

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1775.

LONDON, October 20.

YESTERDAY morning, early, four wag-gons, loaded with military stores set out from the Tower to Portsmouth, destined against the unhappy town of Boston. With such alacrity and cruelty of purpose do the ministry pursue this bloody unconstitutional business, that the persons employed as above were up all Tuesday night forwarding the same.

October 21. Lord Mansfield's business with the king of so very private a nature, that not one of the other great officers of state are admitted into the closet with him.

October 22. They write from Brest, that dispatches had just been sent from thence to the governors of the French West-India islands, containing some fresh instructions relative to a new regulation of trade between Britannic majesty's subjects and those of his most christian majesty in America.

Notwithstanding it is so generally understood there is no bribery practised in the present election for Westminster, a principal agent concerned has been heard to declare in confidence, that, to his knowledge, above six thousand pounds have been spent already.

October 24. The courts of Spain and France seem very jealous of the naval and military force sent lately to America, as if it were sent out from other motives than barely with an intention of bringing the Bostonians to reason.

Lord North went down to Kew on Saturday last, being worn out with the chagrin of office, and made the offer of a formal resignation of his places, which his majesty refused to accept, at so critical a period, commanding his lordship to continue the business of office, as was more convenient for the affairs of the state to the detriment of such a declension.

The Government is determined to enforce her power, nor will she withdraw her troops from America, till they are drove into the sea, or the laws of despotism are submitted to and established.

October 26. They write from Paris, that meetings are daily held at the palace of Louis XVI, in that city, but that none of the foreign ministers are admitted to them as usual heretofore.

Such of the Corsicans as have taken refuge in the neighbourhood of Leghorn have received positive orders to repair to their native country.

Several stands of arms have been sent off last week from the Tower to America; where, from the opposition daily gaining ground, they are much wanting. One general order to all the adjutants in the several regiments there is to read over the muster-roll every two hours. So strictly is the discipline kept up, and so much are the officers apprehensive of desertion.

Saturday's proclamation, it is said, was occasioned by intelligence received from Sheffield, and Birmingham, of amazing quantities of fire-arms, &c. being nearly ready to be sent to America, in consequence of an order received from thence some time since.

October 28. Orders are given from the war office for two regiments of foot to hold themselves in readiness to embark, on the first motion, for the West-Indies.

BOSTON, December 5.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, Cambridge Dec. 5.

RESOLVED,

THAT the proceedings of the American continental congress, held at Philadelphia, on the 5th of September last, and reported by the honourable delegates from this colony, have with the deliberation due to their high importance been considered by us, and the American bill of rights therein contained, appears to be formed with the greatest ability and judgment, to be founded on the immutable laws of nature and reason, the principles of the English constitution, and respective charters and constitutions of the colonies; and to be worthy of their most vigorous support, as essentially necessary to liberty. Likewise the ruinous and iniquitous measures, which in violation of these rights at present convulse and threaten destruction to America, appear to be clearly pointed out, and judicious plans adopted for defeating them.

RESOLVED, That the most grateful acknowledgments are due to the truly honourable and patriotic members of the continental congress, for their wise and able exertions in the cause of American liberty; and this congress in their own names, and in behalf of this colony, do hereby, with the utmost sincerity, express the same.

RESOLVED, That the hon. John Hancock, hon. Thomas Cushing, Esqrs. Mr. Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat-Pain, Esqrs. or any three of them, be, and they hereby are, appointed and authorized to represent this colony, on the tenth of May next, or sooner if necessary, at the American congress, to be held at Philadelphia; with full power with the delegates from the other American colonies, to concert, agree upon, direct and order such farther measures, as shall to them appear to be best calculated for the recovery and establishment of American rights and liberties,

and for the restoring harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies.

And whereas it is of the utmost importance that the salutary association of the continental congress be effectually executed; and the plans of foes to America defeated, who, aided by tyrannical power, intend to import goods, wares and merchandise prohibited by the association, which may clandestinely be vended as goods imported before the first of December instant, by assistance of such merchants and traders as to this intent shall basely prostitute themselves; and it will be extremely difficult to distinguish between goods imported before the said first of December, and such as after said day shall, in violation of the association, be imported and secretly dispersed throughout the colony.

And whereas it is expressly recommended by the continental congress, to the provincial conventions, and to the committees in the respective colonies, to establish such farther regulations as they may think proper, for carrying into execution, their association.

RESOLVED, That from and after the tenth day of October next, it will be indispensably necessary that all goods, wares and merchandise, directly or indirectly imported from Great-Britain or Ireland, molasses, syrups, panes, coffee or pimento from the British plantations, or from Dominica; wines from Maderia or the Western islands, and foreign indico, should cease to be sold or purchased in this colony, notwithstanding they shall have been imported before the first day of December aforesaid; unless the acts and parts of acts of the British parliament (particularly enumerated in a paragraph of the American congress association, subsequent to the fourteenth article) shall be then repealed.

And it is hereby strongly recommended to the inhabitants of the towns and districts in the colony, that from and after the said tenth of October, they cease to sell or purchase, and prevent from being exposed to sale, within their respective limits, any goods, wares, merchandise, &c. above enumerated, which shall at any time have been imported into America, whether before or after the first of December aforesaid; unless said act of parliament shall be then repealed.

And it is likewise strongly recommended to the committees of inspection (which ought immediately to be chosen agreeably to the said association by each town and district in the colony, not having already appointed such committees) that they exert themselves in causing the association as thereby directed, to be strictly executed.

