ltimore county, Patapſco Neck, April
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
For apprehending a Runaway,
EG, a mulatto ſlave, ſometimes known by the
ne of Vulcan, but commonly anſwers to the
f Buck, took an abrupt leave of his overſe
ednesday, and has not yet returned; he is a
ulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtrong made,
artful, and deceptive in converſation, firm
ring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, and
d temper, and plauſible in ſpeech: he has re-
y travelled through a conſiderable part of this
me part of the province of Pennſylvania; it
nown, it is ſuppoſed, in the borough and county
ancaſter, and is acquainted with Philadelphia;
robably therefore re-viſit thoſe places. His
g cloaths were a home-manufactured long cloth
at with ſleeves, an oſnaburgs ſhirt and trouſers, ſtockings,
ig ſhirt, and good ſhoes, nailed with ſteel
eſſed of and has taken with him a blue German
oat, a green bread cloth veſt, two pair of cot-
d one pair of thread ſtockings, two white ſhirts
at the breaſt, a good caſtor hat with band and
, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double
d ſilver buckles. He has a manifeſt intention,
from modeſty, or ſome other motive, he is care-
conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot)is
ably leſs than the other. The above reward
paid if he ſhould be taken up out of the pro-
or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the pro-
and brought home; five pounds if at the diſ-
of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty ſhil-
20 miles, with reaſonable travelling expences,
ng the legal charge under the act of aſſembly.
THOMAS JONES.

N away from the ſubſcriber, living in the lower
part of Prince George's county, on the 11th day
laſt, a negro man named Ireland, born in the
Indies, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlender
one of the fore teeth in his upper jaw been out
18 months ago, and now in the ſame place and
ne growing; on the right ſide of his neck and
diately under his jaw bone is ſome ſcars which
d was occaſioned by ſome diſtemper he had in
part, has had the ſmall pox and a little pitted,
fair ſpoken man, not impertinent, but very
en: had on and took away with him, an old
cotton jacket, one pair of ſtout trouſers of
one pair of old white fuſtian breeches, one new
of rolls, one old white ſhirt, and one Monmouth
Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that I can
im again, ſhall receive 20 ſhillings more than
s allowed by law.
maſters of ſhips, and other veſſels, are forbid
him off at their peril.
JOHN BAPTIST BOSWELL.

Annapolis, Auguſt 3, 1775.
ANTED immediately, a number of hands who
are acquainted in the different branches of the
facture of fire arms—good wages and encour-
will be given to ſuch as have been uſed to gun
branch, according to their proficiency and
, either by the piece or ſtock. As good ſet-
, or other neceſſaries, will be ſoon handy in ma-
veral parts of gun ſtocks, for ſale. Alſo I will
good encouragement, employ ſome many ſervants
the country who would be very uſeful in the na-
y buſineſs. I am now engaging in; I ſhould be
o be informed of ſuch, and wiſh to hire them,
rchaſe their times of ſervice of their maſter.
ISAAC HARRIS.
B. I want to hire a good ſhoemaker.

RAYED about three weeks ago from the ſub-
ſcribe, a large red cow, about 8 years old, re-
ately purchaſed from a perſon who brought her
the back-woods, where it is ſuppoſed ſhe will
your to make; ſhe has a white ſtreak from the
of her back to her tail, and ſome white in her
—I will give 20 ſhillings currency to any perſon
will deliver her in Annapolis.
J. CLAPHAM.

E partnerſhip of James Dick and Stewart be-
xpired, all perſons indebted to them, are re-
ed to make what payments they poſſibly can,
ns indebted by open account, and who cannot
mmediately pay, are deſired to ſettle by giving
bonds or notes for their reſpective balances; ſuch a
iable requeſt, it is hoped will be complied with,
he ſubſcribers may not be under the diſagreeable
ſity of making application to have ſuits brought.
ant attendance will be given at the late ſtore by
s Dick and Stewart.
e goods remaining in the late ſtore of James Dick,
Stewart, will be ſold on reaſonable terms, whole-
r retail by the ſubſcribers. Alſo all ſort of cor-
manufactured at Newington roſe walk, Weſt-
ira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter caſk.
JAMES DICK.

