

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1770.

at the Plantation of Michael Freeman, near Godfrey Leatherman's Mill, in Frederick County, taken up as a Stray, a bay HORSE, and a half high, and about 8 Years old, on the near Shoulder thus C. and has behind. The Owner may have him on proving Property and paying Charges.

at the Plantation of Nicholas Galloway, in Anne Arundel County, taken up as a Stray, a dark bay MARE, about 13 Hands high, branded thus B B on the near Buttock, Three or Four Years old, has a Star in her forehead, and paces naturally. The Owner may have him on proving Property and paying Charges.

at the Plantation of Jacob Hest, living in the County of Prince Georges, a GELDING of a bright bay, with a Star on his Forehead, branded with something like a small M, and high, and supposed to be about 10 Years old. The Owner may have him on proving Property and paying Charges.

B E S O L D,
Improved Lots in George-Town Frequent: Likewise Two half Lots, One improved, the other a Water Lot. For apply to *Thad. Beall* or *John Orme* (15)

REWARD.
Elk-Ridge, June 6, 1770.
From the Subscriber, on the 25th of Convict Servant Lad, named *William* thin Visage, 5 Feet 6 or 8 Inches high, 19 Years old: Had on and took a Castor Hat, a half worn Felt ditto, a pair of Cloth Jackets half worn, an old pair of Shoes, a Pair of old Yarn Stockings, a pair of new Shoes newly soled and nailed, a pair of new Shirts. He has a remarkable Side of his under Jaw, and took with him.

res the said Servant, so that I may receive the above Reward, and charges paid if brought Home, by me **JAMES HOWARD.**

and Houses, where Mr. *Jeremiah* lives, in *Queen Anne*, advertised for ago by *Thomas Rose*, were not then give Notice, that the said Lots and sold by us, at said Place, on Wednesday of July next. They will be sold, and struck off to the highest Bidder. **MORDECAI JACOB, ROBERT TYLER, BENJAMIN HALL, ABRAHAM WOODWARD, EDWARD CRABB.**

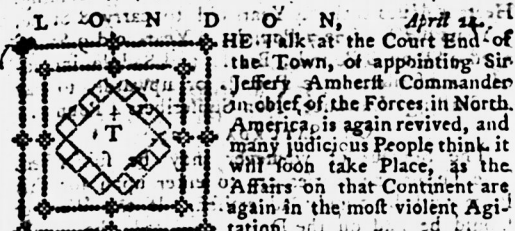
from the Subscriber, living in Port-land 8th Day of May last, a likely Nerved NANN, about Five Feet high, on, when she went away, a stamp ditto Petticoat cross-barr'd, and an Mantle lined with stamp Cotton; the Small-Pox, has a very brazen remarkable thick Lips; she has a red her Eyes, and a very fine Set of broad. She formerly belonged to *Whoever* takes up the said Nerved brings her to the Subscriber, shall shillings Reward, besides what the

JOSEPH SIMS, Son of Francis.
Anne Arundel County, April 9, 1770.
Following Mills, with the Land and rents thereunto belonging, viz.

E Merchant Mill, situated on the bank of South River, belonging to Twelve Acres of good Meadow, Sithe, and as much high Land. A good good Felling-Mill and Count-down on the South Branch of South River, Sixty Acres of Land belonging to wooded. The Streams are under near Tide Water. For Title and the Subscriber on the Premises.

JOHN DUCKER.
Cloth that was brought to the Mill, before the 1st Instant, is Owners are humbly requested to all convenient Speed. The Ball is carried on with Care and Diligence continued to 'til sold, at which a Reserve for finishing the Work of Sale, and public Notice given in

