

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1775.

Sunday night the 25th December, 1774... all sciff boat, about 18 feet long, round sides and bottom painted white, the top painted white also; one of the fore-cabin stoves burnt on the upper part of it: the cabin stoves, four of which rows double on each side, and a short piece of 1 1/2 inch iron chain about 1/2 inch diameter, was fastened to the iron chain on each side, and drove ashore between Sharp and Lower... being N. W. at the time the boat broke... ever takes up the said boat, and brings it to the shore, and gives to the said boat, and to the said Richard Grafon on mouth of Wye river, and to the said Lloyd in Annapolis, or to me the said Benjamin Roberts, the sum of 40 shillings reward.

LONDON, December 15. WE have it from good authority, that a very respectable house in the Boston and Salem trade has very large orders from two of the best houses in that trade at Boston, which they insist upon being shipped for them the first opportunity, notwithstanding all the resolutions of the congress, the proceedings of the town meetings, or any measure that province may take in its present distracted state.

The damage done by the late tempestuous weather, on the coast of Suffolk and Norfolk, is almost incredible; the sea, for several days, has been covered with wrecks of ships and dead bodies, so that the people who lived at Dunwich, and the adjacent places near the sea, have had great employ in burying the dead bodies (which they found cast on shore whilst they were looking out for plunder) in the sand. By the wrecks, we find that most of the vessels lost are Dutch and French.

Dec. 17. A correspondent assures us, from his own knowledge that the most formidable preparations are making in France, and that they wait only till our troops and fleets are engaged in America, to strike some fatal blow to this country.

In the debate on the address in the house of commons Mr. Burke spoke long and well; last year he said the ministers affirmed that the punishment of Boston would strike terror into all America; that America would be prostrate at our feet, begging for mercy; that all the other colonies would abandon Boston to her fate. The very contrary of all this has happened, and all the colonies take up the cause of Boston as a common cause. The late acts, so far from having the effects which he minister expected, have made Boston the Lord Mayor of America.

A great law lord declared, in his place, that, were he an American, he would resist the present measures to the last drop of his blood.

It is thought, that as soon as all the proceedings of the grand American congress are laid before parliament, a motion will be made for an act to make the whole of their proceedings high treason. If this had been done at a session of parliament, how would they have got a man of reputation or credit to be a delegate at congress.

Besides the resolutions that have already appeared of the grand congress, there is an address from them to the king, lords, and commons, and a letter to the people of England, which is soon to be made public. This letter is said to be the most curious piece that ever the American press produced. There is a picture drawn in it of the last parliament, that passed the Boston acts, and some strictures on their proceedings, of a free nature. The ministry also comes in for a great share in the obloquy, as do many of the leaders in favour of Great Britain on both sides the water.

It is said a certain American agent, who was present at a certain speech, when some persons around took notice that the speaker did not articulate so clearly as usual, but seemed to sputter, cried out, I don't think he is well. He never looked better, says a by-stander. He certainly is ill, replies the agent. What? because he stutters in his speech, returns the by-stander. What do you suppose is the matter with him? The matter is, replies the American agent, he has been spitting blood throughout the whole of his speech.

The New-York mail, which arrived yesterday, has brought a great many letters for the government, but very few for the merchants, and those contain no orders for goods, which makes it conjectured, that a stop is put to trade in that country.

The whole coast from Berwick to Newcastle exhibits such a scene of desolation, occasioned by the numerous wrecks of ships, as has never been known on that coast before.

On Thursday last, in the house of commons, a strange desultory debate arose, relative to the propriety of taxing Ireland, which was occasioned by some expressions which fell from Governor Johnstone, alluding to opinions maintained on a former occasion on this subject.

