

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 6, 1774.

W A R S A W, September 23.

THE following are some of the cardinal laws, concerning which, the three courts will not suffer any kind of contradiction:

ARTICLE I. "The crown of Poland shall be for ever elective, and never otherwise; and the succession to the throne for ever abolished; so that whoever shall be guilty of any attempt to render it hereditary shall be ipso facto an enemy of his country, and punished as such.

II. "Foreign candidates to the throne having been the chief and most common occasion of troubles and divisions among the citizens, it is enacted, that for the future no person shall be elected king of Poland and great duke of Lithuania, but a Pole of noble parentage, native of Poland, and having estates therein; and that all foreign princes shall be for ever excluded.

"The sons or grandsons of a king cannot be elected immediately after the death of their father or grandfather, but there must be an interval of at least two reigns before they can be eligible.

III. "The government of Poland shall be for ever republican, free, and independent. The true principle of this government consisting in the strict execution of the laws, and in the maintenance of the balance of the powers of the three orders, viz. of the king, the senate, and the equestrian order. A permanent council shall be established, which shall be vested with the fullest executive powers, and to which the equestrian order, hitherto excluded from all state employments during the intervals of the diets, shall be admitted, as will be more fully explained in the arrangements hereafter to be made in concert with the three ministers.

"The said permanent council, uniting in the three orders of the state all authority, shall, under the preference of the king, have the distribution of all employments and graces."

NAPLES, Sept. 23. Their Sicilian majesties returned from the island of Procida on Saturday last in the afternoon, remained here that night, and removed early the next day to Portici. The day of their majesties return to this city, an account was brought from Sicily of a revolution at Palermo, the people having been discontented at the high price of provisions, (some essential articles of which, at times, were totally wanting) owing to monopolizers, one of whom had laden two ships with cheese for Naples, which produced a great scarcity of that necessary article at Palermo; these ships, however, were stopped just without the harbour, and their cargoes sold at the market price, to the people, by order of the pretor, Prince Cassaro, who was soon after seized with the strangury, and died the 20th instant. This nobleman having been attended during his illness by the viceroy's (the marquis de Fogliani's) surgeon, a suspicion arose amongst the rioters, that the viceroy wished his death; whereupon they proceeded to the number of about thirty thousand, to the viceroy's palace, where the prince Pietra Perfa, son of the prince of Butera, a young Sicilian nobleman, about twenty years of age, happened to be with the viceroy. This young nobleman seeing them enter the apartment, resolutely asked what they would have? and upon being answered, the life of the viceroy, and finding they proceeded to acts of violence, threw his arms round the viceroy, and in a firm tone demanded, in the name of his family, that they should forbear, saying, spare the life of this innocent old man, or first take mine. This spirited conduct checked their fury, and they agreed to spare the viceroy's life on his account, but insisted that he should instantly quit the kingdom; upon which the prince attended him to the water-side, where a Genoese vessel was prepared to receive him. Three of the monopolizers goods, furniture, plate, &c. were thrown into the fire, and the rioters, having detected one of their number secreting some of their effects, immediately put him to death, which was the only life lost during the tumult. After this the rioters proclaimed the archbishop for their viceroy.

L O N D O N, October 9.

A gentleman, in an address to Lord North, says: "Not one of those ships established in the New-York trade will receive tea on board, ordered to be sent to North America on the East India company's account. Only the friends of Hutchinson and Oliver choose to carry it to Boston, and it is under cover of an armament they even hope to land it there."

The same gentleman concludes his address thus: "A storm is now gathering in America which will either ruin the friends and dependents of my Lord Bute in this country, or separate the colonies for ever from its dominions."

OB. 16. The expectations of the friends to liberty are strongly revived at the report of the death of Col. Luttrell, who, it is said, died a few days since, in his tour to the continent, whither he had accompanied his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.

If the report of the death of Col. Luttrell should

claim all obedience to the speaker's warrant, for the election of another member for Middlesex.

Extra of a letter from Lagoes, in the province of Algarve, in Portugal, to a merchant at Rotterdam, dated August 23, 1773.

"The inhabitants of this province have lately much terrified by several shocks of an earthquake, which lasted for near two days. On the 27th of last month, about eight o'clock in the morning, the first shock was felt at Castro Mazin, a little frontier town on the west side of the mouth of the river Guadiana: It lasted for the space of half a minute, in which time a religious house, belonging to the Dominican friars, was thrown down, as were several other houses, the falling of which killed many people. The river Guadiana swelled much above its banks, and deluged out a great quantity of water, which overflowed the country a long way, and did considerable damage, sweeping away cattle, corn, fruits, and every thing in its way. Many of the vessels in the bay lost their anchors, and were thrown on shore; a great number of fishing boats were thrown on the land, and several men perished. The rocks on the banks of the Guadiana were moved in several places, and several large pieces fell, which, by their size, the height they fell from, and the undulating motion from the earth beneath, either buried themselves in the ground, or in the bed of the river. The same shock was felt, and nearly about the same time, at all the towns along the coast, from the Guadiana to Cape St. Vincent's, being about 27 leagues, especially here and at Faro, where the hospital was thrown down, the house of mercy, and some other houses much damaged, and several small vessels and fishing boats were thrown on shore, but happily no lives were lost, as have yet been heard of. What is remarkable, the swell of the sea was very perceptible, nearly at the same time, along the whole coast, and so palpable, that the people in the vessels felt the risings, and one in Faro harbour was pulled under water by her anchors holding fast, but happily no people were on board. The fishermen here have suffered pretty much in their boats; &c. but no other damage was done, though the shock was felt very sensibly; smaller shocks were felt at uncertain periods till the 19th at night, when they happily subsided, without any more dangerous consequences."

OB. 25. Letters from Rome advise, that the reason for the revolt of the people at Palermo, was on account of the viceroy's granting permission for exporting grain and oil, to the same Genoese, who in 1764, during a great dearth of provisions, had amassed no less a sum than half a million of crowns by his monopolizing the necessaries of life.

