inhabitants to do all in their power to prevent or suppress any quarrels or disturbances. And it is seriously recommended to all masters of families that they restrain their children and servants from going abroad after nine o'clock in the evening, unless on necessary business.

"And it is further recommended to the selectmen of the town, to injoin upon all retailers and taverners of the town, that they strictly conform to the laws of the province, relating to disorderly persons.

W. COOPER, Town-Clerk.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, dated Oct. 24, 1774.

"At the request of the gentlemen of a committee from Montreal, I send you the inclosed, with an assurance that it is a true translation from the French original, and beg you would insert it in your useful paper, that the sentiments of a very (if not most) considerable number of our Canadian brethren and fellow-subjects in this province may appear in a just light to our brethren in the province of the Massachusetts.

Yours, &c.

Instructions to the English gentlemen of the committee at Montreal, from the Canadian farmers, &c.

WE the Canadian farmers and others, being greatly alarmed at a late act of parliament, which re-establishes the ancient laws of this country, the bad effects of which we too severely felt during the French government, and being entirely satisfied under the English laws as administered in this province, beg leave to acquaint the gentlemen of the committee for Montreal, that any legal steps they shall take for the repeal of the said act will be approved of by us, and we sincerely hope and pray that they will use all means in their power for the same, by petitioning his majesty, and representing to the merchants of London the dan-