Governor Johnstone said, I think a true determination upon this question can only be made after knowing the plan which gentlemen in administration are resolved to pursue with respect to American affairs. It is now clear that the people of America, actuated with the same firm and resolute spirit, and tinctured with the same enthusiasm, which enabled our ancestors to withstand the unjust claims of the crown in the days of Charles I. are determined to resist the high doctrines of parliamentary supremacy held forth by this country, which must, in its consequences, reduce their liberties to a level with the colonies of France and Spain. If we are resolved to adhere to those incomprehensible tenets, echoed with so much applause in the last parliament, and on the first day of the present session, nothing but the sword can now decide the contest. In that event, it is in vain to suppose that the peace establishment of the army now proposed will be sufficient for every wise man must foresee, that our islands in Europe cannot be idle spectators of such a scene. Supposing then a sufficient force employed to subdue the Americans, this country must be left destitute of the necessary defence. No man is less desirous of augmenting a military establishment than myself. I foresee that the liberties of this country must in the end fall a sacrifice to that power which has annihilated the rights of mankind in other states. It has been asserted, that legislation existing in the parliament of Great Britain, taxation, which is a part of legislation, must necessarily be included. The various privileges which subsist in every free state are hardly to be determined by my reasoning a priori. It is true that legislation may exist without the power of taxation. The kingdom of Ireland, within our own dominion, is a proof of

what these learned gentlemen assert to be impossible. For my part, I do not see what difficulty can occur in leaving the different colonies on the same footing of privilege as they, by requisition, as from the people of Ireland. It is thought this manner of raising supplies in the colonies too much power in the hands of the crown, that power might be limited, so as not to be exerted except upon the address of both houses of parliament, such as has been lately adopted respecting the prerogative in regulating the coin. I think it would be the case of the noble lord is not so loud or so lofty, as on some former occasions on this subject. I hope it does not proceed from a want of health, in which case no man could feel more sorrow for his lordship than myself; but I hope it arises from a more serious and deep reflection on the subject, where his own good sense has had room to operate, free from those violent affections which seem to have seized his lordship into such rash and cruel measures, contrary to his own natural good sense, or rather than conceals, as I set out hoping, that generous, just, pacific measures will be adopted.

We hear the merchants and manufacturers are determined to petition parliament for redress to our fellow-subjects in America; to prevent the dreadful consequences of a civil war, and the total loss of our most valuable commerce.

It is an alarming fact, that the number of effective men, besides those in garrison, and in cottons, now in Great Britain, not including officers commissioned and non-commissioned, does not amount to quite 7000; while on the other hand, France is known to have at this instant 25,000 foot, besides a formidable and well provided train of artillery.

Dec. 20. Yesterday the house of commons went into a committee of ways and means for raising a supply granted to his majesty, when a land tax of 3s. in the pound was agreed to, for the year 1775.

Yesterday morning a council was held on American affairs, at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

It is now said that some of the ministry are ready to listen, if reasonable concessions are offered on the part of America, whilst others of them only lament that nothing of that kind has yet been offered.

A correspondent desires to know, if we still and see the people of America deprived of their liberties by a military force, what security we still have, that the same force will not then be employed to enslave us.

Letters from Copenhagen advise that the king has expressed a desire of seeing, once more, the Queen in comfort, but that his privy council had dissuaded him from it.

Mr. Cruger's speech on Friday last, in a Great Assembly, on American affairs.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to deliver my sentiments on this important subject, with all the diffidence and awe which must strike the mind on the first attempt to speak before so august an assembly. Had I remained silent on this occasion, I must have condemned myself for deserting a cause which it is my duty to espouse. I cannot but be heard with candour by Englishmen, when what I offer is dictated by a love to my country.

I am far from approving all the proceedings in America; many of their measures have been a dishonour to their cause. Their rights might have been asserted without violence, and their claims stated with temper as well as firmness. But permit me to say, that if they have erred, it may be considered as a failing in human nature; a people animated with a love of liberty, and alarmed with apprehensions of its being in danger, will unavoidably run into excesses.

The history of mankind declares it in every page; and Britons ought to view with an eye of tenderness, such acts of imprudence to which their fellow-subjects in America have been hurried, not (as has been unkindly said,) by a rebellious spirit, but by that generous spirit of freedom which has often led their own ancestors into indifference.