OB. 26. It was yesterday reported at St. James's, that his majesty had sent a congratulatory letter to his holiness the pope, for his spirited conduct in suppressing the Jesuits.

We are assured by a person who pretends to speak from the most authentic information, that nothing has prevented the resignation of lord North, since his difference with the friends of the late duke of Bedford in March last, relative to India affairs; but waiting to fix on a proper person to succeed him. J—a was proposed, but was rejected in the cabinet.

A snow packet from La Vera Cruz to Cadiz, brings a remarkable article of intelligence, that a large body of native Mexicans, joined with some creole Spaniards, have revolted and made themselves masters of Merida in Mexico.

By several recent dispatches from Paris, we learn that something bordering upon a revolution has been attempted at Versailles; and the courts of Vienna, Madrid, and Turin, were at the bottom of it. The objects of this combination, or conspiracy, were two; that is, either to have forced the king of France instantly to declare war against Great-Britain, or, in case of refusal, to have seized his person. The dispatches actually mention, that the duke de Broglio, count de Guignes, and two other noblemen, had in effect so far got the French king into their possession, that the duke de Broglio absolutely told his majesty, that he would go to Turin as ambassador extraordinary, and that the count de Guignes must and should depart that very instant for the court of Great-Britain. Happily for the king, the duke d'Aguillon, who had previously intimated to his majesty the general outlines of this conspiracy, had obtained a letter de cachet a few minutes before these bold demands upon the king were made by the duke de Broglio; when the king seeing the necessity of seeming to give way to the duke de Broglio, pretended to yield himself up entirely to him. The duke de Broglio, overjoyed with this conquest, was going from the king's apartments; but to his great astonishment was presented with the letter de cachet in less than a minute de par le roy. The denouement of this plot seems to account for lord Stormont's long absence from the court of Versailles; for had it succeeded, and had lord Stormont been there on the spot, it is far from being improbable but his person, or at least his papers, would have been seized."

the night preceding the date of the letter at ten o'clock, all the superiors of the English college of Jesuits in that town, were suddenly expelled and turned into the street, to the great surprize and amazement not only of themselves, but of the whole town. The students, or young Jesuits, were suffered to remain—but they resented the inhuman treatment of their superiors so much, that they tore and destroyed almost all the windows, rooms, and furniture, and afterwards deserted the college, to take their fate along with their superiors.

OB. 26. The state of the finances of this country was such last year (the eleventh of a profound peace) as not to enable the minister to lessen the national debt; and the sinking fund receiving no aid from a lottery, and there being a falling off of 100,000. and upwards, in the receipt of the customs, beside considerable deficiencies in other branches of the revenue, it is presumed nothing will be paid off the next. This then being the case, there cannot be a more proper time for applying the produce of the sales of unseizable ships and stores belonging to the navy to the public use, and thereby, in all probability, prevent the king's subjects from being loaded with fresh taxes in the 12th year of peace.

D U B L I N, November 1.

The Shepherds, Wright, from Baltimore in Maryland, with tobacco, flax-seed, rice, and lumber, for this port, was overset in a gale of wind off Ushant, on the French coast, and totally lost the 9th instant. The captain and crew were taken up by a West-Indian from Martinico, and carried next day into Nantz.

C H A R L E S - T O W N, (South-Carolina) Dec. 6.

Last Wednesday evening came in over the bar, and the next morning anchored before the town, the ship London, Alexander Curling, master, from London; with no less than two hundred and fifty seven chests of tea on board, which were shipped by the East India company in London, and consigned to Roger Smith, Esq; and Messrs. Leger and Greenwood, merchants here, to be by them received and disposed of in this province, after the payment of a duty of three-pence sterling a pound, imposed (in the year 1767) by the very same act of parliament of Great Britain, which also laid the (since repealed) duties on paper, paints and glass, for the express purpose of raising a revenue in America, without our consent, and which duty on tea was, by the ministry, expressly declared to be retained, not for the sake of the revenue it might produce, but merely to establish a precedent, to confirm the power assumed by the same parliament, in the declaratory act, to pass laws binding upon the colonies in all cases whatsoever—which, if admitted in America, will be acknowledging an equal power, to raise hearth-money on, and to tax the colonists for even the light of heaven—and render representatives of their choice merely nominal.

So great a quantity of tea arriving at once, under such circumstances, justly gave an universal alarm; for, though the importations of a few chests, from time to time, in the several London ships, had been overlooked (not being suspected) those who thought it would be criminal tamely to give up any of our essential rights as British subjects, and involve our posterity in a state little better than slavery, began to look about them, and to think it high time to contend, legally, and to dispute the assumed power.

In these circumstances, hand bills were distributed on Thursday, and advertisements stuck up at all the usual and most public places; inviting all the inhabitants, without exception, particularly the landholders, to assemble in the great hall over the exchange at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, as well with a view to prevent any rash or violent proceedings, as to take the sense of the people so collected, what would be absolutely necessary to be done in the present case?

The inhabitants accordingly met on Friday—and a very worthy and honourable gentleman, having been unanimously requested to take the chair, was placed therein.

After some time spent in calm deliberation, it appeared to be the sense of the people, that the gentlemen in trade should be requested to enter immediately into a written agreement, not to import any more teas, that would pay duties, laid for the unconstitutional purpose of raising a revenue upon us, without our consent—which sense being declared by Mr. Chairman, the form of a proper agreement was called for, approved of, and signed, by several of the gentlemen present, and runs in the following express words, viz.

"We the underwritten, do hereby agree, not to import, either indirectly, any teas that will pay the present duty, laid by an act of the British parliament, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America."

It was next proposed and agreed to, that the gentlemen to whom the East-India company's teas had been consigned, should be desired to attend; and that Mr. Chairman should acquaint them, that the receiving the said tea, subject to a duty which they pretended to be unconstitutionally laid, would be

the body of inhabitants of this province; and that therefore it was requested, they would not accept the said commission, but return the tea, to the proprietors thereof, in the same bottom that brought it.