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HE Talked at the Court End of the Town, of appointing Sir *Jeffery Amherst* Commander in Chief of the Forces in North America, is again revived, and many judicious People think it will soon take Place, as the Affairs on that Continent are again in the most violent Agitation. **April 16.** The Ministry are now in a very uncommon Dilemma; the News from Boston has greatly perplexed them; and whilst the Council is divided with regard to the necessary Measures to be taken for quelling such an alarming Tumult, the Advices from Paris still more disturb them, as the French seem disposed to avail themselves of our unhappy Misunderstandings at home and abroad, in order to strike some very capital Blow against us. In the mean Time, they have the Mortification to find, that Mr. *Wilkes* still maintains his so justly acquired Popularity; and that, notwithstanding all the Artifices that have been practised, he is now sworn in, and acts in so capital a Character as an Alderman of this opulent City. The Carlton House Junto, who keep a regular Correspondence with Lord Bute, have transmitted to him every Particular relative to the Conduct of the Opposition; and we are well assured, that Mungo wrote to him on Tuesday, to lay aside all Thoughts of returning to England for some Time, as, in the present critical Situation of Affairs, his Appearance here might be dangerous, not only to himself, but to all those in Power.

We hear, that in a late important Council, a considerable Majority of Members declared in Favour of conciliating Measures with the American Colonies; in Consequence of which, it is said, the Troops from Boston and the principal Provinces will be called home, the Board of Vice Admiralty dissolved, and the Tea Act repealed.

Yesterday Morning a Cabinet Council was held at the Queen's Palace, at which Lord North, both Secretaries of State, the Hon. Sir *Edward Hawke*, and other great Officers of State assisted. The Subject under Consideration is said to have been some very important Advices received last Night by an extraordinary Express from Paris.

Immediately after the rising of the above Council, an Express was sent off from St. James's for the Earl of Harcourt, his Majesty's Ambassador at Paris.

April 30. There is nothing unusual in Camps being formed about London during the Summer Season, it was very frequent in the late Reign, and his present Majesty has never failed to review his Troops every Year, since his Accession to the Throne.

A Letter from Col. *Dalrymple*, at Boston, to a general Officer, his Friend, in England, mentions, that if the Troops had not retired out of the Town of Boston at the Time they did, the most terrible and fatal Consequences would most certainly have happened; as the Inhabitants had resolutely determined to risk their Lives in an Attack upon the Military, in order to revenge the cruel and wanton Massacre of their Countrymen.

It is asserted that the Soldiers who committed the Massacre at Boston will be given up to the most impartial Justice.

May 1. It was universally regretted on Monday last, that the Earl of Chatham did not honour the City with his Presence. The Populace with wishful Eyes were eagerly waiting an Opportunity to give his Lordship a fresh Testimony of their Esteem for him.

A certain ministerial Lord, whose Temper was much ruffled at a speech lately made by the Earl of Chatham in the House of Peers, is greatly chagrined at the Favour lately shown that Nobleman from a certain Quarter.

May 3. The Earl of Chatham, it is reported, is preparing a Bill to rescind every Thing that has been done in a certain Place relative to John *Wilkes*, Esq.

It is said some capital Resignations will take Place in a few Days, in Consequence of the spirited Behaviour of a noble Earl, who has declared to all his Friends, that he will not stop in his Proceedings, till his Fellow Subjects have been amply redressed.

Minutes of the House of Commons, 26th April, 1770.

MR. Trecothick moved for an Address to the King, for a Narrative, and all Accounts received by the Treasury, &c. relative to the late Disturbances in Boston; also for Orders and Instructions sent to America since the 24th of June last.

Mr. *Beckford* seconded the Motion, and reserved a Right to speak upon the Subject, if others did. Accordingly afterwards, observed upon the ill Policy of the American Revenue Laws, and the ill Conduct of Government towards the People there; they are not subject to the People of Great Britain, but Subjects in common with them. General *Gage's* Commission is illegal, and supersedes all Charters in that Country; and placing the military above the civil Power, is Matter that deserves the immediate Consideration of Parliament; and he wished to have a Day appointed for an Enquiry into the State of the Colonies.

Lord North was desirous that the House might have a Narrative of the Disturbances in America; and that his only Objection to the Motion was, that the Words "All Accounts relative," &c. would expose the Names; and might subject to ill Treatment the Persons who had given the Information.