RAYED from Poplar-hill, the ſeat of Reuben
arnall, Eſq; in Prince-George's county, on the
of Auguſt, a dark cheſnut horſe, 9 years old,
14 hands high; he is a ſtrong boney horſe, has
e in his face, paces, trots, and gallops, and has
ad on his near buttock reſembling a T. Who-
will return him to Mr. Darnall's or the ſubſcriber
napolis, may receive a guinea reward.
JAMES MURRAY.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.
OTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to
the ſubſcriber; either by bond, note, or open
nt, to immediately come and ſettle their reſpec-
ents, as I am determined to give no longer in-
nces.—I hope this requiſition will be adverted to,
wiſe I ſhall take compulſory methods to enforce
ent, without any reſpect to perſons.
JOSEPH DUVALL.

REEN.

XXI YEAR.) THE (No 1381.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1775.

LONDON, *September* 26.

LAST night, at the previous meeting of the livery at the Half-moon tavern, Cheapſide, near 300 liverymen aſſembled, where it was reſolved, that John Wilkes, eſq; our preſent lord mayor, and John Sawbridge, Eſq; aldermen, be recommended by this meeting to the next common hall, to be returned to the court of aldermen for their choice of one of them to be lord mayor of this city for the year enſuing.

Yeſterday near 500 freeholders of the county of Middleſex met at the Mile-end aſſembly-room, agreeable to notice from the ſheriffs in the public papers: about one o'clock Mr. ſheriff Plomer took the chair, and, in a very ſenſible ſpeech, told them they were convened at the requeſt of ſome reſpectable freeholders, to take into conſideration the critical and alarming ſituation of this country, and ſtrongly recommend to them to proceed in their arguments with loyalty to their king, a love for the conſtitution, and decency and reſpect to each other, as the ſureſt way to give efficacy to their reſolutions. Mr. Maſcall then ſtood up and attempted to harangue on the miſerable predicament adminiſtration had brought this country into, but was interrupted by Mr. Pell, a Middleſex juſtice, who objected to the propriety of Mr. Maſcall's ſpeech. Mr. Wilmott, another Middleſex juſtice, begged the ſheriff would declare the names of the freeholders who requeſted that meeting; but it being reprobated by other gentlemen, the ſheriff put the queſtion whether he ſhould declare the requiſitors, or not, which was carried in the negative by a great majority. This leading queſtion being determined, Mr. Maſcall reſumed his harangue without interruption, wherein he declaimed againſt the miniſtry for their late acts reſpecting America; their ſending armed legions of Engliſhmen to cut the throats of Engliſhmen; their endeavouring to ſubvert the conſtitution, and concluded with making a motion to inſtruct the members on their preſent alarming ſituation, and held a paper in his hand, which contained inſtructions to be read to that aſſembly for their approbation or negation. Mr. Pell, with a good deal of ingenuity, acknowledged he loved to ſee the *commendable warmth* of an Engliſhman in the gentleman who ſpoke laſt; but as the parliament was very ſoon to meet, and he made no doubt with a diſpoſition to hearken to all honourable accommodations with America, he could wiſh to poſtpone all inſtructions to their repreſentatives till the ſenſe of the parliament was known, and obſerved, that the right honourable member (the lord mayor, who was preſent) poſſibly would not like to go ſhackled with additional inſtructions into the great aſſembly of the nation; that his lordſhip had before made them public declarations, which he had moſt faithfully performed, and made no doubt of his lordſhip's continuing the ſteady patriot on all occaſions. In the courſe of his ſpeech he gave oblique hints of the lord mayor's being acquainted with the intended reſolutions, and concluded with declaring that he was not in the ſecrets of adminiſtration, neither was he influenced by any party; that *though he was a Middleſex juſtice*, he defied any man to ſay he ever took a *dirty* ſhilling, or ſuffered his clerk to take one for him: on this the lord mayor aroſe, and declared he had no hand in the intended inſtructions, but if they were carried in that aſſembly, he would moſt implicitly obey them, as he thought it his indiſpenſible duty to ſupport the ſentiments of his conſtituents, even if they differed from his own; and obſerved, the king called the commons in parliament, not to know the ſentiments of the delegated members, but that of their conſtituents, the people of the kingdom at large. This declaration was received with burſts of applauſe; after which the queſtion was called, to know whether the inſtructions ſhould be read, which was carried by a great majority. The inſtructions were then read, and are as follows.