Mr. Smith, and Messrs. Leger and Greenwood, accordingly attended; and Mr. Chairman having delivered what he had in charge, those gentlemen feverishly shewed the regard they had for their country, by declining to receive the tea, as the people had requested—and Mr. Smith added, to his lasting honour, that he had determined some weeks before it arrived, not to have any concern in a business, which his countrymen conceived to have so fatal a tendency. This was followed by repeated thanks, and loud shouts of applause.

Capt. Curling apprehending himself involved in some difficulties, by this determination, then desired to be informed, how he should extricate himself from them. He was answered, "by keeping all the tea on board his vessel, and returning with it to England."

A committee was then appointed, to wait, the next day, upon such gentlemen in trade, and other importers, as were not present, with the agreement already signed by several, not to import any more teas, subject to the aforesaid duty, in order that they might and their names; and the committee were, Capt. Gadsden, Col. Pinckney, Thomas Ferguson, Charles Cotefworth Pinckney, Esqrs; and Mr. Daniel Cannon. Then the meeting was dissolved, after unfeigned thanks had been returned to the chairman, &c.

On Saturday the said committee diligently and faithfully performed what was requested of them; and we have the pleasure to inform the public, that upwards of fifty respectable names were that day subscribed to the agreement. Some gentlemen were absent, others desired a little time to consider of the matter; they will both have an opportunity to subscribe their names as soon as it is determined in whose hands the agreement shall be lodged.

In the mean time, the principal planters and landholders have thought it proper to enter into another agreement, which is signing very fast, and, we are told, runs in these words, viz.

"We the undersigned, inhabitants of this province, being now fully convinced, that we have vainly flattered ourselves, with hopes of the repeal of an act of parliament of Great-Britain, passed in the year 1767, imposing a duty on teas imported from thence, for the purpose of raising a revenue upon us, in America, without our consent, do hereby solemnly promise and agree, each for him or herself, that we will not, either directly or indirectly import, buy or sell, or any way encourage or countenance the importation, buying or selling, any teas that will pay the aforesaid duty; and that we will not purchase any goods of any person or persons whomsoever, that shall hereafter import, buy or sell any such teas: and this we do, because we conceive, that the payment of such duties, will be acknowledging a power which the British parliament hath assumed, and which we deny them to have under our excellent constitution, "to tax against our consent."

WILLIAMSBURG, December 24.

In captain M'Larty's ship came passenger Mr. Godfrey M'Neil, a gentleman of fortune in Argyleshire, with the view to fix upon a settlement for a number of families from that part of the Highlands of Scotland, who intend for America as soon as he returns. The spirit of migration is become so universal there that it is thought the country must soon be almost depopulated, unless the landholders take some speedy and effectual means to quiet their poor tenants, who are now determined not to bear their oppressions any longer.

NEW-YORK, December 20.

On Thursday the following advertisement was handed about the city, viz.

The members of the association of the sons of liberty, are requested to meet at the city hall, at one o'clock, to-morrow, (being Friday) on business of the utmost importance;—and every other friend to the liberties and trade of America, are hereby most cordially invited, to meet at the same time and place.

The committee of the association.
Thursday, New-York, December 16, 1773.

December 17, 1773.
IN pursuance of this advertisement, although the weather was bad, at one o'clock P. M. a very numerous and respectable number of the citizens met at the city-hall, when Mr. John Lamb, a member of the association, addressed the meeting, and informed them, that he was desired, by a number of his fellow citizens, to communicate to them, that there were several letters received from the committee of correspondence of the town of Boston, and a letter from Philadelphia, relative to the importation of the East-India company's tea; which it was desired might be communicated. The letters were accordingly read; and a committee of fifteen gentlemen was chosen to answer those letters, and to correspond with our sister colonies on the subject of the dutied tea. The association of the sons of liberty was then read, and is as follows, viz.

The association of the sons of liberty, of New-York.

IT is essential to the freedom and security of a free people, that no taxes be imposed upon them but by their own consent, or their representatives. For "what property have they in that which another may, by right, take when he pleases, to himself?" The former is the undoubted birth-right of Englishmen, to secure which they expended millions and sacrificed the lives of thousands. And yet, to the astonishment of all the world, and the grief of America, the commons of Great-Britain, after the repeal of the memorable and detestable stamp-act, reassumed the power of imposing taxes on the American colonies;

and insisting on it, as a necessary badge of parliamentary supremacy, passed a bill, in the seventh year of his present majesty's reign, imposing duties on all glass, painters colours, paper, and teas, that should alter the 20th of November, 1767, be "imported from Great Britain into any colony or plantation in America." This bill, after the concurrence of the lords, obtained the royal assent. And thus, they, who from time immemorial, have exercised the right of giving to, or withholding from the crown, their aids and subsidies, according to their own free will and pleasure, signified by their representatives in parliament, do, by the act in question, deny us, their brethren in America, the enjoyment of the same right. As this denial, and the execution of that act, involves our slavery, and would sap the foundation of our freedom, whereby we should become slaves to our brethren and fellow subjects, born to no greater stock of freedom than the Americans; the merchants and inhabitants of this city, in conjunction with the merchants and inhabitants of the ancient American colonies, entered into an agreement to decline a part of their commerce with Great Britain, until the above-mentioned act should be totally repealed.