Mr. *Edmund Burke* acknowledged the Propriety of concealing the Names of those that had wrote; that they should not be exposed to suffer as those had done, whose Letters had been laid before the House (the last Session), and Copies of them procured and forwarded by one Bolton or Bollen. On the other Hand, he thought that garbled Letters would not afford the House full Information; but upon the whole declared he should be satisfied with a Narrative. He moved at the Ministry for having in the last Session needlessly exposed the Intelligence of the King's Officers in America, in laying before the House Letters that were not required. Who asked for that extraordinary Letter of Governor *Bernard's*, that recommended a total Alteration of the Constitution of the Massachusetts Government? It was laid upon the Table unasked for; and the Advice it contained has been too fatally followed; so that Governor is principally owing the present unhappy Situation of your Affairs in America. To what a wretched Pass are Affairs brought by the last Three Years; shameful and weak Conduct of Administration! Great Britain, from being revered by all Nations, has submitted to One of her Colonies—Two of her Regiments have made an ignominious Retreat from their Station, and are actual Prisoners of War at Castle William, and liable to be starved out by the Bostonians!—Administration may probably tell you, that you should advise them what Measures to pursue with America—I will not give you let them throw up the Reins of Government which they are unequal to guide, and not wait until they drop out of their Hands through Indolence, or torn from them by Force.

General *Mackay* recommended to the House to be satisfied with a Narrative of the Affairs of Boston, that the King's faithful Officers should not be exposed and discouraged from giving Accounts, as it was their Duty from Time to Time to furnish to Government. That exposing their Letters in the last Session was cruel; and if again practised would prevent any Intelligence from thence—that already many avoided writing, and that such as did write were exceedingly cautious therein.

Mr. *Grenville* spoke against exposing the Names of the Letter-writers—lamented the unhappy Fate of Affairs in America, which he did not think himself chargeable with being the Occasion of; although he had of en been reflected on in that Respect. For, said he with regard to the Stamp Act, the Repeal of which has given Rise to the untoward Situation of your Affairs in America—I will take upon me to declare, that had I been suffered to have continued in Office at that Time, I would have forfeited 100 Lives, if the Act had not gone down in America. I need not again give you my Opinion what your Conduct should be towards that Country; you all know it.

Lord *Beauchamp* opposed the Motion in all Parts; not willing to expose those that had wrote; and not judging that garbled Letters and Accounts could give the House due Information.

Col. *Barre* faulted the Measure of sending Troops, and represented the Conduct of Administration towards America as weak and improper; had he been sent upon the Command instead of Col. *Dalrymple*, he would have landed the Troops at Castle William, then sent to know the State of the Town, which, in actual Rebellion, he would have treated as Enemies, but not otherwise carried his Men thither. He spoke highly of Governor *Hutchinson*, and commended the Prudence of Col. *Dalrymple* in withdrawing the Troops; but at the same Time lamented the Disgrace brought upon Great Britain, by improperly placing Troops where they had been obliged to retreat from their Post in an ignominious Manner, and become Prisoners of War at Castle William.

Lord *Barrington* gave an Account of the Boston Affair, that the Centinel at the Custom House was first attacked, &c. that he was glad the Troops had retreated from Boston, being in his Opinion no longer useful there, because there was no Magistracy that would act with them. That the Government is a Democracy, and all civil Officers chosen by the People; that the Council is a democratical Part of that Democracy; that in his Opinion a royal Council is necessary for a more proper Division of Powers of Government.

William Burke faulted the Policy and Conduct of Administration towards America in the Language of *Barre* and *Burke*.

Mr. *Dylon* only proposed an Amendment to Mr. Trecothick's Motion, and desired to confine it to a Narrative, in such wise as to save the Names of the Letter-writers. And that finally obtained.

B O S T O N, July 21.

The Reports from London are, that the Duty on Tea will be taken off this Session of Parliament, and the Board of Commissioners be removed. This was confirmed.

One of the *Mr. Masters* was taken in Town last Tuesday, and put into a Cart, with a Barrel of Tar and a

Bag of Feathers therein; but being greatly frightened, and fainting several Times, he was spared from tarring and feathering, and carried over the Lip to Roxbury, from whence he escaped. Search was made for another of the *Mr. Masters*, but he could not be found. A third, who went to Marble-head, was ordered out of that Town, from thence he went to Salem, where he could get no Lodging, and a Signal being there given, he was obliged to quit that Town also.

