

# The MARYLAND GAZETTE, REVIVING.

[XXI<sup>th</sup> Year.]

THURSDAY, January 30, 1766.

[N<sup>o</sup>. 1067.]

To the PUBLIC.

UPWARDS of Three Months has now Past, since the regular Weekly Publication of the MARYLAND GAZETTE, which had then continued for Twenty Years and an Half; and the Printer is sorry, heartily sorry, that the Publication ever stopp'd at all; but it happen'd from an Error in Judgment, which spread too generally throughout almost all the Colonies, and in most Offices, on the Continent, on Account of the intolerable - - - unconstituted STAMP ACT; But as he was far from being singular in THAT ERROR, he has Reason to hope for Mr. PUBLIC's Excuse: And for the future, provided he meets with a sufficient Number of Subscribers to support the Expence of so useful and beneficial a Performance, it will be carried on regularly as it was before the never-to-be-forgotten November past. This Paper, [Number 1067.] is a Beginning of the Year, with all who shall encourage it, and will be sent to the chief Part of the Old Customers, as well as all such New Ones whose Names have already come to Hand; but as only Three of the Subscription Papers, are yet return'd, it must necessarily rest for 2 or 3 Weeks more, by which Time it is to be hop'd the chief of the Subscriptions, or the Lists of Names to them, will come to Hand, when the Public may, provided as above, depend on its being again Publish'd Weekly, (except by - - - prevented,) by It's

much obliged,  
very humble Servant,  
JONAS GREEN.

POLIGNY, (in Italy) Sept. 28.

THE Wife of a Day-Labourer was brought to Bed here on the 18th of April last of a Child that is well and hearty; and on the 16th of the present Month, she was delivered of a Second, as sound and well as the foregoing. This Fact, which is certain, astonishes many People.

GENOA, (a Republic in Italy) September 28. We learn from Corsica, that an Half Gallies of the Rebels, commanded by Capt. Noel Mannucci, and carrying Six Mariners, has come to submit herself voluntarily to the Republic, in the Port of Bonifacio. The Count de Marboeuf, General of the French Troops in the Island, and Pascal Paoli, the Chief of the Rebels, are to have a Conference next Month: It is thought that the Subject of a firm and durable Peace, under the Guaranty of France, between the Corsicans, and the Republic will then be debated.

LONDON, October 17.

We hear the great Scottish Thane is gone visiting Northward, to wheedle 15,000l. a Year, English, more into his Family, in the Shape of a Young Lady.

Last Friday a Captain refused to take on board his Ship, two Cart-Loads of Stamp-Papers for America, declaring he could not land them when he arrived there without great Danger of having his Ship burnt.

October 24. Our Letters from Leghorn, treat the Report of an approaching Accommodation between the Corsicans and Genoese, as at least impracticable, if not destitute of Foundation. They observe very justly, that the small Extent of Corsica will not permit two Nations at such mortal Enmity with each other, to continue long in a State of Tranquillity.

A Letter from Boston, in New-England, mentions, that among other Schemes of public Economy, a Resolution has been taken to import no more Ship Spirits from England, in order to encourage their own Distilleries.

We are assured by Persons of undoubted Authority, that West-India and American Orders for Goods, about this Time of the Year, have not been so small as at present in the Memory of Man.

Major Rogers, who has lately gone over to Governor to some of the Interior Parts in America, we hear, is to Rank as a Lieutenant Colonel, to have the Pay of a Major, and to be allowed 500l. for his Disbursements during the late War.

It is reported, that as soon as the Parliament meets, some considerable ALTERATIONS will be made in the American Stamp Duty.

We hear the Grant of a considerable Tract of Land, in West Florida, is now making out for the Right Hon. Adam Gordon, who proposes to cultivate it at his own Expence.

It is reported, that a certain noble Lord's Proprietary Lands, in one of the American Colonies, have been proved to have produced upwards of 50,000l. per Ann. for many Years past.

Some American Advices, just received, inform, that Martial Law was upon the Point of being introduced in two of the Colonies, on Account of the continual Disturbances at the Stamp-Duty, when the Post came from thence.

It is said a Sloop of War is now fitting out at Chatham, to carry over the Stamp Paper for the American Colonies; which on this Occasion, will also be made use of in transporting Naval and Military Stores to New-England.

We are told, that such a Change of the Military Governments in North-America, including also the High Courts of Admiralty, is soon likely to be effected, as will render the future Administration of the British Colonies more agreeable to our Fellow Subjects on that Continent.

A Committee of Merchants trading to America will soon attend the New Ministry, on Matters of great Concern to his Majesty's Settlements in that Part of the World.

We hear the Government have contracted for a very large Quantity of Gunpowder.

Nov. 6. It is confidently said, that the French have actually 15,000 of their best Troops cantoned along their Coast opposite to England, and that they continue to augment the same, but with what View is not known. [Perhaps to Watch the Motions of the S. M. S.]

Private Letters from Brest advise, that Orders had just been received at the Office of the Intendant of Marines, to get ready for Sea, with all Expedition, five Men of War of the Line, three Frigates, and several Transports, as Store-ships.

BOSTON, December 30.

Extract of a Letter from New-London in Pitt County, North-Carolina, dated Nov. 18, 1765.