The inſtructions from the freeholders of the county of Middleſex, to the right hon. John Wilkes and John Glynn, Eſqrs. knights of the ſhire for that county, agreed on at a meeting, Monday, Sept. 25, 1775, at the Mile-End aſſembly room.

WE, the freeholders of the county of Middleſex, ſummoned here by public advertiſement of the ſheriff of this county, acknowledge our approbation and grateful ſenſe of your conduct as our repreſentatives during the laſt ſeſſion of parliament; and though we have no reaſon to doubt your ſteady perſeverance in the true intereſts of your country, yet we think it our indiſpenſible duty to acquaint you with our ſentiments at the preſent awful criſis, big with the fate of this great empire, and the happineſs, glory, and proſperity of the whole people.

We behold, with all the horror and grief natural to a free people, the fatal ſtab given to our excellent conſtitution, by a majority of the laſt venal parliament, whereby the moſt ſacred and unlienable rights of the freeholders of this county, the right of election, was in the moſt impious manner wreſted from the electors, and aſſumed by the elected, who placed a perſon as our repreſentative in parliament, contrary to the ſenſe and will of the county, expreſſed by a very great majority of legal votes, thereby eſtabliſhing a precedent of the moſt dangerous tendency to the rights of all the electors of Great Britain; which injury has been again confirmed, by the malice of our inveterate enemies, in the preſent parliament (choſen by ſurprize under a national delution) ſuffering that vote to appear in their journals a ſtanding record of the injuſtice, venality, and corruption, of their predeceſſors.

We are called upon to redouble our attention and zeal for the defence and preſervation of all our conſtitutional rights, from ſeeing the iron hand of oppreſſion extended to our fellow ſubjects on the other ſide of the Atlantic; popery, that bane of civil and religious liberty, eſtabliſhed in an extent of country infinitely larger than all our poſſeſſions in Europe, thereby arming, as is were, many of our fellow ſubjects with the crucifix in one hand, and a dagger in the other, againſt our proteſtant brethren; a popiſh biſhop appointed, and the greateſt comfort and encouragement given to the clergy of that church, while the paſtors of our own pure and excellent faith are ſuffered to remain without ſupport and proviſion, but what Romiſh prieſts and Romiſh councils ſhall deſign to afford them; other cruel and oppreſſive acts paſſed againſt our fellow-ſubjects in America, wholly repugnant to the ancient, juſt, and generous proceedings of Britiſh councils and britiſh aſſemblies, deſtructive of that glory of the Engliſh law, the trial by jury, and many other undoubted rights and privileges of Engliſh ſubjects; in violation of charters and royal covenants of the moſt ſolemn nature, which acts and oppreſſions, under the influence of the preſent miniſters, have been productive of a moſt impolitic, unnatural, cruel, and deſtructive civil war, againſt our ſuffering and much injured fellow ſubjects in America.

We lament, as a commercial people, the inevitable injuries that muſt be ſuſtained by the loſs of a moſt valuable branch of our commerce, the decay of trade and manufactures, and conſequent diſtreſſes of the induſtrious poor.

To remedy all theſe evils, the melancholy experience of paſt times evincing, how inſufficient is the removal of a miniſtry, while their maxims and views are entailed upon the government; we deſire that you will not only continue ſtrenuouſly to oppoſe them, but endeavour to procure ſuch conſtitutional ſecurity, by ſhortning the duration of parliaments, and enacting ſuch other laws as may prevent the nation from ſuffering by the like errors and iniquities for the future.

And we inſtruct you, to exert yourſelves in procuring that vote of the late houſe of commons to be reſcinded, which in the moſt injurious and unconſtitutional manner, deprived the freeholders of this county of their undoubted right of election.