This agreement operated so powerfully to the disadvantage of the manufacturers of England that many of them were unemployed. To appease their clamours, and to provide the subsistence for them, which the non-importation had deprived them of, the parliament in 1772, repealed so much of the revenue act as imposed a duty on glass, painters colours, and paper, and left the duty on tea, as a test of the parliamentary right to tax us. The merchants of the city of New-York and Philadelphia, have strictly adhered to the agreement, so far as it related to the importation of articles subject to an American duty; have convinced the ministry, that some other measure must be adopted to execute parliamentary supremacy over this country; and to remove the distress brought on the East-India company, by the ill policy of that act. Accordingly, to increase the temptation, to shippers of tea from England, an act of parliament passed the last session, which gives the whole duty on tea, the company were subject to pay, upon the importation of it into England, to the purchasers, and exporters; and when the company have ten millions of pounds of tea, in their warehouses, exclusive of the quantity they may want to ship, they are allowed to export tea, discharged from the payment of that duty, with which they were before chargeable. In hopes of aid in the execution of this project, by the influence of the owners of the American ships, application was made by the company, to the captain of those ships to take the tea on freight; but they virtuously rejected it. Still determined on the scheme, they have chartered ships to bring over the tea to this country, which may be hourly expected, to make an important trial of our virtue. If they succeed in the sale of that tea, we shall have no property that we can call our own, and then we may bid adieu to American liberty—Therefore, to prevent a calamity, which of all others, is the most to be dreaded—slavery, and its terrible concomitants—We, the subscribers, being influenced from a regard to liberty, and disposed to use all lawful endeavours in our power, to defeat the pernicious project, and to transmit to our posterity, those blessings of freedom, which our ancestors have handed down to us; and to contribute to the support of the common liberties of America, which are in danger of being subverted, do, for those important purposes agree to associate together, under the name and file of the sons of liberty of New-York, and engage our honour, to and with each other, faithfully to observe and perform the following resolutions, viz.

1st. Resolved, That whoever shall aid, or abet, or in any manner assist, in the introduction of tea, from any place whatsoever, into this colony, while it is subjected by a British act of parliament, to the payment of a duty, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, shall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of America.

2d. Resolved, That whoever shall be aiding, or assisting, in the landing, or carting of such tea, from any ship or vessel, or shall hire any house, storehouse, or cellar, or any place whatsoever, to deposit the tea, subject to a duty as aforesaid, he shall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of America.

3d. Resolved, That whoever shall sell, or buy, or in any manner contribute to the sale, or purchase of tea, subject to a duty as aforesaid, or shall aid, or abet, in transporting such tea, by land or water, from this city, until the 7th. Geo. III. chap. 46. commonly called the revenue act, shall be totally and clearly repealed, he shall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of America.

4th. Resolved, That whether the duties on tea, imposed by this act, be paid in Great-Britain, or in America, our liberties are equally affected.

5th. Resolved, That whoever shall transgress any of these resolutions, we will not deal with, or employ, or have any connection with them.

New York, November 29, 1773.

Mr. Lamb then put the question, whether they agreed to these resolutions? it passed in the affirmative, nem. con.

The mayor and the recorder came into the meeting, and informed them that they had a message from government to deliver to the people; and to take their sense upon it. Whereupon it was agreed that the mayor should deliver the message; which he accordingly did in the words following:

"Gentlemen, I have a message from government to deliver to you. The governor declares that the tea will be put into the fort at noon-day; and engages his honour that it shall continue there, till the council shall advise it to be delivered out, or till the king's order, or the proprietor's order is known; and then the tea will be delivered out at noon-day. Gentlemen, is this satisfactory to you?" no, no, no.

Mr. Lamb then read to the people the act of parliament, that imposes the duty on tea imported into America, and after making some pertinent remarks on the commons of Great-Britain's giving and granting the property of the Americans, and that the duty was due on the landing of the tea, put the following question.—"Is it then your opinion, gentlemen, that the tea should be landed under this circumstance?" this was carried so generally in the negative, that there was no call for a division.

Whereas this body is informed, from unquestionable authority, and the letters that have now been read; that the patriotic inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, and the town of Boston have determined, that no tea, subject to a duty by a British act of parliament, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, should be landed in either of those places,

Resolved, Nem. con. that this body highly approve of that spirited and patriotic conduct of our brethren, of the city of Philadelphia, and the town of Boston, in support of the common liberties of America. Then the question was put, whether this meeting should be adjourned, till the arrival of the tea ship, or be dissolved. It was carried, that the meeting should be adjourned, till the arrival of the tea ship.

Vote, That these proceedings should be published, and transmitted to the committee to the other colonies.

Dec. 22. Last night an express arrived here from Boston, who left it on Friday last, and brings sundry letters, among which is the following, viz.

Boston, 17th December, 1773.

Gentlemen,

Yesterday we had a greater meeting of the body than ever. The country coming in from twenty miles round, and every step was taken that was practicable for returning the teas. The moment it was known out of doors, that Mr. Rotch could not obtain a pass for his ship, by the cattle, a number of people buzzed in the street, and in a very little time, every ounce of the teas on board of capt. Hall, Bruce, and Coffin, was immersed in the bay, without the least injury to private property.

The spirit of the people on this occasion surprised all parties, who viewed the scene.

We conceived it our duty to afford you the most early advice of this interesting event, by express, which, departing immediately, obliges us to conclude.

By order of the committee.

P. S. The other vessel, viz. capt. Loring, belonging to messrs. Clark, with fifty-eight chests, was, by the act of God, cast on shore, on the back of Cape Cod.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.

At two o'clock this afternoon arrived in this city a gentleman, who came express from New-York, with the following interesting advices from Boston, which were sent there by express also.

BOSTON, December 16.

It being understood that Mr. Rotch, owner of the ship Dartmouth, rather lingered in his preparations to return her to London, with the East-India company's tea on board, there was on Monday last, P. M. a meeting of the committee of several of the neighbouring towns, in Boston, and Mr. Rotch was sent for, and enquired of whether he continued his resolution to comply with the injunctions of the body assembled, at the old south meeting-house, on Monday and Tuesday preceding. Mr. Rotch answered that in the interim he had taken the advice of the best council, and found that in case he went on of his own motion, to send that ship to sea in the condition she was then in, it must inevitably ruin him, and therefore he must beg them to consider what he had said at the said meeting, to be the effect of compulsion and unadvised, and in consequence that he was not holden to abide by it, when he was now assured that he must be utterly ruined in case he did.