And that after the said tenth day of October (unless the said acts of parliament aforesaid are repealed) they apply to all the merchants and traders in their respective towns and districts, and take a full inventory of all the goods, wares and merchandise aforesaid in their possession, whether they shall have been imported before or after the first of December aforesaid; requiring them to offer no more for sale, until said acts shall be repealed, and if any merchant, trader or others, shall refuse to have an inventory taken, or shall offer for sale after the said tenth of October, any such goods, wares or merchandise, it is expressly recommended to the committees aforesaid, that they take the goods into their possession to be stored at the risque of the proper owners until the repeal of the acts aforesaid, and publish the names of such refractory merchants, traders or purchasers, that they may meet with the merits of enemies to their country. And the towns and districts throughout the province are also advised, that they by no means fail vigorously to assist and support their committees, in discharging this as well as the other duties of their offices, and to cause this resolution to be executed by every measure which they shall think necessary.

Signed by order of the provincial congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

A true extract from the minutes;

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, secretary.

We hear the Tartar man of war sails this day for London.

The several marching regiments on the British and Irish establishments are ordered to be immediately recruited to their full complement.

Sunday arrived the Asia man of war of 64 guns, with 500 marines more than her usual complement.

Two or three ships of the line are hourly expected from England.

In provincial congress, Cambridge, Dec. 10, 1774.

WHEREAS attempts may be made by the inveterate enemies of America to excite and raise jealousies, if possible, among the colonies, now happily united relative to the association of the continental congress, and as the mode of selling goods imported after the first instant and before the first of February next is not in the tenth article of the association particularly pointed out, and some doubts may arise relative to the same.

I therefore, Resolved, That it be and is hereby recommended to the committee of inspection in this colony, that in carrying the association aforesaid into execution, they be careful to conduct with the utmost openness and fairness; and particularly that in selling

goods imported from Great-Britain, as above recited they cause the same to be advertised in the Boston and Salem news-papers, at least ten days before they shall be sold, and that they dispose of them to such person or persons as will give the highest price.

Signed by order of the provincial congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, secretary.

In provincial congress, Cambridge, Dec. 10, 1774:

To the FREEHOLDERS and other INHABITANTS of the towns and districts of Massachusetts-Bay.

FRIENDS and BRETHREN,

AT a time when the good people of this colony were deprived of their laws, and the administration of justice, civil and criminal; when the cruel oppressions brought on their capital had stagnated almost all their commerce; when a standing army was illegally posted among us for the express purpose of enforcing submission to a system of tyranny; and when the general court was with the same design prohibited to sit, we were chosen and empowered by you to assemble and consult upon measures necessary for our common safety and defence.

With much anxiety for the common welfare, we have attended this service; and upon the coolest deliberation have adopted the measures recommended to you.

We have still confidence in the wisdom, justice and goodness of our sovereign, as well as the integrity, humanity, and good sense of the nation: And if we had a reasonable expectation that the truth of facts would be made known in England, we should entertain the most pleasing hopes that the measures concerning the colonies, jointly and severally, would procure a full redress of our grievances: But we are constrained in justice to you, to ourselves and posterity, to say, that the incessant and unrelenting malice of our enemies has been so successful as to fill the court and kingdom of Great-Britain with falsehoods and calumnies concerning us, and to excite the most bitter and groundless prejudices against us; that the sudden dissolution of parliament, and the hasty summons for a new election, gives us reason to apprehend that a majority of the house of commons will be again elected under the influence of an arbitrary ministry; and that the general tenor of our intelligence from Great-Britain, with the frequent reinforcements of the army and navy at Boston, excites the strongest jealousy that the system of colony administration, so unfriendly to the protestant religion, and destructive of American liberty, is still to be pursued, and attempted with force to be carried into execution.

You are placed by providence in the post of honour, because it is a post of danger—And while struggling for the noble objects, the liberties of your country, the happiness of posterity, and rights of human nature, the eyes not only of North-America and the whole British empire, but of all Europe, are upon you—Let us be therefore altogether solicitous, that no disorderly behaviour, nothing unbecoming our character as Americans, as citizens, and christians, be justly chargeable to us.

Whoever with a small degree of attention, contemplates the commerce between Great-Britain and America, will be convinced that a total stoppage thereof will soon produce in Great-Britain such dangerous effects as cannot fail to convince the ministry, parliament, and people, that it is their interest and duty to grant us relief.—Whoever considers the number of brave men inhabiting North-America, will know, that a general attention to military discipline must establish their rights and liberties as under God, to render it impossible for an arbitrary ministry of Britain to destroy them. These are facts which our enemies are apprised of, and if they will not be influenced by principles of justice, to alter their cruel measures towards America, these ought to lead them thereto. They however hope to effect by stratagem what they may not obtain by power, and are using arts, by assistance of base scriblers, who undoubtedly receive their bribes, and by many other means, to raise doubts and divisions throughout the colonies. To defeat their iniquitous designs, we think it necessary for each town to be particularly careful strictly to execute the plans of the continental and provincial congresses; and while it censures its own individuals counteracting these plans, that it be not deceived or diverted from its duty by rumours, should any take place, to the prejudice of other communities.—Your provincial congresses we have reason to hope will HOLD UP the towns, if any should be so lost as not to act their parts, and none can doubt that the continental congresses will rectify errors, should any take place in any colony through the subtily of our enemies—Surely no arguments can be necessary to excite you to the most strict adherence to the American association, since the minutest deviation in one colony, especially in this, will probably be misrepresented in the others, to discourage their general zeal and perseverance, which however we assure ourselves cannot be affected.

In solemnizing a conjuncture, this colony has, in her committee of correspondence for Prince George's county, that Mr. Alexander M'Pherson, merchant, Mr. Bryan Town, in this county, has fallen in with Mr. Thomas Johns, Walter Smith, William Deane, John M'Pherson, Richard Owen, John Stull, Samuel Beal, James Thorne, and others.