"We have certain Accounts from Newbern, that the Chief Justice of the Superior Court plumply refused to act in that Office, unless they would allow him to act agreeable to the Stamp Act; upon which all the Sons of Liberty, far and near, to a very great Number, and of all Ranks, assembled at his House, entered the same, seized him in his Bed, brought him out forthwith, and obliged him to declare, upon Oath, that he would do all that lay in his Power to prevent the Stamp Act taking Place, and that he would have nothing to do with that detestable Act, and that all Business should go on as before; all which he readily complied with."

"P. S. The above is a Fact, and may be relied on."

Part of another Letter from the same Government.

"We have the Stamp Act, and Officer, in as much Derision here as in any Province on the Main. The Officer dares not receive his Commission, although it is arrived here for him."

NEW-YORK, December 5.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

The following Account of the Proceedings of the Sons of Liberty since your last, is desired to be inserted in your next Paper.

AFTER the Honourable Resignation of PETER DE LANCEY, jun. Esq; as mentioned in your last Paper, the same free Patriotic Spirit, to which future Ages will be indebted for the Preservation of the Rights and Liberties of the English Dominions in America, suggested to many of the Inhabitants of this City (whose Hearts are the most susceptible of its Impressions, and whose Hands have been ever ready to execute its Dictates)—that while the holding of any Office for executing any Part of the odious Stamp-Act, was not permitted even to Persons of the most respectable Characters and Families, belonging to this Place; the Stamp Officers belonging to any other Place in his Majesty's Dominions in America, ought not here to find Protection from the just Resentment of our Brethren, actuated by the same Principles of Liberty as ourselves: And as it was known that Mr. ZACHARIAH HOOD, appointed Stamp Officer for Maryland, had fled from thence, and taken Sanctuary in Fort George in this City, which Governor COLDEN, (for the Protection of himself, or of Mr. Hood, or the Stamps, tho' it does not appear that he had ever any Directions about

them) had strongly fortified. But on the Arrival of his Excellency Sir HENRY MOORE, Baronet, our Governor, those Fortifications being all rendered unnecessary (by the Removal of the Stamps to Imprisonment in the City Hall, and the Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Hood to Flushing, on Nassau-Island, or Long Island) the Fort, which lately menaced destruction to the City, was soon dismantled of its Military Furniture, and was no longer supposed to be in the hands of an Enemy to America and British Liberty: As Mr. Hood had by his Flight deprived his Country of that Justice it had a Right to demand of him,—the Resignation of an Office calculated to enslave them,—it was determined by the Freemen of this Place, that he should do it here, or not be allowed to remain among us, but sent back to the Place from whence he came. In Pursuance of this Resolution, a sufficient Number of Volunteers immediately appeared, and on Thursday last put it in Execution. To prevent an Escape or Notice, and to find out the Place of his Concealment, small Parties were sent before, and others followed successively, both by Land and Water. The first Party having discovered Mr. Hood's Lodging, (for it had not been judged safe for him to remain at the House of the Lieutenant Governor) gave Notice to the Rest, amounting then to near Fifty, who surrounded the House, some of the Company entered, and civilly, tho' resolutely told him their Business.—He was much surprized,—endeavoured to excuse his Conduct, and desired Liberty to relate his Case, and read the Letters he had wrote to reconcile himself to his incensed Country.—The Liberty was granted.—He said some considerable Services, that he had done or designed his Country, together with his long Absence from it and his Friends, on his late Return from England to Maryland, had given him Expectations of the most agreeable and endearing Reception, and the pleasing Views of a genteel Subsistence for Life. But that on his Arrival he was every way so totally disappointed, that he was really an Object of Compassion rather than Resentment. That he was obliged to leave all his Affairs in the greatest Confusion, and fly for the Preservation of his Life. That his Absence had occasioned great Losses, and that his Life was still in Danger should he offer to return.—That he had been in a State of continual painful Anxiety, ever since his Arrival in America, that even his Enemies would pity—that he had made Offers of all that could reasonably be expected from him in order to reconcile him to his Country, but without Effect.—That he had offered to resign his Office,—on the only Conditions that he thought he could with honour and justice to those who had been his Securities,—and he read several Letters to prove the Truth of what he said, and would have read more.—But the Company, though they treated him with as much Tenderness as the Case would admit, insisted upon his making an absolute Resignation.—He stipulated a long Time for some Conditions,—particularly, that his Declaration upon Honour, like Mr. De Lancey's, might be accepted without an Oath,—and that he might be allowed to hold his Office, if his Countrymen should hereafter desire it,—but neither of these Requests could be granted. He was told that Mr. De Lancey's ready and honourable Resignation, and being in the midst of his Friends and Relations, Respect to whom would be as a Security for his Conduct, entitled him to such Indulgence,—which could not be claimed by a Man who was a Stranger here,—a Fugitive from the Justice of his Country—a Stamp Man, obdurate in holding, till compelled to Resign.—He was told that the People in Maryland, having an absolute Right to Freedom,—it was determined by the Company, that he should absolutely renounce a Commission that gave him a Pretence to enslave them. And it was hoped on a like Occasion, the Marylanders would do as much for their Brethren of the other Colonies,—and unless he gave up his Commission for Ever,—and declared