Mr. Rotch was then asked whether he would demand a clearance for his ship in the custom-house, and in case of a refusal enter a protest, and then apply in like manner for a pass, and order her to sea. To all which he answered in the negative. The committee, doubtless, informing their respective constituents of what had passed, a very full meeting of the body was again assembled at the old south meeting-house on Tuesday afternoon, and Mr. Rotch being again present, was enquired of as before, and a motion was made and seconded, that Mr. Rotch be enjoined forthwith to repair to the collector of the customs and demand a clearance for his ship, and ten gentlemen were appointed to accompany him as witnesses of the demand. Mr. Rotch then proceeded with the committee to Mr. Harrison's lodgings, and made the demand. Mr. Harrison observed, he could not give answer till he consulted the comptroller, but would at office hours, next morning give a decisive answer. On the return of Mr. Rotch and the committee to the body with this report, the meeting was adjourned to Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, December 17.

Having met on Thursday morning, 10 o'clock, they sent for Mr. Rotch, and asked him if he had been with the collector, and demanded a clearance, he said he had; but the collector said, that he could not, consistent with his duty, give him a clearance, till all the dutiable articles were out of his ship; they then demanded of him whether he had protested against the collector; he said he had not: they ordered him upon his peril to give immediate orders to the captain, to get his ship ready for sea, that day, enter a protest immediately against the custom-house, and

* By the act, any dutiable goods on board a vessel staying 20 days in a harbour become liable to the payment of the duties. The people waited till the last day, and in a few hours the ship, (to secure the duties then payable) was to have been delivered to the custody of the man of war.

then proceed to the governor, (who was at his seat at Milton, seven miles off) and demand a pass for his ship to go by the castle. They then adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M. to wait on Mr. Rotch's return; having met according to adjournment, there was the fullest meeting ever known, (it was reckoned, that there were two thousand men from the country) they waited very patiently till about 5 o'clock; when they found Mr. Rotch did not return, they began to be very uneasy, and called for a dissolution of the meeting, and finally obtained a vote for it: but the more moderate part of the meeting fearing what would be the consequences, begging that they would reconsider their vote and wait till Mr. Rotch's return, for this reason, that they ought to do every thing in their power to send the tea back, according to their resolves.

They obtained a vote, to remain together one hour longer; in about three quarters of an hour Mr. Rotch returned; his answer from the governor was, that he could not give a pass, till the ship was cleared by the custom-house, the people immediately, as with one voice, called for a dissolution, which having obtained, they repaired to Griffin's wharf, where the tea vessels lay, proceeded to fix tackles, and hoisted the tea upon deck, cut the chests to pieces, and threw the tea over the side; there were two ships and a brig, Captains Hall, Bruce and Coffin, each vessel having 124 chests of tea on board; they began upon the two ships first, as they had nothing on board but the tea, then proceeded to the brig, which had hauled to the wharf but the day before, and had but a small part of her cargo out. The Captain of the brig begged they would not begin with his vessel, as the tea was covered with goods, belonging to different merchants in town. They told him the tea they wanted, and the tea they would have; but if he would go into his cabin quietly, not one article of his goods should be hurt. They immediately proceeded to unload the goods, and then to dispose of the tea.

It was expected that the men of war would have interfered, as all the Captains and other officers were ordered on board their ships before night; and the day before, there were six dozen lanterns sent on board the admiral's ship. The King-Fisher, and several armed-schooners were rigged and fitted for sea, and the Gaspee armed brig, arrived that day from Rhode Island: but the people were determined. It is to be observed, that they were extremely careful, that not any of the tea should be stolen, so kept a good look out, and detected one man filling his pockets, whom they treated very roughly, by tearing his coat off his back, and driving him up the wharf, through thousands of people, who cuffed and kicked him as he passed.

We are positively informed, that the patriotic inhabitants of Lexington, at a late meeting, unanimously resolved against the use of bohea tea of all sorts, Dutch or English importation; and to manifest the sincerity of their resolution, they brought together every ounce contained in the town, and committed it to one common bonfire.

We are also informed, Charleston is in motion to follow their illustrious example.

Query. Would it not materially affect the bringing this detestable herb into disuse, if every town would enjoin their select men to deny licences to all houses of entertainment, who were known to afford tea to their guests.

Our reason for suggesting this, is the difficulty these people are under to avoid dishing out this poison, without such a provision in their favour.

We have this moment received intelligence that Mr. Clarke's brigantine, commanded by capt. Loring, bilged at the back of Cape Cod. The captain has not landed his tea there, of which he has 58 chests on board, belonging to the East-India company.

ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 6.

On Thursday last, as a miller, at Mr. John's mill in Frederick county, was cutting away the ice from the wheel, having neglected to shut down the flood-gate, the moment he had removed the obstruction, the wheel going, mangled his body in a most shocking manner.

On Saturday last, James Brooks esq; received a commission, appointing him clerk to the governor and council, vacant by the resignation of Upton Scott, esq;

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Schooner Baltimore, Jonathan Clarke, from Rhode Island.

Schooner Musquito Hawke, James Diggs, from Carolina.

CLEAR'D.

Schooner Hawke, William Holmes, for Boston.
Ship Baltimore Packet, Alexander Kennedy, for Newry.

January 6, 1774.
THE subscriber at the request of several gentlemen, has provided a quantity of the best liquors of all kinds and other necessaries, to keep tavern in the house formerly Ann Middleton's. As the house is large, and very convenient, no trouble or expence shall be wanting in him to have every article of the best quality, and ready attendance; he hopes to merit the favour of the public, which at all times, shall be his constant endeavours.

Those persons, who have any account against the estate, are desired to bring them in immediately, and those who are indebted to it, are requested to settle without delay, with

GILBERT MIDDLETON.

