

mounted to no more than 700, including those that garrisoned the forts Crown-Point and Ticonderoga. Major Gen. Wooster, an experienced officer, was to march from New-Haven for Greenwich, within about 12 miles of this province, with 2500 men last Friday; there to encamp during the summer season, in order to be at hand to support the city of New-York, in case their assistance should be wanted.

Yesterday morning Capt. Duncan arrived here in 7 weeks from Newry; by him we have a certain account, that two regiments of foot, (part of those destined for America) arrived there from Belfast, &c. where they had orders to stop until the 1st of June; and that it was said, no troops of any kind would embark in Ireland for America, before that period.

In provincial congress held for the colony of New-York, at the city of New-York, on Wednesday, May 24, 1775.

RESOLVED; that this congress will, before they rise, provide the best ways and means in their power, as representatives of the people, for the discharge of such money as is now lent, or shall be subscribed or otherwise advanced or supplied on the public faith, to defray the charges that are or shall be incurred in the present exigencies of the colony, or that shall hereafter be expended or incurred by recommendation of the continental or this provincial congress.

Ordered, that the preceding resolution be published in the public news-papers.

A true copy from the minutes.

ROBERT BENSON, Sec.

In provincial congress, at the city of New-York, May 25, 1775.

WHEREAS the enemies of American liberty are indefatigable in their endeavours to disunite these colonies; and in prosecuting of this measure, evil minded persons may insinuate that the northern colonies have hostile intentions against our fellow-subjects in Canada.

Resolved. That this congress do most earnestly recommend it to all persons whatsoever, not to commit any hostilities against the people of that country, and do hereby declare to the world, that we do consider every such step as infamous, and highly inimical to all the colonies.

Ordered, That the above resolution be published.

A true copy of the minutes,

ROBERT BENSON, secretary.

The following account is given by a gentleman of veracity, lately arrived from Boston.

On or about the 20th instant, general Gage ordered 200 soldiers, armed, to proceed in two boats, with swivels, to Grapes-island, near Weymouth-beach, to take possession of some hay and cattle. The country being alarmed, 3 or 400 provincials collected, and having only one boat, which contained 40 men. They landed on said island, and drove off the regulars, who being much discontented, ran their boats on the flats, where they remained four hours, all which time the provincials continued their fire; the boats then floating, the regulars returned to Boston, with the loss of eight men killed and several wounded, as the provincials were informed by a gentleman that left Boston the next day. The provincials being masters of the island, burnt 100 tons of hay, and drove off all the cattle, which were collected there by an enemy to this country. None of the provincials were killed or wounded.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN CONGRESS, May 27, 1775.

Upon motion, The memorial of Robert Murray and John Murray, "Desiring to be restored to their former situation with respect to their commercial privileges," was taken into consideration, and after some time spent thereon,

Resolved, That where any person hath been, or shall be adjudged by a committee to have violated the continental association, and such offender shall satisfy the convention of the colony, where the offence was or shall be committed, or the committee of the parish of St. John's, in the colony of Georgia, if the offence be committed there, of his contrition for his offence, and sincere resolution to conform to the association for the future, the said convention or committee of the parish of St. John's aforesaid may settle the terms upon which he may be restored to the favour and forgiveness of the public, and that the terms be published.

A true copy from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

ANNAPOLIS June 8.

His excellency our governor has been pleased further to prorogue the general assembly of this province to Monday, the 26th instant.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Charles county, in Port-Tobacco Town, on Monday the 22d day of May, 1775, Capt. George Dent, Chairman, and John Gwinn, Clerk.

RESOLVED unanimously, That George Dent, Samuel Hanson, William Smallwood, Josias Hawkins, Francis Ware, Joseph H. Harrison, Thomas Stone, Daniel Jenifer, Robert T. Moore, John Dent, Samuel Love, Thomas Hanson Marshall, Philip R. Fendall, Samuel Hanson, of Sam. William Harrison, and John H. Stone, be, and are by this meeting, appointed deputies to represent this county in any general convention to be held for this province, and that any five or more of them have power and authority to act for, and bind this county. Signed by order of the committee, JOHN GWINN, Clk.

At a meeting of the committee of observation for Talbot county, on the 23d day of May, 1775, at the court-house of the same county,

The Rev. Mr. JOHN GORSON, in the chair.

A letter from the committee of observation in Baltimore-town, bearing date May 20, 1775, and signifying that the ship Johnson, belonging to Mr. Gildart of Liverpool, was loaded with salt and dry goods, by the house of Messrs. Abbot, and bound to Chesapeake bay, was read; in consequence whereof, a deputation consisting of eleven gentlemen was appointed to wait on Mr. James Braddock, agent and store-keeper for Mr. Gildart, owner of the said ship Johnson, to advise him of the information received, to request him to

give a satisfactory account and state of all goods now in his hands, and not to assist or countenance, directly or indirectly, the landing of any goods from the said ship, or in any way to promote the sale thereof. On the whole, the deputation aforesaid had it in charge, to require an answer from Mr. Braddock, as to the part he meant to act on this occasion, and whether he would comply with their requisition, and to report the same to the committee on Tuesday the 30th instant, on which day they agreed to meet; unless the deputation should think it necessary to call a committee sooner, in which case they were requested to give public notice.