We hear from *Brookline*, that on Tuesday Night last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the Windows of the Dwelling-House of Mr. *Hulson*, one of the Commissioners of the Customs, were broke by Persons unknown.

N E W H A V E N, June 22.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated April 14, 1770.

It is now absolutely and finally determined not to repeal the Duty on Tea this Session of Parliament; Alderman *Trecothick* having previously determined a Day for that Purpose, in a very sensible Speech represented to the House the vast Importance of the Trade of North America to this Country; the Absurdity of taxing the Colonies, or wishing to draw a Revenue from thence, when they were possessed of a Monopoly of their Trade, by which they obtained all they had to spare, and even more; the Necessity of restoring Harmony and Goodwill to the Two Countries, from the general ill State of Affairs in Europe, as tending towards a War; the Injustice of the Stamp Act and the late Revenue Act, the Insignificance of the Duty on Tea, the Encouragement it gave to smuggle, the Necessity the late Measure had put the Americans under of manufacturing for themselves, in Prejudice of the Mother Country; the Fallacy of their Dependence upon the protection of British Trade to Germany and other Parts, which now found Employ for their Manufacturers, and prevented their Complaints, which would otherwise be extremely loud, a Trade which, he said, was in its Nature temporary and precarious must soon fail, and leave them (if the Colonies should continue their Resolution not to import) in great Distress. He stated the Deficiency of the Trade in the last Year, though several of the Colonies had illy observed their Agreements, at 700,000l. that there were Ten Ships now in the River, whose Orders for New-York alone amounted to 300,000l. which must go out in Ballast, if the Duty on Tea was not repealed, and therefore finally moved for Liberty to bring in a Bill for that Purpose. He was seconded by the Lord Mayor and several others, amongst whom was Lord *Beauchamp*, Son of Lord *Hartford* (a perfect Courtier) who it was not expected would have appeared on that Side of the Question. The Minister and his Friends would not enter directly into the Merits of the Question, but insisted that they could not in Point of Order, by the Rules of the House, resume the Consideration of it again this Session, it having been before moved to add the Article of Tea to the Bill for the Repeal of the other Duties debated, and rejected.

On this Question of Order the Debate chiefly turned, and continued several Hours. Finally, upon Lord *Clare's* Motion for the other Order of the Day, it was carried in the Affirmative by 80 to 52 (the House being very thin) which put an End to Mr. *Trecothick's* Motion. Mr. *Dowdeswell*, Gen. *Conway*, the late Solicitor General, Mr. *Dunning*, Sir *George Saville*, &c. spoke for us, on the Point of Order as well as upon the general Question. So far as the Ministerial Speakers went into the Argument upon the Merits (which was but slightly) they resorted upon the ill Policy of yielding to the Combinations of the Americans, and the Probability that, if Parliament stood firm, those Arguments would come to nothing, and the Trade be opened by the Necessities of the People. Lord North said, "he wished as much as any Man could do, to conciliate the Americans, and to restore Harmony to the Two Countries; but he would never be intimidated by the Threats, nor compelled by the Combinations of the Colonies, to make unreasonable or impolitic Concessions to them."

Thus the Matter is fairly brought to Issue, whether the Americans have or have not the Resolution or the Ability to continue and conform to their Agreements, to decline the Trade of this Country. Many here think it impossible, and the Ministry are of Opinion that it is now a happy Time for them to make the Experiment, while their Trade to other Parts of the World is so flourishing. Not that they have any Idea of parting with the Trade of the Colonies; they imagine it will return of its own Accord, and that they shall then for ever have done with this Embarrassment, in their Management of the Colonies, and the Combinations once dissolved will never be renewed again; or if renewed will give the People of this Country no Apprehensions. No Man therefore can be at a Loss to determine what the Colonies ought to do upon this Occasion; and as they determine and conduct, such will be their Fate; all depends upon it. The Game (if it may be allowed to use the Expression) is in their own Hands, and whether they will play it well or ill depends upon themselves; but without Union and Firmness they can do nothing. Happy would it have been, had the other Colonies imitated the Firmness and Integrity of New-York (who it does not appear here have