N. B. He keeps boats that may be hired to any part of the bay.

Annapolis, January 5, 1774.

To be sold by the subscriber, for ready money, or one year's credit, on giving bond upon interest, with good security.

TWO tracts of land, called Foothold, and Friendship, lying contiguous to each other, containing two hundred and ninety-five acres, lying on the south side of Magotty river, within five miles of Annapolis; Also a tract of land called the mountains of Wales, containing four hundred acres, lying on the north side of Magotty river, within three miles of Magotty ferry. The above lands are well timbered, wooded, and watered, and beautifully situated on the river, with some cultivation and improvements, they rent for twenty-four pounds per year, are clear of incumbrance, (except the tenants leases, which will expire the thirtieth of November next) and the title indisputable.
W. WORTHINGTON.

Baltimore, December 24, 1773.

ARRIVED in the ship Nancy, captain Burrow, a cargo of coarse salt, which will be sold on reasonable terms, if taken from the ship's side. Also a few pipes and quarter casks of the very best Madeira wine, and a few crates of earthen-ware at prime cost and charges, by JOHN STEVENSON.

Baltimore county, December 24, 1773.

THE following persons are committed to my custody as runaways.

JOHN CLARK, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, a dark complexion, has on a brown cloth coat and jacket, and osnabrig trousers, says he formerly lived with Samuel Kelly, near Newport, in New-Castle county, Pennsylvania.

JAMES BOWERS, about 42 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, slim made, a dark complexion, he has on two spotted flannel jackets, and has been a sailor.

JOHN SKYRAM, about 50 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, very pale complexion, has on a blue coat, and osnabrig trousers.

JOHN LEAMAN, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, a stout made fellow, but appears to be an idiot.

GEORGE GRAY, 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, fresh complexion, has on a blossom coloured coat and waistcoat, and says he formerly lived with Henry Darby, at Newark, in Pennsylvania.

HENRY ROBERTSON, who confesses he is a servant to Henry Pomeroy, in Old Town, Frederick county, near to Col. Cresop's.

Their masters, if they have any, are desired to take them away and pay charges to

ROBERT CHRISTIE, jun. Sheriff.

Calvert County, December 24, 1773.

To be sold at publick sale, on the premises, the second Monday in January 1774, by lots, or the whole, as will best suit the purchasers, for cash, or good London bills of exchange, or private before the day of sale; agreeable to the last will and testament of Mr. James Somervell, deceased,

ABOUT six hundred acres of land, lying near to Mr. Alexander Somervell's. Whereon is a negro quarter, and two good tobacco houses: the land is well timbered, and there may be easily made a great quantity of meadow ground; short credit will be given, upon giving bond with security. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock if fair, if not, the next fair day, by

JOHN MACKALL,
JOHN DARE, and
RICHARD IRELAND, } trustees.

N. B. The executrix will join with the trustees in deed, which will clear up her right of dower.

TO be let and entered on immediately, Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of tools, situate in a good neighbourhood for trade, with a good dwelling-house adjoining in good repair; near which is a well that affords exceeding good water. For further particulars enquire of Captain Zachariah Wade, within two miles of Piscataway.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Brian, living in Prince George's county, near Piscataway; taken up as a stray, a black horse, about thirteen hands high, with a hog mane, and some saddle spots on his back, branded on the off shoulder thus G H. paces, and shod all fours, supposed to be eight or nine years old. The owner may have him again; on proving property and paying charges.

TO BE SOLD,

By William Martin, executor of doctor John Martin, late of Oxford, in Talbot county, deceased,

BRIGANTINE, just launched, burthen 100 tons, a strong well built vessel, her sails made, her cables and whole rigging provided but not fitted. Any person inclined to purchase may see the vessel in a creek where Mr. Benjamin Kemp the builder lives, near Mr. Matthew Tilghman's; and for terms may apply to the said William Martin, or James Dickinson, both near Oxford, in Talbot county.

WANTED,

AS AN APPRENTICE,

BY THE PRINTERS HEREOF,

A BOY THAT CAN READ WELL.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
SAMUEL RUSBATCH, late pupil to Robert A. Sberly Esq; coach and herald painter, and v. n. n. n. to their majesties and the royal family; proposes (under the direction of Joseph Horatio Anderson, architect in Annapolis) to carry on all the various branches of coach and herald painting, varnishing and gilding; as well plain as in the most decorated taste. Also painting in fresco, oil, and distemper, decorated ceilings for halls, vestibules, and saloons, either in festoons of fruits, flowers, figures, or trophies. Carved ornaments in deception, gilding and burnishing in the neatest manner. As well house-painting, in distemper as dead whites, as in the common colours, &c. Those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour him with their commands, may depend on his speedy execution: which he flatters himself will soon recommend him to the favour of the public.

N. B. All letters and orders, sent or directed to Mr. Anderson, (as above) will be particularly attended to.

Kent-Island, December 20, 1773.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Rev. Matthias Harris, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, And those who have claims against the said estate, are desired to make them known to

JOHN BARNES, Administrator.

Dorchester county, December 6, 1773.

THE subscriber having a negro man committed to his custody as a runaway while he was sheriff, about 5 feet 8 inches high, who calls himself James Green, and says he came from Antigua; and the said negro being still in his possession, desires his master to take him away.

DANIEL SULIVANE, jun.

December 14, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday last, a servant man, named Thomas Hall, a carver by trade: had on, a Wilton cloth coat of a reddish colour, one frock of dark coloured fustian, waistcoat of the same, new buckskin breeches, ribbed worsted stockings, and silver buckles; he wears his own hair which is curled at the ears and clubbed behind, is about five feet nine inches high, slim made, pitted with the small-pox. The indenture he signed in London was given up to him and a discharge, after which he executed another indenture, by which he was to be allowed in consideration of his former service, wages after the rate of ten shillings per week till the expiration of his time, which would have been in September next: masters of vessels are requested not to carry him out of the country; and whoever takes up and secures the said servant, shall receive five pounds reward, and if brought home reasonable charges. WILLIAM BUCKLAND.