On the 30th instant, the committee as above met according to appointment, when the deputation aforesaid appeared, and reported that they went to Mr. Braddock's store, but not finding him at home, they left a copy of the letter from the committee of Baltimore town, together with a copy of the order of this committee, to be delivered to him when he should return. In consequence from this, Mr. Braddock appeared before the committee, and informed them, "that he did expect the ship Johnson shortly to arrive in Miles-River, but that he had no advice nor had any reason to believe (except from the aforesaid letter from the Baltimore-Town committee) that the said ship would bring either dry goods or salt." Mr. Braddock did likewise, at the same time, voluntarily enter into the following engagement and promise:—"That, if the said ship Johnson, or any other vessel, having on board any goods or merchandise, prohibited by the American association, shall come addressed to him, or to any other agent or factor for Mr. Gildart, he will, in such an event, neither directly nor indirectly, receive, nor assist in landing, storing, or selling the said goods or merchandise; but that, on the contrary, he will, immediately and forthwith, give notice of the arrival of the said ship, or other vessel, to the above mentioned deputation, or to some four of them (who are appointed to go on board such ship or vessel and to examine the papers, viz. the manifest, the cockets, and log-book) and that he would give directions for the immediate return of any ship or vessel addressed to him, without breaking bulk."—Mr. Braddock delivered, at the same time, to the committee, an inventory of the goods he has now on hand, with which they declared themselves satisfied for the present.

On the same day, information being made to the committee, that Mr. Brascup, tavern-keeper, at Talbot court-house, had, on Tuesday the 23d of May, served up lamb at his table, he was accordingly called before the committee to give an account of his conduct; and upon his informing them that he had not purchased more than two or three lambs, which he had been assured were yearned before the first day of January, and on his promise that he would not, for the future, purchase any more lambs, without a certificate from the seller, that they had been yearned, either before the first day of January, or after the first of May, the committee were satisfied, and dismissed Mr. Brascup.

Ordered, that the above proceedings be published in the MARYLAND Gazette.

Signed by order of the committee,

ROBERT WILSON, clk. pro temp.

Mr. Green, Elk-Ridge, June 3, 1775.

Please to give the following deposition a place in your Gazette, which I hope will satisfy the public, that I am innocent of the charge made against me to the committee of Anne-Arundel county and city of Annapolis, on Monday the 22d ult. and you will oblige,

Your very humble servant,

JOHN HOOD, jun.

ON the 2d day of June, 1775, came George Shipley, jun. and Talbot Shipley, before me the subscriber, one of the lord proprietary's justices of the peace for Anne-Arundel county, and being sworn on the holy evangelist of Almighty God, depose and faith, that they these deponents were both present during a conversation that happened between Mr. John Hood, jun. and Mr. Thomas Hobbs, at Poplar-spring chapel, on Sunday the 21st ult. and do declare that they do not remember to have heard the said Mr. John Hood, jun. say, "the sense of the convention was, that the people of this province should not muster, and that they had gone too far to retract;" and further these deponents faith not.

Sworn before

H. RIDGELY.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER, of April 11.

The ADDRESS, REMONSTRANCE, and PETITION of the City of LONDON to the KING.

To the KING's most excellent Majesty.

The humble address, remonstrance, and petition of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and livery of the city of London, in common hall assembled.

WE your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and livery of the city of London, beg leave to approach the throne, and to declare our abhorrence of the measures which have been pursued, and are now pursuing to the oppression of our fellow-subjects in America. These measures are big with all the consequences which can alarm a free and commercial people. A deep and perhaps fatal wound to commerce; the ruin of manufactures; the diminution of the revenue, and consequent increase of taxes; the alienation of the colonies, and the blood of your Majesty's subjects.

But your petitioners look with less horror at the consequences, than at the purpose of those measures. Not deceived by the specious artifice of calling despotism dignity, they plainly perceive, that the real purpose is to establish an arbitrary power over all America.

Your petitioners conceive the liberties of the whole to be inevitably connected with those of every part of an empire founded on the common rights of mankind. They cannot therefore observe, without the greatest concern and alarm, the constitution fundamentally violated in any part of your Majesty's dominions. They esteem it an essential, unalterable principle of liberty, the source and security of all constitutional rights, that no part of the dominion can be taxed without being represented. Upon this great leading principle, they most ardently wish to see their fellow-subjects in America secured in what their humble petition to your Majesty prays for, peace, liberty, and safety. Subordination in commerce

under which the colonies have always cheerfully acquiesced, is, they conceive, all that this country ought to require. From this subordination such advantages flow, by all the profits of their commerce centering here, as fully compensate this nation for the expense incurred, to which they also contribute in men and money for their defence and protection during a general war; and in their provincial wars they have manifested their readiness, and resolution to defend themselves. To require more of them would, for this reason, derogate from the justice and magnanimity which have been hitherto the pride and character of this country.