We alſo inſtruct you, to forward an enquiry into the expenditure of public treaſure, ſo peculiarly neceſſary at this time, and in a nation burdened with taxes, and oppreſſed with debts; that you will not ſuffer the people to be impoſed upon by the flimſey artifices of a miniſter, pretending to leſſen, while he is, in reality, encreaſing the public burthens.

Should any additional land-tax or new impoſts be impoſed, in the enſuing ſeſſion, we expect that you will not aſſent to them without a previous redreſs of grievances; and that you will ſtrenuouſly oppoſe all votes of credit, or taking any foreign troops into the pay of Great-Britain, unleſs another attempt ſhould be made by Tories and Jacobites againſt his majeſty's perſon, family, or government.

The ſtate of the navy, that great bulwark, ſafety, and protection of the commerce of this nation demands, and we hope will engage your ſerious attention; and that you will enquire by what fatal miſmanagement and corrupt influence, after ſuch immenſe ſums have been voted during a peace eſtabliſhment, that it is in its preſent deplorable condition.

We particularly inſtruct you to exert yourſelves in preventing the further effuſion of the blood of our innocent fellow ſubjects in America, and to put a ſpeedy end to the preſent unnatural and ruinous civil war.

We alſo deſire you to uſe your unwearied endeavours to aſſiſt and ſupport the repreſentatives of the city of London for obtaining a redreſs of every obnoxious and unconſtitutional act, and in bringing to the juſtice of their country the adviſers of ſuch nefarious meaſures as have been adopted during the laſt fourteen years, tending to ſubvert the conſtitution of this country, and which we are convinced will very ſoon effect the ruin and deſtruction of the Britiſh empire.

The lord mayor has received a letter from the *Congreſs*, ſuperſcribed, *On the ſervice of the United Colonies*, directed, *To the right hon. the lord mayor and livery of the city of London*, and below, CONGRESS; *Philadelphia*; JOHN HANCOCK, which his lordſhip intends to ſubmit to the livery on Friday next at the common hall.

Sept. 28. Yeſterday a loyal and dutiful addreſs from the merchants and principal traders in the city of Coventry was preſented to his majeſty, by Walter Waring and Ed. Roe Yeo, Eſqrs. repreſentatives for that city, which was graciouſly received.

The ſame day admiral Shuldham was at court, and took leave of his majeſty, he being in a few days to ſet out for Boſton to take the command of the fleet there.

This day, ſoon after one o'clock, the lord mayor, ſeveral of the aldermen, ſheriffs, &c. went upon the Huſtings; when Mr. Alderman Hayley and Mr. Alderman Newnham were ſworn in ſheriffs for the year enſuing, for the city of London and county of Middleſex; after which Mr. Sheriff Hayley entertained the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. at Mercer's hall.

The following advertiſement from the General Poſt-office, appears in all the London papers of this evening: "A mail will be diſpatched from hence on Wedneſday next for New-York, and alſo one for Charleſtown; after which there will be no regular conveyance for letters from this office to North-America; but whenever a packet may be diſpatched to any part of that continent, proper notice will be given.

A fund of ſix millions of guilders is lately raiſed in Holland, to be lent to perſons in trade on proper ſecurity at very low intereſt.

This morning ſix hundred ſheep were ſent down in a lighter to Deptford, to be put on board the ſhips lying there, bound to Boſton, and other ports of America.

Correct copies are ordered to be made out of all the American charters ſeparately, in order to their being produced the next ſeſſions of parliament.

BRISTOL, *September* 30.

To the KING's *moſt excellent* MAJESTY.

The humble petition of the merchants, traders, manufacturers, and other citizens of Briſtol.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the merchants, traders, manufacturers, and other citizens of Briſtol, humbly beg leave to approach the throne with the moſt reſpectful aſſurance of our unalterable attachment and affection to your majeſty's royal perſon and family, and of our unfeigned zeal for the ſupport of your government, the glory of your reign, and the peace and proſperity of your once united and flouriſhing, but now moſt unhappily diſtracted empire.