December 22, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO lots of ground in the city of Annapolis, the property of the late Capt. James Reith, whereon are a neat brick dwelling house, a good stone kitchen, and sundry other valuable improvements. For terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the said James Reith, are desired to make payment by the last of January next, otherwise they may depend on being sued to March court. J. W. Ad.

FOR SALE,

TWO thousand acres of exceeding fine land for tobacco, wheat, or Indian corn, lying on both sides of Bull Run, in Loudoun and Prince William; about 300 acres of it are rich low ground and meadow land. It lies within 4 miles of two merchant mills, and about 10 miles of two other merchant mills in Loudoun, 30 miles from Colchester, Alexandria, and Dumfries. If any person or persons incline to purchase the whole, or any part of the said lands, they may be shewn them, and know the terms, by applying to Capt. Francis Peyton, in Loudoun county, who has full power to treat for the same, or to the subscriber. It may be laid off in lots of two, three, or four hundred acres (as may best suit the purchasers) with an equal quantity of low ground and meadow land to each lot.

ROBERT BURWELL.

THERE is at the plantation of Edward Steuart, in the Fork of Patuxent, a pied gray bull, five years old next spring, marked with a crop, three slits and under bit on the right ear, and a crop, one slit and under bit on the left; he has been there and in the neighbourhood two years.

The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges.

Charles county, Leidler's ferry on Patowmack, December 13, 1773.

TO THE PUBLIC,

ALL gentlemen and ladies that pass from Howe's to Leidler's ferry on Patowmack, may depend on the best usage and good accommodations for horses,

By the public's most humble servant,
ELIZABETH LEIDLER.

Rock Castle, December 16, 1773.

Persons having claims against John Morton deceased, late of the city of Annapolis, are desired once more to bring in their accounts proved immediately, that payment may be made.undry persons have at different times told me that they have claims against the estate, for tobacco shipped, &c. and have hitherto neglected (if they have any such legal claims) to bring them in; this is to give them notice, that the administrator is paying over the balance of the money come to his hands, to carry the direction of the deceased's will into execution, and looks upon it that after this public notice given, that those who neglect to bring in their accounts will be for ever barred, and the administrator not liable for any debts of the deceased that may hereafter come against him. Those who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be brought against them to the next court, without exception.

SW REUBEN MERRIWETHER, administrator with the will annexed, of J. M. J. with respect to his effects in this province only.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, near Poplar Spring Chapel, in Anne Arundel county, an Irish convict servant, named Lawrence Connolly, about eighteen years old, swarthy complexion, slim made, speaks much in that dialect: had on and took with him, a blue coat and waistcoat double breasted, white shirt, worsted stockings, new shoes, and a Carolina felt hat.—Whoever takes up the said servant, and delivers him to Charles Porter, overseer on said plantation, or the subscriber living on Elk-Ridge, shall receive as a reward twenty shillings if taken twenty miles from home, thirty shillings if thirty miles, forty shillings if forty miles, and three pounds if out of the province, besides what the law allows.

JOHN DORSEY.

December 15, 1773.

WENT away about ten days ago from the house of the subscriber in the city of Annapolis, a young mulatto woman, called Moll or Polly, about twenty three years of age, thin and low in stature; she is supposed to be secreted either on the north side of Severn or elsewhere, by a negro man of Mr. John Brice's, called Paul, with which negro she keeps company: if any person except the negro abovementioned will bring the said mulatto woman to the subscriber, they shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble, and whoever harbours or entertains her shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

of CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

December 7, 1773.

To be leased for a term of years,

THE WINDMILL and GRANARY in the city of Annapolis. For Terms apply to

DANIEL WOLSTENHOLME,

or

DANIEL DULANY, junior.

N. B. If not leased between this and April next they will be offered for sale.

May 20, 1773.

In pursuance of a deed executed on the 18th day of May, 1773, by Messrs. John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade, to us the subscribers, in trust for the payment of their debts in the manner in the said deed expressed, which deed is recorded among the records of Charles county,

NOTICE is hereby given to the country creditors of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, and the holders of bonds and other specialties, and bills of exchange, actually and bona fide executed and drawn by the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in the province of Maryland, that we have appointed the twenty-first day of February next, to meet the said creditors in the town of Port-Tobacco in Charles county, in the said province of Maryland, for the purpose of receiving their claims in writing against the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in trade as aforesaid, and releases of the persons of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate. And that all those of the said creditors, who shall neglect or refuse to signify their claims in writing to us or one of us, or who shall neglect or refuse to release and acquit the persons of the said John Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate, in consideration of the benefits and advantages the said creditors are to receive under the said deed, on or before the said twenty-first day of February next, will be barred and excluded from all manner of benefit and advantage under the said trust deed, and the persons therein contained, according to the purport true intent and meaning thereof. JOHN ROGERS, THOMAS STONE, PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

May 20, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, in Frederick county, on the head of Bennett's creek, on the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant man, named William Flint, about 22 years of age, born in the west of England, a spare slim fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion, short black hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth: he had on, and took with him, a white cotton jacket, brown cloth ditto much worn, a pair of leather breeches black and dirty, two white shirts, two pair of stockings a shoes, and a new felt hat; it's possible he may have changed his name and apparel, as he has a sum of money with him.

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him either to John Plummer, overseer on the above-said plantation, or to the subscriber living in Anne-Arundel county, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have the above reward for their trouble, besides what the law allows, paid by HENRY RIDGELY.