It is therefore with the deepest concern, that we have seen the sacred security of representation in their assemblies wrested from them, the trial by jury abolished, and the odious powers of excise extended to all cases of revenue; the sanctuary of their houses laid open to violation at the will and pleasure of every officer and servant in the customs, the dispensation of justice corrupted, by rendering their judges dependent, for their seats and salaries on the will of the crown; liberty and life rendered precarious by subjecting them to be dragged over the ocean and tried for treason or felony here; where the distance making it impossible for the most guilty to maintain his innocence, must deliver him up a victim to ministerial vengeance. Soldiers and others in America have been intigated to shed the blood of the people, by establishing a mode of trial which holds out impunity for such murder—the capital of New-England has been punished with unexampled rigour—untied and unheard—involving the innocent and the guilty in one common and inhuman calamity—chartered rights have been taken away, without any forfeiture proved, in order to deprive the people of every legal exertion against the tyranny of their rulers—the habeas corpus act and trial by jury, have been suppressed; and French despotism, with the Roman catholic religion have been established by law, over an extensive part of your Majesty's dominions in America; dutiful petitions for redress of those grievances, from all your Majesty's American subjects have been fruitless.

To fill up the measure of these oppressions, an army has been sent to enforce them.

Superadded to these measures are now planned upon the most insidious policy of starving our fellow subjects into a total surrender of their liberties, and an unlimited submission to arbitrary government.

These grievances have driven your Majesty's faithful subjects to despair, and compelled them to have recourse to that resistance which is justified by the great principles of the constitution, actuated by which, in the glorious period of the revolution, our ancestors transferred the imperial crown of these realms from the popish and tyrannic race of the Stuarts, to the illustrious and protestant house of Brunswick.

Your petitioners are persuaded, that these measures originate in the secret advice of men who are enemies equally to your Majesty's title and to the liberties of your people. That your Majesty's ministers carry them into execution by the same fatal corruption which has enabled them to wound the peace and violate the constitution of this country—thus they poison the fountain of public security, and render that body, which should be the guardian of liberty, a formidable instrument of arbitrary power.

Your petitioners do therefore most earnestly beseech your Majesty to dismiss, immediately and for ever, from your councils, these ministers and advisers, as the first step towards a full redress of those grievances which alarm and afflict your whole people. So that peace and commerce be restored, and the confidence and affection of all your Majesty's subjects be the solid supporters of your throne.

The King's ANSWER, delivered to the lord mayor by the earl of Hertford, lord chamberlain, April 10, 1775.

IT is with the utmost astonishment that I find any of my subjects capable of encouraging the rebellious disposition which unhappily exists in some of my colonies in North-America.

"Having entire confidence in the wisdom of my parliament, the great council of the nation, I will steadily pursue those measures which they have recommended for the support of the constitutional rights of Great-Britain, and the protection of the commercial interests of my kingdoms.

A numerous body yesterday attended the lord mayor to St. James's, men of respectable character, and therefore there was no mobbing or riot. The king's answer was received with a mournful and ominous silence. Silent waters are deep. The present complaint involving a well-grounded apprehension of ruin to the commerce, manufactures, and prosperity of this country, is too serious for noise and clamour.

CUSTOM-HOUSE

ENTERED.

Ship Catherine, James M'Niel, Dublin. Schooner Polly, Watson Crosby, Jamaica. Brig Friendship, Thomas Newell, St. Martin's. Ship Brothers, Matthew Craymer, London.

CLEARED.

Ship Jenny and Polly, Thomas Johnson, Bristol. Ship Sim, John Tho. Roucher, London. Snow Fanny and Jenny, Richard Dickinson, London. Brig Suckey, Samuel Clark, Bristol. Ship Brothers, Jacob Waters, Glasgow. Schooner Greyhound, Archelus Rurnell, Piscataqua. Brig Dutchess of Leinster, Alexander Cathers, Dublin. Schooner Mary, Zedekiah Walley, Bristol. Brig Baltimore, Jonathan Clark, Jerniff.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 1st of July.

A TRACT of land called Haddock's Hills, containing 470 acres, lying within two miles of Bladenburgh, on the eastern branch of Patowmack river, is a convenient landing with 3 fathoms water. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view said land by applying to the subscriber. The terms are that one half of the money to be paid down, and the other half at the expiration of twelve months. Also on the same day will be sold, two half acre lots lying in the town of Bladenburgh, with all their improvements. Likewise a parcel of very likely healthy country, but slaves for holding money, or London bills at the current exchange. JAMES MILLER.