Acts of severity are far from having a tendency to eradicate jealousies; on the contrary, they must produce new fears, and weaken that attachment which kindness might have ensured. No country, sir, has been more happy in her colonies than Great Britain; cemented by mutual interests (till the era of that fatal stamp-act) they flourished in an intercourse of amity, protection, and obedience, supporting, and supported by each other. Before that period, we meet with no disobedience to our laws, no denial of the jurisdiction of parliament, no marks of jealousy and discontent; but they ever loved liberty, what passion is coeval with their first migration to America; they were persecuted for it in this country; they sought a sanctuary in the unexplored regions of that; there they peacefully cleared their inhospitable wilds, cultivated their lands, and cheerfully poured the first fruits of their industry into the bosom of their mother country. You protected them in their infant state, and they returned it by confining you to the sole benefits of their trade; whatever wealth they derived from agriculture and commerce, all centred with you. You regulated their commerce, for the advantage of this country; and they never discovered an opposition, either to the authority or the exercise of it. Are these evidences of a spirit of disaffection to Great Britain or ingratitude for its protection? Or they not rather proofs that if the same line of mild and lenient government had been pursued, the same cordiality and submission would have been continued?

Every American, who loves America, must wish the prosperity of England; and that their union may ever subsist, uninterrupted. If the parental trunk is injured, the branches must suffer with it. A subordination on the part of the colonies is necessary to this union. I

ac knowledge, sir, there must exist a power somewhere to superintend and regulate the movements of the whole, for the attainment and preservation of our common happiness; this supreme power can be justly and adequately exercised only by the legislature of Great Britain, on this point in the colonies, already acquired, and to be enjoyed by it all the advantages of an executive, and with the authority to punish. Why then should this authority be such, as to render a submission to it impossible, without a surrender of all those liberties which are most valuable in civil society, and were ever acknowledged the inestimable birth-right of Englishmen? when Great Britain derives from her colonies the most abundant supplies of wealth by her commerce, is it not absurd to clog up their channels for the sake of a paltry inconsiderable claim of imposing taxes; which, though a young nation, will be bold to aver never have, and probably never will delay the execution of collecting them?

The expediency of coercive measures is much insisted on by some, who, in a hurry to say something to consider more the difficulties into which they will involve the Americans than the benefits they can produce to this country from such vindictive conduct. Humanity, however, will prompt the generous mind to weep over severities, though they may be even necessary; and a prudent statesman will reflect that the colonies cannot possibly suffer without injury to Great Britain. The Americans are your customers; they consume your manufactures; by distressing them, if you do not drive them to other markets, you will most surely drive them from taking your commodities, and from making proper returns for what they have taken.

Let us suppose, for a moment, that coercive measures should reduce them to a recognition of the equity of parliamentary taxation, what are the advantages which will result from it? Can it be thought that mankind can be dragged into a conviction of what is right? Will severities increase their affection, and make them more desirous of a connexion with and dependence on the mother country? Is it not, on the contrary, reasonable to conclude, that the effect will be an increase of jealousy and discontent that they will seek all occasions of evading laws imposed on them by violence, that they will be restless under the yoke, and vain themselves happy in an opportunity of flying to the protection of any other power from the subjection of a mother whom they consider cruel and oppressive?

Mr. Speaker, I would not be understood to deny the good intentions of administration. The abilities of the minister are, it seems, universally acknowledged; but I must add, humanum est errare. I have an American, sir, I applaud his jealousy for the dignity and authority of parliament, and think the impolicy and inexpediency of the late measures may be reasonably imputed to the difficulty of the occasion, and the unsettled and undefined nature of the dependence of the colonies on the mother country; but since, by sad experience they have been found totally inadequate since they have widened the breach, instead of closing it, diminished the subjection and obedience of the colonies, instead of confirming them, increased the turbulence and opposition, instead of allaying them, it may be hoped that a different plan of conduct will be pursued; and that some constitution, some firm and liberal constitution, will be adopted by the wisdom of this house, which may secure the colonies in their liberties, whilst it maintains the just supremacy of parliament.