TO BE SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

THREE hundred acres of patent land, and about thirty acres leased land for ninety-nine years, all joined together, lying in Baltimore county, about ten miles from Bush-Town, on the main road that goes from Bush to York-Town, Pennsylvania, about twelve miles from Joppa, and about eighteen from Baltimore-Town; the land is good, and will suit either for farming, or planting tobacco; it is likewise well situated for a tavern or store, as it lies on the main road that all the waggons from the upper mills go to Baltimore-Town, and joins the land of Mr. Abraham Whitaker, where he now lives, who is building and letting lots to several people for keeping taverns and stores; it is well adapted for such business, as it lies in the heart of a settlement where there are large quantities of wheat made, and many merchant mills convenient; there are on the land two small plantations; on one of them a small dwelling house in middling good repair, a good barn, and a large apple orchard of good fruit and bears well; on the other place there is a middling good large dwelling house in pretty good repair, and other convenient houses, and a small apple orchard of good fruit; there likewise may be made meadow enough to support the place with hay, without much trouble. Any person or persons inclinable to purchase, may see the above land by applying to Mr. Abraham Whitaker, or the subscriber.—Likewise to be sold, a large two story brick dwelling house in the town of Joppa, on a water lot, the house is almost new, has four rooms on a floor, and eight fire places, cellars under the whole, and a neat store made of one of the rooms, which is quite private from the other part of the house, and now rented to Walter Tolley, jun. Esq; Any person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid house and lot, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living in the fork of Gunpowder, near Joppa. The title of the whole indisputable.

JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.

ANY gentleman, who is qualified to teach the classics, by applying to the visitors of King Williams school, in the city of Annapolis, will be treated with on the following terms. His annual stipend to be £.55 sterling certain, and £.5 currency to be paid by each scholar in the latin school: to a person, who shall be capable of discharging the office of usher, will be given £.30 sterling per annum certain, and £.2:10 currency paid by each scholar as abovementioned: to a scribe who can teach English, writing, and arithmetick, will be given £.6 sterling certain per annum, with every advantage arising from the scholars he instructs, and liberty to make his own bargain with their parents. There are very good apartments in the house, besides those appropriated for the use of the scholars with a good kitchen and cellar: these being entirely for the use of the master, will render it a very comfortable place of residence. Any engagements the visitors enter into, cannot take place till the 3d day of April next, and to prevent trouble, it is to be hoped that no persons will make application who are not properly qualified to fill the abovementioned stations.

Signed by order,

of JOHN DUCKETT, register.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Molly and Betsy, Captain Nicholson; from London, and to be sold, by the subscribers, at their store on the dock, in Annapolis, on very reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

A NEAT and general assortment of European and East-India goods.

WALLACE DAVIDSON and JOHNSON,

Annapolis, November 23, 1773.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Walter Dulany, Esq; deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; those indebted by bonds or notes, who cannot comply with the above, are desired to renew without loss of time, as otherwise they will be put in suit. They who have any claims are to bring them in proved as the law directs, to

3w DANIEL DULANY, jun. administrator.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THOSE gentlemen and ladies, who incline to encourage the publication of the Royal American Magazine, are hereby informed, that the subscription papers will be returned to the intended publisher in a few days, in order that he may ascertain the number subscribed for. Subscriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

N. B. The introduction to the Royal American Magazine (or number 1. to be ornamented with two elegant copper-plate prints) will be published on the first day of January next.

August 18, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Elk Ridge church, the 8th inst. an English convict servant, named Edmund Nunn, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 21 years of age, well made, fair complexion, gray eyes, wears his hair, one of his teeth stands further forward than the others: had on when he went away, an osuabrig shirt, roll trousers, felt hat, and coarse new shoes: he pretends to know the duties of a sailor, may have changed his name, and forged or otherwise fraudulently obtained a pass.—Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that he may be had again, shall have if 30 miles from home, three pounds, if out of the province five pounds (including what the law allows) and reasonable charges if brought home.

of THOMAS SAPPINGTON.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT, A YOUNG man of an unexceptionable character, who writes a good hand, and is well versed in book-keeping and the management of a store. For further particulars enquire of the Printers.

RICHARD BURLAND,

TAILOR AND HABITMAKER,

FROM

L O N D O N,

LATE foreman to Mr. Robert Pinkney, deceased, takes this method to acquaint the public, that he has opened shop at the house where formerly Mr. Philip Hammond kept store, near the market-house.

He takes this opportunity to assure those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, that he will make it his constant endeavour, by punctuality, and a strict attention to business, to merit their lasting approbation. w 3

Annapolis, November 23, 1773.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Robert Pinkney, late of this city, deceased, are desired to bring their accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted, and all those indebted to the said estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

PRISCILLA PINKNEY, Administratrix,

JONATHAN PINKNEY, Administrator.

N. B. The times of several valuable Tailors to be disposed of.

Annapolis, December 8, 1773.

P R Y S E and P A R K E R,

COACH and COACH HARNESS MAKERS from London,

TAKE this method to acquaint the public, that they have just furnished themselves with a large quantity of the best materials for the coach-making business, which they now carry on, in all its various branches, at their shop just without the Town-gate, opposite the smith's shop; and flatter themselves they can give as great satisfaction to those ladies and gentlemen who please to favour them with their commands as any of the trade, as they have had many years experience in the most eminent and approved of shops in London. All orders shall be punctually executed on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Said Pryse carries on the saddlers and harness-making business as usual, and hopes, from his constant endeavours to oblige, for a continuance of encouragement from the public.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

November 27, 1773.

RAN away from the subscriber in Dorchester county, an Irish servant man, about five feet nine or ten inches high, named Joseph Anderson, schoolmaster, but 'tis like he may change his name, has a thin visage, about thirty years of age, wears his own hair tied behind, but short, gray headed: had on when he went away, old furcoat coat, a thin jeans coat, a knit pattern jacket with buttons covered of the same, old leather breeches, a pair of ribbed worsted stockings, a pair of English shoes, pinchbeck buckles, English hat cut in the fashion, check shirt, and black Barcelona handkerchief: 'tis supposed he has taken with him about eighteen or twenty pounds in cash that was stolen. Whoever takes up said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

3w THOMAS ENNALLS, 3d.