It is with an affliction not to be expreſſed and with the moſt anxious apprehenſions for ourſelves and our poſterity that we behold the growing diſtractions in America threaten, unleſs prevented by the timely interpoſition of your majeſty's wiſdom and goodneſs, nothing leſs than a laſting and ruinous civil war. We are apprehenſive that, if the preſent meaſures are adhered to, a total alienation of the affections of our fellow-ſubjects in the colonies will enſue; to which affection, much more than to a dread of any power, we have been hitherto indebted for the ineſtimable benefits which we have derived from thoſe eſtabliſhments: We can foreſee no good effects to the commerce or revenues of this kingdom at a future period, from any victories which may be obtained by your majeſty's arms over deſolated provinces and an exaſperated people.

From the conſequence of a reverſe of things in the courſe of human events not impoſſible, we chuſe to avert our eyes.

We apprehend that none can profit by the continuance of this war, and therefore we hope none can wiſh it, except thoſe nations who, envious of the diffuſive liberty and conſequent power and proſperity of your dominions, are the natural enemies of Great-Britain.

We owe a teſtimony of juſtice to your colonies, which is, that, in the midſt of the preſent diſtractions, we have received many unequivocal proofs that our fellow-ſubjects in that part of the world are very far from having loſt their ancient affection and regard to their mother country, or departed from the principles of commercial honour and private juſtice; notwithſtanding the ceſſation of the powers of government throughout that vaſt continent, we have reaſon to think, judging by the imports into this city and by our extenſive correſpondencies, that commodities of America, enumerated by acts of parliament, have been as regularly brought to Great-Britain as in the moſt quiet times; we aſſure your majeſty that the trade of this port, and the ſubſiſtance of a great part of your kingdom, has depended very much on the honourable and, in this inſtance, amicable behaviour of your American ſubjects.

We have, in this ſingle city, received within one year, from the firſt of September, 1774, more than a million buſhels of wheat, to ſay nothing of the quantity of other valuable commodoties eſſential to our navigation and commerce. Thoſe circumſtances we humbly beg leave, with the utmoſt deference to ſubmit to your majeſty's conſideration, in order to ſhew that, whenever your royal clemency ſhall exert itſelf in behalf of your colonies, the diſpoſition on their part, to peace and reconciliation, are by no means ſo unfavourable as many perſons, from paſſion or miſinformation, may poſſibly ſuggeſt. No part of your majeſty's ſubjects can with more earneſtly to preſerve the conſtitutional ſuperiority of the Britiſh legiſlature over all parts of your dominions than the citizens of Briſtol; but they are convinced, from clear reaſon and ſevere experience, that this ſuperiority can hardly be preſerved by mere force, nor without acquiring the confidence and cultivating the affections of the great and numerous people who inhabit the Britiſh plantations; we humbly conceive that this authority would ſuffer no diminution in the leaſt prejudicial to it, by healing conceſſions, by the relaxation of penal ſtatutes, which have been found ineffectual for their purpoſe, and by relinquiſhing the purſuit of an object, the poſſible attainment of which, under any circumſtances of fortune, may admit of the moſt ſerious doubt. On the contrary, we have reaſon, although things have been carried to unfortunate lengths of hoſtility on both ſides, to hope the moſt ſalutary effects from a return, under your majeſty's provident and ſagacious direction, to the ancient, indulgent and happy uſage of this kingdom with regard to its colonies. We find ourſelves under an indiſpenſible neceſſity of making, with a reſpectful plainneſs, this dutiful and moſt faithful repreſentation of our ſentiments to your majeſty, leſt it might be ſuppoſed that, by our ſilence, we were conſenting to the opinions and wiſhes for coercive proceedings, expreſſed in the late addreſs to your majeſty.—We aſſure your majeſty, that we are men of peaceful diſpoſitions, that we deteſt the thought of obtruding on your majeſty's wiſdom and clemency any ſort of recommendation of force and rigour againſt any part of your people, that we who have long flouriſhed by an amicable intercourſe with the colonies ſhould call for coercive meaſures, as the probable means of future commerce, would not only be arrogant and preſumptuous, but unnatural and ungrateful: No experience has hitherto taught us the