Jan. 5. Yesterday in pursuance of an advertisement for a meeting of the merchants and others concerned in the North-American trade, there was a very numerous and respectable meeting at the King's Arms tavern in Cornhill, of the most eminent merchants and traders of this city, to consider of a petition to parliament on the present alarming situation of affairs with respect to America; the total stoppage of all commerce to those parts; and the present decline of the trade and manufactures in this kingdom; a motion was made by Mr. alderman Hayley, and seconded, that Thomas Lane, Esq; as an eminent North-American merchant, be placed in the chair; which was carried unanimously. After the chairman had informed the company of the intent of the meeting, Mr. Barclay moved, that an address be prepared and presented immediately to parliament, and a committee appointed to draw up the same. A more respectable meeting was scarcely ever known in the city of London, and every motion carried unanimously, except one gentleman well known in the room, who observed that there was no need of petitioning at present till they had information what the parliament would do after they had taken into consideration the petition from the congress of America to his majesty; which petition his majesty had promised to lay before the house the earliest opportunity, and that it would then be a proper time for the merchants to meet, and to take the matter into consideration; but this appearing as a ministerial manoeuvre, it was absolutely and unanimously rejected.

Jan. 7. Lord North has publicly declared, that so far from the meetings of the American and West-India merchants being disagreeable to him, he, on the contrary, wishes for nothing more than as much information as possible on the American business, to be laid before parliament as soon as possible.

King's Arms Tavern, Cornhill, Jan. 4, 1775.

At a meeting of the merchant and others concerned in the American commerce, held here this day,

THOMAS LANE, Esq; was called to the chair.

It was unanimously resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting that the alarming state of the trade to

Baltimore, January 15, 1775. D in sundry ships from Bristol, a quantity of white salt, likewise 15 pipes of gunpowder, the brigantine Molly, from Oporto, and sold on the most reasonable terms, by J. STEVENSON, good old Maderia and Lisbon wines in cask, hhd, or quarter cask.

Fell's point, January 9, 1775. ber having removed from Annapolis, to near Baltimore town, takes this notice of his former customers and the public that he carries on the business of all its branches, as also the making of the most reasonable terms, and quickest service, furnished himself with sufficient work, convenient loft for the business, at Captain's store, opposite to Mr. Nelson's on said gentlemen who please to favour him with may depend on having their work done in the manner, as he will make it his study to satisfaction to all his employers.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, ANNEPOLIS, December 7, 1774. or rented, the lot and improvements where Patrick Tonry lately lived in this of a dwelling-house, brew-house, and shops, all adjoining to the water; in the are a large copper-boiler and still. For terms, apply to JAMES DICK and STEWART, and ROBERT COUDEN.

WARD HOPKINS, BINET-MAKER, Gay-street, near the Upper-bridge Baltimore town,

boards and planks, sawed to suit each of cabinet and chair work, as also he still continues carrying on the various branches as usual. was a journeyman cabinet-maker, none a workman that will be steady to business.

Annapolis, January 13, 1775. the subscriber, by wholesale, a parcel of goods, consisting of various kinds, to near £300 sterling cost. Time of given to the purchaser if required. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, the fold, old Lisbon wine and excellent quarter cask.

on Potowmack, December 27, 1774. of snuff of various sorts is now me at this place, where I can furnish wholesale or retail, at reasonable rates, factured tobacco for sale, viz. they shall shortly begin and continue to all the different forms, if I receive persons at a distance will be duly attended by myself, or Mr. Joseph Birch, ready money, or snuff for empty snuff-ere.

RICHARD THOMPSON, say, and with some degree of consent I have by me, (and shall con- good snuff as is manufactured on

OR SALE, tracts of land, lying in Worcester province of Maryland, viz. Batche containing 335 acres; lying on a the name of Johnson's Mill Branch, ing 210 acres, lying on Pocomoke sold for sterling or current money. ble. For terms apply to WILLIAM T. WOOTTON, be given for payment of the great- half money if required.

Calvert county, January 30, 1775. the subscriber the 10th instant, a named Jeffery, of a yellow complexion in his speech aged about 2 or 3 inches high; had on an in Welsh cotton jacket and breeches, stockings, country shoes had with ge his dress having other cloaths. the said negro to the subscriber in the aforesaid county, or secure so that he can be had again, shall reward, and if taken 40 miles dollars. JOSEPH IRELAND, of vessels hereby warned at the said negro.

and SON.